

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

4990594-478 AGR
PD-AAO-430-EI / 5 pages
Agnes (D. Lewis)
Planner

KS
630.95195
K 84c
Rohlf's
3

For each address check one ACTION INFO

TO AID/W TOAID A 456

DATE REC'D.	4
DATE SENT	4/30/68 69

FROM - SEUL

SUBJECT - End-of-Tour Report - Gleason D. Rohlf's

REFERENCE -

Attached is the End-of-Tour Report of Mr. Gleason D. Rohlf's, who is completing 11 years of advisory service in Korea, most of which was with AID and predecessor agencies, and involved several different assignments.

Mr. Rohlf's has, of course, submitted previous ETRs and other reports covering most of this service, and elected this time to attempt a historical summary of the Office of Rural Development and of the U.S. role in this development. This had never been previously assembled in one document.

Unfortunately the need for Mr. Rohlf's' services in Vietnam necessitated an accelerated transfer and prevented him from completing the more elaborate and complete report which he had contemplated.

Despite this fact, however, it does represent a good, and in fact the only historical summary of the physical, organizational, and functional development of an important ROKG agency, whose present stature was achieved with the help of substantial U.S. inputs in the form of technical advice, commodity assistance, and participant training. Viewed from this standpoint, it can be considered as a valuable and informative document, especially as it was written by one who was personally associated with the full development. Its admitted sparseness in the area of evaluative discussion and recommendations can be partially alleviated by relating the report to the ETRs of other technicians recently associated with the Office of Rural Development, notably Mr. Madison Broadnax and Dr. R. D. Lewis.

PORTER

PAGE	PAGES
1	OF 1

DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY:
PWBedard:lsj	RDD	4401	4/29/69	EGWedeman:Actg.D

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

RDD:JLCooper

AMB, DCA, D, DD, JAS, USLO

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

RDD-30copies

DISTRIBUTION
ACTION
INFO.
EAB
AS-3
EPER
ENGR
WOF
80c

OTHER AGENCY
CIA
PC-4
State
Agree

END OF TOUR REPORT

Name: Gleason D. Rohlf Job Title: Head, Research, Guidance and Training Branch

Country of Assignment: Korea

Tour of Duty Began: September 8, 1968 Prior Country Assignment: USAID/Korea 1957-61
1964-69

Tour of Duty Ended: April 13, 1969 USAID/Iran 1961

Project Activity: 489-11-110-594
Rural Policy Planning and Development

Introduction

At the end of this assignment this advisor will have completed eleven years of advisory work in Korea. This tour is being shortened by direct transfer to senior agricultural position, Region IV, Duty Station Can Tho, Vietnam.

Previous tours in Korea are:

- May 1957 to February 1961 - National 4-H Club Advisor
- January 1962 to May 1964 - American Korean Foundation Agricultural Consultant
- July 1964 to July 1966 - Contractor, Soil Conservation Advisor, USAID
- August 1966 to June 1968 - Soil Conservation and Extension Advisor, USAID

This report is intended as a summary of the Office of Rural Development institutional growth, brought about through US/ROK Cooperation. It will name various technicians, chart the growth and attempt briefly, to bring together in a document, pertinent historic facts on this institutional growth.

A. A History of Agricultural Guidance and Research Work in Korea

Under the feudal system of government practiced by the monarchs of Korea, Korean agriculture down through the centuries was a traditional, subsistence, primitive type of farming. Most of their farm products were dedicated to the Emperor and the leading bureaucratic class in the form of taxes, charges and

gifts. Toward the end of the 1800's the government slowly realized the undeveloped condition and was compelled to start various reforms leading to the development of industry. The first step in this direction was the effort to improve sericulture and cotton farming by the introduction of improved seeds and the training of technicians.

The Sericulture Experimental Station under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Industry, Commerce Ministry was established in early 1900. This was the beginning of organized research and training undertaken by the government in the agricultural sector of Korea. ^{1/}

The government also set up short courses for sericulture and cotton in several places over the country and continued to take the early steps needed to bring traditional agriculture into the transitional phase of development. These first steps were highlighted by establishing an agriculture industry school at Suwon in 1907 and seed multiplication farms in major areas throughout the country.

