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Korea Rural Dev

489-11-110-594

FROM: SEOUL

DATE SENT 3/21/68

SUBJECT: End-of-Tour Report, Raymond Wendel

REFERENCE:

1. Mr. Wendel has been one of the most active provincial advisors in Korea for the last year and a half. The attached report will illustrate the wide range of activities during this period as well as giving the flavor of the RDD provincial advisory service as a whole. These advisors are rated as generalists who undertake to provide technical assistance in their areas of competence. At the same time they are under instructions to refer problems raised by the local governments back to USOM Headquarters for consideration by other units of the Mission.

2. Mr. Wandel established for himself an enviable record in the execution of his duties. He enjoyed a high degree of rapport and mutual cordiality with the governor and his staff and with the civilian and military American community. Mrs. Wendel has proved to be a distinct asset to him and made a special contribution as a teacher in the Taegu American School.

3. It is with regret that USOM/Korea says goodbye to the Wendels. We wish them well in their new assignment in the Philippines.

PORTER

Attachment: End-of-Tour Report of Raymond Wendel

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

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AID-5-39 (11-65)

PRINTED 3-67

END-OF-TOUR REPORT

Name: Raymond Wendel

Job Title: Rural Development Advisor Kyongsang-Pukto

Country of Assignment: Korea

Prior Country Assignments: Korea - 14 mos.

Tour of Duty Began: September 18, 1966

Tour of Duty Ended: February 23, 1968

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

* * * * * *

A. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The writer of this report is completing 17 months duty on his second tour in Korea. On April 6, 1968, he would have been in Korea three years. This paper covers a period of one year and five months in Korea, working as a rural development advisor in the province of Kyongsang-Pukto.

1. Introduction to Province:

This province is the largest province in Korea. It has five cities (population over 50,000, with a mayor) and two cities with over 50,000 population but not yet classified as official cities. The province has a population of 4.6 million people with 450,000 farm households. It has 24 guns (counties) and 238 myons (sub-divisions). Taegu, the largest city, has a population of 850,000 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 mainly 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 fisherman households.

The industriousness of the Korean people in the province is reflected by the continuous 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 $8,443,000. The export earnings increased to $9,605,000 in 1964. The year 1965 showed earnings of $18,080,000. For the year 1966 the total was $27,000,000. The provincial export income rose to $37,520,000 in 1967.

Industrial export amounted to over fifty percent of the gross export earnings for the province. This was followed by mining, agriculture and marine products.

Other indications of the overall provincial economic progress can be illustrated by pointing out the increases made in the rural electrification program.

Year	Rural Areas with Electricity	Households	Lights
1965	75	7,909	23,668
1966	93	12,682	30,446
1967	138	19,476	45,946

The increase in tile roofs shows a steady progressive movement (an indication of extra earnings).

1965 - Increase of 11,429 over 1964.
1966 - Increase of 14,433 over 1965.
1967 - Increase of 16,501 over 1966.

The increase in the number of radios is almost unbelievable.

1965 showed 11,611 radios in the province.
1966 showed 139,103 radios in the province.
1967 showed 176,072 radios in the province.

Another indication of affluency can be noticed in the increase in the number of barber and beauty shops.

Year	Barber Shops	Beauty Shops
1964	1,838	752
1965	2,169	878
1966	2,304	903

During this reported period of time, five restraining factors entered into the overall program that added additional frustrations and, in some way, slowed down program implementation. These factors were: (a) national elections, (b) North Korean infiltrations into the province, (c) a change in provincial governors, (d) almost a complete change over in provincial personnel, and (e) the advisor's periods away from his post on three different TDYs. These implications have disrupted the continuity of performance that was so much enjoyed during the advisor's first tour of duty in Korea.

2. Summary:

Below are some of the major work areas where the advisor made contributions during this seventeen month tour period:

Major Areas where attention was given during this period:

(1) Provincial planning and policy making.

(a) Worked directly with the Governor and various bureau chiefs on provincial planning and evaluation.

(b) Assisted in national policy making with regard to national sericulture increase program.

(2) Assisted in agri-business development.

(a) National level sericulture agri-business committee.
(b) Development of milk market for local dairy cooperative.
(c) Initiated a strawberry (frozen) program with local businessmen and farmer cooperators.
(d) Sericulture development.

(3) Provincial Food for Peace activities.

(4) Assistance to Kyongsang-Pukto National University.

(a) Secured three million won for major fruit survey of province.
(b) Assistance in supplying seed samples for testing.
(c) Assistance in experiment in mulberry leaf preservation.

