farmers and reporting to the government on conditions. Even in a most remote, mountainous village inhabited by former swidden (slash and burn) farmers, the guidance worker visited the area once a month. It is probably safe to say that only isolated farmhouses escape their attention.

These workers are graduates of agricultural high schools where, through joint appointments, provincial office of rural development staff and teachers have close communication and the curriculum is geared to the practical needs of the rural areas. These men are overworked, visiting farmers seven days a week without any respite during the growing season. There is an attrition rate of 2 percent because of relatively low pay ($176 per month starting salary) and hard work, but this is remarkably low considering the demands the state places on them.

The guidance system is supplemented by an effective and equally widespread training program, carried out annually during the winter months. It first trains the trainers who then train the farmers. No farm family remains untouched by the system. Training includes instruction in improved cultivation techniques, crop management and human nutritional programs. The effort is coordinated with the Sae-maul Movement, the administrative organization of which reaches to the gun but which is also active in virtually every village through village leaders.

Guidance and training are further augmented by a series of demonstration plots with emphasis placed on rice. There are two plots for rice in every village that graphically illustrate to the farmer the expected results from growing various varieties of rice with improved techniques. The farmers have been quick to make the transition to the new varieties once they realize their potential benefits. For example, in North Kyongsang Province planting of the Tongil varieties rose from 16.2 percent of hectarage in 1970 (for seed) to 69.6 percent in 1978. Due to blast disease in 1979, the percentage dropped to 62.4 percent in 1979 and to 48.4 percent in 1980. Because of the disastrous harvest due to cold weather that year, the farmers in 1981 will plant perhaps two-thirds of their crop with traditional varieties which are more resistant to cold and now blast as well. This illustrates that although the guidance officer may cajole and persuade, he cannot dictate.

It is rare in any nation to see such a comprehensive and complete system that has the institutional capacity to transform research into production. Without it, an agricultural research program could not be as effective so quickly. This transition from research to production was further assisted by the growth of a rural road network that allowed the guidance worker easy access to the villages and enabled the farmers to have wider exposure to the outside world and to become a part of a national food market.

If research was stressed and guidance spread the research results, then what happened on the farm? Aggregate data are not sufficient to explain the condition of the individual farmer whose unique situation is described below.