1910-1945: Under the enforced annexation of Korea to Japan in 1910 the Japanese sought every means to exploit Korea as a source of raw materials and food and as a market for industrial products. This period ended in 1945. The Japanese forced a land ownership system and marketing organizations into being and in the process 80% of the farms became unstable, small, tenant type farm units. Any improvements in agricultural research and education were forced upon the Korean tenants by Japanese landlords. All research stations and seed multiplication stations were operated by Japanese technicians. In this way farmers were not allowed to learn by means of an educational approach, but were obliged to follow orders.

In 1945 all organizations concerning research and agricultural training were transferred to the Korean people. Little progress was possible because of postwar confusion, lack of trained technicians and lack of facilities. Some feasible steps to modernize agriculture were made, but the Korean war in 1950 brought disaster to the people and facilities.

In December 1947 the US Military Government promulgated the 'Agricultural Technical Education Law'. This introduced the first cooperative extension like service for education of the farmers. It was during this period that

^{1/} 'The Outline of Agricultural Guidance Work in Korea'. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, ORC, Suwon, 1952.

the first 4-H Clubs were organized. They were of limited early success due to lack of technically trained people and facilities. Though faced with many difficulties, the first training of extension personnel in extension philosophy and teaching methods was carried out.

As the heavy fighting subsided in 1951, the land reform law of 1950 was activated. This was an epoch making point in Korean agricultural history. The concept that farmers should own the land they work, was realized.

As the Korean war substantially ended in July 1953 and reconstruction began, the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) started to extend assistance in personnel training abroad and materials to reconstruction agricultural extension and research facilities. Korean Civil Assistance Corp (KCAC) personally helped to train local people and revived the 4-H Club program which had come to a halt because of the war.

B. A New Horizon:

In 1956 US and ROKG officials agreed upon the development of an agriculture extension system. In May 1956 Dean Harold Stacy of Minnesota headed a survey team to Korea and submitted recommendations that ROKG and US officials carried out through the Office of Economic Coordinator (OEC). This agreement consisted of:

1. Building facilities for research and extension work at Suwon.
2. Supplying US technicians to help develop the institution.
3. An extensive US and third country participant program for Korean technicians.

On 29 January 1957 the Korean National Assembly passed the Agricultural Extension law and it was promulgated on 12 February 1957. The presidential decree on the organization of the Institute of Agriculture was promulgated on 28 May and the opening ceremony was held at Suwon, 15 June 1957.

C. The Staff Develops

An early step of the institution was to select capable research and extension
In September 1957, nationwide examinations were conducted. Applicants included employees of predecessor agencies. Workers were employed and assigned to the various guns, cities and provinces. The first phase of training was initiated in November of 1957 and consisted of appropriate

orientation periods for all workers in both administrative and operation at National, Provincial and Gun levels.

The second phase consisted of extension training workshops at the provincial level in which provincial and gun workers were given an opportunity to learn the basic techniques of program building, implementation and evaluation; demonstrations and other teaching techniques; specific subject matter projects; the use of visual aids. The third phase of training was a follow up "on the job" procedure in which USAID and Korean technicians worked directly with the gun agents in the field, assisting and advising them in conducting activities which were selected on the basis of the existing situation.

The fourth phase of training was initiated in June of 1958 with a more formalized procedure conducted at the National Extension Headquarters at Suwon. Approximately 80 specially selected students were enrolled in the training course which covered the major phases of conducting gun extension programs. The students completing this course were inducted into the regular extension staff. In addition to the training mentioned above many workshops were held during 1958 and 1959 giving specific training in the various phases of 4-H Club work, Home Economics and general agriculture.

A series of program planning workshops were held on a national and provincial basis to plan the 1960 Extension Program beginning with the farm and going up to the national and then back to the guns.