(5) Continued work in securing excess army commodities for provincial use.

(6) Prepared and introduced the economic feasibility study for PL 480 Title II projects in the province.

(7) Promoted the "package input" concept in increasing crop yields.

(8) Introduced the "dapog" system of rice culture. Also introduced the Philippine IR 8 and BPI 76 rice varieties and several varieties of grass and wheat.

(9) Continued to assist the Taegu Apple Cooperative in promoting apple quality. Installed apple grading and sizing equipment.

(10) Reported to USOM crop conditions and other provincial information wanted from time to time.

(11) Continuously advised Director Chung of PORD and members of his staff.

(12) Gave assistance to other agencies such as the National Agriculture Cooperative Federation, City of Taegu, United States Army Components (CRACK Council), USIS and Kyongsang Pukto National University.

(13) Gave assistance to the Village Amplification System.

Provincial Program and Policy Making:

Throughout the entire period of time the advisor has been in the province, he has maintained good rapport with the Governor and his staff. He has met with the Governor, or with a member of his staff, on almost a daily basis. He has joined with them on several gun (county) evaluation programs and has traveled extensively throughout the province observing various provincial programs. Through this type of relationship the advisor has been able to give program direction within the framework of USOM policy and national planning. It has been a rewarding experience to see certain plans develop within the concepts of the advisor's suggestions. Needless to say, the majority of the advisor's time revolved around this effort. Following are a few special areas where work was rewarding.

The advisor has continued, during this period of time, to bring to successful completion the projects initiated during his first tour of duty. Some of these projects and activities are mentioned in the advisor's End-of-Tour Report dated April 6, 1965 - June 10, 1966. He has attempted to refine those projects that were not completely congruent to the Korean taste, environment and understanding.

Economic Feasibility Study:

One such project was the economic feasibility study for PL 480 grain Title II projects. This study is now revamped and in the programming stages. It is being tested on several different development projects. Final refinement of the feasibility survey study forms will be made with the Korean counterparts in the near future. The feasibility study will assist each gun and myon (township) in project planning and implementation to establish project priorities based upon sound economically calculated judgments. Governor Yang has given his full support to the program and a provincial committee has been appointed and is working with the survey under the advisor's direction. This study will determine: (a) the number of years that the projects increased earnings (income) due to reclamation inputs will take to pay for all of the original costs of the required reclamation; (b) percent interest earned on money invested into the various reclamation projects; (c) socio-economic benefits derived from the project (as measured in increased income per farm family who are directly associated with the project).

Sericulture:

The advisor continued his drive on expanding sericulture developments. The advisor has become recognized in this capacity. During this period of time, he completed his assignment as chairman of the USOM Sericulture Committee which culminated in a presentation to the United States Ambassador and his staff, Director of USOM, and the National Agriculture Advisory Committee of the President of Korea. Many of the recommendations were later implemented into the National Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry nation-wide sericulture program. The increased export earnings from raw silk alone in this province is phenomenal - from less than 1.8 million dollars in 1964 to over 4 million dollars in 1967. In

Kyongsang-Pukto province over 1,000 hectares of rain dependent, low producing, upland paddies have now been transformed into high producing mulberry tree fields without loss of food to the farmer during the transition period. The income, as a result of this program, has been tripled. This program was started by the advisor in 1966 and has now taken on a national aspect and has become a part of the national sericulture program. The advisor continued to stress, in the sericulture program, the need to combine education with production. Numbers of mulberry trees alone mean nothing - unless up-to-date techniques and modern methods are applied. To give direction in this type of guidance work, the writer has had duplicated ten - twenty minute 16 mm movie films. These films have been shown throughout the province to guidance workers and sericulture farmers alike. The film depicts the latest sericulture production practices used by the Japanese. Also, the advisor purchased from Japanese sources five different sets of sericulture film strips and color slides. These educational slides discuss the various cultural aspects of mulberry tree production and silk worm rearing. The provincial sericulture section has translated the language from Japanese to Korean. USOM/RDD has typed the script in the Korean language. The CM division of USOM has prepared ten duplications of each set of slides. These slides and film strips will be used by the Provincial Office of Rural Development, Sericulture Section guidance workers, and for instruction by the Kyongsang-Pukto University School of Agriculture. The advisor has been appointed a standing member of the provincial sericulture committee.

