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FROM - **SEOUL**

SUBJECT - **End-Of-Tour Report, Allan W. Sudholt**

REFERENCE -

Attached is the End-of-Tour Report prepared by Mr. Allan W. Sudholt, Rural Development Advisor to the Provincial Governor and staff of Kyonggi Province. This report reflects the major activities in which Mr. Sudholt has been engaged for the past two and one half years and his recommendations for continued Mission support of three specific activities.

Mr. Sudholt has not only made substantial contributions in the major programs in rice production and in program improvement in the food aided Provincial Comprehensive Development Program but has personally spearheaded the new work in forage trials. This work is very important; not only because Kyonggi Province has more than half the dairy cattle in Korea, but because management in general, and forage production in particular, have been relatively neglected in Korea's "big push" for a dairy industry. Technical advise from experienced technicians, such as Mr. Sudholt, is a continuing need for successful livestock production programs. The experience gained will not be confined to just Kyonggi Province because practices which prove successful spread quite rapidly.

In addition to official responsibilities, Mr. Sudholt and his family have been very active in the community life of both Seoul and Suwon and the Mission wishes them a enjoyable home leave and early return to Korea.

Attachment:  
Appendix A--End-of-Tour Report

PORTER

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY:
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**END-OF-TOUR-REPORT**  
(Control No. U-513)

Name: Allan W. Sudholt Job Title: Rural Development Advisor  
Kyonggi-Do

Country of Assignment: Korea

Tour of Duty Began: October 29, 1967 Prior Country Assignment & Years:

Tour of Duty Ended: June 9, 1970

Project Activity (Name & No.) 499-11-110-594  
Rural Development Policy Planning and Survey

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Summary

This advisor has had the privilege of serving as a rural provincial advisor to the Governor of Kyonggi Province for a period of four and one-half years. Food, fibre and livestock production techniques, farm management, rural credit, economic and social development and agricultural educational methodologies are among the many subjects in which one becomes involved in this position.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governor for allowing me to play such a large part in these affairs. The programs especially rewarding are in the areas of rice production increase, upland development for cereals, fruit, vegetables, and forestry, farm to market roads, underground water development, livestock enterprises, and forage production.

The rapport between this advisor and Governor Nam, Bong Jin, his immediate staff, the county chiefs, subsection chiefs and the representatives of the smallest units of government, has been outstanding. Their acceptance of this advisor's recommendations and suggestions has been greatly satisfying personally. More significantly, that acceptance has produced positive, practical results in the projects.

Such cooperation, developed by frequent association, allowed me to observe the cultural milieu and the problems encountered. It also gave the local officials an opportunity to judge the competence of and knowledgeability of the advisor.

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### Rice Prosperity Zones

In the latest agricultural development phenomena farmers have voluntarily agreed to work together in an all out effort to overcome the limiting factors in rice production. They select leaders from their own number to oversee and coordinate each aspect. First, a general overall leader is selected; then subordinate leaders are chosen to guide the individual practices such as ground preparation, fertilizer application, seed selection, and pest and weed control measures.

The advisor's recommendation that fertilizer applications be increased above the amounts called for at the national level was accepted. In spite of some budget limitations the recommendations were carried out. This additional input played a large part in the rice production increase of 5,000,000 bushels of rice in Kyonggi Province in 1969.

In response to the advisor's suggestions, the provincial government officials expanded the paddy rearrangement programs in order to bring about greater efficiency and they emphasized the importance of these programs to farmers whose land holdings were involved. (Paddy rearrangement is an engineering program to improve irrigation, drainage and access to fields).

This combination of paddy rearrangement and a package approach to rice growing (through coordination of input factors) is not only significant in economic returns but for the advances in social cooperation not heretofore practiced to such a degree.

### The Livestock Industry

In the past two and one-half years dairy cattle numbers have increased from 4,000 to 10,000 cows in Kyonggi. These comprise at least half the dairy cattle in Korea.

It has been the practice to feed costly grains as a substitute for good forage since highly nutritious grasses will not grow well on soils generally low in fertility and with low calcium content and with a resultant low pH.

Demonstration plots were established to introduce new legumes and grass-legume mixtures to farmers. The advisor was invited to provide technical guidance for these activities.

Lime and fertilizers in much greater amounts than that previously used in Korea pasture production were applied, and the results of this action, in one case, produced up to 8 tons of air dry alfalfa hay per acre. Prior to this proof the growing of such large quantities of hay per unit of land was considered impossible. These demonstrations have been observed by dairy farmers from all over the Province. Some otherwise underdeveloped land in the rolling hill areas of the Province can be utilized for the production of excellent forage such as alfalfa-orchard grass. This will further increase the production of high protein feed and thus permit the Province's continuation of the livestock industry.

#### Corn Production

When this advisor arrived in Korea, corn yields in the Province were very low, namely, between eight and ten bushels per acre. Little lime and fertilizer had been used, and the corn was seeded very thickly in rows. A number of demonstration plots were started throughout the province through the Crop Production Bureau and the Provincial Office of Rural Development to show farmers the potential they could achieve. These fields were limed, manured, fertilized, and a seeding rate commensurate with the fertility level was initiated.

In one case, the corn silage yield jumped from approximately 7 tons per acre to 35 tons per acre. This was the most exceptional increase. The average increase was from 5 or 6 tons per acre to 15, an increase significant although not phenomenal.

There is a need for further guidance from the advisor in this area to expand the program if the livestock industry is to continue to grow.

#### New Type Dairy Housing

The provincial officials of Kyongsang-Pukto asked that I be consulted in developing plans for a dairy barn at the new Provincial Office of Rural Development. This barn incorporates a loafing area using the free stall principle for the increased comfort of cattle, low labor requirements, and efficiencies in handling feed and material. Of a type new to Korea, this barn is operating successfully and should be a model for other dairy farms.

**Recommendations**

I strongly urge this Mission to continue to use every means at its disposal to assist, materially and educationally, the limestone expansion and distribution program. Without this ordinarily, mundane, non-glamorous amendment to raise the pH level of the soil, the full impact of fertilizers, especially developed seed and plant varieties, and other inputs cannot be fully realized, by either paddy or upland crops.

I further recommend that we continue to do all in our power to increase food grains through developing the rice prosperity zones and rearranging of the irrigated paddyland.

Just as important to Korea's economy is the development of its farm to market road system to allow a flow of goods between metropolitan and rural areas.

An accelerated agricultural economy can develop if these limiting factors are reduced or eliminated.

I want to conclude this end-of-tour report with thanks to the RDD team for its guidance and enthusiastic support of the program in which I was involved.