

Appendix A (1)

SOME BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE (SAEMAUL) INSTRUCTOR

The purpose of this questionnaire is a scholarly one. There are for most of the question no "right" or "wrong" answers, and the farmer should fill out the questionnaire by himself. If a (Saemaul) student should ask the meaning of a question, of course the instructor may explain it to him. But no indication should be given as to which is the "correct" answer. This would defeat the purpose of the study.

An effort has been made to design this questionnaire so that it may be answered in an hour or less. In fact, the more rapidly it is filled out, the better. Most questions can be answered by checking an appropriate phrase. For example, question 23 on a farmer's land parcels might be checked as follows:

23. Are these parcels

far apart	_____
not so far apart	_____✓_____
near one another	_____
adjacent to one another	_____

A few questions require a brief list, and these should be answered, again, as quickly as possible. Only questions 57 and 58 require an answer that is really "right" or "wrong," and the farmer should answer these, of course, without help.

The section of statements for agreement and disagreement has three possible choices for each answer. If a farmer feels that there is no reason he can think of to disagree with a statement, he will want to choose the "agree" response. If there seem to be as many reasons for disagreeing with a statement as for agreeing with it, the "uncertain" choice would be appropriate. Thus, if a farmer believes that farm work is not drudgery, but he can also think of a number of tasks that he really does not like to do, he might answer question one as follows:

	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree
1. Farm work is drudgery.	_____	_____✓_____	_____

Thank you for helping to administer this questionnaire. We hope that the results of this study will in some way contribute to improving the life of farmers in Korea.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NATIONAL SAMPLE OF KOREAN FARMERS

We would like to ask you a few questions about yourself and how you feel about certain things. Don't spend too much time on any of these questions, but answer them as rapidly as you can.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SIZERES 2. Where do you live? Gun _____
Myon _____
(eup) _____

EDUCATE 4. What is the highest school grade which you completed?

MARITAL 5. Are you single _____
married _____
divorced _____
widowed _____ ?

Boys _____ Girls _____

Confucian _____
Buddhist _____
Confucian and Buddhist _____
Protestant _____
Catholic _____
Ch'ondokyo _____
Other (specify) _____

RELIMP 8. How important is religion in your life?

Extremely important _____
Very important _____
Important _____
Not very important _____
Not important at all _____

MILITARY 9. Have you served in the military?

Yes _____ No _____

DURRES 10. How many years have you lived in your present village?

TOWNLIVE 11. Have you ever lived in a large town or a city, say larger than an eup?

Yes _____ No _____

DURTOWN 12. If you have lived in a large town or city, how long were you there?

TWNVISIT 13. In the past year, how many times have you gone to a large town or city?

WETLAND 14. What is the approximate size of your farm, or the farm that you
DRYLAND work on?

Wetland _____ majigi
Dryland _____ pyŏng

15. In your village, how large is a majigi?
_____ pyŏng

YIELD 16. What is the average yield in rice of your majigi?
_____ sŏk

PARCELS 17. How many parcels is your land divided into? _____

DISTPAR 18. Are these parcels

an hour or more walk apart _____
between a half an hour and an hour apart _____
less than a half an hour walk apart _____
adjacent to one another _____

OTHERINC 19. About what percent of your income last season would you say came from farm output other than your rice crop?

About _____ percent

ENERGY 20. Do you generally feel energetic when you begin to work in the morning, or do you feel somewhat tired?

Energetic _____
Often tired _____
It varies _____

- SICK 21. About how often would you say you were sick?
I am sick fairly often _____
Sick seldom in a year _____
Almost never sick _____
- OFFICIAL 22. Have you ever been a local official or held any official position in the village, li, myŏn (such as myŏngjang, lijang, or myŏn sogi)?
Yes _____ No _____
- DECISION 23. When you are in a group, do you prefer to make the decisions yourself, or do you prefer to have others make them?
Myself _____ Others _____
- NEWSPAPR 24. Do you read a newspaper?
Daily _____
At least once a week _____
About once a month _____
Seldom _____
- RADIO 25. Do you own your radio?
Yes _____ No _____
- AGLISTEN 26. How often do you listen to radio programs on agricultural or rural development?
Often _____
Sometimes _____
Seldom _____
Never _____
- MOVIE 27. How many times during the past year have you seen a government movie or slides on agriculture?

- DISCUSS 28. How often in the last year would you say you entered into a discussion with other farmers on ways to improve your farming?
Often _____
Occasionally _____
A few times _____
- MEETING 29. How many times have you attended a meeting about agriculture by the department of agriculture or the farmer's cooperative in the past year?

- PAMPHLET 30. How many times have you read a pamphlet by the government on farming in the past year?

- FOURH 31. Were you (or are you) a member of the 4-H Club?
Yes _____ No _____

- MEMBER 32. Besides the 4-H Club and the farmer's cooperative, do you belong to any other organizations?
- No _____ Yes, one other _____
Yes, two others _____
Yes, more than two others _____
- POSITION 33. Have you held any office in these organizations?
- Yes _____ No _____
- CONCERN 34. How often do you think about community problems in your daily life?
- Not at all _____
Not often _____
Once in a while _____
Often _____
Very often _____
- PROBDISC 35. How often have you seriously discussed local community problems during the past year with people?
- Often _____
Once in a while _____
Not at all _____
- IMPROVE 36. Do you think it is possible for people to come together to do something to improve the village or area in which you live?
- Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____
- DONATE 37. Would you be willing to give four or five hours a week to do something to improve your village?
- Yes _____ No _____ Maybe _____
- PASTDNTE 38. Have you done so in the past?
- Yes _____ No _____
- INFLUNCE 39. In your village, would you say that you have a lot of influence, about average influence, or very little influence?
- A great deal of influence _____
More influence than most people _____
About an average amount of influence _____
Less influence than most people _____
- MOREINFL 40. Would you like to be able to have more influence in village affairs than you now have?
- Would like more influence _____
Satisfied with present influence _____
- NATIONAL 41. Some people seem to follow what is going on in politics all of the time; others have less interest. How often do you follow what is going on in national politics?
- Most of the time _____
Some of the time _____
Now and then _____

- INTNATON 42. And how often do you follow what is going on in international affairs?
- Most of the time _____
Some of the time _____
Now and then _____
Hardly at all _____
- AMERPRES 43. Can you write down the name of the present President of the United States?

- PREMJAP 44. Can you write down the name of the present Japanese Prime Minister?

- PRESKOR 45. Can you write down the full name of the present President of the Republic of Korea?

Part II

The following are a list of statements that a person might agree or disagree with. Go through the statements as rapidly as you can, and check whether you agree, are uncertain, or disagree with the statements.

- | | | AGREE | UNCERTAIN | DISAGREE |
|----------|--|-------|-----------|----------|
| FARMDRDG | 1. Farm work is drudgery. | | | |
| FARMSTNG | 2. The standard of living of farmers is below that of most other persons in Korea. | | | |
| RELLYWOR | 3. I'd want to know that something would really work before I'd be willing to try it. | | | |
| FRNDADVT | 4. It is not good to let your friends know too much about your life, for they might take advantage of you. | | | |
| LUCK | 5. Success is more dependent on luck than on real ability. | | | |
| VILPEACE | 6. My village is very peaceful and orderly. | | | |
| SHUNCOOP | 7. It is only human nature to be reluctant about cooperating. | | | |
| WORRY | 8. A farmer has more worries than do persons who do other kinds of work. | | | |
| STANDING | 9. Farming reduces one's social standing. | | | |
| CHANGE | 10. If you start trying to change things, you usually make them worse. | | | |
| PROUD | 11. I feel I do not have much to be proud of. | | | |
| CARES | 12. No one else cares much what happens to you. | | | |
| POLITE | 13. Almost everyone in my village is polite and courteous. | | | |
| DISAGREE | 14. Sometimes children should be allowed to disagree with their parents. | | | |
| ENJOY | 15. Work on the farm is really enjoyable. | | | |

- | | |
|------------|--|
| DEPRIVE | 16. Farming deprives one's children of an adequate education. |
| HELPLESS | 17. I feel helpless in the face of what happens in the world today. |
| ABLE | 18. I am able to do things as well as most other people. |
| ADVANCE | 19. There is little chance for advancement in life unless a man knows the right people. |
| VILADVN | 20. Everyone in my village tries to take advantage of you. |
| WIFEOBEY | 21. A good wife is one who always obeys her husband. |
| DISADVTG | 22. The disadvantages of farming outweigh its advantages. |
| MOVECITY | 23. I would move to the city if I knew for sure that I could earn more money there. |
| CANTINFL | 24. It is only wishful thinking to believe that one can really influence what happens in society. |
| FAILURE | 25. I'm sometimes inclined to feel that I'm a failure. |
| EXPECT | 26. The young man of today can expect much of the future. |
| VILCOOP | 27. People in my village work together to get things done for the village. |
| RESPAUTH | 28. Obedience and respect for authority are the most important things for children to learn. |
| LESSED | 29. Farming requires less education than most other work. |
| KNOWALL | 30. Life is better in villages where you know everybody. |
| INFOGOV | 31. The average citizen like me can have an important influence on government decisions. |
| RESPECT | 32. I wish I could have more respect for myself. |
| LERNSCHOOL | 33. A person can learn more by working three years than by going to high school. |
| ATHOME | 34. I feel very much "at home" in my village. |
| BRTHCONT | 35. Parents should limit the number of children they have. |
| UNINTST | 36. Farming is uninteresting work. |
| CITYCOLD | 37. People in big cities are cold and impersonal. It is hard to make friends there. |
| PROTECT | 38. Persons like myself have little chance of protecting our personal interests when they conflict with people who are richer. |
| CONTENT | 39. The secret of happiness is not to expect too much out of life and to be content with what comes your way. |
| EXPRESS | 40. I find it easy to express my ideas to others. |
| VILCRIT | 41. People in my village are too critical of others. |
| FAMILY | 42. A person should always consider the needs of his family as a whole more important than his own. |