The advisor has been corresponding with the American Silk Association and the International Silk Association and has had discussions on three occasions with the Japanese Silk Association members in Tokyo. The Japanese are becoming very concerned about their own silk supply and demand. Last year the Japanese, who traditionally supply three quarters of the world silk markets, found themselves importing 5,000 tons of raw silk. In 1967 the Japanese imports to the United States of all silks dropped 41 percent. This all points to a promising future for Korean-produced silk.

Annually the province has been planting approximately 27 million mulberry trees. In 1963 the silk reeling factories were only working 50 percent of their capacity. Today they are operating near 80 percent of capacity. A new reeling plant is being constructed near the production area of Sangju.

The following newspaper article illustrates the emphasis the National Government is now placing on sericulture:

> "The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry has decided to launch a nation-wide drive to encourage silk cultivation as a farmer's sideline this winter.
>
> "According to a Ministry-formulated program, the government will help establish 46,250 acres of new mulberry fields beginning this month through next March, the annual leisure season for farmers.
>
> "The government will subsidize 420 million won, or half of the total funds needed to secure 138.8 million mulberry seedlings.
>
> "Provincial governments will pay 30 percent of the total sapling purchase funds and farmers will be required to pay 20 percent.
>
> "Silk cultivation is one of the most profitable side jobs for farmers, with raw silk export on the steady increase. Last year alone, Korea exported $11.6 million worth of raw silk.
>
> "The program calls for insuring smooth supply of 14,000 tons of fertilizer for the mulberry fields and extending a 30 percent subsidy for purchase of the fertilizer."

Amplification System:

In the remote and poorer rural areas of the province, the system of village amplification was given additional emphasis by the advisor. Here the advisor assisted the province officials in securing army excess copper wire. The advisor worked closely with Mr. Miripolsky of USOM Communications Media Branch. (The amplification system consists of each household in the village having a speaker which is attached by telephone wire to a central tuner-amplifier located in the village).

> In the year 1965 there were 93,145 speakers.
> In the year 1966 there were 112,997 speakers.
> In the year 1967 there were 130,016 speakers.

About 30 percent of all the remote villages in this province are now equipped with amplification systems. This media for mass communication has played and will continue to play a major role in the security and educational programs of the province.

Fertilizers - Lime - Crop Production:

In the field of agriculture production, continued progress has been made, but not as dynamically as on the industrial side. Nature's natural forces, plus many other difficult to control and manipulate factors, always make increases in agricultural production a slow and long-term program. Fertilizer and lime are two inputs that contribute most to increased crop production. This past year this province, like all others, was plagued with the shortage of rail car transportation to deliver lime and fertilizer. Lack of agriculture credit and effective guidance programs in the use of lime and plant food inputs also contributed to a slower use of these productive materials.

The following tables show the status and distribution of (a) fertilizer, (b) lime, and (c) crop production.

(a) Fertilizers:

Year	N			P			K		
	Planned	Distributed	%	Planned	Distributed	%	Planned	Distributed	%
1965	41,914	35,483	84	30,551	19,973	65	15,093	7,908	52
1966	46,628	41,225	88	31,790	21,798	68	16,973	10,184	60
1967	51,024	48,014	94	32,059	22,986	71	18,753	12,446	66
Total	139,566	124,722	89	94,400	64,757	69	50,819	30,538	60
1968	56,039			27,662			18,248		

(b) Lime:

Year	Planned	Distributed	%	Remarks
1965	63,400 M/T	63,091	99	
1966	103,100 M/T	20,759	20	Lack of transportation
1967	92,000 M/T	40,996	44	Lack of transportation
Total	258,500 M/T	124,846	48	
1968	29,000 M/T			

(c) Provincial Increase of Food Production and Fertilizer Usage:

