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NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

COUNTRY: Office of Science and Technology, Technical Assistance Bureau

PROJECT NO.: 931-11-995-876-72

SUBMISSION DATE: _____ ORIGINAL: X REVISION NO.: NA

PROJECT TITLE: Application of Industrial Technology Developed Under NASA Auspices to the Needs of a Developing Country (Pilot Project)

U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN: FY 1970

PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION SPAN: FY 1970 through FY 1971

GROSS LIFE-OF-PROJECT AID FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: U.S. Dollars: $150,000

COOPERATING COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION: (KOREA): Services of Specialists and and travel, reports and adaptation ($32,000 equivalent)

Best Available Document

Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 475

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DRAFTED BY: TA/OST G E SCHWEITZER
APPROVED BY: TA/OST G E SCHWEITZER
AID/EAD/KPA B KINNEY (PHONE)
NASA R BARNES (PHONE)
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TO AMEMBASSY SEOUL

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AIDAC

SUBJECT: NASA/KIST TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT

FOR ARNOLD FROM SCHWEITZER

1. WE ARE CONSIDERING OBLIGATION OF ADDITIONAL FY 72 FUNDS FOR TWO SEMINARS TO DISSEMINATE TO OTHER LDCS LESSONS LEARNED FROM NASA/KIST PROJECT, SUBJECT TO CONCURRENCE OF KIST AND AID/NASA EVALUATION TEAM CURRENTLY IN KOREA. OBLIGATION WOULD BE MADE BY AMENDING PASA WITH NASA WHICH IN TURN WOULD AMEND CONTRACT WITH ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CARRY OUT SEMINARS.

2. REQUEST VIEWS KIST AND EVALUATION TEAM SOONEST TOGETHER WITH YOUR BEST ESTIMATE OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMINARS, INCLUDING APPROXIMATE COST BREAKDOWN BY MAJOR CATEGORIES.

3. NASA CONCURS WITH THIS CABLE. ROGERS

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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AIDAC

SUBJ: NASA/KIST TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

REF: STATE 066991

FOR SCHMEITZER FROM ARNOLD

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TAB/EXO

1. KIST, EVALUATION TEAM AND MISSION IN FULL AGREEMENT ON PLAN FOR DISSEMINATION RESULTS OF TECHNOLOGY PROJECT. RECOMMEND FIRST SEMINAR AT KIST SEPT 18-21 AND SECOND IN LATIN AMERICA ABOUT JANUARY.

2. ESTIMATE TOTAL COSTS 43,800 DOLLARS. MAJOR CATEGORIES FOR FIRST AND SECOND SEMINAR FOLLOW.
A. PREPARATION MATERIALS ETC: FIRST 6700, SECOND 2000.
B. TRAVEL, PER DIEM PARTICIPANTS: FIRST 10000, SECOND 10000.
C. TRAVEL, PER DIEM KOREAN/US TEAM: FIRST 4500, SECOND 5000.
D. FINAL REPORTS: FIRST 5100, SECOND 2500
E. TRANSLATION, SUPPLIES, MICS. : FIRST 3000 SECOND 1000

3. NEW SUBJECT: EVALUATION PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY WITH FULL COOPERATION MISSION AND KIST.

4. NEW SUBJECT: BLACKLEDGE CONSIDERS FUNDS IN PRESENT CONTRACT NOT ADEQUATE FOR ATTENDANCE AT WAITRO CONFERENCE. INFORM BREDO AT SRI.
UNDERHILL

— called on 4/25/72 524-2053
Informed Bredo.