- | | |
|----------|--|
| BESTPLCE | 43. The farm is the best place for children. |
| LEADRARE | 44. A good leader rarely has to talk to others when he is making a decision. |
| DONTCARE | 45. I believe that most public officials don't care what people like me think. |
| PLANS | 46. It is important to make plans for one's life and not just accept what happens. |
| EDENJOY | 47. The more education a man has the more he is able to enjoy life. |
| PROMOTE | 48. A person should be expected to join only those organizations that will promote his own interests. |
| MEETPEOP | 49. Farming offers little opportunity for meeting other people. |
| LEADFIND | 50. A good leader tries to find out what all the members of a group think before he makes a decision. |
| HONEST | 51. Most people are honest. |
| COMPLEX | 52. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like myself can't really understand what's going on. |
| TOOEDUC | 53. Most young people are getting too much education. |
| WHOLECOM | 54. Each of us can make real progress only when the community as a whole makes progress. |
| FARMRINT | 55. I think that farmers are an interesting group of people. |
| LEADSHAR | 56. The good leader tries to share his responsibility with the other members of a group. |
| INGRAT | 57. Most people will repay your kindness with ingratitude. |
| GOODLUCK | 58. I am the kind of person who gets his share of good luck. |
| LACKLEAD | 59. My village lacks real leaders. |
| MINDBUS | 60. A community would get along better if each person would mind his own business. |
| TRUSTKNO | 61. You can only trust people whom you know well. |
| FINDFRND | 62. Real friends are as easy to find today as they ever were. |
| VILLOOK | 63. No one seems to care much how my village looks. |
| PUTOWN | 64. One of the important lessons of life is that people put their own interests first. |
| LEADFRD | 65. A leader is a better leader if his men are somewhat afraid of him. |
| FAMCNTRL | 66. The family should have the right to control the behavior of its members completely. |

Part III

- HIRE 1. Did you hire people to work for you last year?
Yes _____ No _____
- WEED 2. Last season did you weed by hand or did you use weedicide?
By hand _____ Weedicide _____
- INSECTCID 3. Did you use an insecticide before or after your plants were
attacked?
Before _____ After _____
- UREA
PHOSPHAT
CALCIUM 4. What kind of artificial fertilizer did you use last season?
(Check more than one if it applies.)
Urea _____
Fused phosphate _____
Calcium cyanamide _____
- COMCROP 5. Have you engaged in growing a commercial crop?
Yes _____ No _____
- THRESHER 6. Do you use a motor-powered thresher?
Yes _____ No _____
- ROOF 7. Is your house tiled, straw-thatched, slate-covered, or corrugated?
Tile _____
Straw-thatched _____
Corrugated _____
(or slate) _____
- AGSCHOOL 8. Would you prefer your son (or sons) to attend agricultural high
school or a non-agricultural high school?
Agricultural high school _____
Non-agricultural high school _____
- MUDANG 9. Do you call in a mudang or a medical doctor in case of serious
illness in your household?
Kut _____ Doctor _____ Both _____
- YIELDINC 10. Would you say your rice yields have been increasing or decreasing
over the last five years or so?
Increasing _____ Decreasing _____ About the same _____
- OTHRWORK 11. About what percent of your family income came from work other than
farming last year?
About _____ percent
- OX 12. If you own an ox, how old is the ox?

- PLOW 13. Do you use a mechanical plow?
Yes _____ No _____

- DEBT 14. Are you in debt? Yes _____ No _____
- DEBTINC 15. Is your debt increasing, decreasing, or about the same over the last five years or so?
Increasing _____ Decreasing _____ No change _____
- TONGIL 16. Did you plant Tongil rice last season?
Yes _____ No _____
- TONGILYR 17. In what year did you first plant Tongil rice?
- LASTNAME 18. Is your village mostly composed of same-last-name families?
Yes _____ No _____
- COOPNEIG 19. Does your village cooperate with a neighboring village in any way having to do with farming?
Yes _____ No _____
- COMPETE 20. Does your village compete with neighboring villages in the quantity and quality of output sponsored by an official institution?
Yes _____ No _____
- SAESCHL 21. Did you attend a Saemaul school this summer?
Yes _____ No _____
- LRNSAE 22. How did you first learn about the Saemaul movement?
Newspaper _____
Radio _____
Pamphlet _____
From a friend _____
From a government official _____
Other _____
- SAEPSYC 23. What are the most important problems in your village you think
SAEENYR the Saemaul movement will help solve? Would you please list
SAEPUBUT these:
SAEFARM
SAEMNGMT

This is the end of the questionnaire. We hope that you have enjoyed answering it. Thank you.

Appendix A (3)

KOREAN TRANSLATION OF NATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

농민의 관행과 태도에 대한
질 문 서

1973. 1.

윌라드 D. 카임

펜 실 바 니 아 대 학 정 치 과 교수
연세대학교 정외과 홀부라이트 교환 교수

제 1 부

우리는 여러분 자신에 대하여 그리고 여러분께서 어떤 일에 대해서 어떻게 느끼고 계시는지에 관해서 물어보고자 합니다.

어느 질문에 대해서나 너무 많은 시간을 소모하지 마시고 가능한 한 빨리 답해 주시면 고맙겠습니다.

질문서에 자기 이름을 쓰지 마십시오. 우리는 다만 대체적으로 한국의 농민들이 몇 가지 사항에 대해서 어떻게 느끼고 있는가를 알고자 하는 것 뿐입니다.

협조해 주셔서 감사합니다.

1. 귀하는? 남자 _____ 여자 _____
2. 귀하는 어디 사십니까?
 군 _____ 면 _____ 또는 (읍 _____)
3. 귀하는 지금 몇 살입니까?
 16—25 _____ 26—29 _____ 30—39 _____
 40—49 _____ 50—59 _____ 60세 이상 _____
4. 귀하는 어느 학교(국민학교, 중학교, 고등학교, 대학교, 대학원) 몇 학년까지 다니셨습니까?
 국민학교 _____ 중학교 _____ 고등학교 _____
 대학교 _____ 대학원 _____
5. 귀하는 어디에 해당됩니까?
 미혼 _____ 기혼 _____ 이혼 _____ 혼인 후 사별 _____
6. 자녀는 몇이나 됩니까?
 아들 _____ 딸 _____
7. 귀하는 어떤 종교를 믿고 계십니까?
 유교 _____ 불교 _____ 유교와 불교 _____ 기독교 _____
 천주교 _____ 천도교 _____ 기타 _____ (종교 이름을 기입하십시오.)
8. 귀하는 생활에서 종교가 얼마나 중요하다고 생각하십니까?
 지극히 중요하다 _____
 매우 중요하다 _____
 중요하다 _____
 별로 중요치 않다 _____
 전혀 중요치 않다 _____
9. 귀하는 군복무를 필하셨습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
10. 귀하는 지금 살고 계신 마을에서 몇 년이나 살았습니까?

11. 귀하는 읍(邑)보다 더 큰 시나 대도시에서 살아본 적이 있으십니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
12. 살아본 적이 있다면 거기서 얼마나 오래 사셨습니까?

13. 지금까지 몇 번이나 시나 대도시에 가 본 적이 있습니까?

14. 귀하가 소유하고 있거나 또는 일하고 있는 농토의 크기는 얼마나 됩니까?
논 _____마지기 밭 _____평
15. 귀하가 살고 계신 마을에서는 한 마지기를 몇 평으로 계산하십니까?
_____평
16. 귀하가 갖고 있는 논 한 마지기에서 쌀이 평균 얼마나 수확됩니까?
_____석
17. 귀하의 농토는 몇 군데로 나누어져 있습니까?

18. 서로 나누어져 있는 농토는?
1 시간 정도의 도보 거리 _____
30 분 내지 1 시간 _____
30 분 이내의 거리 _____
서로 인접해 있음 _____
19. 작년 수확기에 쌀 수확 이외에 다른 농작물에서 들어온 수입은 얼마나 됩니까?
약 _____%
20. 귀하는 보통 아침에 일어나서 일을 시작할 때 기운이 왕성하게 느껴집니까?
왕성하다 _____
때때로 피곤하다 _____
이럴 때도 있고 저럴 때도 있다 _____
21. 귀하는 대략 얼마나 자주 병에 걸립니까?
꽤 자주 병이 나는 편이다 _____
거의 일 년에 한 번도 병이 없는 편이다 _____
몇 년간에 걸쳐서도 병 나는 일이 드물다 _____
22. 귀하는 지방 공무원으로 또는 이장, 면장 또는 면서기와 같은 직책을 가져 본 적이 있습니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
23. 귀하가 어떤 모임의 일원일 때 귀하는 그 회의에서 토의하는 문제를 귀하 스스로 결정하기를 좋아합니까? 아니면 다른 사람들이 결정하도록 내버려 두고 싶습니까?
나 자신이 _____ 다른 사람들이 _____

24. 귀하는 신문을 읽습니까?
 매일 읽는다 _____
 최소한 일 주일에 한 번 _____
 대략 한 달에 한 번 _____
 거의 읽지 않는다 _____
25. 귀하는 라디오를 가지고 있습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
26. 귀하는 라디오에서 농업 발전이나 농촌 개발에 관한 프로그램을 얼마나 자주 듣습니까?
 자주 _____
 때때로 _____
 거의 듣지 않는다 _____
 전혀 듣지 않는다 _____
27. 귀하는 작년 한 해 동안 몇 번이나 농사 일에 관한 정부의 영화를 보았습니까?

28. 작년에 귀하는 귀하의 농사 일을 더욱 개선하고자 하는 문제를 놓고 다른 농민들과 서로 토의하는 모임에 얼마나 자주 나간 것 같습니까?
 자주 _____
 때때로 _____
 몇 번 _____
29. 작년에 귀하는 농림부나 도, 군, 면 농림 담당 부서 또는 농협에서 나와서 여는 회의에 몇 번이나 나가 보았습니까?

30. 귀하는 작년에 정부가 발행한 농사 일에 관한 책자를 몇 번이나 읽어 보았습니까?