D. US Advisors

By this time the USAID advisory staff was being assembled and the participant training program was activated to give ROK Institute employees a US or third country training experience. These US Technicians on board who were actively engaged in the institutional development during 1957 were: Mr. Joseph Boyd, Extension Section Chief of RDO, USAID from Hawaii; Lawrence A. Doran, his Deputy Chief; Bertha Strange, Home Economics Advisor; William Taylor, Agricultural Extension Advisor, and Gleason D. Rohlf, 4-H Club Advisor. During 1958 this nucleus team was joined by Paul France Virginia and Marion T. Hedegaard, Montana. These technicians, in addition to national advisory responsibility, actively advised the Provincial Office of Rural Development Chiefs. Dr. F. V. Staker Research Advisor, Ivan G. Newton and Lawrence Thie as Extension Provincial Advisors and Dr. Edgar Vestal Plant Pathologist continued the advisory build up during 1958.

In chronological order of arrival, the following technicians have served in the capacity of advisors to ORR. Leo Burnell, January 1959 to January 1963 Extension Advisor from Nebraska. Mrs. Leona McLeod, Home Economics Advisor from Michigan, March 1959 to August 1963. William Johnson, Agricultural Engineering Advisor, Wisconsin, April 1959 to April 1964. Milford Reed, May 1959 to October 1961, Provincial Agricultural Extension, Thomas Reynolds, Provincial Extension Advisor, June 1959 to June 1961. John Anderson, Provincial Advisor, Kangwon-do, June 1959 to June 1960, Gerald Bradley, Extension Advisor from Kentucky, October 1952 to January 1960. Then he transferred to Food for Peace, USAID. Lester Clapp, Team Leader, Suwon October 1962 to April 1965.

Louis A. Cattoni, Horticultural Advisor, June 1963 to Present. Willard Kaiser, Washington State, Training Advisor, June 1963 to April 1966. Madison Broadnax, Team Leader, May 1965 to August 1968. Walter Campbell, Extension Advisor, July 1965 to October 1967. John B. Swecker, Extension and Training Advisor, September 1966 to Present and Dr. R. D. Lewis, Research Advisor, April 1967 to December 1968. Gleason Rohlf as Extension Advisor, December 1967 to September 1968 and Team Leader, September 1968 to April 1969.

E. Gun and Provincial Building

In late 1958, 2,103,000,000 Hwan (about \$560,000) in Counterpart monies was used to construct 138 Gun and City Extension Offices. No foreign currencies were used on this construction. Not only did these buildings give the local field staff, then numbering 361 men and 91 women employees a base of operations, it provided considerable prestige and a moral factor boost. About 2,000,000,000 additional Hwan generated by US supporting assistance was used to enlarge and modernize the Provincial ORR Research and Extension Buildings.

F. Community Development

After a June 1957 decision by the Combined Economic Board to start a community development program, a presidential decree in 1958 was promulgated, implementing Community Development Work in Korea. Randy Bomar an old KCAC hand, Dr. Lucy Adams and Lucille Chamberlain had been working on C.D. during 1957. They were joined by John Mills, H. Kaufman, Henry Diefenderfer, Emil Beckman and E. Sales in 1958 as the C.D. program gained impetus. In 1959 Phil Gullion joined the staff for about one year. In 1962 the Community Development and the Institute of Agriculture were amalgamated and made the Office of Rural Development.

This brought together and integrated projects of a similar nature. Since 1958 /2,885,000,000 (\$2,196,154) counterpart fund and 217 million Hwan (\$243,349) general account was expended on the CD program of this (\$817,000) was used as CD village subsidies.

C. Physical Plant

As the Feasibility Report pointed out there was a need for a physical plant on which the institution of rural development could grow. This physical plant was started with a ground breaking ceremony, 30 December 1958, to start the construction of the main Office of Rural Development buildings. \$3,551,000 and 3.3 billion Hwan was used to construct:

1. Main office building.
2. Power plant and station.
3. Training complex - offices and dormitories.
4. Information Center.
5. Technician Housing.
6. Agricultural Engineering Center.
7. Horticultural Facilities.
8. Warehouses and garage.
9. Water supply facilities.

