PDWAE789

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

IFAD
International Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

November 3, 1986

Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.
Acting Director
Research & University Relations/S & T
USAID
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Williamson:

Please find enclosed four (4) copies of Tennessee State University's Annual Report on its Title XII Strengthening Grant Program. This report represents the fifth and final year of the TSU Non-Matching Grant No. DAN-1282-G-SS-1073 from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Director

/mjb

Enclosure

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ISN 54374

REPORT OF THE TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM (NON MATCHING) GRANT NO. DAN-1282-G-SS-1073 U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Title XII Institutional Strengthening Grant Program was funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development for the purpose of enhancing institutional capacity to participate in overseas development activities. Tennessee State University has completed its fifth year of involvement in this program. This report covers TSU's fifth and final year activities, from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986 of participation in the Strengthening Grant Program.

The current year activities reported herein have been oriented towards internalizing and institutionalizing the international dimension in order to sustain involvement internationally. Activities in support of overall program objectives have generally been pursued in tandem with preparation for transition from the Strengthening Grant Program to the Joint Memorandum of Understanding and attendant Program Support Grant. The signing of a JMOU with New Mexico State University and the USAID has been one of the most significant accomplishments of the year. This report covers these activities and accomplishments and others that relate to the university's international involvement.

Program activities and accomplishments over the fifth year of the program include:

- signing of a Joint Memorandum of Understanding with New Mexico State University and USAID.
- hosting the Deputy Director General of the World Health Organization-Geneva.
- hosting visiting government officials from Egypt and Swaziland.

-hosting a NAFEO/USAID International Opportunities Seminar.

-hosting a highly successful World Food Day Program including participation in the Satellite Teleconference on WFD with University and Nashville community involvement.

-the publication and wide distribution of a highly sophisticated and informative international newsletter about international development activities and TSU's involvement.

-the offering of French language training for faculty on campus through the Program.

-providing for overseas short term experience for several faculty members in Africa, Asia and Central America.

-responding to the following RFTP's for international development projects:

. JAMAICA/Agricultural Education.

. WORLDWIDE/Nutrition in Agriculture.

. LESOTHO/Agricultural Production and Institutional Support.

II. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Program accomplishments over the current reporting period have focused on strengthening the capacity of targeted faculty to more effectivley participate internationally.

Perhaps the most significant program accomplishment has been the completion of the application and gaining approval for a Joint Memorandum of Understanding with New Mexico State University and USAID.

The JMOU between the USAID, TSU and NMSU, pursuant to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, provides the framework for a collaborative relationship and understanding between AID and the two universities, and provides broad guidelines for the joint planning and implementation of programs in food production, nutrition and related activities.

Under the JMOU, a geographic emphasis is placed on Africa, Latin America/ Caribbean and the Near East. Subject matter concentration under the JMOU by both universities jointly include: a) Farming Systems Research and Extension b) Crop and Livestock Production in Fragile Environments, c) Rural Development and Decision Making for Limited Resource Farmers and d) Institution Building and Technology Transfer. Under the JMOU, TSU will also concentrate on Rainfed Crop and Small Animal Production by Limited Production Units.

Another program accomplishment that is potentially as significant as the JMOU is the cooperative relationship that has been forged with two sister institutions in Nashville. More specifically, during the current reporting year, TSU has collaborated with Meharry Medical College and Fisk University in submitting an application for designation as a World Health Organization Collaborating Center. This designation by W.H.O.-Geneva would involve a triad

arrangement whereby technical assistance in Nutrition and Agriculture and Rural Development would be provided by TSU while other aspects of health would be provided by Meharry and Fisk University. Such an arrangement and collaborative effort has the potential of significantly enhancing international involvement for the university on an expanded scale.

Internally, institutional familiarization and understanding of international development has been enhanced through continuation of the publication and widespread circulation of the quarterly newsletter. The newsletter has continued to present revelant and significant information on and about international development. Its distribution has been targeted to reach a spectrum of individuals and organizations inside and outside of the university.

The provision of overseas experience for several faculty over the current reporting year are program accomplishment that relate fundamentally to the overall goal of TSU's strengthening grant program. These overseas experiences are elaborated in the narrative section of this report.

Some of the program accomplishments over the current reporting period are:

-Collaboratively responding with other universities and the private business sector on RFTP's for USAID Title XII Projects in Agriculture.

-Submitting a proposal with New Mexico State University to USDA/OICD for worldwide activity in Nutrition in Agriculture.

-Hosting Mr. David McNeal, Program Director for Integrated Pest Management of USDA, Extension Service for a keynote address "Making Food Healthy for the World" in observance of World Food Day.

-Participating as one of the receiving sites for the National Satellite Teleconference from Washington D.C. on World Food Day.

-Hosting a seminar presentation titled "Problems in Agriculture Production in Egypt", by Dr. Abdel Rachman El-Siedi, Head of Department of Agricultural Economics of the Fayoum Branch of Cairo University, Egypt

-Hosting the visit to TSU of Mr. Roger Matsebula, Extension Training Officer of the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

-Hosting an "International Opportunities and How to Get Involved" Workshop provided through the NAFEO/USAID Cooperative Agreement.

-Hosting the Honorable Professor T.A. Lambo, Deputy Director General of the World Health Organization-Geneva, Switzerland for working visit to Nashville.

-Supported faculty travel to participate in the USAID/BIFAD Regional Title XII seminar and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges annual conference.

-Participated in the USAID/BIFAD Workshop on Language Training held at the Foreign Service Institute.

-Supported a SECID-CWID short-term overseas experience for TSU researcher Dr. Sherron Randolph in Rwanda with the Rwanda Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management Project.

-Supported a Fullbright-Hays Study/Research Abroad activity for Mrs. Delores Harris, TSU Home Economist, in Senegal, Cameroon and Liberia.

-Supported a short-term research activity for Troy Wakefield in Honduras and Guatemala, C.A. working with New Mexico State University on a Honduran Farmer Exchange Program and the Institue of Nutrition for Central America and Panama in Guatemala.

-Supported a short-term overseas experience in Thailand for Dr. Julia Dinkins for gathering research data on a project on Nutritional Status and Family Resource Management: Quality of Life Indicators--Two Learning Modules.

Other activities and accomplishments aimed at obtaining and maintaining an international dimension have been ongoing. For example, we have continued the acquisition and cataloguing of library materials, including books, pamphlets and journals relating to international development. There has been a continuation of the offering of a French Language Class on campus through the program.

A greater appreciation and a broader spread of the experience of international involvement has been a significant accomplishment. Through broader

based participation in international activities at the various levels, faculty, students and administrators have placed greater interest, importance and support to enhancing university involvement internationally.

III. BUDGET TABLES

TABLE 1. BUDGET EXPENDITURES: SUMMARY FOR FIFTH YEAR

CATEGORY	EXPENDITURE (7/1/85 - 6/30/86)
Personnel[a]	$61,143.32
Travel[b]	8.982.62
Materials[c]	17,845.63
TOTAL	$87,971.57

[a]Comprised of salary and benefits for the program personnel

[b]All travel on strengthening grant funds

[c]All other expenditures, i.e., direct cost (supplies, phones, postage, etc.) and consultants

TABLE 2. ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES: FIFTH YEAR (7/1/85 - 6/30/86)

CATEGORY[a]	EXPENDITURE
Salaries and Wages	$51,230.75
Fringe Benefits	9,912.57
Travel	8,982.62
Supplies and Equipment	153.55
Printing and Publication	1,881.97
Consulting Services	11,440.00
Telephone-Local	1,444.00
Telephone-Long Distance	1,372.37
Postage	112.74
Freight/Express	473.50
Dues and Subscription	625.00
Catering Services	342.50
TOTAL	$87,971.57

[a]Categories for expenditures are those used by the University Business Office

TABLE 3. RELATIONSHIP OF EXPENDITURES TO PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

FIFTH YEAR (7/1/85 - 6/30/86)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
Salary and Wages	Salaries for the Program Director and Secretary	$51,230.75
Fringe Benefits	Social Security, insurance, retirement and unemployment compensation for the Program Director and Secretary	9,912.57
Travel	Faculty travel for conferences, meetings, and workshops related to international development and faculty overseas travel	8,982.62
Supplies and Equipment	Office supplies, stationery, typing supplies	153.55
Printing and Publication	Photocopying, duplicating, stationery letterhead printing	1,881.97
Consulting Services	Payment for French Language instruction	11,440.00
Telephone-Local	Local telephone communication	1,444.00
Telephone-Long Distance	Long distance telephone communication	1,372.37
Postage	Mailing	112.74
Freight/Express	Special Mail Delivery	473.50
Dues and Subscription	Purchasing books, journals and subscriptions related to international development	625.00
Catering Services	Providing refreshments for activities associated with international development	342.50
TOTAL		$89,971.57

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TABLE 4. OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP FOR BUDGET PREPARATION FOR STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT (YEAR FIVE)

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITY	BUDGET 4TH YEAR 1984-85 PREVIOUS YEAR AID	IDGET 5TH YEAR 1985-86 CURRENT YEAR AID
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT		
Activity #1		
Library materials purchase (books, journals, etc.)	3,000.00	325.00
Activity #2		
Supplies purchased	573.00	154.00
FACULTY FAMILIARIZATION		
Activity #1		
Information, exchange, communication	1,200.00	800.00
Activity #2		
Seminar Series	1,000.00	200.00
Activity #3		
Purchasing library materials	500.00	300.00
Activity #4		
Hosting visiting government officials	200.00	150.00
Travel and communication	500.00	500.00
Catering Service	66.00	42.50

TABLE 4 (Continued)

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITY	BUDGET 4TH YEAR 1984-85 PREVIOUS YEAR AID	DGET 5TH YEAR 1985-86 CURRENT YEAR AID
Activity #5		
World Food Day activities	200.00	150.00
LANGUAGE TRAINING		
Activity #1		
French Language Course (Consultant's salary)	21,560.00	11,440.00
OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE		
Activity #1		
Faculty overseas experience (short term)	10,642.00	4,000.00
Activity #2		
Itinerary arrangements for overseas travel (communications)	500.00	400.00
COLLABORATIVE LINKAGES		
Activity #1		
Travel	2,071.00	2,383.00
Communication	550.00	600.00

TABLE 4 (Continued)

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITY	BUDGET 4TH YEAR 1984-85 PREVIOUS YEAR AID	UDGET 5TH YEAR 1985-86 CURRENT YEAR AID
UNIVERSITY COMMITMENT		
Activity #1		
Travel (creating a favorable environment for international programs)	10,500.00	2,600.00
Activity #2		
Communication	657.00	1,002.07
Activity #3		
Salary and fringe benefits for program and core faculty personnel support	46,703.17	61,143.00
Activity #4		
Quarterly newsletter	1,500.00	1,882.00
TOTAL	$102,786.17	$89,971.57

Note: The complete breakdown of expenditures for the previous year (4th year) is not displayed in this table. However, the figure for an aggregate expenditure for that year is correct as shown. This table relates only parallell activity expenditure areas for year 4 and 5. For a complete breakdown of 4th year expenditures please refer to previous (4th) year annual report.

