

future extension workers) and the provincial or gun agricultural extension and research workers, both in curriculum and staffing. It has proven effective.

G. The government must have the fiscal and administrative capacity to deliver services and commodities in support of the rural sector.

The Korean government spends some \$20 million a year on extension service salaries alone, exclusive of administration and research. It also allocates considerable resources, through the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and the Agricultural Development Corporation, for the delivery of commodities, subsidized credit, and the development of rural infrastructure. Agricultural research will not succeed unless there is a major national fiscal commitment coupled with administrative services and support.

H. PL 480 can be a deterrent to improved agricultural pricing policies and thus retard an effective agricultural research program.

Heavy emphasis on PL 480 commodity support, as in Korea in the 1950s and 1960s, can slow national reform of pricing and procurement policies, thus inhibiting an effective agricultural research effort. It also diminishes farmer incentives for increased production.

I. Training is a critical element of an agricultural research program.

In Korea, there was universal regard that training was the most critical element of the project. A training program built into an agricultural research project is a necessary component essential to the production of most agricultural research results. It must be complemented by a commitment to employ effectively those trained with adequate professional and personal incentives.

J. Adoption of the high-yielding varieties (HYV) leads to both positive and negative impacts on the economy.

The production of HYV is generally accompanied by increased costs of inputs and in some cases, soil impoverishment. The increases in production are generally associated with greater demands in soil nutrients. Resources must be directed not only toward improving yields but also to decreasing susceptibility to disease and insects. Potential adverse environmental conditions should also be anticipated and diminished.

K. Technical assistance should be carefully reviewed before it is included in the project.

Short-term, highly specialized technical assistance was regarded as useful in Korea, but long-term resident technical assistance proved less effective. In the Korean case, the institutional structure already