31. 귀하는 「4-에취」 클럽의 회원이었거나, 현재 회원입니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
32. 「4-에취」 클럽이나 농협 이외에 교회 단체나 사친회, 계 등 다른 단체에 가입해 있습니까?
 아니오 _____ 네, 한 단체에 _____ 네, 두 단체에 _____
 네, 둘 이상의 단체에 _____
33. 귀하는 위에서 말한 조직체나 단체에서 직책을 맡고 있습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
34. 귀하는 일상 생활에서 귀하가 살고 있는 지역의 문제에 관해서 얼마나 자주 생각하고 계십니까?
 전혀 생각지 않는다 _____ 거의 생각지 않는다 _____

- 가끔 한 번씩 _____
 자주 _____
 매우 자주 _____
35. 귀하는 작년에 귀하가 살고 있는 지역 사회(이, 면, 읍) 문제들을 친구들과
 함께 얼마나 심각하게 토론했습니까?
 자주 이야기 했다 _____
 가끔 한 번씩 _____
 전혀 해 보지 않았다 _____
36. 귀하는 귀하가 살고 있는 마을이나 지역을 개발하기 위해 여러 사람들이 합
 께 모여 어떤 일이고 할 수 있으리라고 생각하십니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____ 모르겠다 _____
37. 귀하는 마을의 환경을 개선하기 위해 일 주일에 4 시간이나 5 시간 정도를 나
 가서 일할 용의가 있습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____ 아마 가능할 것 같습니다 _____
38. 귀하는 과거에도 그렇게 했습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
39. 귀하는 마을에서 어느 정도 영향력이 있는지요?
 대단히 많다 _____ 보통 이상이다 _____
 보통이다 _____ 별로 영향력이 없다 _____
40. 귀하는 마을 일에 대해 현재보다 더 영향력을 가지실 수 있을 것 같습니까?
 더 많은 영향력을 가지고 싶다 _____
 현재에 만족하다 _____
41. 어떤 사람들은 언제나 나라의 정치가 어떻게 되어 가고 있는가에 대하여 관
 심을 가지고 있는 것 같고, 또 어떤 사람들은 별로 관심이 없는 것 같습니
 다. 귀하는 나라(국가)의 정치가 어떻게 되어 가고 있는지에 대해서 얼마나
 자주 관심을 가지고 있습니까?
 거의 언제나 _____ 비교적 자주 _____ 가끔 _____
42. 국제 문제에 관해서는 얼마나 자주 관심을 가져고 있습니까?
 거의 언제나 _____ 비교적 자주 _____
 가끔 _____ 거의 관심이 없다 _____
43. 미국 대통령의 이름을 써 주실 수 있겠습니까?
 이름 _____
44. 일본의 수상 이름을 써 주실 수 있겠습니까?
 이름 _____
45. 대한 민국의 대통령 이름을 써 주실 수 있겠습니까?
 이름 _____

제 2 부

다음은 응답자가 동의할 수도 있고 반대할 수도 있는 설문들입니다. 가능한 한 빨리 읽어가면서 귀하께서 각 설문에 대하여 (전적으로 동의, 반대, 또는 전적으로 반대하는 지를) “그렇다, 잘 모르겠다, 그렇지 않다” 등으로 표시하여 주십시오.

- | | 그렇다 | 잘 모르 | 그렇지 |
|---|-----|------|-----|
| | () | () | () |
| 1. 농사는 힘들고 따분한 일이다. | () | () | () |
| 2. 한국에서 농부들의 생활 수준은 대부분의 사람 생활 수준보다 낮다. | () | () | () |
| 3. 나는 무엇이든 해 보려고 마음 먹기에 앞서 그것이 실제로 잘 될 것이라고 믿고 싶다. | () | () | () |
| 4. 누구나 자기 친구들이 자기의 생활에 관해서 너무 많이 알지 않게 하는 것은 좋다. 왜냐 하면 그 친구들은 자기를 이용할른지 모르기 때문이다. | () | () | () |
| 5. 성공은 능력보다는 운에 좌우되는 경우가 더 많다. | () | () | () |
| 6. 내 마을은 아주 평화스럽고 질서 정연하다. | () | () | () |
| 7. 다른 사람들과의 협조를 꺼리는 것은 인간의 본성이다. | () | () | () |
| 8. 농부는 만 종류의 일을 하는 사람보다 걱정이 많다. | () | () | () |
| 9. 농업은 사람의 사회적 지위를 낮춘다. | () | () | () |
| 10. 어떤 상태를 바꿔 보려고 하다 보면 처음보다 오히려 더 일이 그르쳐진다. | () | () | () |
| 11. 나는 자랑할 만한 것이 많지 않다고 느낀다. | () | () | () |
| 12. 자기 이외에는 어느 누구도 자기가 당할 일을 심히 염려해 줄 사람은 없다. | () | () | () |
| 13. 내 마을 사람들은 모두가 점잖고 예의가 바르다. | () | () | () |
| 14. 자녀들은 가끔 부모들의 뜻에 동의하지 않아도 된다. | () | () | () |
| 15. 논밭에서의 일은 실로 즐거운 것이다. | () | () | () |
| 16. 농촌에서 사는 아동들은 교육을 받을 기회가 적다. | () | () | () |
| 17. 나는 오늘날 세계에서 일어나고 있는 일에 대해서 속수 무책이라고 생각한다. | () | () | () |
| 18. 나는 대부분의 다른 사람들과 마찬가지로 일을 잘 할 수 있다. | () | () | () |
| 19. 영향력 있는 사람을 모르고서는 생활의 발전을 얻을 기회가 별로 없다. | () | () | () |
| 20. 내 마을 사람들은 모두가 나를 이용하려고 하고 있다. | () | () | () |
| 21. 훌륭한 아내란 항상 남편에게 복종하는 여자이다. | () | () | () |

- | | 그렇다 | 잘 | 못 | 그렇지 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | () | 르 | 했다 | 않다 |
| | () | () | () | () |
| 22. 농업은 이점보다 불리한 점이 더 많다. | () | () | () | () |
| 23. 나는 만일 도시에서 더 많은 벌이를 할 수 있다고
확신하면 도시로 이주할 것이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 24. 인간이 사회의 모든 일에 어떤 힘을 가할 수 있다고
믿는 것은 오로지 소망일 뿐이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 25. 나는 내가 별로 성공한 일이 없다고 느껴질 때가 가
끔 있다. | () | () | () | () |
| 26. 지금 나이가 어린 사람은 행복한 미래를 기대할 수 있다. | () | () | () | () |
| 27. 내 마을 사람들은 마을을 위해 함께 일을 한다. | () | () | () | () |
| 28. 복종과 권위에 대한 존경은 어린이들이 배워야 할
가장 중요한 것이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 29. 농업은 다른 일보다 교육이 덜 필요하다. | () | () | () | () |
| 30. 상호간 안면이 깊은 사람들이 살고 있는 고장이라면
살아가기가 더 좋다. | () | () | () | () |
| 31. 나와 같은 평민도 정부의 결정에 중요한 영향력을
가질 수 있다. | () | () | () | () |
| 32. 나는 내 자신을 더 존경할 수 있기를 바란다. | () | () | () | () |
| 33. 사람은 고등학교에 가는 것보다는 3년간 일함으로써
더 많은 것을 배울 수 있다. | () | () | () | () |
| 34. 나는 내 마을에서 대단히 안락한 기분을 느낀다. | () | () | () | () |
| 35. 부모들은 자녀의 수를 제한하지 않으면 안된다. | () | () | () | () |
| 36. 농업은 흥미가 없는 일이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 37. 대도시에 사는 사람들은 냉혹하고 비인간적이며 거
기서 친구를 사귀기는 어렵다. | () | () | () | () |
| 38. 우리 자신들의 이해 관계가 우리보다 잘 사는 사람
들의 이해와 마찰이 있을 때 나와 같은 사람들에게
는 이를 보호할 수 있는 기회가 별로 적다. | () | () | () | () |
| 39. 행복의 비결은 생활에서 너무 많은 것을 기대하지 말
고 자신이 닥치는 일에 만족하는 것이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 40. 나는 내 생각을 다른 사람에게 표현하기가 쉬운 것 같다. | () | () | () | () |
| 41. 내 마을 사람들은 다른 사람에 대해 너무 비판적이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 42. 사람은 가족 전체의 필요를 자기 자신의 것보다 저
중요에게 생각하여야 한다. | () | () | () | () |
| 43. 농토가 있는 시골은 자녀들을 위해 가장 좋은 곳이다. | () | () | () | () |
| 44. 훌륭한 지도자라면 어떤 결정을 내릴 때 타인에게 별
로 말할 필요가 없다. | () | () | () | () |

제 3 부

1. 귀하는 지난 해에 귀하를 위해 일할 사람을 고용하였습니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
2. 지난 철에 귀하는 손으로 제초하였습니까? 제초제(농약)을 썼습니까?
손으로 _____ 제초제 _____
3. 귀하는 작물이 피해를 입기 전 또는 후에 살충제를 뿌렸습니까?
전 _____ 후 _____
4. 귀하는 지난철에 어떤 종류의 화학 비료를 사용하였습니까?
(해당되면 하나 이상도 표시하십시오)
요소 _____ 인산 비료 _____ 칼슘 아나마이드 _____
5. 귀하는 특용작물 재배에 종사해 보셨습니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
6. 귀하는 동력 탈곡기를 사용합니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
7. 귀하의 집은 기와짚 또는 함석(스페트 포함)을 덮었습니까?
기와 _____ 짚 _____ 함석(스페트) _____
8. 귀하는 아들(들)이 농업고등학교와 비농업고등학교 중 어느 쪽에 다니기를 원하십니까?
농고 _____ 비농고 _____
9. 귀하는 가정에 심한 질병이 있을 경우 굶을 하십니까? 또는 의사를 부릅니까?
굶 _____ 의사 _____ 둘 다 _____
10. 귀하의 곡식 수확은 지난 5 년 동안 증가되어 왔습니까 또는 감소되어 왔습니까?
증가 _____ 감소 _____ 변동 없음 _____
11. 지난해 귀하의 가족 수입 중 농업 이외의 일에서 얻은 소득은 어느 정도나 되었습니까?
약 _____%(퍼센트)
12. 소를 가지고 계시다면 그 소가 몇 살쯤 되었습니까?

13. 귀하는 경운기를 사용하십니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____
14. 귀하는 밭을 지고 있습니까?
네 _____ 아니오 _____

15. 지난 5년 동안 빗은 계속 늘었습니까? 계속 줄었습니까? 또는 변하지 않고 있습니까?
 증가 _____ 감소 _____ 비슷 _____
16. 귀하는 지난해 통일벼를 심으셨습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
17. 어느 해에 통일벼를 처음 심었습니까?