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PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER	3. COUNTRY	4. AUTHORIZATION NUMBER
931-11-995-876-72	AID/W	0060

2. PROJECT TITLE	5. AUTHORIZATION DATE
Application of Industrial Technology Developed under NASA Auspices to the Needs of a Developing Country (Pilot Project)	March 18, 1970
	6. PROP DATED: March 18, 1970

7. LIFE OF PROJECT

a. Number of Years of Funding: 1
Starting FY 1970 : Terminal FY 1971

b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work After Last Year of Funding (in Months): 18

8. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (in U.S. $ or $ equivalent)

	DOLLARS		P.L. 480	LOCAL CURRENCY Exchange Rate: $1 =			
				U.S. OWNED		HOST COUNTRY	
	GRANT	LOAN	CCC + FREIGHT	GRANT	LOAN	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	OTHER
Prior through Actual FY							
Operational FY 1970	150,000						
Budget FY							
B + 1 FY							
B + 2 FY							
B + 3 FY							
All Subsequent FY's							
TOTAL	150,000						

9. DESCRIBE SPECIAL FUNDING CONDITIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND LIST KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF ANY P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

$ 4,500 - NASA Civil Service personnel
145,500 - Contract Illinois Institute of Technology Institute

10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

11. Approved in substance for the life of the project as described in the PROP, subject to the conditions cited in Block 10 above, and the availability of funds. Detailed planning with cooperating country and drafting of implementation documents is authorized.

This authorization is contingent upon timely completion of the self-help and other conditions listed in the PROP or attached thereto.

This authorization will be reviewed at such time as the objectives, scope and nature of the project and/or the magnitudes and scheduling of any inputs or outputs deviate so significantly from the project as originally authorized as to warrant submission of a new or revised PROP.

A.I.D. APPROVAL	CLEARANCES	DATE
[signature]	RSmith, EA/NE/AP/Korea (in draft)	3/16/70
SIGNATURE	KLevick, TA/PM (in draft)	3/16/70
	MDay, NASA (in draft)	3/16/70
AA TA Assistant Administrator 3/18/70	[illegible] CESchweitzer, TA/OST	3/16/70
TITLE DATE		

Technical Assistance Bureau

4

I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A. Objective

This pilot project is designed to test the feasibility of transferring selected types of industrial technology, developed under the auspices of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in support of the U.S. space program, into the mainstream of industrial development of a developing country. The project will demonstrate whether recently developed technology can be introduced into developing countries in such a way as to accelerate industrial development and enable them to "leap frog" some intermediate development steps.

B. Project Description

NASA has supported development of a vast body of advanced technology, and Korea has been identified as the AID-recipient country where such a pilot project might have the highest probability of success. NASA will be responsible for the U.S. contribution to the project under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with AID/W and will request its regional dissemination centers, established to encourage transfer of NASA technology to U.S. industry, to make available their information resources. These centers will also facilitate any necessary contacts with NASA contractors. On the Korea side, the Economic Planning Board will be responsible under a Program Agreement (PROAG) with USAID in Seoul. Specialists of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) will carry out the technical aspects of the project, and efforts will be made to integrate into the project the expertise concerning Korean industrial needs which were developed by the Battelle Memorial Institute during the establishment of KIST.

A NASA-AID Steering Committee has been established to overview the planning and implementation of the project both to assist in maximizing the possibility for the success of this project in Korea and to identify results that might be broadly applicable to the needs of other developing countries. It is proposed that the project activities be phased as follows:

Phase 1 - Three or four NASA officials will visit Korea for one or two weeks prior to June, 1970 to explain the NASA technology transfer program developed to serve U.S. industry and related aspects and to work out jointly with Korean specialists the agenda for Phase 2 to be carried out later in 1970.

Phase 2 - A team of 4-5 broad-gauged specialists from KIST will come to the United States for up to two months for intensive investigations of the NASA technology data banks, supplemented by

visits to NASA laboratories and NASA contractor facilities, to identify the technology areas of greatest promise to Korean industry and to gather related information. The team will return to Korea, analyze its findings, identify Korean development problems of particular concern which seem susceptible to resolution through application of NASA technology and prepare a report which will provide the basis for future activities. This report will be completed by December 30, 1970.

Phase 3 - A Korean team of 6 to 8 members, using the information and findings developed during Phase 2, will select several of the most promising matches of NASA technology to Korean needs. The team will then attempt to apply these matches in Korea. Visits to the United States of several months for additional consultations at NASA technology transfer centers, at NASA research facilities, and with appropriate NASA contractors will be made, as necessary, to obtain additional information and to verify the validity of the proposed matches. The team will then take the necessary steps to attempt to apply these matches and integrate them into the mainstream of Korean economic development.

