

- Provincial level agricultural data together, with an analysis of the extension (guidance) service and its effectiveness in transforming experimental and demonstration results into farm yields; and,
- Village and farm level data.

The team visited central research and experimental facilities at Suwon for several days collecting national data, interviewing trainees, and inspecting equipment purchased under the AID loan. Two short field trips were first arranged, and then a nationwide safari covering over 2,300 kilometers (km). A separate two-day trip was taken to review development on the island province of Cheju. The team covered some 2,700 km in total. All key crop experimental stations were visited: Chunchon, Kangwon Province for cold water tolerance rice research; The Honam Research Station, Iri, South Chungchong Province for rice, barley, and wheat; The Yeongnam Research Station, Miryang, South Kyongsang Province for the same crops; the Yeongduk Experimental Station in North Kyongsang Province for rice; and the Alpine Research Station in Chinbu, Kangwon Province (800 meters high) for cold air temperature tolerance for rice.

In addition, extensive discussions took place with Provincial Office of Rural Development staff in Kwangju, South Cholla Province; Taegu, North Kyongsang Province; Chunchon, Kangwon Province and Cheju City, Cheju Province. A visit to the gun (county) office in Heongsong, Kangwon Province, provided detailed information at that level. Officials were also interviewed at the myon (district) level, between the gun and village levels.

The selection of villages to be visited was arbitrary, but a reasonably representative sample was obtained based on province, cropping systems and employment, ostensible wealth and poverty, and remoteness. Only one village visit was suggested by gun officials, reportedly a wealthy village near Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province. A few villages were chosen because of their accessibility to main roads, but more were picked because they seemed poor and remote, often requiring tortuous travel along tracks far from the paved or major dirt roads.

The team was determined to find out whether the guidance service reached the most isolated villages. Toward this end, it spent one day in the remote mountain reaches of a sparsely inhabited region of Kangwon Province in an inaccessible area that barely allowed wheeled vehicular travel, on a track with precipitous drops of hundreds of feet without guard rails. Farmers who only fifteen years ago had been swidden cultivators were interviewed, some of whom now had television sets; even in this area the guidance officers visited once a month. In other villages they came almost too often--sometimes daily--according to some villagers.

In South Kyongsang Province, a remote valley was spontaneously selected by the team in an area that was obviously poor. Proceeding to a virtually inaccessible village isolated at the head of the valley, the last inhabitants in that area at the end of the dirt track, the team found two guidance workers, a man and a woman, working in the village. The latter was assisting in a day care