IV. NARRATIVE ACTIVITY REPORT - PREVIOUS YEAR

The time between July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985 is covered in this reporting period. The activities occurring during the twelve months of the previous year and indeed through the program have been highlighted by USAID/ BIFAD formal evaluation of TSU's Strengthening Grant Program on June 26-28, 1985. The activities of the previous year have been intense and consistent with strengthening the University's capability to participate internationally.

New courses developed in Agriculture and Nutrition were programmed for offering during the Spring Semester, 1986. These new courses (World Crop Production-Plant Science, World Domestic Animal Production-Animal Science and World Food and Nutrition-Home Economics) were developed under the Strengthening Grant Program. Appropriate university committees and administrators approved the inclusion of these courses in the University Catalog for general academic offerings of the School of Agriculture and Home Econcomic.

Library materials acquisition in support of areas of Agriculture to be strengthened continued. Books, journals, and publications related to international development in subject matter areas of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Sciences, Rural Development and Nutrition were purchased.

A very good seminar series was conducted by the Strengthening Grant Program during the previous year. Twelve (12) different formal seminar presentations were made by TSU faculty returning from overseas activities, visiting officials from LDC's and other university visitors with international

development experience. Seminar topics focused on various aspects of development in Africa, South America, the Near East and Asia.

A highly successful seminar/program was held on October 16, 1984 in observance of World Food Day. These activities included seminar presentations by one TSU faculty on "Food Markets on Two Continents--Mexico and the Philipines." Another presentation was made by a student on "Food Production and Problems--Ghana." A fashion display and food dishes representative of countries around the world were part of the observance. TSU also participated in the National Teleconference on World Food Day which focused on the global food situation ten years after the 1974 World Food Conference. As one of the national universities serving as a host site for the teleconference, the broader university community was afforded an opportunity to participate in this important activity which addressed related issues of U.S. policies of food aid and trade, women in development and the food crisis in Africa.

During the previous year, TSU hosted several international visitors. For one month, the Assistant Minister for Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Government of Liberia, West Africa visited TSU's School of Agriculture and Home Economics. His visit was for the purpose of enhancing his practical knowledge of rural development. His activities at TSU were part of his overall program as a Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow at Cornell University.

Mr. Noel Aihie of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Nigeria visited TSU in October, 1984, and made a seminar presentation of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria. He presented information on some of the problems that confront Nigeria in relation to food and agricultural production.

TSU hosted nine representatives of Venezuela in February, 1985. During the visit, a meeting between the Dean of the School of Agriculture and Home

Economics, Department Heads, and the Venezuelans was held to explore the possibilities of TSU providing agricultural and technical assistance to Venezuela.

Several international workshops have been held at TSU during the year. These workshops have involved USAID personnel as well as faculty, students and administrators at TSU and other universities

In November, 1984, TSU co-hosted a Regional Technical Workshop and Exchange for Liaison Officers of the NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement for International Development. The workshop was led by Mr. Hunter Fitzgerald, Project Manager for USAID, Dr. Marie Gadsden, Project Manager for NAFEO and included several other AID resource persons. Topics covered during the workshop included Education and Human Resource Development, the Liberal Arts College as an International Development Player, Health and Nutrition, USAID's Small Research Grant Program for HBCU's, Focus on AID, Training, Agriculture and Rural Development and International Development Priorities. More than thirty TSU faculty and administrators participated in this workshop.

In January, 1985, a "Women in Development" workshop was held by the TSU WID Coordinator. The workshop was held for faculty, graduate students and staff and focused on short-term international fellowship application preparation and other opportunities for international experiences.

In may, 1985, a "Field Project Design and Proposal Writing for International Fellowship Program in Technical Assistance" was hosted by TSU. This four-day regional workshop involved faculty from approximately eight 1890 institutions, AID personnel and SECID. Workshop participants engaged in proposal writing as well as information exchange, case study of gender issues and agricultural development. The workshop was very well conceived, planned and carried out.

As a result of these workshop activities, one TSU staff member has had a proposal approved for a short-term overseas fellowship program through SECID in Francophone Africa.

Language training activities at TSU have focused on French. Through the Strengthening Grant Program, French language classes were offered to faculty during the year. The approach of on-campus language training utilizing a consultant has not been as effective or as focused as initially anticipated. Among the constraints for effective on-campus language training have been the unavailability of time to devote to language study by faculty. This is said to be a primary and limiting factor in the attempts to learn a language. Recognizing these constraints, some new approaches to language training will be undertaken during the coming year.

1. Faculty with an interest in strengthening their language capability for the purpose of doing overseas work in the near future will be targeted to receive in-depth study at private professional language training organizations such as the Monterey Institute of Languages or the Foreign Service Institute.

2. Faculty interested in conversational level language training for the purpose of doing overseas work in the distant future and for maintaining their language skill will be encouraged to enroll in the University Continuing Education class offerings in French and Spanish. The cost of these activities will be covered by the Strengthening Grant when properly approved. It is expected that this approach to language training will be more effective, better focused and of greater benefit to all concerned.

International conference participation has been a continuing activity of

the Strengthening Grant Program. These conferences have been exclusively domestic inasmuch as they have not involved overseas travel by faculty. However, there have been several conferences, workshops, seminars, and meetings attended by TSU faculty during the previous year. These included the following:

-Title XII Regional Seminar

-Quarterly Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

-NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement Symposium on HBCUs

-International Partners of the Americas Meeting

-Collaborative Meeting on Title XII Activities with New Mexico State University

-Association of Women in Development Conference, Second Annual

-Group Study Abroad Seminar

Selection criteria for the establishment of collaborative linkages were established during the previous year.

TSU signed a Letter of Agreement with Colorado State University to collaborate internationally. This Agreement between the two institutions is active. Reciprocal visits and exchanges of information occurred. Other activities were planned. These include interaction and information exchange on Small Farm Systems Development, Tissue Culture Biotechnology, Agricultural Sector and Manpower Planning, Irrigation Management, Small Business Development and Food Science and Nutrition.

A linkage agreement by and between TSU and the Egyptian National Nutrition Institute and the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology to cooperate in Human Nutrition and Small Farm Development was signed during the pervious year. Collaborative activities have occurred through Human Nutrition.

TSU and the University of Tennessee-Knoxville signed a "Letter of Agreement" to cooperate internationally in Agriculture and Home Economics.

Specific activities have been undertaken to create a favorable environment for enhancing international activities at TSU and to enhance the capability to respond to opportunities for international involvement

During the previous year, an international newsletter was begun publication. This periodic newsletter is published by the IFAD Office on a quarterly basis. It is about international activities in which TSU has ongoing and is pursuing.

Another important occurrence during the previous year has been the selection and functioning of an Internal and External Advisory Committee on international activities. The Internal Advisory Committee is composed of vice president, deans, department heads, and faculty of the various schools of the university. The External Committee is composed of business, political, religious and social leaders outside the university. These committees serve in an advisory capacity for international programs of the university.

A "Policy and Practice Guidelines for International Involvement" was developed and approved by the university administration. These guidelines recognize the potential of international involvement for significant contribution to the university's educational and service program and is intended to be used for facilitating and enhancing the international involvement of faculty. The guidelines address university practices such as method of operation, account administration and direct and indirect costs; personnel practices including employment, appointment and compensation, staff benefits, leave, special training, sponsored foreign student program, travel and transportation.

V. NARRATIVE ACTIVITY REPORT - PRESENT YEAR

Activities engaged in between July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986 are narratively reported in this section. The focus for many activities throughout this reporting period has been on the transition from the Strengthening Grant mode of funding and operation to the JMOU/PSG in the coming year. However, the agenda and activities have been consistent with enhancing university capability to participate internationally.

The university has increased commitment and capability for participation in Title XII type overseas activities. Without doubt, the Strengthening Grant Program has been a major driving force for enhanced university interest and involvement internationally.

The partnership between USAID, the BIFAD and TSU has been effective in fostering and supporting university overseas involvement. This relationship has strengthened the university's domestic programs in the basic land-grant function of teaching, research and extension. Tennessee State University can be counted among those universities that have benefitted from participation in this partnership and program.

During the Spring Semester, 1986, three new courses developed in Agriculture and Nutrition were offered for the first time. These new courses (World Crop Production-Plant Science, World Domestic Animal Production-Animal Science and World Food and Nutrition-Home Economics) were developed under the Strengthening Grant Program.

The enrollment level for these new courses was less than anticipated. Several factors were considered to have contributed to a less than desirable

enrollment. Among these factors were the "newness" of the course, the fact that they were electives and the general lack of student awareness in a timely manner of the new course offering. It is planned that these factors will be neutralized to some extent when the courses are offered again next year.

Significant overseas activities were provided for several faculty through the Strengthening Grant Program during the current year. Dr. Sherron L. Randolph, a researcher in Rural Sociology at TSU was supported in part through the Strengthening Grant Program for short term research activities in Rwanda. Dr. Randolph spent two and one-half months with the Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management (RRAM) Project in Rwanda, Central Africa. The RRAM Project is implemented by the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID). Through the SECID Center for Women in Development, Dr. Randolph was involved in a study of the roles and contributions of farm women to Rwandan agriculture. She surveyed rural females in five agro-ecological zones in Rwanda. Direct observation and study was made of marketing and other daily activities of females related to various aspects of the farm and the family unit (See Appendix).

Overseas travel activities for Ms. Delores Harris of TSU Home Economics Department were in part supported through the Strengthening Grant Program. Ms. Harris traveled to Senegal, Cameroon and Liberia as part of a Fullbright Hays Study/Research Abroad Team during the Summer of 1985. Subsequent to her trip abroad, Ms. Harris presented a "Visual Seminar" at TSU on culture and artifacts representing several African countries (See Appendix).

Another overseas activity which occurred during the year involved Dr. Troy Wakefield along with two faculty from New Mexico State University.

Pursuant to the JMOU and the attendant cooperative relationship, Dr. Wakefield participated in a follow-up evaluation of the New Mexico State University Honduras Farmer Exchange Program. This activity involved obtaining agricultural data from campensinos in several highly rural agriculture areas of the country. These data were obtained from Honduran farmers who had visited the U.S. earlier under an exchange program. They related to various aspects of U.S. farming and technology and their applicability to the Central American region. In addition to activities in Honduras, Dr. Wakefield visited Guatemala for the purpose of collaborating with a researcher at the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP). Through this visit and collaboration, follow-up activities on research relating to Nutrition and child survival in Guatemala is being developed for the future (See Appendix).

Dr. Julia Dinkins, Assistant Professor of Home Economics at TSU, completed a short term overseas experience in Thailand during the year. Her overseas research activity was supported through the Strengthening Grant Program. Her research activities in Thailand are ongoing and involve collaborative efforts with Dr. Wilawan Charanyananda of the Thai Ministry of Education. Together they are developing modules related to "Nutritional Status and Family Resource Management: Quality of Life Indicators."