18. 귀하의 마을은 대개 동성 가족들로 구성되어 있습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
19. 귀하의 마을은 농사 일을 위해 어떤 방식으로든지 이웃 마을과 협동을 합니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
20. 귀하의 마을은 정부 기관의 후원 아래 생산하는 산물의 질과 양에 있어서 이웃 마을과 경쟁을 합니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
21. 귀하는 금년 여름 새마을 학교에 다녔습니까?
 네 _____ 아니오 _____
22. 귀하는 처음 새마을 운동을 어떻게 아셨습니까?
 신문 _____ 라디오 _____
 선전책자 _____ 친 구 _____
 공무원 _____ 기 타 _____
23. 귀하의 마을에서 새마을 운동이 해결해 낼 수 있다고 생각되시는 가장 중요한 문제는 무엇입니까? 순서대로 적어 주십시오.

이것으로 질문은 끝났습니다.

즐거운 마음으로 응답하셨으리라 믿으면서 귀하의 협조에 감사합니다.

APPENDIX A (4)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON THE VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

In Part I

14a. Was there any change in the area of farmland which you have farmed during the last five years?

No _____
Increased _____
Decreased _____

14b. Would you like to farm more land than you do now?

Yes _____
No _____

New 25. Do you subscribe to an agricultural magazine?

Yes _____
No _____

25a. Which of the following do you own?

Clock _____
Sewing machine _____
Radio _____
Bicycle _____

35a. Which two or three persons do you actually ask when you want advice about the type or amount of fertilizer, insecticide, or new types of rice to use in your field? (Please specify their position or relationship to you.)

36b. Which two or three persons do you actually see if you wanted to talk over what should be done with regard to problems in the village?

36c. Have you recently advised anyone about improving his farming?

Yes _____
No _____

37d. Have you recently advised anyone concerning village problems?

Yes _____
No _____

37e. How much do city people know about the problems of farmers?

A lot _____
A moderate amount _____
Very little _____

42a. In your opinion, which of the following statements is correct? (Please check the correct one.)

It is the duty of public officials to
provide services to people like myself. _____

It is a personal favor when public officials
provide services to people like myself. _____

46. Can you name the representative from your district in the National Assembly?

47. Can you name the *myŏnjang*?

In Part III

7a. Does your dwelling have electricity?

Yes _____

No _____

7b. What do you usually use for fuel?

Wood _____
Charcoal briquets _____
Kerosene _____
Other (specify) _____

15a. What do you think are the reasons for your debt?

_____ Farm prices are too low
_____ Too many ceremonial expenses (weddings, funerals, and so
on)
_____ Educational expenses
_____ Illness
_____ Cost of farm improvements
_____ Farm size is too small
_____ Other (specify) _____

15b. Would you move away from your village and into a city if you had the chance?

Yes _____ No _____

15c. (If "yes" to previous question.) What would be the main reasons you would leave, if you could?

13a. Which farm tools and equipment do you own?

_____ Plow
_____ Carts
_____ Winnowing
_____ Threshing machine
_____ Hand wagon
_____ Hand spray
_____ Power spray
_____ Water pump
_____ Power plow

A New Part IV

The first question in this new Part IV was a semantic differential based on the concept SAEMAUL. It was not reported on in this book.

2. This ladder represents levels in life. The position marked "0" shows the worst possible level you could imagine for yourself. The position marked "10" shows the best possible position you could imagine.

Now, looking back about five years into the past, where would you place yourself on this ladder? _____

3. Where on this ladder do you think you are today?

4. Where on this ladder do you expect to be about five years from now? _____

10	_____
9	_____
8	_____
7	_____
6	_____
5	_____
4	_____
3	_____
2	_____
1	_____
0	_____

Appendix B

A KEY TO CONCEPTS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire which is reproduced in Appendix A is an extensive instrument intended to tap a multitudinous attitudinal and behavioral space for each of the respondents. Aside from the usual socio-economic background variables, which are generally a part of all questionnaires, the concepts intended to be tapped by this questionnaire are as follows:

Part I

Demographic background questions:

- Sex (item 1)
- Size of residence (item 2)
- Age (item 3)
- Education (item 4)
- Marital status (item 5)
- Number of children (item 6)
- Religion (item 7)
- Military service (item 9)
- Duration of residence (item 10)

Economic status

- Wetland, Dryland (item 14)
- Number of parcels (item 17)
- Distance of parcels (item 18)
- Other income (item 19)

(the following items are from Part III of the questionnaire):

- Hire (item 1)
- Roof type (item 7)
- Other work (item 11)
- Ox (working) (item 12)
- Debt (item 14)
- Debt increase (item 15)
- Urban contact (items 11, 12, 13)
- Media contact (items 24, 25, 26, 27, 30)
- Political interest (items 41, 42)
- Political knowledge (items 43, 44, 45)
- Concern with farm problems (items 28, 29, 34, 35)
- Memberships and leadership (items 22, 23, 31, 32, 33)
- Health (items 20, 21)
- Influence (items 39, 40)

Part II

- Attitude toward farming (items 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, 29, 43, 49, 55; and from Part III, item 8)

Propensity to change (items 3, 10, 33, 35, 39, 46)
Trust (items 4, 20, 51, 57, 61, 64)
Personal efficacy (items 5, 17, 18, 19, 24, 27, 31, 38, 40, 45, 47, 52)
Village morale (items 6, 13, 20, 23, 27, 30, 34, 41, 59, 63)
Cooperativeness (items 7, 12, 40, 54, 60, and from Part I, items 36, 37, 38)
Personal morale (items 17, 18, 25, 32, 40, 58, 62)
Alienation (items 12, 23, 37, 40, 48, 60)
Authoritarianism (items 21, 24, 28, 44, 50, 53, 56, 65, 66)
Future orientation (items 5, 17, 25, 26, 46)
Familism (items 21, 24, 28, 35, 42, 66)
Attitude toward government (items 24, 28, 31, 45, 52)

Part III

Output, yield (in Part I, item 16; Part III, item 10)
Innovation (items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 16, 17)
Clan village (item 18)
Saemaul movement (items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)

Appendix C

A BRIEF NOTE ON FACTOR ANALYSIS

Seventy-eight variables and attributes entered the factor analysis, consisting of all the items chosen to depict modernizing behavior, items indicating exposure to the media, items pertaining to the Saemaul program and opinions about it, and the major attitudinal items that loaded most highly on orthogonal (uncorrelated) dimensions of attitudes. This factor analysis of the sixty-six attitudinal items alone is not reported here.¹ The technique chosen for this multivariate analysis was factoring. The seventy-eight items were recoded in order to reduce ambiguities, such as extraneous categories. A component factor analysis was chosen² and the factor matrix obtained was then rotated in accordance with the Varimax criterion, so that an orthogonal factor matrix of twenty-eight dimensions was derived, each factor uncorrelated with the others.³ To readers not familiar with the statistical technique of factoring the process may appear complicated. However, factoring can greatly simplify an analysis of innumerable attributes and variables. From the 78 x 78 matrix of correlations, the mathematical technique operates, first, to select those variables with the largest degree of combined variance (or variance in common) to depict the first factor, deriving successively the uncorrelated (orthogonal) patterns or factors with the next largest degree of common variance, and so on until a cutoff point is reached at which no factor will contain more variance than might be contributed by a single variable; second, to rotate this structure to provide the clearest possible patterns, on which a variable will tend to correlate highly with no more than one or a few of these factors. To interpret the loadings of variables or attributes on each factor, these may be treated as correlations between the attribute and its factor. The squared loading times 100 will indicate roughly the percent of variance contributed to the factor by the attribute. The ease of interpreting possible patterns among a large number of interrelated variables is the chief contribution of factor analysis.⁴

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>chǒngbo</i>	3,000 <i>pyǒng</i>	9924.1 square meters	2.451 acres
<i>kok</i>	10 <i>tu</i>	147.627 liters	39 gallons
<i>majigi</i>	a field wide enough to be planted with one <i>mal</i> of seeds		
<i>mal</i>	1.6 bushels		15.03 gallons
<i>pyǒng</i>	3.306 square meters		3.945 square yards
<i>sǒk</i>	176.206 liters	46.55 gallons	5 bushels
<i>tu</i>	10 <i>hop</i>	14.76 liters	3.9 gallons
<i>tanbo</i>	10 <i>chǒngbo</i>		

GLOSSARY*

I. Historical Persons Mentioned in Text

Cho Pong-am	조봉암	曹奉岩
Chŏng Cho	정 조	鄭造
Chŏng Yag-yong	정약용	丁若錦
Hŏ Pu	허 부	許傳
Kang Younghill	강용한	姜鏞訖
Kim Il Sung	김일성	金日成
Kim Yuk	김육	金堉
Kim Yun-sik	김윤식	金允植
Kojong, King	고종황제	高宗皇帝
Park Chung Hee	박정희	朴正熙
Rhee Syngman	이승만	李承晚
Sejo, King	세조대왕	世祖大王
Sejong, King	세종대왕	世宗大王
Sŏngjong, King	성종대왕	成宗大王
Tan-Gun (-wanggom)	단군(왕검)	檀君(王儉)
Yi Kyu-gyŏng	이규경	李圭景
Yi Sŏng-gye	이성계	李成桂

II. Other Proper Names

banjang	반장	班長
changwŏn	장원	莊園
Cheju Province	제주도	濟州道

*I am deeply indebted to Professors Jong-Hae Yoo and Suk R. Hwang for their assistance in the preparation of this glossary.

