

thing that they themselves could offer that they owed it to the children to 'get them into an orphanage'. It was reminiscent of English parents trying to get their children into Eton or Harrow. Mr. Kim's group approached the problem quite differently; they sought to locate the parents and induce them to take their child back. They were successful about 80 per cent of the time. When asked how they did this, Mr. Kim said that the parents remained curious about the fate of their offspring and kept snooping about the orphanage to find out. They could be spotted by one of the officials, and nine times out of ten would confess and want to see their baby. They would be questioned about the reason for having abandoned the child. The answer would almost invariably be that they could not afford to keep it. The 'Save-the-Children' Fund then studies the economics of the individual household involved and, where it is evident that the parents are not earning enough to support all their children, an attempt is made to increase the earning capacity of one or both of the parents. For example, the father might be given lessons in carpentering or taught how to make brooms or even equipped with a fruit and vegetable cart for selling produce on the streets of Pusan. In this way they are generally successful in reuniting the family and, incidentally, in providing them with a higher living standard into the bargain.

"In the case of factory workers in the city of Pusan with more children than they could afford, a different technique was applied. Here, the factory owners were approached for permission to establish a day nursery at the factory. This would enable the workers (who earn an average of \$10 a month) to bring their children to the factories, where they would be taken care of during the day by qualified attendants, trained and provided by the Fund. This programme has been very successful and has resulted in a large number of abandoned children being returned to their parents.

"The Government has decided that there is a need for birth control, and a nation-wide programme is now in preparation. The Family Planning Association had a meeting in Seoul shortly before our visit and, with government and private assistance, clinics are to be set up about the country where the latest techniques will be recommended and explained.

Travel and Transportation

"Communications throughout Korea were substantially better than we had been led to expect. A network of railways covers the country; roadbeds appeared in excellent condition and rolling stock adequate. About 50 per cent of locomotives are diesel. Uncertainty about road conditions led us to include a 'Land Rover' in the convoy, but this proved to be an unnecessary precaution. The roads were mostly gravel — less than 30 per cent of the distance covered was over surfaced roads. These were invariably dusty, but well graded and consolidated. A vast amount of road work is in progress, the latest types of American road-building equipment being employed. At the rate that paving is proceeding, it will not be long before all the main roads, at least, will be surfaced. Most of the work was