A major thrust of this research is to develop two/teaching learning modules on nutrition and family resource management as related to quality of life. This activity requires the usuage of locally adapted appropriate materials and information. Some baseline data for module development were gathered during Dr. Dinkins' overseas visit to Thailand (See Appendix).

Participation in internationally oriented conferences, workshops and

meetings during the current year have been beneficial in enhancing Title XII capability of the university. The information exchange, university visibility and communication opportunities at such meetings as the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the Title XII regional seminars is highly valued and generally sought.

Other faculty attended internationally oriented activites along these lines that have been supported through the program include:

-NAFEO/AID Regional Workshop

-BIFAD/AID Workshop on Lanugage Training

-Association of U.S. Universities Directors of International Agricultural Programs Annual Meeting

-World Health Organization Collaborating Centre Meetings

-Egyptian More and Better Foods Project

-Kenya Institutional Development for Agricultural Training Project Proposal Development

-Jamaica Agricultural Education Project Proposal Development

-NAFEO/AID International Opportunities Seminar

-Title XII meetings and proposal development

-World Food Day Program

During the present year, faculty French language training class have been offered through the Strengthening Grant Program. The on-campus language training class was offered utilizing a consultant. This activity has been reviewed and some comments seem to suggest a redirection. It has been stated that our on-campus approach towards language training utilizing a consultant had several drawbacks that rendered it less effective than desired. Namely, our on-campus approach was said to have been met with faculty time constraints

that hampered the intense devotion to study that is deemed necessary for successful language learning. There was also reportedly less motivation to learn a foreign language when there was an insufficiently strong belief that the language would be used in the near future. It was also hinted that the goal of language training was somewhat optimistic given that faculty were not able to totally immerse themselves in its study.

In consideration of these comments and the overall outcome of the language training activity, it is most probable that other approaches towards language training will be pursued in the future. These future approaches would more closely target faculty and more realistically expose them to the activity.

Program enhancing and sustaining activities engaged in the present year are deemed essential to create a favorable environment for enhancing TSU's international involvement. The continued publication and wide dissemination of the international newsletter has provided a very efficient vehicle for communication on international activities and TSU's involvement. The meeting of TSU's Internal and External Advisory Committee on international program is viewed as another vehicle for creating a favorable environment for enhancing international involvement.

The development of collaborative agreements with other land-grant institutions for the purpose of responding to international opportunities is viewed as especially positive and internationally enhancing for TSU.

More recently, approaches have been made to develop contacts with international agricultural centers for the purpose of expanding research and development opportunities for faculty and students. The process of establishing and sustaining long-term relationships with international organizations is not easy but deemed desirable and in the long term beneficial for TSU.

On campus displays, exhibitions and information dissemination regarding international development, its benefits and process is ongoing. The in-house educational thrust is targeted to provide timely and accurate information that relate international development to university development. A continuing effort throughout the Strengthening Grant Program has been to educate the general community on the real and growing interrelationship of international activities to domestic activities.

APPENDIX

1. Joint Memorandum of Understanding Between The Agency for International Development, The Regents of New Mexico State University and Tennessee State University

2. International Food and Agricultural Development Newsletter Vol. 2 # 2, 3, 4, and Vol. 3 # 1

3. World Food Day Program October 16, 1985 - The School of Agriculture and Home Economics - Tennessee State University

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10. A Module Development Proposal Entitled "Nutritional Status and Family Resource Management: Quality of Life Indicators" --Two Teaching/Learning Modules - Julia Dinkins

332.77-86-292

JOINT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN THE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AND

THE REGENTS OF
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

IFAD

RECD MAR 3 1986

AND

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Pursuant to the authority contained in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) and New Mexico State University (NMSU) and Tennessee State University (TSU) (described together as the two universities) hereby enter into this Joint Memorandum of Understanding (JMOU).

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE

A. Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, (hereinafter referred to as Title XII) has as its broad, overriding purpose to marshall the human and institutional resources of eligible universities, in a more effective cooperative relationship with A.I.D., in order to train people and develop and strengthen self-sustaining institutions serving agriculture and rural life in developing countries. The ultimate objective of this cooperative relationship is the prevention of famine and freedom from hunger -- to be realized

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by the provision of long term support to the application of science for solving food and nutrition problems in developing countries, by improving U.S. university involvement in A.I.D.'s effort to apply science to the goal of increasing world food production; and by strengthening the capabilities of individual universities in programs related to institutional development.

B. The commitment of U.S. universities to participate in A.I.D.'s international agricultural programs is vital in order to provide sustained support for assisting the developing countries to solve their food and nutrition problems. At the same time, the commitment of A.I.D. to a long term relationship with universities is essential if universities are to achieve their full potential.

C. This JMOU establishes the initial framework for a collaborative relationship and understanding between A.I.D. and the two universities, and provides broad guidelines for the joint planning and implementation of programs in food production, nutrition and related activities. This JMOU is also intended to facilitate the further development of an efficient and effective long term partnership and working relationship between the two universities and A.I.D. in the conduct of mutually agreed upon components of the A.I.D. program and Title XII legislation. In furtherance of the purpose this Memorandum of Understanding provides for joint development of an action plan which proposes potential levels

and kinds of long term participation by the two universities in A.I.D.-funded programs.

D. The JMOU sets forth understandings between A.I.D. and the two universities which constitute a working relationship that will facilitate continuity of involvement by the two universities in a longer term setting, and will help to assure A.I.D. of enhanced resources and greater capacity to support A.I.D.'s Title XII programs on a sustained basis.

E. This JMOU provides a basis for the two universities to utilize their complementary strengths in jointly responding to the needs of developing countries in the areas of food, nutrition, and agricultural development.

ARTICLE II - THE TWO UNIVERSITIES

A. The two universities have adopted and implemented policies and procedures which encourage faculty and staff involvement in international programs, and which demonstrate the commitment of their administrators to university involvement in such programs. Statements of these policies and procedures are included as Attachments A to this JMOU.

B. The two universities have submitted to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) their data for the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR).

C. The two universities agree to work together to strengthen their individual and joint capabilities to

participate in A.I.D.'s international programs. The two universities have initiated planning in five areas: language training, project management workshops, project proposal preparation and design, women in development involvement, and faculty/administrator exchanges.

ARTICLE III - DURATION, REVIEW, FORWARD PLANNING AND EXTENSION

A. This JMOU is effective on the date of the last signature hereto and will remain in effect for five (5) years. In order to maintain a five-year forward term, the JMOU may be extended for one year, subject to the availability of funds, as mutually agreed by the parties at the time of each annual review and forward planning exercise discussed next below.

B. A formal review and forward planning exercise will be conducted annually, during the third quarter of A.I.D.'s fiscal year, on each university's activities separately and on joint activities between the universities. This exercise will cover all activities conducted under the JMOU, including a review of ongoing implementation of policies and procedures under Articles II and V hereof. It will also include a review of projected activities for the next five year period. Forward planning will include identification of opportunities in terms of Title XII projects, programs of work of individual faculty, and research and training in order for A.I.D. and the two universities to achieve the enhanced resources and greater

capacity desired. As part of this review, the two universities will prepare and submit to A.I.D. (S&T/RUR) a plan which clearly shows their areas of complementarity/supplementarity, and how they intend to work together to help meet A.I.D.'s needs in agricultural, nutrition, and rural development. The parties may also mutually agree at the time of the review on the one year extension, modifications, amendments, or termination of the JMOU.

C. At least once each year, the Title XII Officers for each of the two universities will arrange a review and planning session for their own university, including joint activities between the two universities. This review will include appropriate faculty and staff engaged in Title XII activities.

ARTICLE IV - EVALUATION

In addition to the review described under Article III, A.I.D., BIFAD or either of the two universities may request special reviews and evaluations of the implementation of this JMOU at any time. The results of such reviews shall be reported in writing to A.I.D., BIFAD and both universities.

ARTICLE V - COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

The parties recognize that other institutions within the community of U.S. universities, particularly small institutions (1890 land grant universities and non-land grant universities

with agricultural programs but also including 1862 land grant institutions with limited international agricultural development project activities, have significant talent and expertise in specific areas relevant to international development programs. It is agreed that maximum advantage should be taken of these resources and that A.I.D. and the two universities should encourage the participation of, and collaborative relationships with such other institutions in the conduct of Title XII programs.

ARTICLE VI - UNIVERSITIES' PARTICIPATION

A. The two universities agree to use their best efforts to provide personnel from their regular faculty and staff for long term participation in Title XII programs in cooperating countries. They also agree to a geographic emphasis on Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and the Near East; and language training emphasis on French, Spanish and Arabic.

B. The two universities will use their best efforts to concentrate on projects that involve strengthening human resources and institutional capacities, with special emphasis on science and technology, and propose to focus insofar as possible on institution building projects that involve the integration of research, resident instruction, and extension. The two universities propose to focus on areas listed below and to use their special comparative strengths in interdisciplinary

approaches, systems approaches, and human resource development, including the role of women and the family in rural development, in their project activity.

C. Subject Matter Concentration

(1) By Both Universities Jointly

a. Farming Systems Research and Extension.

b. Crop and Livestock Production in Fragile Environments.

c. Rural Development and Decision Making for Limited Resource Farmers.

d. Institution Building and Technology Transfer.

(2) By New Mexico State University

a. Arid Land Range Management.

b. Crop Production under Irrigated and Dryland Conditions.

(3) By Tennessee State University

a. Rainfed Crop and Small Animal Production by Limited Resource Production Units.

D. Staff Assignments Abroad

NMSU and TSU joint agree to use their best efforts to provide eight work-years per fiscal year of overseas technical assistance by their regular employees for A.I.D.-funded Title XII-related activities (Core Staff participation) as follows:

Fiscal Year	Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) per Fiscal Year		
	NMSU	TSU	Total
1986	6	2	8
1987	6	2	8
1988	6	2	8
1989	6	2	8
1990	6	2	8

The two universities may satisfy their FTE core staff participation through a combination of long term and short term overseas assignments. Provisions of core staff will be reviewed annually. If the two Universities together fall below the projected total level of participation, this JMOU may be renegotiated and subsequent Program Support Grants may be reduced in direct proportion to the shortfall.

E. Attachments B specify the number of FTEs of regular staff from each of the two universities that were assigned abroad during the preceeding three years under Title XII contracts and grants. The levels of FTEs/Fiscal Year may be adjusted by amendment to this JMOU in accordance with findings of the review made under Articles III or IV, or as otherwise agreed.

F. Short Term Staff Assignments

Short term professional or technical services may be funded under the alternatives provided for in Article VIII, subject to A.I.D.'s legal requirements for contracting.

ARTICLE VII - PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT

A. A.I.D. will utilize Program Support Grants (PSG) entered into separately with each of the two universities to fund the maintenance of long term support of the universities' foreign development programs, and for the conduct of other university activities which are directed toward sustaining and upgrading Title XII performance capabilities and fulfilling the objectives of their Title XII directed efforts.