II. Transportation Facilities

Eleven audio visual vans and forty other vehicles were procured through PIO/C at a cost of \$250,000. Seven hundred bicycles were distributed to local Agricultural Extension workers in order to facilitate their movement. These were purchased with counterpart money, the bicycles were assembled in Korea from parts imported from Japan.

I. Other Facilities

The Veterinarian Facilities at Anyang for the production of animal vaccines and serums was built at a cost of \$1,004,000. Dr. Courlay Veterinarian Advisor gave the technical assistance to this institution that developed production techniques to produce newcastle, rabies, cholera and numerous other animal vaccines. This facility became a part of ORC in 1962 when reorganization of agricultural facilities took place.

Soil testing was not overlooked and \$62,795 was spent to bring in laboratory equipment for use at the national and provincial level.

J. Institute of Plant Environment

A part of the original USAID plan was to construct a multi story dormitory for trainees. The foundation was poured in late 1961 however, funds ran out and construction on a building 10-15% completed, was halted. This foundation was used by ORU and UN on which to construct the modern plant environment building. The UN project for Soils Classification and Soils Fertility work started in 1964. This project has brought modern scientific soils techniques and equipment to Korea.

K. College of Agriculture, SNU

The Dean Macy Report also outlined the need for a strong educational institution, to train agriculturalists. The College of Agriculture of Seoul National University, situated on an adjoining campus to CR had sustained almost complete loss of facilities during the Korean War. USAID implemented a SNU/COA Minnesota Contract to completely rehabilitate this facility. Thirteen US technicians were furnished from 1957 to 1961 to give guidance on this reconstruction that cost \$1,636,000 and 1,023 billion Hwan. Forty five staff members were furnished participant training in the US and fourteen structures were built including class rooms, auditorium, dormitories and power facility.

L. Participant Training

A summary made in 1967 indicates that one hundred forty six participants have been trained in agriculture to that date. Training periods vary from three months to one year. This number includes fifty five who have specifically been trained in agricultural extension and guidance activities.

Conclusion

USAID/ROK Korea has been a primary architect in the modernization of this institution, conceived by the Macy team in 1956, built by USAID funds and molded by US technicians. Research, Training, Extension and Information facilities, often patterned after land grant concepts, are today leading Korean agriculture through a transition, into a ~~modern~~ modern era.

This institution has started the interchange of staff, scientific information and materials with like institutions through the world. A worldwide network of multi-national institutions for agricultural research and training interchange

is necessary to enhance and accelerate worldwide agricultural development.

Farm technology is complex and must keep changing, if the present increase in productivity of agriculture is to be sustained. These research facilities and the nationwide extension staff, supported by training and information services, given modern facilities and adequate support will be the prime, sustained, source of new technology for application on Korean farms.