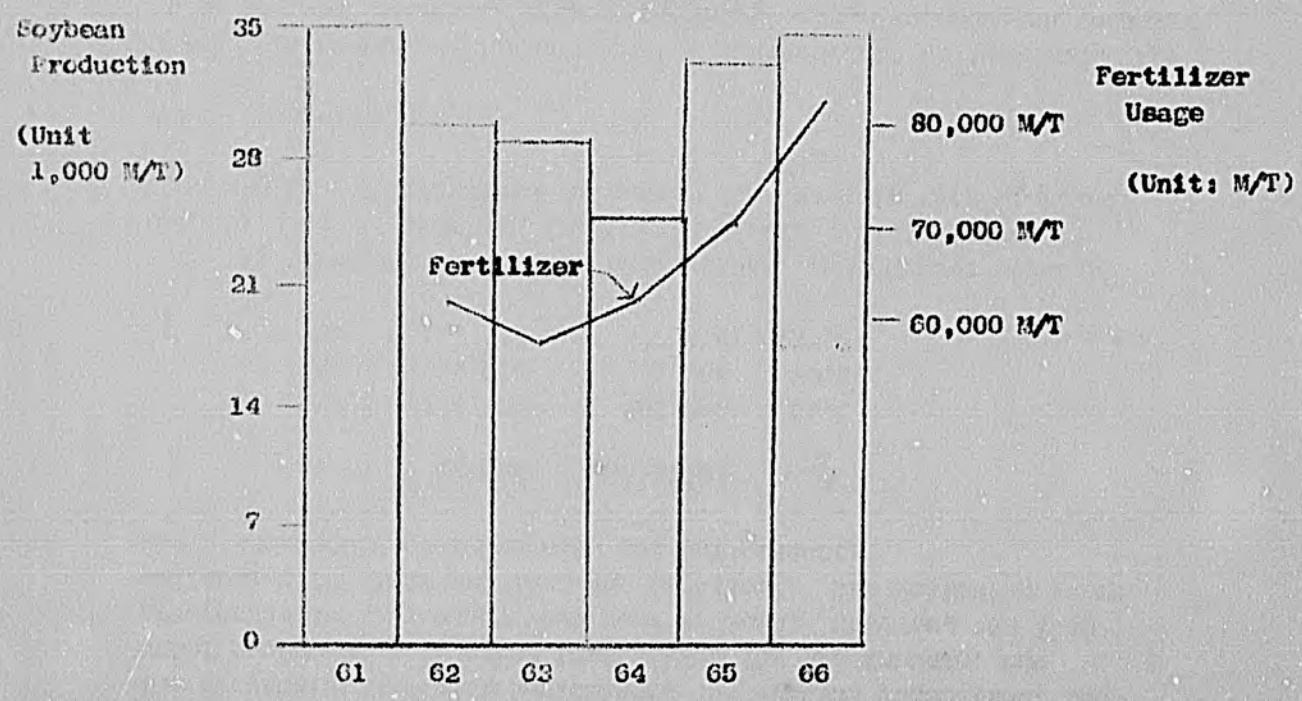
Crop Production Increase

(1961 - 1966)

Year	Rice	Barley	Bean
1961	427,757 M/T	201,896.8 M/T	35,081.6 M/T
1962	331,947.3 M/T	116,815.2 M/T	31,228.6 M/T
1963	434,528.1 M/T	58,446.0 M/T	30,562.1 M/T
1964	444,538.1 M/T	210,020 M/T	27,214 M/T
1965	590,510.9 M/T	218,862.6 M/T	34,770.3 M/T
1966	653,287.2 M/T	459,917.2 M/T	34,931.0 M/T

Fertilizer Usage

Soybean Production



Vertical bars indicate the soybean production from 1961 to 1966.

NOTE: Relationship between increased fertilizer usage and the soybean yield.

Loans Made to Farmers and Collections:

The provincial National Agriculture Cooperation Federation, the chief governmental loaning institution for the farmers, had progressively less money each year to loan. However, the loan collection for this province was excellent. The following chart shows the number of loans made and collections:

Year	Loaned	Collected	%
1965	700,723	621,247	91.1
1966	650,000	621,303	95.2
1967	617,000	667,854	108.0

With this excellent record of collections, the advisor strongly suggested to the National NACF Board of Directors' member, Mr. Choi Kap Su, that he increase monies for loans in this province.

Rural Extension Work:

Rural agriculture extension work has continued to be improved. The completion of a modern farmers' training center in each gun (county) equipped with dormitory facilities, soil testing laboratories and usually a small area of land for plant demonstration work, has contributed greatly in bringing the farmer into the arena of agriculture education and improved technical skill. Also, the improved in-service training courses for the extension agents, lay leaders, 4-H and Home Improvement leaders have been gratifying. The importance of extension work is best expressed in the fact that the 1968 extension budget was increased 25 percent.

Dairy Cooperative:

The advisor assisted the dairy cooperative of Taegu by securing several army excess commodity trucks which were repaired and are now used for delivery of milk and of livestock feeds. To assist in milk marketing, we secured seven army excess refrigerators. From the seven, four usable ones were rehabilitated. These were placed in three elementary schools and one retail outlet downtown. This program proved very

successful and provided a market for milk. It supplemented the PL 480 school lunch program (where a small loaf of bread is given to each student). Each container (less than a pint) of milk sold for 11 won per bottle. We are hopeful of securing 20 to 30 more refrigerators to be placed in other schools, government offices and hospitals. These small inputs into the dairy cooperative have assisted in establishing a stable market for the producer.