B. Activities funded by each PSG will be based on an Annual Work Plan, the first of which will be submitted for approval as part of the PSG application process.

C. PSGs will be subject to the availability of funds and to the mutual agreement of the parties. The annual amount of the PSG for NMSU will not exceed the sum of (a) two percent of the annual average of its Title XII business for the immediate past three years, plus (b) $15,000 per average FTE of overseas technical assistance provided by its regular employees during the immediate past three years, plus (c) either (i) twenty percent of the sum of these two figures up to a maximum of $50,000, or (ii) $30,000, whichever is greater; provided that the maximum grant per year shall not exceed $350,000.

D. Subject to the availability of funds, and the mutual agreement of the parties, the amount of the PSG to TSU shall be determined on the same basis as specified for NMSU in the preceding paragraph; provided, that the maximum grant per year to TSU shall not exceed $350,000 nor be less than $130,000

E. Volume of Business will be calculated using guidelines to be provided by A.I.D. for program planning purposes. Unexpended funds may be accumulated by NMSU under the PSG in an amount not to exceed $350,000 or the average size of the PSG received during the immediate past three years, whichever is smaller. Unexpended funds can be accumulated by TSU under the PSG in an amount not to exceed $130,000 or the average size of the PSG received during the immediate past three years, whichever is greater. No more than 50 percent of this amount may be so accumulated in any given year.

F. The PSG will be used to support the universities' programs which further Title XII objectives. Each of the two universities shall have independent responsibility for managing its PSG. All expenditures will be demonstrably related to ongoing and foreseeable Title XII activities, and if appropriate, at least 50 percent of the expenditures will be in direct support of ongoing or foreseeable Title XII activities. The Annual Work Plan for the use of PSG funds will provide the essential basis for evaluating progress. The PSG will specify that A.I.D. funds and matching funds will be used for the following activities of the two universities:

i. To support their current and foreseeable Title XII activities in order to enhance resources and capacity.

ii. To otherwise mobilize their professional and institutional resources, prepare their staff, focus relevant aspects of their research and educational programs on LDC problems and otherwise increase and maintain their capacity to participate in Title XII-related activities in the LDCs, focussing on the subject matter areas described in Article VI-C. It is expected that all of these activities will be demonstrably related to the two universities' participation in A.I.D.-funded projects.

iii. Expenditures under the above categories shall not replace items normally attributed to other A.I.D. agreements.

G. PSG funds made available to NMSU by A.I.D. to implement the above stated activities will be matched annually at least dollar for dollar by NMSU with non-federal contributions.

H. PSG funds made available to TSU by A.I.D., which are utilized for the above activities, will be matched annually by at least one dollar from TSU for every two A.I.D. dollars with non-federal contributions.

I. The Grantees shall bear all indirect or overhead costs incurred as the result of performance under the PSG. Neither A.I.D. grant funds nor the Grantees' matching non-federal contributions may be used for payment of such costs.

ARTICLE VIII - COST REIMBURSABLE CONTRACT

A.I.D. may request professional or technical services from

time to time through its missions, regional or Washington offices. Such services will be defined and funded under separate contracts or under other appropriate arrangements.

ARTICLE IX - SUSTAINED A.I.D. SUPPORT

For the term of this agreement, A.I.D. agrees to use its best efforts to provide long and short term professional assignments in the subject fields as specified in Article VI-C above for each university. If, during any interim period, either of the two universities has not achieved A.I.D. support at the specified level of staff assignments abroad in Title XII areas under other current agreements with A.I.D., and if employment opportunities in the specified areas are unavailable, the university should notify A.I.D. of this fact. If that university so requests, A.I.D. will otherwise see to the maximum extent practicable to sustain those levels of employment under the following arrangements:

A. Contracts and Grants. - Funding for each of the two universities' participation described in Article VI will be available through contracts, grants, and cooperative or other agreements secured by each of the two universities, either as prime contractors or as subcontractors, from A.I.D. under applicable acquisition and award procedures.

B. Other A.I.D. Employment - Permanent employees from either or both of the two universities may be assigned long term to A.I.D. missions and regional or central bureaus by mutual agreement of the parties. University employees thus assigned would be engaged and funded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Joint Career Corps (JCC), or other Inter-Governmental Personnel Act (IPA) arrangements, as implemented by A.I.D. Permanent employees may also undertake short term assignments to A.I.D. missions and regional or central bureaus under any other appropriate mechanism.

C. Program Support Grant - The Program Support Grant discussed under Article VII may be used by each university as an alternative to the contractual arrangements listed above to sustain, for interim periods, the employment levels specified in Article VI-D.

THE REGENTS OF
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

BY: James E. Halligan

James E. Halligan

President

DATE: 16 January 1986

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

BY: [illegible]

President

DATE 2-10-86

James B. Vaden

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Agency for International Development

BY: _____

DATE: _____

H2

International Food and Agricultural Development

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International Presentation

"Family Structure, Value Systems, and Cash Crops Production on Small Farms in Swaziland, Southern Africa was the title of a presentation by Dr. Vernaline Watson, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology at TSU at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientist and Southern Rural Sociological Association. The paper using Swaziland as an example, directs attention to the feasibility of more carefully planned approaches to social intervention in which the essential social values and basic institutional structures of a society are given a central and dominant focus in the development of strategies for intervention.

Dr. Watson lived in Swaziland for two years where she worked as Rural Sociologist on the "Swaziland Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project" which is collaboratively implemented by Tennessee State and the Pennsylvania State Universities.

International Projects Proposals

Tennessee State University and New Mexico State University collaboratively responded to a request for proposal by the United States Department of Agriculture/Office of International Cooperation and Development for Nutrition in Agriculture. The programmatic tasks of this RFP are to identify, test and evaluate alternative methods for the incorporation of food consumption and nutrition concerns into the design, implementation and evaluation of agricultural and rural development projects. TSU and NMSU are partner institutions for a Joint Memorandum of Understanding under USAID. Through the JMOU, the two institutions will pursue a variety of international food and agricultural activities.

Compact For African Development

The drought, famine, and debt emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa have demonstrated the depths of the continent's fundamental development crisis. Perhaps because of the crisis, African leaders and their donor friends in the Western world and the multilateral organizations have arrived at a new consensus about what needs to be done for Africa's development. According to the Co-Chairman of the Committee on African Development Strategies, "Humanitarian and political interests require that the United States take a leading role in creating a compact for African development."

The compact requires a mutual undertaking: A U.S. commitment to long-term support in exchange for an African commitment to implement reforms and improve economic performance. The program set forth in the committee's report addresses needs for a comprehensive approach for African's development which addresses remaining emergency needs, rehabilitation of economics and longer-term development problems. Specifically, the Committee on African Development Strategies recommend actions to:

—Meet the immediate food needs of hungry people while fostering development.

—Stop the deterioration in Africa's economies.

—Initiate strategies and actions for the longer term.

The study, Compact for African Development issued in Spring, 1986 is a joint project of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council.

Congratulations

Ms. Zodwa Mamba of Swaziland, Southern Africa received her M.S. degree in Agricultural Sciences with emphasis on Plant Science from Tennessee State University on May 3, 1986.

Ms. Mamba came to TSU in August, 1985. Zodwa had worked with the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives as a research officer since 1977. She received her B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Swaziland in 1977.

While at TSU, Ms. Mamba studied under Dr. Kenneth J. Hillsman, Head of the Department of Plant Science, The title of her Thesis was "Effects of Nitrogen rates and Plant Densities on Maize Yield."

Ms. Mamba was a very good all around student. She finished her degree with a 3.79 (4.00 Scale) cumulative grade point average, and she was chosen as the outstanding graduate student in Plant Science by the Agronomy Club. She received a certificate for this achievement at the Agronomy Club's Annual Banquet in April, 1985.

Zodwa returned to Swaziland in June, 1986, where she will head up a research unit in Maize and edible legumes.

Spotlight: Burkina Faso

By Nancy V. Yinger

Population (December 1985 census): 7.9 million; Land area: 105,870 sq. miles; Birth per 1,000 pop. (1985): 48; Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1985): 22; Rate of natural increase (1985): 2.6 percent; Emigration rate (1985): 0.5 percent; Percent urban (1985): 9; GNP per capita (1985): US$180; Capital: Ouagadougou

As one of the eight countries that make up the geographic region known as the Sahel, a semi-arid area just south of the Sahara desert, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) suffers from a poor resource endowment. Not only is the annual rainfall slight and variable — the area has experienced periodic drought for centries, most recently in 1983-1984— but also the soil is poor and known mineral deposits scarce. Despite the fragile and unpredictable nature of the environment, 80 to 90 percent of the Burkinabe make their living by traditional agriculture and/or livestock raising, accounting for the low per capita GNP.

Burkina has varied ethnic composition. The main tribes are the Bobo in the southwest, the Mossi in the North, the Goruma in the East, and nomadic Fulani along the northern areas of the country bordering on Mali and Niger. Until the end of the 19th century the Mossi tribe ruled the area, centering its empire on Ouagadougou, tne current capital. The French overthrew the Mossi in 1896. At the same time, Islamic expansion, which had been resisted by the Mossi, was more successful. Currently over half of Burkina's people practice native religions, with the rest divided between Islam and Christianity.

Since independence in 1960, political power has alternated between civilian and military governments. The current military regime, headed by Capt. Thomas Sankara, came to power in an August 1983 coup. The Sankara government is revolutionary in orientation, with links to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya. However, many other nations, including the U.S., contribute economic aid to the country's development efforts. Sankara changed the country's name from Upper Volta on the first anniversary of his takeover as a symbol of a new political order. Burkina Faso, roughly translated, means "Land of the Upright Men."

Among the Sahelian countries, Burkina is second only to Mali in overall pepulation size. It has a very high birth rate and a high, though declining, death rate. The 1975 census indicated a population of 5.6 million, and the rate of natural increase was estimated to be 2.6 percent. Thus the estimated population for 1985 was 7.1 million. However, the provisional results of the December 1985 census indicate a population of 7.9 million — a 3.4 percent annual rate of increase over the 1975 population. The discrepancy in the growth rate figures is thought to have resulted from a serious undercourt in the 1975 census rather than a dramatic increase in the growth rate per se. In 1975, people refused to be counted, remembering the French colonial tax collectors. The government is currently reanalyzing the 1975 figures in order to get a better estimate of the actual intercensal growth rate.

The 1985 census was not without its share of controversy. There is a noticeable coincidence between the time of the census taking and the recent border skirmishes between Burkina Faso and Mali in an area which has been disputed by the two countries since the 1960s. In fact, both governments cited the census as the cause of the hostilities. Mali thought Burkina was claiming some Malian citizens and Burkina accused Mali of preventing the census takers from exercising Burkina's sovereign right. Although the war was short-lived, negotiations over the border continue.