Chŏlla, North	선라북도	全羅北道
Chŏlla, South	선라남도	全羅南道
Chŏllima	천리마	千里馬
chŏngbo	창보	町步
chŏnjang	전장	田莊
Ch'ŏngju	청주	淸州
Ch'ŭngchŏng, North	충청북도	忠淸北道
Ch'ŭngchŏng, South	충청남도	忠淸南道
Han River	한강	漢江
Kangwŏn Province	강원도	江原道
Kimje	김제	金堤
kok	곡	斛
Koryŏ Dynasty	고려시대	高麗時代
Kum River	금강	錦江
kunsu	군수	郡守
kut	곳	
Kwajŏn-pop	과전법	科田法
Kwangju	광주	光州
kye	계	契
kyŏl	결	結
Kyŏnggi Province	경기도	京畿道
Kyŏngju	경주	慶州
Kyŏngsang, North	경상북도	慶尙北道
Kyŏngsang, South	경상남도	慶尙南道
li	리	里
lijang	리장	里長

majigi	마지기	
mudang	무당	巫堂
myŏn	면	面
myŏnjang	면장	面長
nongjang	농장	農莊
Nongsajipsŏl	농사집설	農事集說
p'il	필	匹
pujok	부족	部族
pum-asi	품앗이	
Pusan	부산	釜山
pyŏng	평	土平
P'yŏngyang	평양	平壤
Saemaul Undong	새마을운동	새마을運動
Seoul	서울	
sijok	시족	氏族
Silla Dynasty	신라시대	新羅時代
sŏdang	서당	書堂
sŏk	석	石
Suwon	수원	水原
tabang	다방	茶房
Taedong-bŏp	대동법	大同法
Taegu	대구	大邱
Taewon	대원	大原
Tonghak	동학	東學
tongil	동일	同一
tu	두	斗

won	원	圓
wu kye	우계	右契
yangban	양반	兩班
Yi Dynasty	이조시대	李朝時代
Yushin	유신	維新

NOTES

Chapter 1

1. The contribution of agriculture to the development of Japan is well described by Thomas C. Smith, *The Agrarian Origins of Modern Japan*. An interesting account of Japan's peasant rebellions, making constructive use of systems theory, is Hee Chae Chung, "Politics, strains, and structural changes: the Meiji Restoration case."

2. Hereafter the term Korea will refer to the Republic of Korea, or South Korea.

3. Han Woo-Keun, *The History of Korea*, p. 10. The sixth century B.C. seems too early. Hatada Takashi, *A History of Korea*, p. 7, calls attention to the Kumhae mounds which, with coins from the Wang Mang period, contain rice grains. Cornelius Osgood, *The Koreans and Their Culture*, pp. 214-215, citing the story of Tan Gun, agrees that millet, at least, was introduced from China during Korea's Neolithic period.

4. Wanne J. Joe, *Traditional Korea*, p. 72.

5. Joe, pp. 173-174.

6. Hatada, p. 43.

7. William E. Henthorn, *A History of Korea*, p. 129.

8. Hatada, p. 67.

9. Han, p. 291, and Henthorn, pp. 140-141.

10. This section, with the accompanying translation on conditions at the time of Kim Yuk, is taken from Ching Young Choe, "Kim Yuk (1580-1658) and the Taedong-bōp reform," *Journal of Asian Studies* 23 (1963), pp. 21-35.

11. James B. Palais, *Politics and Policy in Traditional Korea*, pp. 68-29. The rural upper classes were of course also taxed, but they used influence and bribes to keep their lands off the tax registers, shifting the tax burden all the more onto the peasantry; Palais, pp. 58-59.

12. Palais, pp. 100, 232-233. Some attempt at reform followed this rebellion. The grain loan system, which was rationalized as a means of increasing the welfare of the peasants but which had really become a means of fleecing the peasantry, was reformed. But nothing basic changed; Palais, p. 132.

13. Joe, pp. 422-423. This decrease in population is also recorded by Hoon K. Lee, *Land Utilization and Rural Economy in Korea*, p. 41 who provides a figure of 647,580 for the decrease in population from 1807 to 1852. From 1852 to 1904, the population dwindled about 13 percent, a condition attributed to maladministration, epidemics, and famine. However, Palais, p. 64, seems to disagree on the decline of population.

14. M. Heydrich, *Koreanische Landwirtschaft: Beiträge zur Völkerkunde von Korea*, pp. 12-13.

15. H. A. C. Bonar, "Notes on the capital of Korea," *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* 11 (1883), p. 257.

16. Benjamin Weems, *Reform, Rebellion, and the Heavenly Way*, p. 38. A thoughtful philosophical and anthropological explanation of the nature of such peasant rebellions is given by Mehmet Bequraj, *Peasantry in Revolution*.

17. While Japan became a colonizing power, China's position relative to Korea, Vietnam, and other bordering states was more difficult for the Westerner to interpret. See Melvin Frederick Nelson, *Korea and the Old Orders in Eastern Asia*.

18. Some insight into what Japanese colonization meant to the Koreans may be gleaned in Younghill Kang, *The Grass Roof*, especially Chapter XI.

19. Lee, *Land Utilization*, p. 256.

20. *Ibid.*, pp. 127-129.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 38.

22. *Ibid.*, p. 51.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 56, Table 19.

24. Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner, *Rural Korea*, p. 17.

25. Brunner, p. 21.

26. Lee, *Land Utilization*, pp. 34 and 256. Over 80 percent of Korea's total trade was with Japan.

27. *Ibid.*, p. 288.

28. Brunner, p. 25.

29. Moon Hwan Choi, "A review of Korea's land reform," *Koreana Quarterly* 1:3 (1960), p. 55. See also Brunner, p. 23.

30. Lee, *Land Utilization*, p. 268.

31. *Ibid.*, p. 137.

32. *Ibid.*, p. 270.

33. Brunner, p. 25.

34. Brunner, pp. 26-29.

35. Lee, *Land Utilization*, p. 171.

36. Hatada, p. 126.

37. George M. McCune, *Korea Today*, p. 122.

38. *Ibid.*, pp. 126-127.

39. There is some indication that most of the fertilizer used by Korean peasants was not artificial fertilizer but the traditional night soil, manure, wood ashes, and compost. Fish and seaweed were used where available, while green manure and mud were preferred for the rice fields. The effective use of legumes was long known in Korea, and soy beans were plowed under in dry fields. See Heydrich, p. 42. Fertilizer was often applied to the individual plant rather than to the soil generally. Osgood found in early post-World War II Korea that ammonium nitrate was generally not liked, for too much would burn up the crop, while tricalcium phosphate "requires too much time." Ammonium sulphate was not readily available after commerce with the North ceased in the 1940s. Osgood, pp. 76-77. Artificial fertilizers are now known and used everywhere.

40. Everett M. Rogers, "Motivations, values, and attitudes of subsistence farmers: Toward a subculture of peasantry," in *Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development*, p. 115.

41. Gerrit Huitzer, "'Resistance to change and radical peasant mobilization,' Foster and Erasmus reconsidered," *Human Organization* 29 (1970), p. 317.

42. *Ibid.*, p. 305.

43. John Dewey, *The Public and Its Problems*, p. 195.

44. Joel S. Migdal, *Peasants, Politics, and Revolution*, pp. 46-47. This is a major theme of Migdal's book.

45. Geographical details of the Korean peninsula may be found in the excellent coverage by Patricia M. Bartz, *South Korea*.

46. Young-Mo Kim, "Consciousness structure of Korea farmers," *Korea Observer* 3:3 (1971), p. 17. A more rapid decline occurred more recently.

47. Glenn D. Paige, *The Korean People's Democratic Republic*.
48. This is the assessment of Joungwon A. Kim, "The 'peak of socialism' in North Korea: The five and seven year plans," *Asian Survey* 5 (1965), p. 261.
49. Specific information on these reforms is from McCune, pp. 128-139. The assessment on success must be subject to some reservations, for some lands were exempted from the three *chôngbo* maximum, for example, in cases of special crops, such as orchards or mulberry trees. Moreover, there is some surreptitious tenancy making a reappearance in the countryside, although its extent is difficult to determine. The interpretation of the effect of the land reform is therefore controversial. One assessment by the Land Economics Research Institute revealed 28.4 percent of farms had reverted to tenancy by 1965, either in whole or in part. See Bartz, p. 66; also Young Bok Koh, "A review of post-war social change in Korea," *Asian Pacific Quarterly* 3:2 (1971), p. 12.
50. Bartz, p. 70.
51. George E. Rossmiller et al., *Korean Agricultural Sector Analysis and Recommended Development Strategies, 1971-1985*, p. 10.
52. *United Nations Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* 23:1 (1972), p. 38.
53. David C. Cole and Princeton N. Lyman, *Korean Development*, p. 198.
54. Kae H. Chung, "Industrial progress in South Korea," *Asian Survey* 14 (1974), p. 451; *Economic Survey, 1971*, p. 15; Young Bok Koh, "Post-war social change," p. 14, attributes farm stagnation in this period partly to massive American foreign aid. American cotton completely took over the farmers' market. There is also evidence that the Rhee government underreported agricultural output during these years in order to attract foreign aid.
55. Rossmiller, p. 41.
56. Bartz, p. 59.
57. Parvez Hazan, *Korea*, pp. 53-54 and 109.
58. *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* 23:1 (1972), p. 41.
59. Hazan, p. 207. It was about 17.3 percent by 1976, in spite of the annual growth rate of the sector of about 7 percent. See *Korea Annual, 1977*, p. 146.
60. Chung, "Industrial progress," p. 450, provides a statement of this classic situation.
61. Cole and Lyman, p. 39.
62. *Ibid.*, p. 95.
63. Voting studies for the United States done at the University of Michigan suggest the generally slight knowledge and interest of American voters. I heard some peasants' assessments about their vote that are at least as sophisticated as many in urban America: "In Nae-il we voted for former General XXX, thinking that through knowing the president personally, he could improve conditions for our county."
64. Rossmiller, p. 100.
65. Hazan, p. 53. Hazan points out that the dramatic rise of the world price of rice in 1973 almost eliminated the difference with Korea's domestic price.
66. *Korea Annual 1977*, p. 145. The purchase price of barley was also increased by 18.5 percent over the previous year.
67. *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* 23:1 (1972), p. 56.
68. *Economic Survey, 1971*, p. 17.
69. For a description of this, see Cole and Lyman, p. 209.
70. *Economic Survey, 1971*, p. 37.
71. *Korea Annual, 1977*, p. 146.
72. *Popular Participation in Development: Emerging Trends on Community Development*, p. 265.