Apple Cooperative:

The advisor, working closely with the Taegu apple cooperative and the provincial government, has been able to secure from the provincial budget approximately $6,000 to purchase an apple grader, washer and polishing machine.

Another million won was secured to remodel a building to house this equipment. The building is now completed and remodeled according to the advisor's recommendations. The equipment is in place. This equipment is to be utilized to improve the quality and appearance of apples for export. It is the first such machine in Korea. Apple grading for export in the past has been done by the individual farmers. Each producer packs his own apples, which vary in quality control. The cooperative will now be able to compete successfully with Japan for the Taiwan and Philippine apple markets. Last year approximately 600,000 boxes of apples were exported to Taiwan and 10,000 boxes to the Philippines.

Food for Peace Project:

The overall effects of the PL 480 Title II self-help projects on the provincial economy and social development over the past four years has been phenomenal. The advisor, as a member of the provincial Food for Peace Committee, spent considerable time assisting in planning, implementation and follow-up project work.

The chart below best summarizes the accomplishments that were achieved by this most important provincial program.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL SELF-HELP WORK PROJECTS AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1964 - 1967)

Kind of Project	No. of Projects	No. of Families	Man-Days	Grain Required	Amount of Work
TOTAL	6,993	560,265	22,568,446	81,225 M/T	3[illegible],725 Ha [illegible].08 KM
Reclamation Project	1,476	111,076	3,968,350	14,285 M/T	10,750 Ha
Cultivation of Fisheries Project	32	3,100	222,223	800 M/T	93 Ha
Reservoir Project	409	43,029	2,648,011	9,533 M/T	11,584 Ha
Erosion Project	3,154	134,282	4,340,486	15,623 M/T	92,325 Ha 1 KM
Paddy Rearrangement Project	366	115,391	4,297,434	15,471 M/T	27,094 Ha
Flood Control Project	370	56,677	2,496,579	8,987 M/T	227 Ha 101.84 KM
Road Project	94	14,041	753,302	2,712 M/T	170.13 KM
Urban Development Project	64	9,951	627,417	2,259 M/T	9 Ha 174.98 KM
Mulberry Field Project	150	9,156	256,799	924 M/T	880 Ha
Grazing Land Project	7	213	8,558	31 M/T	[illegible]3 Ha
Drought Damage	389	33,207	1,532,769	5,500 M/T	3,061 Ha 100.73 KM
Flood Damage	422	30,142	1,416,518	5,100 M/T	232,666 Ha

LIST OF PROVINCIAL SELF-HELP WORK
PROJECTS AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Continued)
(1964 - 1967)

Kind of Project	Increase		Self-Help Supported Families
TOTAL	Rice	137,835 M/T	6,592
	Laver	993 M/T	
	Sericulture	10,200 M/T	
	Restoration of Farm	232,666 Ha	
Reclamation Project	Rice	17,061 M/T	6,592
Cultivation of Fisheries Project	Laver	993 M/T	
Reservoir Project	Rice	17,682 M/T	
Erosion Project			
Paddy Rearrangement Project	Rice	36,605 M/T	
Flood Control Project	Rice	2,400 M/T	
Road Project			
Urban Development Project			
Mulberry Field Project	Sericulture	10,429 M/T	
Grazing Land Project	Rice	99 M/T	
Drought Damage	Rice	63,988 M/T	
Flood Damage	Restoration of Farm	232,666 Ha	

To fully appreciate the overall benefits of the program, one must take a close look at the net accomplishments. Over the period of time from 1964 through 1967 we have produced an additional

(a) 137,838 m/t of rice;
(b) 993 m/t of laver;
(c) 10,200 m/t of cocoons;
(d) and have restored 232,663 hectares of farmlands that were ravished by annual floods.

Not only were the above physical projects carried out, but also 560,265 families received employment, working a total of 22,568,446 man-days. These 560,265 families were all taken from the provincial relief rolls. It is evident that a great amount of provincial relief funds was saved and utilized in other areas of development due to the FFP work activities.

Assistance Given to Kyongsang-Pukto National University:

The advisor spent considerable time with the President and the professors of the School of Agriculture. First, we were able to secure a three million won research grant to make a survey of the major fruits of this province. Second, the advisor was able to provide certain seed stocks for trial work in their experimental plots. Third, experimental work was tried in mulberry leaf preservation. Fourth, was the bringing together of University staff members, governmental agencies, and other interested people to discuss common problems.

