existed and long-term expatriates were not an essential component of the project. Careful consideration should be given to the need for such resident assistance on the basis of the institutional capacity of the local research system and the level of indigenous available trained personnel. Expatriate technicians should not automatically be included on agricultural research projects, no matter how much this may ease an internal AID administrative burden.

L. Continuing contacts are essential with the international agricultural research centers.

National adaptive research requires the interchange of plant materials and personnel with the international agricultural centers and foreign universities. Without such contacts, progress will be slowed.

M. The success of the Sino-centric societies in the field of agriculture and overall development should be studied to determine the possible causative effects of such a cultural milieu.

The remarkable achievements of Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and China in agriculture, their success in other economic areas (including Singapore and Hong Kong), the economic acumen of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and the Chinese, Japanese and Korean communities in the United States may be a result of a particular cultural context that in some manner encourages economic development and farmer entrepreneurship. Although this conclusion may be regarded as speculative, the success of all of these cultures should prompt inquiry into the causes of such progress. If there are universalistic solutions to development problems, as donors predict, there may be culturally specific ones as well.