73. Cole and Lyman, p. 167.
74. Joungwon Kim, "The 'peak of socialism,'" p. 259.
75. Glenn D. Paige, *The Korean People's Democratic Republic*, pp. 46-47.
76. Kim Il Sung, *Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Korea*, p. 2.
77. Edgar Owens and Robert Shaw, *Development Reconsidered*, Chapter 4 and p. 86.
78. *Ibid.*, p. 110.
79. *Popular Participation in Development*, p. 9.
80. Bartz, p. 76. Korea has lately been the world's largest exporter of silk products.
81. *Third Five-Year Economic Development Plan, 1972-1976*, p. 2.
82. Rossmiller, p. 102.
83. *Economic Survey, 1971*, p. 12, and Rossmiller, p. 16. There were 2,488,000 rural households in 1970 and a rural population of 15,589,000, a decline of 7.4 percent from the previous year, according to the *Economic Survey*, p. 37. By the end of 1973 there were 2,336,000 rural households with an estimated farm population of 12,785,000; see *Korea Annual, 1977*, p. 146.
84. Tongil, "new rice," is one of the results of the experiments at Los Baños in the Philippines. The goal of the experiments in Korea was to introduce a high-yield, high protein, early-maturing, short stiff-strawed, lodging resistant, fertilizer-responsive rice variety. In addition to these characteristics Tongil, IR 667, was also intended to have resistance to cold, disease (blast), and insects such as the leaf hopper. The product of the Los Baños "miracle rices" crossed with Japanese varieties in order to adapt it to a temperate climate, IR 667 was expected ultimately to increase yields by at least 30 percent. In 1970-71 Tongil was cultivated in some 500 areas under strict government supervision. These demonstration plots provided seed for planting the new rice on some 200,000 hectares of the total 1.2 million hectares of riceland in Korea. This planting was partially controlled by the government, but the disappointing results (well documented by our data), partly a result of inclement weather and breaking and shattering, caused the Ministry of Agriculture to make planting Tongil fully voluntary, while strongly recommending its planting. Some 450,000 hectares of riceland may ultimately be planted in Tongil. Besides the agronomical problems encountered, Korean consumers had not yet accepted the taste characteristics of Tongil. Because of taste preferences, Korean peasants raise about eighty varieties of rice, which might surprise some Westerners for whom "rice is rice." See Rossmiller, p. 43; *Economic Survey, 1971*, pp. 45-6; Bartz, p. 70; *UN Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, p. 57; *The Korea Times*, January 25, 1973.
85. Jack Punsik Hahm, "The role of government in rural community development," p. 114.
86. Most of the foregoing information has been taken from "New Community Movement." Hahm, Chapter V, provides several tables showing the organization of the program.
87. There was also some evidence of coercion. *The Korea Times*, April 27, 1973, reported the arrest of a village chief and a Saemaul movement leader who had allegedly beaten an uncooperative villager. Some fourteen other villagers were implicated in the incident. Saemaul savings drives required villagers to deposit money into a savings account when purchasing motor tillers, pumps, and the like, albeit at an annual interest of 11 percent. See *The Korea Herald*, February 19, 1973.
88. Hahm, p. 168.
89. Events such as farm improvement programs are not likely to achieve the drama necessary to penetrate the foreign news media, but one article by Richard

Halloran, "South Korean farm wife finds her life is improving a little," *New York Times*, October 15, 1973, did appear, suggesting, by detailing the life of the village of Dabne-Ri, twenty-five miles from Seoul, that the program could show positive effects, although conditions were still not easy for the peasants. Into this backward village some improvements were penetrating, and some villagers were better off. This portrayal seems representative of many Korean villages.

90. According to Rossmiller, pp. 56-7, the Korean Electric Company served 19.6 percent of Korea's farm villages, while 1.2 percent generated their own electricity, although Nae-il was expecting a power line in the near future.

91. *The Korea Herald*, November 19, 1972 and April 19, 1973; *The Korea Times*, January 6, 1973.

92. Kim Il Sung, *Theses*, p. 28.

93. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

94. Hahm, pp. 94-5.

95. Information on the new constitution has been checked with the text given in Edward Reynolds Wright, ed., *Korean Politics in Transition*, pp. 357-383. This book also contains a number of fine essays providing a background for Korean politics.

96. To leap forward two years beyond the survey here, South Korea had achieved self-sufficiency in rice and barley by 1975, and it did not depend in that year on surplus U.S. grain deliveries. See Kim Jin Hyun, "Pedalling faster in hot pursuit of growth targets," *Far Eastern Economic Review* 96:20 (May 20, 1977), p. 38.

Chapter 2

1. There are rare exceptions to this unrelieved picture. Hubert H. Tiltman, *Peasant Europe*, draws a less depressing picture of the Croatian peasants between the two world wars.

2. Karl Marx, *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, pp. 123-124. Marx is incorrect in stating that science cannot be applied on peasant holdings, and anthropologists might disagree with the statement that the village offers no variety of talent or wealth of social relationships. Nonetheless, as a broad explanation of the political powerlessness of the peasantry as a group, the statement is trenchant.

3. Ralf Dahrendorf, *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*, pp. 236-238.

4. This is not to say that this is an inevitable condition with the peasantry. Long before modern communication systems, Buddhism spread throughout the Khmer countryside, a genuine grass-roots movement in contrast to the official doctrine of Hindu cosmology, through face-to-face contacts of proselytizing monks. Anarchism was preached in certain areas of Spain in the nineteenth century by means of itinerant speakers and was successful in raising some rural demands to a manifest level; on this, see E. J. Hobsbawm, *Primitive Rebels*, pp. 88 ff. In Indonesia the Communist party led by D. N. Aidit articulated peasant demands, although the party center itself was not a peasant organization, and its ultimate goal was the aim of a collectivized agriculture, an aim seldom emanating from the peasants themselves. This is, of course, an issue of great controversy, and Communist regimes have always taken pains to stress the spontaneous enthusiasm of the peasant "masses" at the prospect of collectivization. There is probably some real support here from agricultural laborers, perhaps from some tenants, but probably from few landowning peasants, whatever the size of their holdings.

It is significant that collectivization as proposed, for instance, by Mao Tse-tung, always proceeds through stages, the first of these generally being land reform in the sense of land redistribution to the peasants; see Mao Tse-tung, "Different tactics for carrying out the land law in different areas," *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 193-194.

5. Recent research conducted on monkey brains shows the effect of nutrition on the development of the brain. The ability to conceptualize in humans is based on areas of the brain in which cells continue to proliferate at various stages of human growth up to about the age of eleven or twelve. In cases of malnutrition, the growth of these areas is stunted, resulting in a permanent mental incapacity. The devastations wrought among Korean peasants during the annual spring famines, described in the Introduction, must have made it appear that they were indeed in certain generations a truly different race of mankind. It must have been difficult to imagine reforms that would raise their standard of living and cultural accomplishments as a group. Information on the monkey experiments is based on personal communications.

6. "Based on my observations, the farmers in the Korean agricultural economy are behaving in accord with the principles of economics; namely, the individual resource holders in the Korean agriculture are trying to utilize the limited resources for the best alternatives," according to Jin H. Park, "Effects of increasing commercialization on resource use in semi-subsistence farms in South Korea," in *Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development*, p. 208.

7. Guy Hunter, *Modernizing Peasant Societies*, p. 137, says "In discussion of developing farm practice . . . discussion as to whether farmers are economic men is not necessary: peasants have repeatedly proved as good or better economists than those who advise them--and not unnaturally: their life depends on it."

8. On the whole, the questions posed on the questionnaire were not difficult for peasants, although discussion with some of them indicated that they found the attitudinal section to be the most difficult, for the nature of these questions were novel to them. This must be borne in mind as a possible disadvantage of the questionnaire technique.

9. Vincent S. R. Brandt, *A Korean Village*.

10. Osgood, *The Koreans and Their Culture*.

11. The Ministry was asked to distribute questionnaires to winter schools throughout Korea in "as random a fashion as possible." Evidence in the returned questionnaires indicated that the Ministry complied with our request. However, the sample of 1,430 returned questionnaires cannot be considered a true, independent random sample. The reported statistics must, therefore, be regarded as only illustrative. Work with the data and comparisons with other studies convince me that these data are representative of Korean peasants. Reservations about representativeness are mentioned in connection with village data in Chapter 5.

12. There is at least one cogent argument that statistical tests used in surveys are never technically sound. I do not accept the full implications of such a position, however, and am more in agreement with the rejoinder by Leslie Kish. For this instructive interchange see Hanan C. Selvin, "A critique of tests of significance in survey research," pp. 94-106, and Leslie Kish, "Some statistical problems in research design," pp. 127-141, in Denton E. Morrison and Ramon E. Henkel, *The Significance Test Controversy*.

13. The original questions were translated with the help of Mr. Won-taek Han, a graduate student at Yonsei University. Several consultants were of great help in improving this original translation, including Professors Chung-Hyun Ro, Jong-Hae Yoo, Tae-Dong Chung, and Suk-Bum Yun. Another critic familiar with rural

conditions and opinions was consulted with regard to the final draft of the questionnaire.

14. See Anthony V. Vandesande and Francis Y. T. Park, *Myong-do's Korean*, '68, Part I, p. 154.

15. Among several helpful general sources for questions were Ki Hyuk Pak, Woong Bin Han, Ki Hong Lee, Jin Hwan Park, Kee Chun Han, *A Study of Land Tenure System in Korea*; Clifford Kaufmann, a questionnaire for the study of lower income respondents in Mexico City; Joseph A. Kahl, *The Measurement of Modernism*; David Horton Smith and Alex Inkeles, "The OM Scale: A comparative socio-psychological measure of individual modernity." These authors have been quite influential in this area of research, and their work has recently been more fully presented in *Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Developing Countries*; Daniel Goldrich, *Sons of the Establishment*, Frances C. Madigan, *The Farmer Said No*; *Public Opinion Quarterly* 22:3 (Fall 1958), the entire number of which is devoted to problems of survey research in modernizing societies; *International Social Science Journal* 15:1 (1963), another volume on problems of surveys in developing countries; Everett M. Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants: The Impact of Communication*; Marvin E. Shaw and Jack M. Wright, *Scales for the Measurement of Attitudes*; John Williams, a questionnaire designed to study peasant agriculture in Malaysia; and Yasamada Kuroda, a questionnaire designed to study urban Japanese.

16. There is at least one article on this topic in political science, Robert B. Stauffer, "The biopolitics of underdevelopment," *Comparative Political Studies* 2 (1969), pp. 361-387.

17. Richard Rutt, *Korean Works and Days*, p. 46, where a perceptive observer of Korean village life calls attention to the importance of pharmacists and self-administered patent medicines.

18. John C. Williams, in conducting research among villagers in Malaysia, found that the peasants there preferred the three-category scale rather than the extended Likert scale. His advice on this matter is appreciated.