Army Excess Commodities:

At the suggestion of the advisor, a provincial army excess commodities man was appointed by the Governor to handle all excess army commodities assigned to this province. The advisor was influential in securing several useful parcels. Items were obtained for both the city of Taegu and provincial use. Some of these were: (a) four school buses to transport provincial employees; (b) trucks for livestock and dairy cooperatives; (c) used oil for encephalitis control program and road repair; (d) water pumps for irrigation; (e) various vehicles for official transportation; (f) refrigerators for milk storage. These and several other items all proved very useful and were a savings on much needed provincial budget.

Introduction of Package Inputs Program for Increased Rice Production and "Dapog" Rice Culture System:

To assist guidance workers and farmers to utilize the proper amounts of inputs per unit area of rice planted lands, the advisor encouraged the Governor, PORD Director and provincial NACF Director to adapt the complete package input program for rice. The Governor has placed this program into this year's budget and it will be tried in each gun, with all agencies cooperating.

The "dapog" system of rice culture was introduced to the provincial PORD Director and Bureau Chief of Agriculture and Industry. This new method of seedling production will be tried out this year by PORD. It is hopeful that a savings in labor will result and also encourage earlier rice planting dates.

USOM Reporting:

To keep USOM/RDD and other USOM divisions informed of happenings in the area, the advisor has supplied necessary information when requested. Monthly reports and special reports were the main means of communication.

Frozen Strawberry and Vegetable Business:

Much emphasis has been stressed in recent months on the processing of agricultural products to export for foreign exchange. The advisor, after visiting with firms in Japan, has come to the conclusion that frozen strawberries and other high labor intensity crops have a market in Japan. Japanese labor costs are increasing the price of foods. The advisor started a pilot project on frozen strawberries. It is hopeful that this project will be continued. Mr. Shoji Takaku of the Mitsubishi frozen goods department told the advisor that frozen strawberries is the most sought after commodity in Japan at this time.

B. EXISTING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The differences that exist between the Republic of Korea and the United States are many and varied. To make a direct comparison of these differences would be of little worthwhile value. However, to measure the degree of progress in Korea over the past few years toward such factors as self-sufficiency in

food supplies, increases in dollar export earnings, more autonomy in government planning, the increased improvement in the democratic process, the increased numbers of village cooperative organizations, the increased interest in agri-business oriented people, indicates the dynamic economic revolution that is now taking place. These factors are meaningful advances within their own context.

Some of the distinct differences between the two countries that will have a direct bearing on the advisor's work are brought out in the following paragraphs.

The advisor in the Korean environment must realize early in his tour that technical and economical considerations do not carry the same degree of influence in decision-making as in the United States. He must first realize that many policies and programs are hinged on social, political or personal enticement rather than the rational, logical manner in which programs are developed in the United States.

With the use of PL 480 Title II grain in the Food for Peace program, the advisor has continually directed the projects toward economically derived benefits. A proposed study of each PL 480 Food for Peace project will take place which will assign priority and determine cost-benefit values. The advisor has used this particular program (Food for Peace) to instill in the provincial planners the idea of economics and priorities in project planning. Both Governor Kim In and Governor Yang supported the advisor's approach. A provincial committee is now working on the economical utilization of Food for Peace grains.

Unlike the United States, one finds many of the Korean provincial programs handed down from the national level. Some of these programs are ironclad and impossible to manipulate or manage once they come down to the provincial office. However, other programs can be adjusted to give greater impact to the various provincial development projects. The advisor needs to be able to detect these different programs and to influence the provincial Governor and other provincial policy makers to best utilize the resources available in a manner which will give the most mileage. The advisor's work on sericulture is a good example of utilizing national and local resources to expand a provincial enterprise. As previously mentioned, over a period of four years, dollars earned from silk exports increased from 1.8 to 4.5 million in this province.

The need for coordinated and cooperative approaches from the various national ministries through the provincial office to the gun office is sadly lacking. Each Ministry with its lower-level provincial and gun lines of authority functions in near isolation from the others. The advisor continued his efforts to hold joint meetings with various provincial bureau chiefs to assist in developing cooperative, oriented projects. To illustrate this, the advisor, when working with the Kyongsang-Pukto National University professors on the provincial fruit survey program, suggested that a cross-section of all interested agencies participate. The provincial Food for Peace committee is also an example of one of the several bureaus working together toward a common goal.

Another significant difference between the United States and the Republic of Korea is in the continuous turnover and replacement of key people in key positions. The tenure of a position in many cases in less than two years. During this short span of time the government employee does not become sufficiently acquainted with the people or their programs. In order to make a "showing," the county chief (gunsu) hastily develops and engages in programs that lack depth of planning and financing to insure success. One such project was the Apple Brandy program. Today, three factories in Taegu are not operating due to poor planning, marketing and management.