Phase 4 - AID and NASA officials in collaboration with Korean specialists will evaluate the project and identify the reasons for its successes and failures. The Koreans will analyze the results of the overall project activity and submit the analysis to AID in a form suitable for broad international dissemination by December 31, 1971. This report will include a description of the specific matches that were attempted and adaptations that were necessary and an evaluation of each match.

Phase 5 - If the results of the project are sufficiently promising, consideration will be given to establishment of a continuing relationship for NASA to periodically provide Korea with notices of new technological developments that may be adapted to Korean needs.

C. Justification

In recent years the opportunities for transferring advanced technologies developed in the U.S. to developing countries have been widely discussed by scientists, engineers, economists and Government officials. However, outside the agricultural field, most efforts in technology transfer have been by-products of U.S. investments abroad, and there has been no systematic attempt to test the limits of feasibility of technology transfer. This project is a step toward understanding the potential of technology transfer. If it is successful -- in terms of providing Korea with new products for domestic consumption or export or improving existing products or manufacturing processes -- there is a reasonable chance that broader application of the technique will be attempted by other nations and other development agencies. If

the project objectives are not achieved -- in terms of no discernible impact on Korean industry -- the training experiences of the Korean participants should nevertheless be of long-term benefit to that country.

D. Life of Project Costs

Financing of the pilot project is based on the following contributions:

--- by the Korean Government: Assign leading technical specialists to the project as required (estimated at 5 man years); provide logistic and administrative support for the NASA team in Korea during Phase 1 (estimated at $1,000); provide transoceanic transportation for the Korean teams in Phases 2 and 3 (estimated at $26,000); assume responsibility for adapting relevant technologies to Korean needs; analyze results of this pilot project (estimated at $5,000) during Phases 3 and 4; and, assuming success of this project, developing continuing relationship with NASA for keeping abroad of new technological developments for possible application to Korean industry.

--- by NASA: Overall project management, including services of NASA personnel during Phase 1; management, information, and analysis services of the technology transfer centers; scientific and engineering support of NASA laboratories and of such NASA contractors as appropriate during Phases 2 and 3; favorable consideration of waiver of U.S. Government patent rights for particularly promising technologies.

--- by AID/W: $150,000 under a PASA with NASA to finance (1) travel of NASA team to Korea during Phase 1; (2) travel and per diem of Korean teams in the U.S. during Phases 2 and 3; (3) detailed evaluation reports prepared under NASA auspices analyzing the effectiveness of the project and soundness of the approaches adopted; and (4) computer time, materials, and other related expenditures of technology transfer centers during Phases 3 and 4.

BUDGET BREAKDOWN
NASA EXPENSES COVERED BY AID/W UNDER NASA

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Interpretive and Analytical Support Engineering		$27,000	$21,000	
Computer		27,000	9,000	
Materials		2,000	1,000	
Documenta		2,000	1,000	
Report Preparation				$36,000
Travel	$4,000	5,500	3,750	
Per Diem	500	8,000	1,250	
Shipping		1,000		
	$4,500	$72,500	$37,000	$36,000

TOTAL $150,000

II. SETTING

A. NASA Capabilities

During the past 11 years, NASA programs carried out at NASA laboratories, contractor facilities, and universities have produced a broad range of technological advancements with potential applications in many non-aerospace fields. The resulting bank of technology now exists in the form of a large storehouse of technical reports and articles which can be retrieved on a systematic basis. Also, such technical knowledge is possessed by NASA personnel at research centers. Finally, NASA has developed many types of facilities, equipment, and procedures, which are expected to be useful in achieving project objectives. Almost all of this technology is either not patented or subject to patents owned by the U.S. Government. While NASA has long sponsored a program to apply these technological achivements to a wide range of U.S. scientific and industrial endeavors (Enclosure 1), the proposed experimental project will be the first systematic effort to attempt to apply this technology to the needs of a developing country.