Attachment I

Rural Development Staff, USAID

Doak	11/55-58	McCool	7/58-7/60	Wakefield	3/64-
Tom	11/55-60	Alphen	7/58-2/59	Holloway	4/64
Kopf	11/55-3/60	Thomas	7/58-1/61	Holmes	4/64
Kirkham	11/55-5/59	Vestal	9/58-10/63	Rohlfis	-8/64-4/69
McGimpsey	11/55-6/59	Zimmerly	10/58-11/62	Riggs	12/64
Lofthouse	11/55-6/59	Scheffey	10/58-10/60	Bedard	2/65-6/69
Lutz	11/55-6/61	Newton	11/58-6/61	Wendell	4/65-6/68
Taylor	11/55-9/60	Thie	11/58-5/61	Kapp	4/65-
Roberts	2/56-7/59	Pluab	1/59-3/61	Broadnax	5/65-8/68
Hamer	2/56-2/59	Ice	1/59-5/61	Reinke	5/65-5/67
Morgan	6/56-5/61	Barnell	1/59-1/63	Sidholt	7/65-
Orr	9/56-12/60	Brown	2/59-10/62	Thompson	7/65-5/67
Fritzsche	10/56-3/60	McLeod	3/59-8/63	Campbell	7/65-10/67
Tinais	10/56-4/61	Nixon	3/59-4/62	Schwencke	9/65-
Boyd	12/56-5/61	Johnson	4/59-5/66	Thorngren	10/65-9/66
Gourlay	1/57-11/60	Reed	5/59-10/61	Platt	11/65-
Goodbary	1/57-1/58	Beveredge	6/59-9/63	Fenstermacher	11/65-2/68
Murphy	3/57-11/60	Reynolds	6/59-6/61	Mikesell	2/66-2/68
Fairchild	3/57-7/59	Anderson	6/59-5/61	Franklin	3/66-
Coffman	4/57-12/60	Linehan	7/59-7/61	Hove	3/66-3/68
McCauley	5/57-5/59	De Bierman	9/59-1/65	Owings	3/66-3/67
Rohlfis	5/57-2/61	Wade	10/59-12/61	Holcomb	4/66-5/68
Duncan	7/57-2/62	Surthor	10/59-2/64	Morgan	5/68-
Crocker	7/57-1/61	Lowery	11/59-11/61	Harris	7/66-7/68
Strange	8/57-8/60	Hobbes	12/59-12/61	Eriksen	7/66-7/68
Doran	8/57-12/61	Gerber	8/60-5/63	Sherper	7/66-
French	9/57-2/61	Face	5/61-8/61	Jones	7/66-
Wilder	10/57-1/61	Keifer	8/61-2/62	Eriksen	9/66-7/67
Mitchell	10/57-3/61	Kernan	11/61-5/63	Swecker	9/66-
Christy	1/58-5/61	Bradley	10/62-4/65	Kling	9/66-
Franstad	2/58-7/62	Clapp	10/62-4/65	Cowan	10/66-3/68
France	3/58-1/62	Motheral	9/62-4/68	Lewis	4/67-12/2/68
Hedegaard	3/58-2/62	Gattoni	6/63-	Voth	6/67-
Cooper	4/58-11/59	Kaiser	8/63-4/66	Cooper	7/68-
Staker	5/58-12/65	Maddock	8/63-8/66	Austin	11/67-
Harrison	6/58-9/62	Holdcroft	11/63-6/68	Inman	10/68-

Attachment IIFunctions of the Office of Rural DevelopmentAgricultural Research

Agricultural Research conducts all the studies related to the improvement of agricultural production and of farmers income.

There are twelve agricultural research institutes: eight central research institutes and four regional experiment stations; as these represent the individual fields of agriculture.

Plant Environment Research

Soil survey and improvement of reclaimed upland soil. Studies on physiology, ecology and control of disease and insect pests. Research on improvement of growing methods by means of nutritional diagnosis of crops. Studies on cultural practices and breeding of new strains of mushrooms. Study on the development of pesticides.

Crops Experiment

Varietal improvement of short-staff strawed, high quality and high yielding rice. Improvement of early, high quality and high yielding varieties of upland crops. Exploration and investigation of industrial crops and exporting crops. Research on the improvement of cultural practices in rice production of rain-fed paddy field. Research on multiple cropping system for maximum utilization of upland and paddy fields. Research on introduction of newly developed production means such as herbicides and farm machineries to reduce crop production cost.

Horticulture Experiment

Development of horticultural crops for export and processing. Varietal improvement for disease resistance, crop quality and yield, and research on cultural methods. Development of new horticultural crops. Establishment of year-round vegetable cropping system for promoting production of off-season culture. Studies on the cause of physiological disorder and their control measures. Production of superior seeds and plant nurseries.

Sericulture Experiment

Varietal improvement of silkworm and mulberry. Improvement of silkworm rearing. Improvement of cocoon processing. Mulberry tree protection.

Livestock Experiment

Improvement of livestock productivity. Improvement of feeding techniques and animal nutrition. Development of native grassland and establishment of pasture. Development of feed resources and utilization. Processing of livestock products and utilization. Production of breeding stocks.

