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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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FROM - SEUL

SUBJECT - End-Of-Tour Report - Elmer Jones

REFERENCE -

Subject report summarizes the work of Mr. Elmer L. Jones, Rural Development Officer for Chung Chong Nam and Chung Chong Puk Provinces commencing August 1, 1969 and ending April 10, 1970. The report is submitted at this time because Mr. Jones' services with the Agency are being terminated in accordance with DIBED requirements. Mr. Jones leaves a record that reflects strong leadership in the area of advisory assistance to provincial governments.

His report covers the basic job assignment and related work pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of a USAID provincial Rural Development Advisor. It is believed that he has made a lasting contribution to the provinces in the period he has served.

We in the Mission will miss the high level performance given by Mr. Jones and wish for him and his family every success in the future.

PORTER

Att: Appendix A

PAGE	PAGES
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RECEIVED BY MB M3roadmax:adi	OFFICE RDD	PHONE NO. 4223	DATE 4/7/70	APPROVED BY: D: H.E. Houston
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END-OF-TOUR REPORT

Name: Elmer Jones

Job Title: Rural Development Officer

Country of Assignment: Korea

Prior Country of Assignment: Korea from  
1968 to 1970

Tour of Duty Began: July 29, 1969

Tour of Duty Ended: April 10, 1970

Project Activity (Name and No.) Rural Development Policy Planning and Survey  
489-11-110-594

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SUMMARY

This report covers a period of nine months of the second tour as Rural Development Officer in Korea. During this period the writer has served as advisor to the Governors and their staff of both North and South Chungchong Provinces.

The major duties of the advisor were to:

1. Serve as advisor to the Governor, his staff and other agency staff on all matters ~~relevant~~ to rural development.
2. Provide ~~advisory~~ service to all levels of provincial government and agencies in planning, execution and evaluation of rural development programs.
3. Report, make recommendations to the Mission on agricultural conditions in the province and collect information for Mission use in evaluating rural development programs.
4. Insure that A.I.D. support for rural development entrusted to the province is used according to mutually agreed terms and conditions.
5. As the one permanent USAID representative in the province, provide liaison with provincial government and agencies and help the Mission to assure coordination of its activities.

The advisor's activities the last nine months have evolved principally around improving livestock programs, surveying agricultural lime production possibilities, review and evaluation of Title II program, survey of Tanyang Poultry Cooperative and day-to-day activities in programs of increased rice production, upland development, groundwater development, fisheries and soil fertility improvement.

Existing Differences between U.S. and Local Practices and Adaptations Attempted

As stated in my previous end of tour report of May 3, 1969, basic objectives are shared by ACRG and US personnel working in rural development. The two basic objectives are increasing food production and rural income. Differences are still encountered in identifying problems and priorities of action. Problems of changes in national policies, frequent replacement of staff in key positions, a high percentage of nationally directed programs and a lack of adequate transportation for provincial and field technicians still exist. However, progress has been made in overcoming lack of coordination and cooperation between agencies engaged in complementary programs. The successful implementation of the increased rice production program by team effort has indicated the importance of *Coordination* of activities by all agencies involved in a program and as a result the governors and provincial agency directors are insisting that their personnel work closer in planning and implementation of other rural development programs.

Ways to improve soil fertility are being explored both nationally and provincially as evidenced by NACF's free sale of fertilizer at certain markets during the 1969 crop year. This program is to be expanded this year as it proved farmers, especially vegetable and fruit producers, would purchase additional fertilizer if given the opportunity. Administrators are *working* to understand the place of agricultural lime in the soil fertility program as evidenced by President Park's instructions to the governors to increase their agriculture lime allocations and to develop local supplies to overcome transportation bottlenecks. However, *the* problem of sufficient funds to develop these supplies has to be overcome and more credit must be extended to aid in successful implementation of increased production of agricultural lime. It should *be noted* that in the past most efforts for supplying needed potash was through compost and while compost is still an important part of the soil fertility program, 1970 fertilizer supply plan shows a tremendous increase in amount of K to be used.

The desire for the rapid expansion of some nationally directed programs, such as increased rice production, groundwater development and livestock production cause much concern and created problems of implementation at the provincial level. This practice places undue strain on available budgets, spreads available technicians impact very thin and sometimes results in less than desirable programs.

There is still the pressing need to improve and strengthen existing soil conservation laws. The whole concept of soil and water conservation needs to be reviewed and consideration given to soil and water conservation practices on the whole watershed in the upland project area. Until needed changes in concepts and practices of soil and water conservation are made, Korea will continue to experience large amounts of runoff, problems of stabilizing soil, siltation, etc.

#### Future Measures and Directions for U.S. Activities

The Title II, PL 480, Food for Peace programs in the provinces have contributed much in rural development by improving and expanding land development and other projects and has stimulated the provincial government to utilize its own resources for work begun by Food for Peace programs. While this program is scheduled to phase out in 1971, there is still much impact that can be made by a well directed program at the provincial level, and it is hoped that this program will be extended. There is still an important contribution to be made in developing badly needed farm to market roads as well as other projects.

To develop a successful program, cooperation and coordination of all bureaus and agencies is needed in the planning and implementation of various segments of the program. To attain this concept the advisor must use every resource he has available to demonstrate his competence in working as a contributing member of the senior provincial team, serve as liaison between the provincial government and other related agencies, and foster as much direct contact between bureaus and agencies whenever possible.

I wish to express my thanks to Governors Kim Youn Hwan of Chungnam and Chung Hae Sik of Chungbuk and their excellent staffs for their very fine cooperation and hospitality extended; also, I wish to express my deep appreciation to USAID staff members with whom I have worked for their excellent support and cooperation. These very fine relations, both with Korean and American staff, have made my job and tenure in Korea very successful and enjoyable and it is with deep sadness that I leave Korea and the agency.