Another aspect of Burkina Faso's demographic situation is substantial outmigration of working-age males. The rate of population growth is reduced by up to half a percent per year as Burkinabe men go to the Ivory Coast and Senegal in search of work. The relative prosperity of those two countries combined with increasing pressure on Burkina's farmlands—current density is estimated to be 75 persons per sq. mile, more than four times the level in Mali and Niger — constitute a strong push factor. The migrants contribute significantly to the Burkinabe economy, up to 8 percent of GNP.

According to the World Bank, Burkina Faso is the world's sixth poorest country in terms of GNP per capita. It faces obstacles to development on all fronts: The literacy rate is only 11.4 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females; only 20.4 percent of the school-age population is enrolled in school; infant mortality is 180 deaths per 1,000 live births; and life expectancy at birth is estimated to be only 33 years in rural areas. Nonetheless, since independence the country has experienced economic growth, and GNP per capita has increased about 2 percent per year. If the good rains continue to fall, perhaps Burkina Faso can continue slow but steady development. Reprinted from the Population Reference Bureau's Impact, June, 1986.

Singh Slated For Sudan

Dr. S. P. Singh, Associated Professor of Rural Development, School of Agriculture and Home Economics at TSU has been selected for the position of Agricultural Economist on the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project in Sudan. The U.S. Department of Agriculture/Office of International Cooperation for Development and the U.S. Agency for International Development sponsored project involves research, teaching and extension activities related to small farms development, an area in which Dr. Singh currently works and has more than 15 years experience.

State Of The World 1986

STATE OF THE WORLD 1986 is the third in the Worldwatch Institute's series of annual reports that measure worldwide progress in achieving sustainability — the extent to which our econmic and social systems successfully adjust to changes in the underlying natural resource base.

This year's report focuses on the economic, social and political consequences of ecological deterioration; innovations in the efficiency of water use and electricity generation; the need for strategies to enhance child survival and banish tabacco; and new threats to national security that call for a reordering of priorities by leaders everywhere.

"The collective actions of a world population approaching 5 billion now appear capable of causing continental and even global changes in natural systems," writes Worldwatch Institute President Lester Brown. "Our security and well-being may be threatened less by the conflicts among nations than by the deteriorating relationship between ourselves and the natural systems and resources that sustain us." More information about State of the World 1986 and other Worldwatch Publications may be obtained through the Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Lesser-Known Plants of Potential Use In Agriculture and Forestry

To help feed, cloth and house an increasing population, to make marginal lands more productive, to meet challenging resource needs, and to reforest the devestated tropics, we need a revitalized worldwide investigation of little-known plant species. Such an effort would expand our agricultural resource base and ease our dangerous dependence on a relative handful of crops. It would build a more stable food supply for drought-striken Africa and other parts of the third world, and it would reclothe many of the barren lands where erosion now threatens disaster. Some plants that are now virtually unknown are likely to become mainstays of international agriculture and industry. So writes Noel D. Vietmeyer in his June 13, 1986 article in **Science** titled *"Lesser-Known Plants of Potential Use in Agriculture and Forestry."* In his article he discusses food crops, forgotten crops, overlooked crops, tropical fruits, crops for arid lands, shrubs and nitrogen fixing trees. He states that although more than 20,000 edible plants are known, and perhaps 3,000 have been used by mankind throughout history, a mere handful of 20 or so crops now dominate the world's food supply.

He concludes that nature's storehouse has hardly been touched. We should begin exploring it and sampling its offerings. This is specially so because we may be losing species and genotypes through the rapid loss of native habitats in the tropics and deserts.

Rockefeller Doubles Third World Effort

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a "major revision" of its programs for the developing world. The new initiative will involve a doubling of its contributions to between $250 million and $300 million over the next 5 years.

Rockefeller president Richard W. Lyman said at press conferences in New York and Washington that the strategy is designed to narrow the growing technology gap between poor and industrialized nations. Particular emphasis will be on smoothing the technical and administrative obstacles that threaten to put poor countries at increasing disadvantage as the latest revolution in fields such as biotechnology and microelectronics sweeps the developed world.

Agriculture, health, and contraception are the substantive focuses of the new initiative. In every case, the attempt will be to foster research on technologies that are culturally and environmentally appropriate, adaptable, inexpensive, and easy to use. In agriculture, this means more research on basic food crops such as millet, rice, and sorghum; in health, the focus is on "neglected" diseases such as schistosomiasis and childhood diarhea; in contraception, there will be more research on technologies (including male contraceptives) not requiring physician involvement.

Integral to the program will be social marketing campaigns and the development of "deliveries technologies." Few details have yet been worked out, but action programs will include systematic attempts to introduce the long-acting implantable contraceptive Norplant in an Indian province and an African country. The foundation decided not to rebuild a major field staff but to work instead on helping countries develop indigenous competence, both scientific and administrative.

Foundation officials are particularly interested in studying the effect of "gender bias" in technology—for example, farm machinery that is designed for the use of men who have access to credit when in fact the bulk of food crops are raised by women. Another major area of concern is the impact of international economic policies on technology transfer—including the problems posed by licensing, patent, and trade practices.

According to the foundation, organized science is widening the technology gap by focusing on "industrial-country competion" and not upon "developing-country conditions." Lyman pointed in particular to a recent article by National Science Foundation director Erich Bloch (*Science*, 2 May, p. 595) which discusses research exclusively in terms of commercial and military competiveness. Said the Rockefeller program director, Kenneth Prewitt: "the fact that this (the developing world) is not a priority in the current administration cannot but help emphasize that it ought to be a major emphasis for foundations."

Constance Holden

Science May 16, 1986

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Some Population and Development Terms

Developed Country	Those countries which have higher levels of per capita income, industrialization and modernization. The "more developed" regions of the word, according to the United Nations, include North America (Canada and the United States), Japan, Australia, New Zealand and USSR.
Developing Country	Those countries which have lower levels of per capita income, industrialization and modernization. Also called lessed developed country or Third World country.
Third World	Another name for countries which have lower levels of per capita income, industrialization and modernization. In most Third World nations, the economy is based on agriculture.
Literacy	The ability to read and/or write.
Adult Literacy Rate	The percentage of people over age 15 who can read and write a simple letter.
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths to infant under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.
Child Mortality Rate	The annual number of deaths to children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 population of that age group.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person can be expected to live under current mortality conditions. Most commonly cited as expectancy at birth.

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Perspectives On The Small Farm

"Enormous adjustments have occurred in Tennessee agriculture since the 1930's. Between 1935-1978, 65% of farm units disappeared in Tennessee."

Small Tennessee farms with gross incomes of less than $20,000 from the sale of farm products numbered 83,590 in 1978 and accounted for 86% of all farms in the State. In the same year, the average farm size was 136 acres, which was almost double the average size of farms in 1935. A farm is considered small in the United States if its size does not allow efficient utilization of existing agricultural technologies.

The 1979 U.S. Department of Agriculture small farm definition is an example which includes all families:

(a) Whose family net income from all sources (farm and non-farm) is below the median Metropolitan income of the State,

(b) Who depend on farming for a significant amount though not necessarily a majority of their income, and

(c) Whose members provide most of the labor and management.

Some general enterprises areas in which the small-scale farms tended to concentrate were: field crops (tobacco and peanuts, etc.), livestock, fruit and tree farms. Small farms face a severe competitive disadvantage in the high cost of land and resources.

These and other statistics and information on small farms are presented by Surendra P. Singh and Handy Williamson, Jr. in "Perspectives on the Small Farm: Small, Low Income Farms in Tennessee," Cooperative Agricultural Research Program, Tennessee State University.

International Projects Proposals

Tennessee State University along with the University of Arizona-Tucson, California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, American Ag. International, Inc., Federicksen, Kamine and Associate, Inc., Dekalb AgriResearch, Inc., and the Consortium for International Development have collaboratively responded to a USAID request for technical proposal for the Lesotho Agricultural Production and Institutional Support (LAPIS) Project.

This project will assist the Government of Lesotho to expand the commercial horticultural and livestock production of small farmers while continuing to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to facilitate, coordinate and foster agricultural development in Lesotho.

Tennessee State University in collaboration with New Mexico State University, University of Maryland-College Park and Eastern Shore, University Wisconsin-Madison and Virginia State University have submitted a propsal in response to a Request for Expressions of Interest (REI) in Kenya Institutional Development for Agricultural Training Project.

The REI is for the establishment of a permanent linkage between U.S. Agricultural Education institution(s) and Egerton College (Kenya) in support of the institutional development for agricultural training.

Congratulations

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr. Director of IFAD was one of nineteen persons selected nationally as a fellow in the first class of Leadership Development Fellows of the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy at Resources of the Future.

The program is designed to enhance the leadership potential of highly qualified professionals from business, government, academe and agricultural organizations. The program is an intense five weeks of seminars, workshops, and special briefings with policy makers and experts on food and agricultural issues. All programs are held in and around the nation's capital.

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Transforming African Agriculture

The following Summary is that of Professor Carl K. Eicher from his paper titled "Transforming African Agriculture," the Hunger Project Papers No. 4, January, 1986.

Today, 25 years after 1960—the year commonly referred to as the year of Africa's independence—a great deal has been learned about the nature of the development process, the role of agriculture in development, and the time that it takes to develop stable political systems, new technology and the managerial and technical capacity needed to absorb foreign assistance.

Although most African countries have the potential to feed themselves in the long run, Africa's food production has grown at only half its population growth rate from 1970 to 1984. Further, there is no immediate policy lever that can be pulled to slow down the population growth rate in the short run. The challenge facing African agriculture is to double the rate of growth of agricultural production over the next 15 to 20 years to keep up with population growth rates of 3 to 4 percent.

At present, most African states and donors do not have coherent and empirically grounded strategies for rainfed agriculture, irrigated farming and livestock production. Moreover, a careful assessment of the stock of food crop technology throughout Africa reveals a large gap between on-shelf technology and what is needed to double the rate of growth of food production.

What emerges from this analysis of food production and population is an overarching need to step up public investment (by Africans and foreign donors) in national research systems and universities over the next 10 to 20 years. In expanding the knowledge base about African agriculture, public investment in agricultural research is an important part of the process. Investment in science and technology will become even more important as African countries pass through the frontier stage into an era of science-based intensification of crop and livestock production.

It is time to stop thinking about African countries as if they were all the same. There are differences in initial population densities, natural resources (especially rainfall) and the availability of technology. This diversity means that there are vastly different prospects for increasing food and export crop production by region (for example, the Sahel versus Southern Africa) and by individual country. As a result, it is unwise to advance sweeping generalizations that cut across sub-Saharian Africa's 45 countries, 1,000 ethnic groups, and complex farming and livestock systems.

There is increasing awareness among African leaders and donors that the solutions to Africa's agrarian crisis will have to be found within Africa. The proposed research agenda addresses the priorities needed to strengthen the knowledge base of African agriculture. Effective implementation of this research agenda—along with strong African leadership, political will, appropriate policy reforms and intelligent participation by donors—can transform African agriculture over the next 10 to 20 years.