Veterinary Research

Research and production of vaccines and antigens for livestock. Study on the method of prevention and treatment of livestock disease. Studies on veterinary pathology, improvement of veterinary biological, and domestic animal diseases.

Agricultural Engineering and Utilization

Extensive utilization of farm production foundation. Research on farm mechanization. Study on farm products preservation and processing.

Alpine Experiment

Virus-free white potato seed production and improvement of potato culture. Vegetable seed production for out-season culture. Development of high elevation grassland. Improvement of feeding practices for sheep.

Agricultural Economics

Study on farm management analysis and improvement. Study on Agricultural marketing. Improvement of farming structures leading to self-sufficient farms, cooperative farms and enterprise farms. Analysis of economic feasibility on new and improved farming technology. Study on foreign agriculture economics.

Cheju Experiment Station

Improvement of Korean native cattle. Improvement of cultural practices of vegetable crop on the highland in sub-tropical region. Grassland development.

Rural Guidance

Rural Guidance Service is an out of school system of education, in which men and women and boys and girls learn new farm and home ideas and practices and cultivate cooperative spirit among themselves and practice self-help activities in order to bring about improved rural welfare.

For the service, it has nine Provincial Offices of Rural Development, one hundred and seventy two City and Gun Rural Guidance Offices, and six hundred and six Branch Offices of the Guidance Offices in Provincial, county and township level respectively.

In addition, there are study clubs organized by the people themselves in rural communities, in which adults and boys and girls learn new farm and home ideas and practices by doing. They are as follows:

(As of Sept. 30, 1968)

Clubs	Number of Clubs	Number of Members	Number of Vol. Leaders
Farm Improvement Clubs	30,765	400,795	33,316
Home Improvement Clubs	17,951	264,313	19,982
4-H Clubs	29,825	710,882	63,151
Total	78,541	1,375,990	116,449

Agricultural Improvement

Major Projects: Rice production. Field crops production. Industrial crops, fruit and vegetable production. Improvement of soil fertility and fertilization. Plant protection. Improvement of sericulture. Animal production. Farm management.

Home Improvement

Establishment of home demonstration villages. Establishment of community nursery. Home management. Simplification of ceremonies. Home sideline job development.

Community Development

Development of self-help ability of the rural people. Development of community resources and utilization. Development of areas specialized in off-farm income producing business. Improvement of agricultural production resources.

Rural Youth (4-H)

Develop rural leadership. Agricultural engineering and farm management training. Encouragement of 4-H production projects. Introduction to community betterment. Promotion of rural youth movement.

Agricultural Information

Farm publication production. Audio-Visual material production. Farm broadcasting and other public information services.

Agricultural Training

In order to bring about qualitative improvement of the agricultural and forest, agents under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the training provides pre-service and in-service training courses together with special training course in addition to providing local leaders training courses.

Number of Personnel by Function

(As of Sept. 30, 1968)

Function	National level	Provincial level	City & Gun level	Total
Research Specialists	474 *	289	-	763
Rural Guidance Agents	76	223	6,060	6,359
Administrative Officers	143	116	-	259
Miscellaneous	180	198	-	378
Total	873	826	6,060	7,759

*274 Specialists working at regional research institutes are involved.

Attachment III

Vaccines and Antigens Produced at the
An Yang Laboratory 1963-64

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Hog Cholera	1,800,000	1,800,000
New Castle (inactive)	2,000,000	
New Castle (live)	14,000,000	13,000,000
Rabies	500,000	400,000
Blackleg Bacterin	700,000	770,000
Anthrax Vaccine	38,000	150,000
Swine Erysipelas Vaccine	100,000	100,000
Renderjost Vaccine	20,000	22,000
Tuberculin	6,000	15,000
PPLO Antigen	10,000	20,000
Pullorum Antigen	1,000,000	1,000,000

Since 1964 this facility has become a research facility and no longer produces commercial vaccines.