A recent NASA-sponsored study by Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Enclosure assessed the prospects for NASA technology transfer to specific development needs of Brazil, identified some 40 specific potential transfer

cases, and concluded that a test of transferability to a developing country was desirable. While the technological needs of Korea and Brazil may differ, the analysis of technology transfer mechanisms appears to have relevance to Korea as well as Brazil.

Among the areas of possible application of NASA technology are:

--- food processing, packaging, and preservation
--- medical monitoring and analysis techniques
--- electronics miniaturizatiin, computer technology, and computer software
--- telecommunications, including power sources, cable and radio transmissions, and switching techniques
--- systems management, quality control, and reliability requirements
--- metallurgy, plastics, and protective coatings
--- nondestructive testing
--- information management
--- remote monitoring and control techniques
--- mechanical and electrical devices including pumps, valves, and switches

B. Selection of Korea

In selecting Korea as a test bed for this experimental project, the following factors were considered:

(1) Has the developing country reached a level of industrial development which probably could benefit, either directly, or by increased export capability, from the new technology arising from NASA programs?

(2) Does the developing country have highly trained scientists and engineers who are intimately familiar with the needs of the country and who are also experienced in or who have some familiarity with the development and application of advanced U.S. technologies?

(3) Does the developing country have an institutional mechanism that can effectively adapt new technologies to local needs and introduce such adaptations into the mainstream of industrial and economic development?

While several AID recipient countries (e.g. Brazil, Colombia, India) meet the first two criteria, KIST provides a unique mechanism for integrating technological achievements into industrial processes in a meaningful way.

C. The Korean Scene

The Korean economy, shattered by war and inflation in the 1950s, is now experiencing sound and extraordinarily rapid growth. Inflation has been controlled and overall growth (GNP) averaged 11.7% a year in real terms over five years, 1965-1969, including an estimated growth of 15.5% during 1969. Korean industry has played a major role in contributing to the rise in GNP. The burgeoning industrial growth was estimated at 21.3% during 1969. Introduction of innovative technological processes into industry will contribute significantly to maintaining such growth.

The people of Korea have demonstrated their ability to operate modern industries such as textile mills and oil refineries. Among them are many scientists and engineers who have been outstanding students in American universities. They have been interested in applied studies as well as in more theoretical investigations.

However, Korean industrial technology is generally not advanced. Except for those industries based on the importation of a complete facility, designed and for themost part built abroad, the Korean production processes tend to be primitive by standards of highly industrialized countries.

Korea is confronted by a wide range of technical problems. For example, its chemical industry is expanding, but it does not have the technical competence to analyze decisions being made on new processes or to facilitate the interaction of the existing chemical engineering programs. Design and manufacturing technology is underdeveloped. Lack of this capability deters export development and increases the need to import fabricated products. The foundry industry needs substantial technical improvement. Significant opportunities exist for further development of the metal production and fabrication industries. If Korean industry were directed solely toward fulfilling domestic needs and were not involved in the export market, it possibly could remain technically unadvanced. Once it competes with the developed economies in world trade, however, it must be based on modern technology. This is but a sample of the areas that will be explored in this project.

D. The Role of KIST

Since Korean industries have evolved without a traditional, "in house" research and development capability, many potentially viable production operations have rapidly become obsolescent and/or obsolete because they have not been able to keep pace with the rapidly changing

world technology. The primary purpose of KIST is to provide a modern applied research organization possessing the capability of assisting key Korean industries to solve their technological problems without having to develop their own research and development facilities at this stage in Korea's industrial development when such facilities would be far too costly given the size of individual plants and factories. KIST, as an independent, non-profit research organization, provides these services to private Korean businesses, government activities, and universities for a fee sufficient to pay for all costs of conducting the research.