19. Some of these questions for village and personal morale elicit the type of responses associated with the concept of self-esteem. For a recent discussion of this concept see L. Edward Wells and Gerald Marwell, *Self-Esteem, Its Conceptualization and Measurement*.

20. The conditions under which the survey was conducted made it desirable to construct an instrument that would take approximately one hour for the respondents to complete. This was accomplished.

21. That village cooperativeness is also intertwined with the fabric of the larger society must also be borne in mind in the course of the analysis. Sociologists point out that the level of activity of any group is contingent upon the requirements and constraints of the external system, which for the peasant would be the urban Great Society. Studies by Homans show the disintegration of American communities that have become "bedroom communities" or satellites of larger communities. As the requirements of villages decrease, that is, as more and more services are provided by the urban sector, sociologists would predict the decline of levels of activity, friendship, and interaction. There is little doubt that more and more of the former functions of the village community are being provided by the environment external to the village. For this argument, see Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., *Theory Construction*, p. 137.

22. Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, p. 227.

23. Johan Galtung, *Members of Two Worlds*, p. 129.

24. *Ibid.*, p. 132.

25. See, e.g., *The Canonical Textbook of Won Buddhism*, pp. 35-36.

26. Heydrich, p. 6.

27. Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, pp. 150 and 158-159. Like Rogers, I have also included ample attitudinal aspects of cosmopolitanism, such as some of the questions on village morale, and some behavioral aspects, such as media questions.

28. A *majigi* is a field wide enough to be planted with one *mal* (3.9703 gallons) of seed. It is a common description of field size.

29. Some land rearrangement has already been carried out in Korea. An interesting map showing the effects of rationalizing land arrangements in the counties of Kyungsan and Yungchun is in Shao-er Ong, "Developing the small farm economy in Asia," in *Asian Agricultural Survey*, p. 646.

30. Rogers, *Modernizing the Peasantry*, p. 181. Celia Castillo, "A critical view of a subculture of peasantry," pp. 140-141, warns that nonacceptance of innovation may simply imply a lack of resources. This point has been taken to heart, and a number of resource questions, such as size of land holdings, have been included.

31. There is documentation on this; see Gerald Gordon, *Role Theory and Illness*.

32. Rogers, *Modernizing the Peasantry*, p. 125, n. 5.

33. Chongmyun Chung, "A sociological analysis of the Korean community," p. 61.

34. This point is made in *Popular Participation in Development*, p. 22, in speaking of rural development, "Equally important is the revolutionization of rural occupations so that young people can have reason to want to engage in rural pursuits and be proud to be so occupied." Galtung, *Two Worlds*, pp. 190-191 and 210-211, provides the argument that successful peasants are also likely to be among the movers. The national and village data will provide a test of this finding.

35. See Alonzo M. Myster, "Further validation of the Wert-Myster farming attitude scale," *Rural Sociology* 9 (1944), pp. 226-232. The scale is reproduced in Shaw and Wright, pp. 120-123.

36. As opportunities arise elsewhere, even Taiwanese peasants who do earn a good living from the land want their sons to move toward other occupations, according to Bernard Gallin, "Chinese peasant values toward the land," in *Peasant Society*, p. 374. An Italian survey, taken in 1948, found only 14 percent of Italian parents wanted their sons to be agricultural workers, Joseph Lopreato, "How would you like to be a peasant?," in *ibid.*, p. 427.

37. See Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, p. 271.

38. Everett E. Hagen, *On the Theory of Social Change*.

39. Celia Castillo, "A critical view of a subculture of peasantry," p. 137.

40. Galtung, *Two Worlds*, p. 219. The reference to Banfield is to his well-known *The Moral Basis of a Backward Society*.

41. Dallet, p. 149, mentioned it in the nineteenth century. A detailed description of traditional peasant cooperation, *pum-asi*, may be found in Kathryn Norton, *An Introduction to Village Korea*, pp. 30-31.

42. Hoon Lee, p. 98.

43. Some items for the scale of familism were drawn from D. A. Bardis, "A familism scale," reviewed in Shaw and Wright, pp. 416-418.

44. Ki Hyuk Pak and Sidney D. Gamble, *Three Clan Villages in Korea, A Study of Rural Life in Transition* (in manuscript, 1969) discuss several types of villages. The questionnaire distinguished only between single-name and other villages.

45. Osgood, p. 39.

46. For comments on this point, see Michael T. Hannan, *Aggregation and Disaggregation in Sociology*, p. 7.

47. The *lijang* is selected by the government, but the Saemaul leaders are popularly elected men and women, subject to replacement by the village assembly; William W. Boyer and Byong Man Ahn, "The New Community Movement ("Saemaul Undong") in South Korea," p. 57.

48. Hoon Lee, *Land Utilization*, p. 255. Palais notes that *kyes* were organized in the Yi Dynasty to equalize taxes; see Palais, pp. 99-100 and note 5 in Chapter 5.

49. See Lee, *Land Utilization*, pp. 52-53.

50. Heydrich, pp. 17-18.

51. Thus this study attempts to redress the omission mentioned by Rogers of studying innovations rather than farm production. The problems of accuracy of these reports remains, however. See Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, p. 260, n. 26.

52. I noted one group of Koreans awaiting a bus in Kyōngju outside an antique store that featured old coins and bills. One of the group began to simulate a limp, and this brought a gale of laughter from his companions. One of the bills had a portrait of Shigemitsu Mamoru, the Japanese minister plenipotentiary to China, who was injured by a bomb planted by Korean revolutionaries in the 1930s. The memory of this minor victory against Japan still elicited an enthusiastic response over thirty-five years after the event.

53. A far cry from a 1931 survey of 1,256 farm households that found only 5.9 percent of the homes tiled and the remainder thatched. See Hoon Lee, p. 207. It might be thought that any program for the improvement of village homes and family amenities was irrelevant to economic development. Arthur T. Mosher, *Getting Agriculture Moving*, p. 109, argues the impact of raising the hopes of villages for a better life on increased agricultural production.

54. Garrett Hardin, "The cybernetics of competition: A biologist's view of society," p. 452.

55. Sol W. Sanders, "South Korea's industrial powerhouse," p. 261. See also Boyer and Ahn, p. 55.

Chapter 3

1. Portions of this section are based on a factor analytic study of attitudes in Willard D. Keim, "The attitudes of Korean peasants."

2. Somewhat earlier than this research, the proportion of the peasants' crop marketed was estimated to be 38 percent. Although profits were slight, observers remarked on the market orientation of Korean peasants. See Bartz, p. 66.

3. Joel S. Migdal, "Why change? Toward a new theory of change among individuals in the process of modernization," *World Politics* 26 (1974), pp. 189-206. Michael Armer and Allan Schnaiberg, "Measuring individual modernity: a near myth," *American Sociological Review* (1972), pp. 301-316. This is certainly one of the reasons Mosher, p. 175, argues that planning should be directed at increasing the profitability of farming more than at increasing production. The economist T. W. Schultz emphasizes economic stimuli almost to the exclusion of other social and cultural factors. For an argument against this overemphasis, see Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, pp. 312-313.

4. Willard D. Keim, "The attitudes of Korean peasants," pp. 65-100.

5. Myster, pp. 226-232. The scale is also provided in Shaw and Wright, *Scales for Measurement of Attitudes*, pp. 120-121.

6. Some findings from one such survey were conveyed to me by Mr. Sang Kyu Lee, a participant observer in a poor district of Seoul while a student at Yonsei University.

7. *Sector Analysis*, p. 14. Still, the preference for a son tended to raise the average number of children per couple above the national family planning target. See Hyo-Chai Lee, "Industrialization and the family in Korea," *ILCORK, Working Paper 8*, p. 17.

8. Galtung, *Members of Two Worlds*, pp. 252-264.

9. Osgood, *The Koreans and Their Culture*.

10. Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, and Donald Stokes, *The American Voter*, p. 517. Daniel Lerner, *The Passing of Traditional Society*, p. 100, Table 9, provides the following interesting result:

	Personal Impotency		
	Traditional	Transitional	Modern
Turkey	35%	33%	33%
Lebanon	51	35	40
Egypt	63	73	51
Syria	90	92	37
Jordan	52	57	45
Iran	63	100	72

Unfortunately, since the same questions were not used in these studies and in the Korean study, the results may not be strictly comparable.

11. Bartz, *South Korea*.

12. George M. Foster, "Peasant society and the image of limited good," in *Peasant Society*, pp. 300-323.

13. Relationships with some of these variables will be tested in the next section. For an interesting discussion of self-esteem, see L. Edward Wells and Gerald Marwell, *Self Esteem*, especially pp. 14-35. These findings on self-esteem are somewhat like those Brandt found among the villagers of Sokp'o; Brandt, *A Korean Village*, p. 14.

14. Morris Rosenberg, "Self esteem and concern with public affairs," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 26 (1962), p. 210.

15. Quoted from a study by Herbert McClosky, in Thomas R. Dye and L. Harmon Zeigler, *The Irony of Democracy*, p. 155.

16. A major study that contains this theme is Daniel Lerner, *The Passing of Traditional Society*. Corroboration of this conclusion may be found in other sources, such as Yosinaru Huzoka, "Rorschach test in farming villages of North Thailand," *Nature and Life in Southeast Asia*, Vol. III, pp. 139-174, and our own village study, for which consult Table 5.5.

17. Readers familiar with factor analytic results may be disappointed in correlations at the level of 0.30. Analysis of aggregated data of a census and economic type almost always uncovers higher correlations and more coherent patterns. It is the nature of the data that makes this difference.

18. Jyung Han Rhi laments the fact that the cooperatives had to be organized, like the Saemaul movement, from above although there seemed to be no alternative initially. The old agricultural cooperatives were merged into the agricultural bank in 1961 to create the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation which by the following year had a membership of 2,197,000, or about 94.4 percent of the heads of farm households. See Jyung Han Rhi, "The present and the future of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Korea," *Koreana Quarterly* 4:2

(1962), pp. 45-47. The NACF has been the largest supplier of credit in the agricultural sector, and it has from time to time supplied most of the productive inputs to the peasants, such as fertilizer and other farm chemicals. By controlling the prices of inputs and affecting the prices of outputs through price support or stabilizing schemes, the NACF and the Ministry of Agriculture have had a strong effect on farm income and rural change. See Cole and Lyman, p. 198; *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, p. 59; Rossmiller, *Sector Analysis*, p. 33. Membership in the NACF was not assessed for it is nearly universal, as these figures show.