The Global Flight Over Plant Genes

Developing and developed countries face off at a recent FAO meeting ovr access to germplasm

While most developing countries are rich in native genetic diversity in plants, developed nations are paupers—the United States included. If American farmers were limited to growing native crops, they would be harvesting not wheat, corn, and soybeans but merely cranberries, blueberries, Jersualem artichokes, and pecans. Yet, with the breed of imported plant varieties, such as Chinese soybeans and Latin American maize, the United States and other industrialized nations have become major food producers.

That dochotomy has ranked Third World countries and has led to a controversy over the control of resources of plant germplasm, such as seeds and plant tissue. Two years ago, the debate came to a boil at a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) when many developing countries, feeling exploited by advanced nations, endorsed a resolution that all germplasm, including the proprietary lines of seed companies, should be freely available to all countries. The United States was virtually alone in vigorously opposing the idea that the breeding stock of commercial companies, the result of decades of crossbreeding and a lot of research money, should be available gratis.

Now the politics and the issues of the debate are shifting, according to representatives of developing countries, activist groups, U.S. government officials , and the American agricultural community. At a November meeting of the FAO, a few key developing countries that initially supported the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, such as Brazil, expressed second thoughts about the resolution. At the same time, however, many developing countries have urged FAO to take more direct control over a loose network of plant gene banks located around the world, a move that many advanced nations and scientists say would unnecessarily politicize a successful scientific program.

The main impetus behind the resolution is that plant germplasm should be considered a common heritage, says Cary Fowler, one of the prime movers of the resolution and director of a nonprofit farm assistance group in North Carolina, the Rural Development Fund. "If farmers in the developing world have cultivated a crop variety for 10,000 years and don't claim plant rights, why should companies insist on proprietary lines for 10 years of work?" he asks.

"The United States needs to show more understanding about the rationale of developing countries." But in a practical sense, he says, "making breeding lines freely available is not enforceable or even wanted." By affirming free access to breeding lines, developing countries are making a philosophical point and staking out a bargaining position to achieve other goals, such as international aid for conservation, Fowler says. Developing countries also want more technical assistance in plant breeding, according to U.S. officials. The U.S. government and the American Seed Trade Association, however, view the call for open access as a direct attack on plant breeders' rights. While they support the free exchange of germplasm among the international gene banks and government seed collections, the resolution "is inconsistent with the United States laws concerning patent rights, intellectual property and plant variety protection," says Antonio Gayoso, the U.S. representative to the FAO at the November meeting and director of the Office of International Development at the State Department.

Underlying the resolution are a variety of suspicions apparently held by Third World countries, according to government officials and agricultural representatives in the United States. Seed companies are said frequently to collect wild plants from developing countries, modify them, and then sell the seeds back at an unjust profit. There is an exaggerated impression that biotechnology can be used as a tool to snip genes from exotic germplasm taken from developing countries and create new crops in a snap. And international gene banks are alleged to restrict the availability of their collections though they are supposed to distribute germplasm freely. "There is a lot of misunderstanding and misinformation out there," says Trevor Williams, director of International Board on Plant Genetic Resources, the group that coordinates 43 gene banks, 21 of which are located in developing countries.

Plant breeding, for example, is a lengthy and uncertain endeavor. Steven Witt, director of the California Agricultural Lands Project, says in his new book, *Biotechnology and Genetic Diversity.** "No one takes wild, weedy or primitive germplasm, tinkers with it a bit, and turns it into the stuff of finished seeds that fetch first-rate profits (from Third World farmer). Only the Wizard of Oz could do that." Plants are bred to suit specific geographic areas, and U.S. companies mainly produce seed for the domestic market. William Schapaugh, executive director of the American Seed Trade Association, says that in 1984 export sales of seed accounted for $300 million, or only 6 percent, of a domestic market of $5 billion.

Biotechnology will help plant breeders with their job, but crossbreeding will still take as much as a decade of work, according to Peter Day, director of the Plant Breeding Institute in England. "When my colleagues cross wheat with every trick they know, it may still take 8 to 10 years to make something. And it's possible that at the end of that time, you won't have anything either," Day said. "There isn't much that biotechnology can do to help shorten that time (for crossbreeding)."

According to Williams, it is a misconception that there are restrictions on germplasm stored in the international gene banks. Plant germplasm from the centers "is freely available." Fowler on the whole gives the United States high marks for making germplasm widely available from its national germplasm collections. He asserts, however, that the federal government had banned the export of germplasm to Nicaragua as a part of the embargo against the country. Fowler says that the United States should not restrict germplasm for political reasons.

Gayoso says in an interview, however, that the embargo against Nicargua did not include germplasm. "That's absolute rubbish," he remarks. The embargo restricted the export of commercial goods, not scientific material, he says. Charles Murphy, acting director of the National Plant Germplasm System, says that such a request from Nicaragua "would have been honored."

If there have been offenders of the principle of free exchange, several developing countries qualify. Ethiopia, which has great plant diversity and has not signed the resolution, bars the shipment of coffee germplasm from its borders, according to Witt. India restricts the export of genetic material related to black pepper and turmeric. Taiwan limits the distribution of sugercane germplasm.

Two years ago, developing countries pretty much voted as a block in support of the resolution. But at the recent FAO meeting, some Third World nations, whose agricultural economics are being revolutionized by the introduction of new crop varieties from their own research and foreign aid, expressed some of the same reservations as the United States about free access to proprietary lines. A representative of Brazil, which reportedly limits the export of rubber germplasm, said at the conference that Brazil "considers itself unable to include (breeders' lines) in international exchange agreements." Gayoso says that Brazil's change of heart was "a major breakthrough." In addition, Canada, Argentina, India, and several Scandinavian countries expressed reservations about the resolution and the "access" provision.

Nevertheless, many other developing countries have continued to urge FAO to take more direct control of the International Board on Plant Genetic Resources, a move that some fear will inhibit scientific research. As a result, the board now finds itself in the middle of a tug-of-war between two groups seeking control—the international gene bank network, which is called the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and funds the board, and FAO, which administers the money.

The board functions mainly to coordinate plant research at the international stations, according to Nyle Brad assistant administrator for science and technology at the U.S. Agency for International Development, which fun 25 percent of the international network's annual budget of $185 million. The members of the board and its adviso group have been leading researchers.

But 2 years ago, FAO members established a new commission on plant genetic resources, which presumably woul assume authority over the international board. The commission delegates are primarily non-scientist. Schapaug says that developing countries are attempting "to use FAO to wrest control of germplasm resources" from tl international board and "to use FAO as a visible forum to advance their prejudices against intellectual proper rights and private enterprise."

A task force of the Consultative Group will soon be making a recommendation on whether the board should brea away from FAO. The full Consultative Group is expected to make a final decision in May. There have been rumo that the United States would withdraw from FAO if it tried to assume more authority over the board, but Gayo says, "The U.S. wouldn't withdraw from FAO. That has never entered the discussion." The issue is not sufficientl signifiant to prompt such a drastic response, he says.

To Fowler's frustration, one of the main purposes of the resolution has been lost in the face of these other debate The real thrust of the resolution was to promote the conservation of plant germplasm, he says. FAO members hav expressed increasing interest in in situ conservation, but such programs are very expensive. At the November FA meeting, Mexico proposed that the commission conduct a study on the establishment of an international fund fo plant genetic resources and many other delegates supported the idea, which was described in any greater detail. Th *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* reported that a fund of $100 million was proposed and approved by majority of the delegates, but according to transcripts of the meeting and to participants, no such proposal was mad Only the feasibility of setting up a fund was proposed, say Gayoso and Fowler, who also attended the Rome meetin The United States opposed the feasibility of the study, contending that there are existing ways to fund conservatio efforts.

Gayoso says he is encouraged by the events of the November meeting. "There was much less friction this time. On countries start looking at it (the resolution), they'll realize how flawed it is." Fowler, however, hopes that the Unite States will eventually support the resolution in some form. "To discard the undertaking because of the reference t access to proprietary lines is to throw the baby out with the bath water." □ Marjorie Sun

Reprinted from *Science* Vol. 231 January 31, 1986.

NURSES NEEDED: In much of the world, health care has been primarily physician— and hospital-oriented Nurses, by and large, have been viewed as the hand-maidens of physicians, with limited authority and decision making powers.

Dr. Halfden Mahler, Director-General of the World Health Organization, suggests that this is changing and mus change even further. The nurse, he says, is placed and equipped better than most to aid the community in the delivery of the primary health care so urgently needed. "The accent is now on the promotion of health and the care of the people wherever they work, live and play." But for nurses to assume their proper role in society, he says, there must be changes: Nurses must become resources to all people rather than just to physicians; they must become involved with health care in the community; they must participate in program planning and assume greater responsibility for decision making; and they must become active in educating people on health matters.

"In order to realize the full potential of this powerhouse," writes Mahler in World Health, "nurses will need to be organized and equipped to break down resistance to change, to sustain the initial effort, and then to develop strategies and action plans."

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS OF U.S. FORIEGN AID IN AFRICA was recently by the Committee on African Development Strategies. On balance it was positive, but some of the problems were underscored.

"Difficulties in Africa present problems not found elsewhere," states the Committee. "Donor programs have often been shortsighted; they have assumed resource transfers could accomplish rural development and often ignored basic questions such as environment, population, and small farmers, who are, in great majority, women. And foreign aid has been subject to fads, changing from one bright idea to another, when, in fact, a combination of approaches is needed."

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Other problems have included inadequate field coordination among foreign aid donors, thus overloading African planning and management capabilities. And, simultaneously, performance (the "key issue") has not been rewarded. Frequently, too, donor nations have been giving recipient countries "mixed signals," often suggesting to aid recipients that, if strong political ties are maintained, weak economic performance will be acceptable. "With all these mistakes," concludes the Committee, "the hard evidence is that foreign aid has helped more than it has hurt, but the American taxpayers have every right to expect more from aid."

The Committee on African Development Strategies is a joint project of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council. It is composed of a group of American leaders from corporate, academic and political life. Seeking to identify strategies to foster Africa's longer-term economic growth, it recommends what the United States can do, consistent with its interests, to support those strategies. The Committee is led by Ambassadors Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Donald F. McHenry.

Reprinted from World Development Forum Vol. 4 No. 1 January 15, 1986

River blindness battle: A success story

A decade ago, thousands of people had deserted their homes on productive farmland along the river valleys of West Africa, fleeing from a debilitating disease known as onchocerciasis. Today, due to a massive international effort, 3 million children born since 1975 are free of a disease, while many people are recovering from it.

Onchocerciasis, commonly known as river blindness or oncho, is carried by a tiny parasitic worm which is passed to humans by the female blackfly. The victims often lose weight and become debilitated. In heavily infected persons, the result can be blindness.