KIST is employing scientists and engineers. Its staff includes engineering economists, and is conducting multidisciplinary investigations. By the end of 1970, there will also be a select staff of senior professional researchers in residence and thoroughly trained in the complexities of contract research as they apply to the fields of mechanical engineering, materials science, electronics, and electrical engineering, chemistry and chemical engineering, and food technology. With three years of operational experience KIST will have all the ingredients required and capability to perform concurrently a very considerable number of projects in a fairly wide range of subject areas.

The institute's services include economic and engineering feasibility studies, assistance in the importation and adaptation of world technology, information services, as well as the conduct of laboratory investigations. The staff has access to modern equipment to preserve its technical competence.

KIST has enticed back to Korea a number of Korean born scientists and engineers now employed overseas. KIST is bringing together the scattered resources of scientific and technical manpower in Korea to create a group large enough to provide comprehensive services. However, Korean industry and Government need the services of such an institute. Also, an institute with these objectives is of importance to the U.S. Government's objective of encouraging a self-sustaining Korean economy.

The present healthy condition of the Korean economy and the high calibre and considerable future potential of the recently established KIST provide a timely mix conducive to application of new technology. Thus, this experimental project will assist the Korean economy in maintaining or perhaps increasing the rate of industrial growth as well as providing a model for introducing new technology into other developing countries.

III. ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

A. Alternative 1 - Continue as in the Past

While U.S. commercial activities will continue to be a primary vehicle for technology transfer, there would remain a large bank of technology which is largely unexplored in the context of international development.

B. Alternative 2 - Employment of a Commercial Contractor to Attempt to Transfer Technology

The only effective medium for transferring technology is the personnel of the country which is attempting to absorb the technology A. U.S. commercial organization would be of little value in this type of experiment since it would simply be an unnecessary middle man in dealing with NASA.

C. Alternative 3 - Participating Agency Special Agreement (PASA) with NASA

Executing a PASA with NASA will enable NASA to work directly with Korean specialists, the USAID Mission in Seoul, and AID/Washington. This will also enable AID/W and NASA to gain direct experience which will be useful in adapting experiences to a world-wide basis.

IV. COURSE OF ACTION

A. Steps Already Taken

(1) Preliminary discussions with senior NASA personnel, responsible personnel of the Department of State, and the White House Office of Science and Technology on the basic objectives of this pilot project have resulted in general agreement that the proposal is sound and that the pilot project has good prospects of being successful and fruitful for Korea, the U.S., and hopefully for other developing countries.

(2) Joint STATE/AID airgram A-1 of January 2, 1970 to Seoul outlined the basic objectives and procedural steps to be followed in establishing this project. Embassy, USAID, and Korean Government views on the soundness of the project were requested.

(3) Joint STATE/AID cable 330 of January 22, 1970 from Seoul reported that Korean officials with whom the project was discussed -- the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Science and Technology, and the Director of KIST -- are enthusiastic about it. The Deputy Prime Minister discussed the idea with President Park and reported the latter's favorable and strong interest. The USAID Mission considers the proposal an excellent opportunity for further U.S.-Korean technical cooperation as well as having a good prospect for success. The Mission endorses the arrangements for focusing transfer of technology only on a manageable number of selected areas which have the best prospects for successful industrial application.

B. Future Steps

(1) USAID/Korea will negotiate with the Korean Government a project agreement (PROAG) covering the Korean contribution to the project.

(2) AID/Washington will negotiate a PASA with NASA covering contributions by AID and NASA to the project.

(3) With completion of the above documentation and obligation of funds, actual project activities will begin as outlined in Part I.

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A.I.D.
Reference Center
Room 1656 NS

AID 1025.1 (7-71) (FACE SHEET)
NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

Attachment A to M.O. 1025.1
(TL 9:172)

PAGE 1 of 1 PAGES

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE
Application of Industrial Technology Developed Under NASA Auspices to Needs of a Developing Country

APPENDIX ATTACHED
☐ YES ☒ NO

2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1025.2)
931-11-995-876-72

3. RECIPIENT (specify)
☐ COUNTRY
☐ REGIONAL ☒ INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT
BEGINS FY 70
ENDS FY 73