19. Most peasants certainly do not regard the upper limit of three *chôngbo* as restrictive. The optimal farm size for one family may be about 27 *tanbo*; since 10 *tanbos* equal one *chôngbo*, this would mean somewhat less than a three *chôngbo* holding. Ki Hyuk Pak *et al.*, *A Study of Land Tenure System in Korea*, p. 473.

20. It had been assumed, of course, that the growing of commercial crops would be specifically related to acceptance of innovations, behaviorally and attitudinally. Mosher, *Getting Agriculture Moving*, p. 83, says that the past record of agricultural development clearly shows that peasants accept innovation in their cash crops more readily than in crops grown for home consumption. Peasants, he suggests, are more willing to spend money for these if they are to be used in producing a crop that brings in money. Rogers also found (see "Motivations, Values, and Attitudes of Subsistence Farmers," in Wharton, p. 120) that subsistence farmers have lower rates of achievement motivation than commercial farmers in the same villages. But there is a blurring of these distinctions in Korea, for while certain crops are commonly designated by the peasants as commercial crops, rice is also grown commercially, with over a third of the crop on an average marketed. This may be the reason that no hypothesized findings were strongly associated with the growing of the designated commercial crops, such as tobacco and ginseng, in the factor analysis. However, DECISION did show a relationship to COMCROP in cross-tabulation results, as follows:

DECISION	COMCROP	
	Yes	No
Myself	52.3%	47.7%
Others	45.1	54.9

There was also a comparable relationship between raising commercial crops and listening to agricultural programs on the radio, similar to the above percentages. This indicates that the raising of commercial crops is related to some form of prior innovative behavior, but it may not stimulate any further innovations of itself. Listening to agricultural radio programs also was related to growing Tongil, with about the same strength of association in the table above.

21. This attribute was dichotomized as follows: 1) Use insecticide before plants are attacked, or both before and after; 2) use insecticide after plants are attacked.

22. While it is hoped that this tentative conclusion is wrong, there are historical and social reasons that buttress it in Korea. For centuries education was oriented to the civil service, an escape from the rural environment rather than a factor in its improvement. This attitude is still embedded in the curriculum. The student who gets his lessons well may be able to attend the university and not remain a peasant.

23. For some suggestion of this, see Rutt, pp. 86-89.

24. *Two Worlds*, p. 129.

25. This may be because "fatalism" permits the possibility of innovative success as well as failures, as Rogers suggests, *Modernization Among Peasants*, p. 277.

26. This factor reveals an identifiable pattern of cosmopolitanism (familiarity with national affairs) among Korean peasants. See Rogers, *Modernization Among Peasants*, pp. 162-163. Like Rogers, we found a relationship to exposure to mass media, but there was no identification with other facilities of modernization.

27. More significant results concerning physical well-being will be forthcoming in the village analysis, Chapter 5.

28. I am skeptical about some conclusions presented by Pak and Gamble, *Three Clan Villages*, as a general principle about modernization.

29. Yet commercial fertilizer use did become almost universal as early as the 1930s under the Japanese. The point is that innovation *per se* did not gain in dignity during the colonial era.

30. Lee Man-Gap, "Socio-cultural aspects of the Community Development Movement in Korea," *Korea Journal* 13 (1973), p. 30. Lee Man-Gap, the dean of Korean sociologists, has importantly contributed to the study of rural life in *The Social Structure of Korean Villages* (Seoul: Korean Research Center, 1960). A brief summary of his book may be found in Brandt, *A Korean Village*, p. 9.

31. "The fellahin, salt of Egypt's earth," from *Le Monde*, in *The Manchester Guardian*, September 19, 1976, p. 12.

32. Manning Nash, *Primitive and Peasant Economic Systems*, p. 33.

Chapter 4

1. Nash, p. 119, suggests that the vast and unnecessary upheaval in the lives of peasants in the process of economic change is caused by just this perception of themselves as passive agents, "as expendable material in economic plans."

Chapter 5

1. Some of the substantive material in this chapter has appeared in Willard D. Keim, "A survey of two Korean villages to determine the attitudinal aspects of progressiveness," *Journal of Korean Affairs* 5:3 (1975), pp. 1-13.

2. While the national study had the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, the two-village study relied on the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Having learned of the area in which the villages were to be selected, the personnel of this Ministry recommended other areas as more representative and, indeed, as more progressive in farming techniques. When these suggestions were declined, however, no barriers were set up to prevent the free choice of villages within the chosen region. In fact, all the personnel of the Korean government were most cooperative, although the interviewing and visits to the village were made without official sponsorship. This was to prevent possible bias in responses that might have been produced by the presence of a member of the bureaucracy.

3. Rutt, pp. 196-197, comments on the expense of funerals and ancestral sacrifice.

4. The training and direction of the field interviewers were very competently handled by Mr. Lee Kwang-Joo.

5. August is generally not so busy, but harvests run through September and October, after which the fields must be cleared. For a clear and detailed account of rice culture in Korea in the 1930s, which was not so different than in 1973, see

Lee, *Land Utilization*, pp. 55-56.

6. This point is made by Galtung, p. 132.

7. However, it will be recalled that in the national sample, this did not prove to be the case, clan villages forming a pattern all to themselves. The anticipations concerning clan villages are based on several sources, e.g., Pak and Gamble, *Three Clan Villages in Korea*. Since neither of the two villages was a clan village, our interest was in memberships *per se*. The *kye* is "a pattern of experience shared by most Koreans," according to Gerard F. Kennedy, "The Korean kye: Maintaining human scale in a modernizing society," *Korean Studies* 1 (1977), pp. 201-202. The modal type of *kye* is the mutual aid society which assesses an equal amount of voluntary aid at the time of a marriage or funeral among members. In addition, there are money making, industry (irrigation or reclamation), public welfare (public works projects), and social or friendship *kyes* Kennedy, p. 216, remarks that the *kye* is a high-risk commitment based on mutual trust. He also warns against accepting uncritically the official opinion that *kyes* are unproductive.

8. *The Korean Herald*, November 19, 1972, provided a definition of the government's categorization of villages. The *Herald*, by the way, is the government's English-language paper and should be interpreted accordingly.

9. Rogers, "Motivations, values, and attitudes of subsistence farmers," p. 119.

10. Responses on education were forthcoming in the national sample, but villagers seemed reluctant to respond. Both surveys encountered a lack of response to questions about religion, possibly because of the very complex religious background of Korea. The interviewers for the village data were agricultural students from the college in the nearest city. Perhaps the villagers did not wish to reveal a lack of education to students many of whom were younger. With this exception, responses were quite complete; the students themselves, being from the same region, had similar rural roots, and presumably were empathetic to village problems.

11. Interesting case studies of family finance may be found in John E. Mills, ed., *Ethno-Sociological Reports of Four Korean Villages*.

12. Norval D. Glenn, "The distribution of political knowledge in the United States," in *Political Attitudes and Public Opinion*, pp. 273-276.

13. This brief depiction of citizens and subjects is drawn from Almond Verba, *The Civic Culture*.

14. A point made by Owens and Shaw, p. 22.

15. Discriminant analysis has been of interest in the fields of marketing and education. For a clear discussion, see the articles on the technique in David A. Aaker, ed., *Multivariate Analysis in Marketing: Theory and Application*, Section C. The program used in this chapter was the stepwise procedure of the SPSS discriminant program.

16. As in previous chapters, significance is used only in an illustrative way, since these villagers were not a sample from a larger population. Moreover, since responses were obtained from all heads of households, we may be said to have tapped the entire village population, so that in a sense any difference is significant.

17. Thirty-five factors had originally been selected. The twenty-seven factors actually used contained approximately 73 percent of the total variance and were rotated to determine the patterns among variables.

18. This most useful device was adapted from Hadley Cantril, *The Pattern of Human Concerns*. It was not used in the national sample for fear of burdening the Saemaul teachers with too many instructions and making the questionnaire unwieldy.

Chapter 6

1. This is especially well brought out in the essays contained in Mattei Dogan and Stein Rokkan, eds., *Quantitative Ecological Analysis in the Social Sciences*. In addition, conversations with Mattei Dogan on a projected survey in France show that the questionnaire survey can be more multi-leveled than is usually the case.

2. Samuel P. Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies*, pp. 240-241. This book is one of the most astute texts on the problems of political choice in the developing polities. Indeed, it is my guess that advisors to the Korean government are thoroughly familiar with its principles, and it is easy to see in this quotation one role that the Saemaul movement was intended to fulfill.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 22.

Appendix C

1. It is reported in detail in Willard D. Keim, "The attitudes of Korean peasants," pp. 65-100. The results of this analysis provided attitudinal items that were representative of several dimensions or patterns and relatively separate, or uncorrelated, among themselves.

2. The first step of the factor analysis is a correlation matrix. For a small matrix of correlations among twelve or so variables, I recommend a *common factor analysis*, i.e., the extraction of common variance alone rather than common together with unique variance. But in a large 78 x 78 correlation matrix there is little difference in the results of the two types of factoring.

3. The program selected for the analysis was the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences component analysis and rotation. The results were then reviewed against a comparable analysis carried out with the BMD-X72 program which was, within rounding errors, very similar. The SPSS results are discussed here. An oblique rotation, when compared to the orthogonal results, did not contribute significantly to the clarity of interpretation.

4. The best complete discussion of the technique for the social scientist is R. J. Rummel, *Applied Factor Analysis*. Also good is Harry H. Harmon, *Modern Factor Analysis*. The logic of rotation is well explained in L. L. Thurstone, *Multiple Factor Analysis*. For a short introduction to interpreting factor results, see R. J. Rummel, "Understanding factor analysis," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution* 11 (1967), pp. 444-480. A basic discussion of the number of factors to extract is provided by R. B. Cattell, "Extracting the correct number of factors in factor analysis," *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 18 (1958), pp. 791-837. The criterion used in this analysis was the eigenvalue 1.0, a cut-off point that substantively means factor removal so long as the variance on any single factor is at least equal to the variance expected from a single variable.

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