

for overcoming the inherent rivalries of two ministries, as both strive to contribute to achieving national goals.

Borrowing from the Ministry of Home Affairs bureaucratic model, the Office of Rural Development, with its headquarters in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, has provincial Offices of Rural Development that report both to the governor of the province and centrally to the Director General of ORD, who has the rank of Vice Minister. At the gun level, the county office of rural development reports hierarchically to the provincial ORD and laterally to the gun chief. Below the gun at the myon, there are also offices of the rural development administration with primary responsibility for guidance at that level. Supplementing this system is a series of regional and crop or problem-specific research stations that were in part the subject of the AID loan and of this inquiry. They report to the ORD's Bureau of Research. The Office of Rural Development has three operational bureaus: research; guidance, including a farmers' training program at the national, provincial, and gun levels; and technical dissemination, involved in the production of literature, slides, radio and other mass communications materials in simple language that the farmers can understand. The use of complex Chinese characters, which are not introduced into the educational system until the seventh grade, is avoided.

Bureaucratic record keeping has traditionally been a major element of Confucian-oriented administrations. Korea is no exception; the Office of Rural Development illustrates the rule. Each year the government sets targets of national concern. Although formulated nationally, they take into account provincial and regional capabilities and potential. This year, for example, the major goal in agriculture is the production of 38 million sok of rice (5.4 million metric tons). This overall goal is translated into action plans to achieve targets that are specified in great detail, first at the provincial level, then at the gun, myon, and indeed at the village level, as well.

D. The Provincial Level

The Provincial Office of Rural Development in each province prepares annually a detailed plan that specifies production targets by crop and by crop variety or strain, uses of fertilizer and other requirements, and the training that will be required of both trainers and farmers. The provincial office helps carry out those aspects of the Sae-maul Movement that are concerned with production and training. It helps organize the Sae-maul Youth Organization, which was formerly called 4-H Clubs but which has expanded its age cohort from 13 to 24 to a present maximum age level of 29 years. It specifies the number of times national, provincial, or gun radio programs (broadcast daily for 45 minutes) will exhort the farm population to plant, transplant, protect its crops from insects or diseases, as well as when to harvest. This is supplemented by an amplifier system located in every village that warns the population of weather changes that could effect production and how to take advantage, for example, of anticipated, unusually warm weather or how to protect crops from cold. The report specifies how many times pesticides or herbicides should be