In the field of agriculture extension, the tendency is to place too much emphasis on quantitative conceptions, such as the number of demonstration plots, the number of people attending training, or the number of different types of training sessions. This supersedes the ideas of quality and purpose. Extension workers should engage more directly with the villagers and plan demonstrations in village areas. The full understanding of the participants is necessary for fruitful demonstrations. Village participation in the demonstration is much more effective than just a guidance worker who demonstrates beside the road.

In the area of seed improvement and seed certification, Korea is far behind the United States and some of its Asian sisters. Genetically improved seeds, flowing in a seed distribution pattern to the farmer, is almost unknown. The Korean seed program needs great emphasis at this time. Today's improved fertilizers, pesticides and other plant inputs exceed the capacity of the present plant materials to assimilate these inputs for economical production. A realistic seed multiplication system maintaining genetic purity to the

farmer level must be developed before large yield increases can be expected. A good example of this is the development of the IR 8 rice variety in the Philippines. Yields have increased threefold. Farmers must be in a position to renew their seed source every three years.

The infrastructures serving agriculture have a marked effect upon whether farmers can survive or merely subsist. In the past two years the shortage of railway cars has dealt a heavy blow to agriculture. Lack of lime shipments that have been curtailed by insufficient rail transport cars has cut severely into crop yield. Shortage of lime also limited full utilization of other expensive plant food elements causing additional expenses in crop production. Only 26 percent of the lime for agriculture was delivered to the farmers this year.

Lack of transportation facilities also hampered marketing and delivery of agricultural products. An example can be illustrated by several carloads of apples that were frozen while waiting for rail cars. In the United States we seldom give thought to the many services and excellent infrastructure that services the American farmer.

There are many other differences that one could point out between the United States and the Republic of Korea. The one difference most frustrating is trying to keep abreast of current happenings and to inject into their programs your thoughts, ideas and suggestions. The reason for this is: (a) lack of direct communication; (b) not understanding the oriental logic; (c) not being able to read or write the Korean language; (d) full dependence upon interpreters for communication. One finds the Korean rational, as it pertains to economic development matters, different than the logical approach used by Americans. It takes much time, thought and conversation with many people to fully understand the context of any particular program or project.

Another area where a great difference exists between the two countries is in securing data that is accurate and adequate. In many instances, data is strictly based on guess-work and compiled to meet the desires of some superior or projected program. Much of the office procedure and paper format used in government offices today follow the Japanese style and methods. This style and method does not coincide with the American system of analyzing documents. The result is additional frustrations in trying to accumulate accurate materials.

Although a seven to eight percent per-capita farm income growth has existed the past few years in the Republic of Korea, we still find approximately 40 percent of the rural population living at near subsistence levels. Programming in the future must be geared up to alleviate these conditions. Greater emphasis must be placed upon secondary industry in the rural areas.

C. FUTURE MEASURES AND DIRECTIONS FOR UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES:

(1) The provincial advisor must continue to work closely with the provincial Governor and the respective bureau chiefs in program planning and implementation. If the advisor is not involved in this top level provincial planning, he will have very little effect in determining provincial programs. The advisor must be "wired in" prior to program building. Once a provincial program is made, it is difficult to make changes. The advisor's working exclusively with lower levels of provincial personnel will have little effect on overall program planning, implementation or evaluation.

(2) To keep abreast of conditions and programs, the advisor should maintain a day-to-day contact with the various bureau chiefs, Vice-Governor and Governor. It is only by this method that he can keep abreast of the provincial plans and developments and be in a position to offer suggestions. The language barrier makes it impossible for one to translate and assimilate the vast amounts of written Korean materials. Lapses of time and costs will not permit it.

(3) With increased budget for the PORD, additional efforts can be made to improve and expand in-service training for the guidance workers. This additional effort will produce competent employees. They will be able to exert greater influence in improving farmers' welfare.

(4) In the area of food crop increase, the following programs need continuous improvement:

a. Seed improvement
b. Soil testing
c. Liming practices
d. Fertilizer
e. Insect control
f. Water utilization

The most urgent need at this time for increased food production is a seed program. The "on hand" seed stocks lack the genetic potential to yield economically under heavy inputs. The seed program must encompass a seed certification program where new seed stocks are made available to the grower every three years.

