

center for pre-school children. To all outward appearances this village was poor, but there was a higher level of income than might have been expected. Although rice production levels were low, due to the cultivation of persimmon and chestnut trees, incomes were quite good. Conversely, in some villages that gave the outward appearance of wealth based on improved and modernized Sae-maul housing, income did not seem as high. In all cases, the villages had some type of Sae-maul Movement activity along both productive and social lines (see Appendix G). The team talked with perhaps one hundred farmers and their wives, although greater attention was paid to the farmers as their wives were interviewed in more detail in the 1980 AID Impact Evaluation Report No. 12, Korea Irrigation (quod vide).

The team interviewed farmers who mainly grew rice, those who double-cropped with barley or other crops, some who grew tobacco or potatoes or soybeans, those small farmers who had less than one-half hectare of land and some who had up to three hectares, and a few villagers who both farmed and fished.

The team consisted of David I. Steinberg, AID team leader, with a long record of involvement in Korea studies; Dr. Robert Jackson, of the AID Development Support Bureau's Office of Agriculture and an agronomist; and Dr. Kwan S. Kim, Professor of Economics at Notre Dame University and an employee of AID. This group was ably assisted by Dr. Song Hae-kyun, an Agricultural Education Specialist of the College of Agriculture, Seoul National University, who is also a consultant to the Office of Rural Development. For short biographies see Appendix M, "Notes on the Authors."

Interviews were conducted in Korean, and extensive use was made of locally available Korean language sources (see Bibliography, Appendix K). No official of the guidance service accompanied the team nor did they suggest (with one exception noted above) site visits.