Concerned by oncho's devastating implications for the development of West African river valleys, seven countries—Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger and Togo—joined forces to fight the disease. Under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Onchocercasis Control Program was estabished in 1974. Ten years later, in an effort to fully control the disease, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, and Sierre Leone were brought into the program. Nineteen donor countries and institutions provide financial support, including the United States.

At present, there is no adequate drug for treating river blindness. A drug called diethylcarbamazine citrate has been used, but its serious and sometimes fatal side effects preclude its adoption on a massive scale. Consequently, control consists of killing the larvae of the blackfly, which breeds in river rapids.

Due to the vastness of the area and inadequate access to the rivers, aerial insecticiding is the only feasible method of control. Biodegradable larvicides are used, which do not cause chemical build-up in the water damage to plant or animal life. The program sponsors have established an independent ecological group of internationally recognized experts which meets annually to monitor the insecticides' impact on the local environment. According to Dr. Abraham Samba, who directs the program from its headquarters in Ouagadougou, there is no transmission of the disease in over 90 percent of the area covered by the program.

Besides wiping out the disease, the program is facilitating resettlement of the river valleys. Both government-sponsored and spontaneous resettlements are increasing, primarily along the Black, White, and Red Rivers in Burkina Faso, as well as in Niger and Mali.

The program is only intended to last 20 years, but the donors have already agreed to provide assistance beyond that date so that the participating countries can continue surveillance and maintenance. In the coming decade, preparations must be made to transfer program activities to the national health service of each participating country. Samba notes optimistically, "By the year 2000, onchocerciasis will cease to be a public health problem and a block to socio-economic development."

by Ellen de Nesnera and Ferney-Voltaire, France

Reprinted from *Africa Report*, January-February, 1986

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International Food and Agricultural Development

A periodic newsletter about international development activities

Volume 2 No. 2 September, 1985

Interim TSU President Named

Dr. Roy Peterson assumed duties on July 1, 1985 as the Interim President of Tennessee State University. He was named Interim President after President Frederick Humphries left TSU to become President of Florida A & M University.

Dr. Peterson came to TSU from the Higher Education System of Kentucky where he was Deputy Executive Director for the Kentucky Council of Higher Education from 1980-85. Dr. Peterson is also a candidate for the presidency of Tennessee State University.

TSU and CSU Seek Jamaica Involvement

Tennessee State University with Colorado State University responded to a USAID Request for Technical Proposal for an Agricultural Education Project in Jamaica. The propsal reponse, which was made in July, 1985, has as its primary thrust the provision of technical assistance to enhance the Jamaican Ministry of Education's Agricultural Education Program at the College of Agriculture and Knockalva Agricultural School. The Project is specific for institution building in the form of curricular and faculty development at the two schools. Eight TSU faculty members have been proposed to work on this project if it is awarded to TSU and CSU.

Egyptian Visits TSU

Dr. Abdel Rachman El-Siedi, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Fayoum Branch of Cairo University and Researcher with the National Research Center of Egypt visited the School of Agriculture and Home Economics at TSU in August, 1985.

The primary purpose of his visit was to collaborate with Dr. Troy Wakefield on data analysis and writing for the Egyptian "More and Better Foods" Project on which they have been working. During his visit, Dr. El-Siedi also made a seminar presentation to faculty of TSU's School of Agriculture and Home Economics on the "Problems in Agriculture Production in Egypt."

TSU And NMSU Interested In USAID JMOU

Tennessee State University and New Mexico State University are interested in obtaining a Joint Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The JMOU is a mechanism whereby a larger and more internationally experienced university and a smaller and less internationally experienced university agree to collaborate internationally. The JMOU for TSU and NMSU would concentrate in various subject matter areas. These include Agricultural Economics and other social sciences, Crop and Livestock Production, Family Life and Human Nutrition, Institutional Building and Technology Transfer.

Title XII universities interested in obtaining a JMOU with USAID have had a USAID Strengthening Grant and have been given the approval to proceed to seek a JMOU following an evaluation of their Strengthening Grant Program. TSU and NMSU have received approval to proceed towards estabishing the JMOU.

Congratulations

Mr. Arthur V. Simelane of Swaziland, Southern Africa received accolades and his B.S. degree in Plant Science from Tennessee State University during its Summer Commencement Exercises on August 10, 1985.

Mr. Simelane, who earned a diploma in Agriculture from the University of Swaziland, Agricultural Campus, was employed by the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture as an Extension Worker prior to coming to TSU.

Arthur, as he was affectionately known by fellow students and faculty, was an outstanding student throughout his tenure at TSU, said Dr. Kenneth Hillsman, Head of the TSU Plant Science Department. "He was recognized by the Agronomy Club and the Plant Science Department for his outstanding academic achievements each year at TSU. He graduated with a grade point average of 3.80 with highest distinction and as a "University Scholar." Mr. Simelane returned to Swaziland in August to resume his work in the Ministry of Agriculture.

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World Health Organization Deputy Director General At TSU

Dr. Tnomas A. Lambo, Deputy Director General of the World Health Organization and Chief Executive of th Lambo Foundation met with TSU's Interim President, Dr. Roy Peterson, and other University administrators t discuss TSU's involvement with the W.H.O. The proposed involvement would utilize the technical expertise c selected personnel at TSU, Meharry Medical College and Fisk University in the W.H.O. worldwide activities. Th potential benefit of such collaboration can be most rewarding for all parties involved and would represent anothe dimension of international involvement for TSU.

International Travel

Dolores A. Harris, a faculty member of TSU's School of Agriculture and Home Economics, traveled to Afric during the Summer.

Ms. Harris traveled to Cameroon, Senegal and Liberia, West Africa as a representative for TSU in the "Grou Study Abroad Seminar" under the NAFEO/USAID Cooperative Agreement involving HBCU's. Her travels wer partially supported by the IFAD Program.

International Research

Two faculty members in the Departmental of Animal Science of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics a TSU have been funded to conduct international research. Drs. Richard Coppings and Kieu Van Vo were funded fo two separate research projects through the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Dr. Coppings' research project entitled "Adapting the Domestic Rabbit to Production by Limited Income Familie in Developing Tropical Countries" is considered to be a very important research activity that has applicabilit towards alleviating the protein gap in much of the developing world.

Dr. Vo's research project entitled "Confinement Rearing Guinea Fowl for High Productivity and Profit" will be o particular interest and relevance to many African countries where poultry is highly valued as a source of protein anc where the ornamental aspects of the guines fowl are of significance.

Drs. Roland Norman and Constantine Fenderson, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics anc Head of the Department of Animal Science respectively, expressed their pleasure and indicated their support fo these research endeavors.

Reprinted from World Development Forum, Vol. 3, Nos. 14 and 17

Ending Hunger

Hunger — in varying degrees — is an affliction that devastates the lives of almost 24 percent of the global population—a billion people, most of them in developing countries. The causes of hunger, why it persists in a world of sufficiency, and the solutions and ways of ending it are issues upon which there is little or no agreement among the experts. Is the burgeoning population in much of the Third World the root cause of hunger? Does foreign aid alleviate the problem or compound it? Is the ability to grow more food the solution to the problem of hunger, or are other factors involved? What role, if any, does the alleviation of hunger play in securing and sustaining national and international security? If hunger is to be alleviated in developing countries, is there a need for fundamental change in the world economic system?

These questions and scores of others are explored in a major source and reference work prepared by The Hunger Project, published by Praeger Publishers and entitled Ending Hunger: An Idea Whose Time Has Come. This book brings together for the first time in one place the full range of seemingly conflicting expert thinking on, and approaches to, the eradication of hunger and stavation. It presents the diverse views of more than 200 individuals at the forefront of international development, for example: Nobel laureates Willy Brandt and Norman Borlaug, Peace Corps volunteers, Third World women, free market economists, African heads of state, organic farmers, executives of some of the world's largest corporations, and individuals as diverse as Mother Teresa, Henry Kissinger, Herman Kahn and Mao Tse-tung.

"Since 1900, seventy-five countries have ended hunger within their borders as a basic, socieity-wide isue," reports Ending Hunger. While most of those seventy-five have a relatively high income level, there are important exceptions such as Sri Lanka, China and Taiwan. According to Ending Hunger, "It is both important and heartening to note that there is no single prescribed way to achieve the end of the persistence of hunger in a society. Some countries focused on land reform, while others emphasized food subsidies, collectivized agriculture, or privately owned 'family farms.'

For every country that saw a particular action as crucial to ending hunger, there is a country that ended hunger without it." Ending Hunger quotes the National Academy of Sciences in its World Food and Nutrition Study, for which 1,500 scientists had been consulted: "If there is the political will in this country and abroad . . . it should be possible to overcome the worst aspects of widespread hunger and malnutrition within one generation."

Ending Hunger: An Idea Whose Time Has Come is illustrated by more than 190 color photographs and 65 color maps, charts and graphs. It is available for $35.95 in hardcover and $19.95 in softcover. Checks (or international money orders in U.S. dollars), payable to The Hunger Project Book, should be mailed to: The Hunger Project Book, P.O. Box 2000, Sparks, NV 89432-2000. (U.S. shipping charges: $5.00 for the first book, $2.00 for each additional copy. Shipping outside the U.S.: $10.00 for the first book, $4.00 for each additional copy. Add state and local sales tax where applicable. Discounts available on orders of 25 or more: Contact The Hunger Project, 415/346-6100.)

Where Is The Sahel?

According to Africa News, it is an ecologically fragile zone roughly 124 to 248 miles wide and extending across the southern rim of the Sahara desert. Technically, the Sahel — Arabic for "border" — is defined as the area receiving an average annual rainfall between 4 and 20 inches, which makes it as dry as the southwestern United States. It contains approximately 772,000 square miles of land — slightly larger than Mexico — and encompasses a quarter of Senegal, roughly 40 percent each of Mauritania and Mali, half of Niger and almost a third of Chad. It is bounded on the north by the Sahara proper and on the south by a wooded savanna known as the Sudanian zone.

The following was excerpted from "Across Africa, Nations Are Sliding Backward at Accelerating Speed" by Lee Lescaze and Steve Mufson, July 15, 1985. The Wall Street Journal.

Signpost to Tragedy

Across Africa, individuals and nations are sliding backward at an unprecedented speed. Experts warn of coming disaster larger than anything the world has yet seen. Kenya's central bank governor, Philip Ndegwa, told a recent international conference that some African nations are on the verge of disintegrating. "Unless meaningful measures are taken now, the fabric of economic, social and political systems in many parts of Africa, already very fragile, will break down," he said. Yet, where measures are being taken, they are still inadequate. All the trend lines point to tragedy. Some unsettling indications:

—While Africa struggles with efforts to reform economic policy, population growth threatens to overwhelm planners. The average African woman has 6.9 children. The average Kenyan woman has more than eight. At its current pace of population growth, Kenya will have to build 15 new Nairobis in the next 30 years. Africa's total population will triple by 2020. Yet no African nation has an effective population-control program.