5. SUBMISSION
☐ ORIGINAL
☐ REV. NO. 1 DATE 5/2/72
CONTR./PASA NO.

II. FUNDING ($000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL $	C. PERSONNEL (1) $	C. PERSONNEL (2) MM	D. PARTICIPANTS (1) $	D. PARTICIPANTS (2) MM	E. COMMODITIES $	F. OTHER COSTS $	G. PASA/CONTR. (1) $	G. PASA/CONTR. (2) MM	H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: $ US ___ (U.S. OWNED) (1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY (A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY	150							150				
2. OPRN FY	48.8							48.8				
3. BUDGET FY												
4. BUDGET +1 FY												
5. BUDGET +2 FY												
6. BUDGET +3 FY												
7. ALL SUBQ. FY												
8. GRAND TOTAL	198.8							198.8				

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

	TITLE	DATE
1. DRAFTER John Fry	Staff, TA/OST	5/2/72
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER Glenn Schweitzer	Director, TA/OST	5/2/72

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE
LA/DR	L. G. Sleeper	5/8/72	TA/PM	A.Bisset AB	5/10/72
NASA	Richard Barnes	5/8/72	TA/PM	K. Levick	5/10/72
EAD/KPA	C. S. Bell, Jr.	5/4/72	LA/DP	R Simpson (phone)	5/10/72

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE Joel Bruntlett DATE 5/11/72

TITLE Assistant Administrator
Technical Assistance Bureau

4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE DATE

ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

14

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MEMORANDUM May 8, 1972

TO: Dr. Joel Bernstein, AA/TA
THRU: Mr. Kenneth Levick, TA/PM

FROM: Glenn Schweitzer, TA/OST

SUBJECT: Application of Industrial Technology Developed Under NASA Auspices to Needs of a Developing Country (Korea)

1. Your approval is requested to amend the facesheet of the subject PROP, to provide an additional $48,800 in FY 1972 funds for the purpose of disseminating results of the AID/NASA pilot project on technology transfer to Korea through one regional workshop in Korea and one in Latin America.

2. The funds will be transferred to NASA under a PASA agreement. The funding will provide for preparation, conduct, and reporting for two 3-day regional workshops to describe the nature and results of the pilot project, including goals and organization, training of Korean specialists, and successful mechanisms employed by KIST for transferring relevant technology to Korean industry. One workshop will be conducted at KIST in September 1972; the second will be conducted in conjunction with an Organization of American States symposium on technology transfer in Latin America in the first quarter of 1973. (The exact date and location for this symposium have not yet been identified by OAS.) Preparation for the two workshops and necessary administrative arrangements, including reports, will be performed by staff of the Illinois Institute of Technology, contractor to NASA for the pilot project, in collaboration with KIST. The two workshops will be conducted by the Korean/U.S. pilot project team. About twenty selected participants representing government, science, and industry, including leading industrial research institutes of countries from each region -- each actively concerned with the process of technology transfer will be invited to attend the regional workshop in their region.

USAID personnel from the region will be invited to attend each workshop.

- 15 -

3. The final report will be prepared in two volumes: one reporting on the workshop in Korea; the second reporting on the workshop in Latin America. 100 copies of the final report will be submitted to AID (TA/OST) by June 30, 1973.

4. Major categories of funding are (see relevant cables attached):

Preparation for workshops	$8,700
Travel/per diem participants	20,000
Travel/per diem Korean/U.S. team	9,500
Final reports	7,600
Translation and secretarial services, supplies	4,000
Total	$48,800

5. Recommendation: That you approve the PROP facesheet amendment for the purposes described.

Attachments:
PROP facesheet amendment (for signature)
Relevant cables

16

Department of State

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INFO OCT-01 CIAE-00 SCI-01 EA-04 /032 R

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APPROVED BY: TA/OST G E SCHWEITZER
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NASA R BARNES (PHONE)
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3. NASA CONCURS WITH THIS CABLE. ROGERS

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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AIDAC

SUBJ: NASA/KIST TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

REF: STATE 066991

FOR SCHWEITZER FROM ARNOLD

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TAB/EXO

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UNDERHILL

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