(5) More planning autonomy is necessary at the myon and gun levels. Too many plans originate at the national and provincial levels. Too many plans are made "for the farmer" and not "with the farmer."

(6) Farmer commodity organizations (cooperatives) should be encouraged, expanded and refined.

(7) Sericulture holds a very promising future for Korean farmers. All efforts should go forward to increase and encourage this most important enterprise. Refinement in cultural practices and the teaching of new techniques is necessary at this present stage of development.

(8) Continue to encourage development in the frozen food industry. This has a great potential. Frozen, unsweetened strawberries are the best parcel for today's Japanese market. Other fruits and vegetables could easily follow suit. Today, Japan is just starting to become acquainted with this new form of food preservation. With 79 percent of the Japanese homes equipped with refrigeration, frozen foods are no longer a novelty in the home.

(9) There needs to be a continued increase in fishery development and processing. The province has approximately 150 miles of coastline with several good fishing ports. The advisor has continued to push the production of agar-agar, an intensively high income crop. Recently 600 m/t of PL 480 grain, Title II, was utilized in promoting the production of agar-agar. More PL 480 Title II grain should be applied in fishery development. More fishing boats, fishing gear and better processing plants are also needed.

(10) There is a continued need to bring together various institutions, government agencies and interested businessmen into program planning and program initiation. There still exists too much interagency jealousy and lack of cooperation. Many highly qualified, talented men are not being utilized in provincial program planning. Provincial funds should not be wasted on ill-prepared program or programs that duplicate each other.

(11) The Food for Peace program will and should continue to play an important role in the overall provincial program development. The advisor can continue to influence the provincial Food for Peace committee by giving sound and meaningful advice. The utilization of the feasibility study for project selection will prove effective, particularly when it becomes increasingly difficult to make productive site selections. Economic considerations are now becoming the basis for assigning project priorities.

(12) Farmer credit and financing is an area in which the advisor must continually be abreast of the program and give advice. The provincial NACF director must be encouraged in the area of making medium and long-term farmer loans.

Farmers still are in need of production credit. Encouragement should be given to improve and increase supervised production credit loans.

(13) The provincial advisor many times finds himself getting involved in too many small, piece-meal activities. It is the opinion of this advisor to select four or five good development projects and to bring these to a successful completion before taking on too many new projects.

(14) USOM-ORD specialists should continue to influence the direction of national policy planning. Many of the PORD's policies originate at the national level. Local provincial planning should be incorporated into the National Office of Rural Development.

(15) The advisor must continue to encourage the use of excess commodities. Its use must be based on project development programs.

(16) It is urgent to continue to push the idea of multiple plant needs, which includes inputs of correct quantities and proper timing for specific crops. The program to initiate "package inputs" for various crops has a promising future at this time. This program eliminates much of the guesswork involved in supplying crops with the adequate amounts of proper inputs. This program assists the extension agent in obtaining more crop yields. It also shows the farmers what can be accomplished when correct amounts of plant food ingredients are used at the proper times.

(17). Continued work on improvement of fruit and vegetable quality is necessary. The apple industry, in particular, needs guidance in its export program. The latest grading equipment should be of considerable help.

(18) Much assistance will have to be given in advising the provincial people on agri-business type projects. The agri-business aspect of agriculture is in its initial stages and much competent judgment will be needed if the various planned projects are to bear fruit. The areas of processing, management and marketing will require much time and judgment. It is in these areas that Koreans need much guidance if they are to be successful.

(19) There is need today in the rural sector of Korea for the development of a stronger form of cooperative action. The need for development of secondary industry in the rural sector operated by the farmers, for the benefit of the farmers, with little government intervention, is important. Real capital formation must be "farmer earned, farmer saved and farmer invested." The various provincial sections and governmental agencies should be constantly advised in this direction. There should be less reliance upon government doles and more reliance toward self-help, joint, cooperative projects. The provincial advisor should constantly be giving advice in this direction.

(20) Continued emphasis should be placed on soil and water conservation, [illegible] soil classification and land capability studies. Water impounding structures, good irrigation and drainage systems are conducive to increased and sustained agriculture. These are all 'musts' where limited land and water resources are available.

In concluding this report, the writer wishes to express appreciation to all of the fine Korean provincial people who diligently worked in assisting the advisor. The advisor is most grateful to Governor Kim In and Governor Yang. Without their assistance the task of the advisor would have been very difficult indeed. The USAID/RDD office, under the able leadership of Dr. Motheral and Mr. Bedard, has contributed greatly to this advisor's success in the province. The advisor's stay in Korea has been a rich and rewarding experience.