—Africa is the only region of the world where food production is losing the race with population. Per capita food production has declined since 1969. In the past 10 years the number of hungry and malnourished people in Africa has increased to more than 100 million. Africa imports two-fifths of its food and will need more each year for the foreseeable future.

—In the 1950s Zaire's state of development was compared to the poorest areas of southern Italy. Senegal was compared to South Korea. Today such comparisons would be absurd. Asia has left Africa behind, and Latin America, for all its enormous problems, is in a higher level of development. If they are Third World countries, Africa has become the Fourth World.

—Africa is about 150 years behind Europe in health care and going backward. Hospitals like Korle Bu in the Ghanaian capital of Accra and Mulago on Uganda's capital city of Kampala, once up to world-class levels, now are overcrowded facilities lacking doctors and medicines. Each year more African doctors give up the struggle and choose better-paying jobs abroad. Infant mortality runs at double the average for developing countries.

Among other problems, education is deteriorating as fast as medical care, with many rural schools operating without books or pencils; carpenters graduate from vocational schools without having used a hammer, welders without having seen a blowtorch. And arable land is disappearing, most dramatically as the Sahara moves south every year, but also in nations like Rwanda and Kenya, where trees are being felled five to 10 times faster than forests are growing.

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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International Food and Agricultural Development

A periodic newsletter about international development activities

Volume 2, No. 3 December, 1985

Collaborative Agreements

Recently TSU has signed two collaborative agreements related to international involvement.

One agreement "Memorandum of Agreement"(MOA) has been signed by and between TSU and the National Nutrition Institute and the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of Egypt. This MOA provides the mechanism whereby TSU and Egyptian institutions can carry out collaborative activities in the broad areas of Human Nutrition and Health and Small Farm Development.

A second "Letter of Agreement" (LOA) was signed between TSU and the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. This LOA sets forth the mechanism whereby the only two land-grant institutions of the State of Tennessee can collaboratively pursue international projects and/or oppportunities consistent with each university's interest and objectives.

Both agreements were signed pursuant to furthering and enhancing the goals of Title XII, i.e., to alleviate hunger and malnutrition through the application of scientific principles of Agriculture in the long term solution of food and nutrition problems in developing countries of the world.

International Travel

Dr. Sherron Randolph, a Rural Sociologist and Principal Investigator for the Social Indicators Project with TSU's Cooperative Agricultural Research Program, has just completed a two and one half month internship in Rwanda, East Africa.

Dr. Randolph's first international experience was made possible through her acceptance in the SECID Women in Development Technical Assistance Program.

Dr. Randolph's in-country activities and scope of work involved an examination of the role of rural women in agricultural development in five agro-ecological zones of the SECID implemented Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management (RRAM) Project. The RRAM is designed to help sustain the regional resource base and to minimize environmental problems associated with development in the Ruhengeri prefecture of Rwanda. Dr. Randolph's study of the role of women in agricultural production examined household and family patterns and practices regarding production, the extent of women's participation in production and marketing, farm responsibility by gender, women's access to credit, family decision making patterns and other gender specific agricultural related activities.

While Dr. Randolph's overseas experience was conducted under the auspices of the SECID Environmental Training and Management in Africa Project sponsored by USAID, it was very significantly supported by TSU's Title XII Strengthening Grant Program of IFAD.

Honduras is reported to be one of the poorest countries in Central America. Guatemala, on the other hand, historically, has had one of the strongest economies in Central America. These and other observations were made in-country by Dr. Troy Wakefield during recent travel there.

Dr. Wakefield traveled to Honduras along with Drs. Wilma Harper and Trevio Aqudaccha of New Mexico State University as part of a follow-up evaluation of the NMSU/Honduran Farmer Exchange Program. This activity required some rather extensive travel into the interior of the country to various villages to meet with and interview the Honduran farmers participating in the Program. The exchange program had been a very successful activity by all accounts and had greatly benefitted the participating Honduran farmers as evidenced by their commentaries and their expressed desire to see this activity continued an expanded.

Dr. Wakefield's travel in Guatemala was in conjunction with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP). The INCAP is a scientific institution that serves as a specialized center of the Pan American Health Organization. It's stated aim and main objectives are to find solutions for nutritional problems in the Central American Region and to promote and contribute to the development of the Science of Nutrition and its practical application as well as to the development of the technical ability of the countries of Central America and Panama to solve their food and nutrition problems.

Dr. Wakefield's meetings with scientists and other in-country officials as well as USAID personnel were very favorable, he said. There are possibilities for some collaborative Title XII activities in the future involving TSU and NMSU in Honduras as the two institutions pursue a Joint Memorandum of Understanding through USAID.

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World Food Day

TSU's School of Agriculture and Home Economics sponsored several activities in observance of World Food Day on October 16, 1985. World Food Day is the anniversary of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Quebec City, Canada in 1945.

Among the activities were a World Food Day Program hosted by the School of Agriculture and Home Economics which featured a Keynote Address (Making Food Healthy for the World) by Mr. David McNeal, Program Director, Integrated Pest Management, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. A film related to international development was made available for general viewing during the day.

The World Food Day Teleconference was also hosted by the School. This live broadcast from Washington, D.C. via satellite featured a panel of experts on Food/Farm/Hunger and provided several perspectives and discussions on the World Food situation.

The activities for World Food Day at TSU were coordinated by Drs. Sandria Godwin, Troy Wakefield and Dean Roland Norman. They were supported by the IFAD Program. More than 150 people participated in the World Food Day activities including faculty, students, administrators and the broader Nashville Community.

"How To"

Dr. Marie Gadsden, Deputy Director of the NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement and Mr. Hunter Fitzgerald, RUR/AID, presented a one day workshop (November 18, 1985) at TSU on INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THE "HOT TO" GET INVOLVED. Dr. Roy Peterson, Interim President and Dr. Mary Burger, Vice President for Academic Affairs, made greetings and welcomed the visitors. Workshop presentations included perspectives on federal agencies in support of international development and how they operate and how to generate proposals for international involvement. There was informtion shared about the NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement and how to obtain additional information from USAID regarding overseas activities.

The following are reprinted from *Science*, November 1, 1985, Vol. 230, Nos. 4725 and 4727.

Agricultural Research and U.S. Trade

Farm exports have long been a major source of foreign exchange for this country and a primary factor in offsetting our adverse balance of payments, but during the past 2 years, our agricultural exports have leveled off and even declined. This has triggered a depressed U.S. agricultural economy that is of national concern.

Recently well-meaning agriculturalists are placing the blame for this decline on U.S. support for agricultural research and education in developing countries. Although a simplistic assessment might lead to such a conclusion, a study of the facts strongly supports the contrary view — that collaborative agricultural research with developing countries has been and is a decided benefit to U.S. agriculture.

Countries that have and are receiving assistance from the Agency for International Development are not the primary sources of current food surpluses. Improved varieties and new technologies that U.S. support has helped create have prevented the massive starvation and hunger that the pessimists of the 1960's predicted. But unprecedented population growth has permitted only marginal increases in per capita food production in the countries that we support—some 2 percent over the past 8 years. This insignificant increase can hardly be the source of serious competition with U.S. agriculture. In contrast, during the same period of time, per capita food production in Western Europe has risen 16 percent and in China 39 percent. None of these countries has received technical assistance from the United States, but their food production increases, stimulated by costly subsidies, are resulting in significant competition.

The primary objective of U.S. technical assistance for Third World agriculture is to enhance the economic development of these countries. But U.S. agriculture is also a direct beneficiary of these efforts. Experience in Asia and Latin America during the past two decades shows that American farm exports have generally benefited from increased agricultural productivity in the Third World. Countries such as Taiwan, Korea, Brazil and Nigeria, which once were recipients of U.S. technical assistance, are now among the major purchasers of U.S. food exports. Developing countries have become the fastest growing markets for U.S. agricultural exports in the past decade, accounting for 52 million metric tons of cereals and feed grains in 1983 or 50 percent of all such exports.

Collaborative research with Third World countries has benefited U.S. agriculture in another important way—through the infusion of yield-producing genetic materials into the seeds of our cultivated crops. The center of origin of essentially every major crop that we grow is in the Third World. Consequently, genetic diversity is highest there.

Through collaboration with developing countries, we help them use the reservoir of wild species to improve their own crop-producing potential. But we also have access to that same genetic diversity to improve our own cultivars. For example, semi-dwarf wheat varieties, the genes for which came from Asia, occupy almost 60 percent of our wheat acreage. The genetic sources of resistance of pests, such as the golden neomatode for potatoes, came from Peru. Strains resistant to southern corn leaf blight, corn rust, and maize dwarf mosaic virus resulted from collaboration with scientists in developing countries, as did the resistance to the soybean mosaic virus. Comparable benefits can be cited for essentially every crop we grow.

There are other valid reasons for a decline in U.S. agricultural exports. Competition from other countries is enhanced by the high value of the dollar and by lingering U.S. policies that encourage high food prices. Also, the worldwide slowdown in economic growth limits the foreign exchange to purchase U.S. goods. But continued scientific and technical assistance to the developing countries is essential and in the long run will provide expanded trade opportunities for U.S. agriculture and industry. —Nyle C. Brady, *Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, Agency for International Development, Washington, .D.C 20523*

Sub-Sahara Needs Quick Help to Avert Disaster

It is an old story that has been told time and time again. Africa's sub-Sahara has runaway population growth; its natural resources are increasingly being strained; economic stress is mounting; and African governments' programs too often are tilted to serve the elite class, rather than fix fundamental structural problems in withering economies. But Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, is out retelling the story — hoping the world will not just listen but will act decisively.

The decline of sub-Sahara has been documented thoroughly by the World Bank and other organizations in recent years, but McNamara says little has been done by African governments and outside countries to effectively deal with these population, finance, and resource problems. Unless action is taken soon, he says, "the disastrous nines that are currently restricted to years of drought and to only a few countries will become everyday occurrences affecting a majority of the sub-Sanaran nations."

McNamara aired his views in a speech delivered 1 November in Washington. To partly address this problem, he recommends increasing bilateral trade with the region by 30 percent, hiking World Bank lending substantially, rescheduling the debt of sub-Saharan nations, and establishing a special research program to probe African ecological issues. McNamara's remarks came in a presentation before the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research to honor the late Sir John Crawford, an Australian economist who helped found the organization.

For countries such as Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and 39 others, says McNamara, time is running out. Vast ecological damage resulting from deforestation and population surges will lock these societies into decades of increasing poverty, famine, and perhaps social strife, McNamara says, unless problems are tackled now. And unbridled population growth is the root cause of the continent's woes. Since 1950, the population of the sub-Sahara region has grown from 172.4 million to 363 million in 1980. This will double again by 2000 and double still again by 2025 if the fertility rate of 6.7 children per woman persists. To slow rates of growth, agressive birth-control measures must be adopted by countries, McNamara notes.

Even if this relatively successful, the population will continue to mushroom for the next four or five decades. To feed these people, governments will have to place much greater emphasis on improving agricultural production, which has been declining in recent years in many instances. Increases in domestic food production, however, are likely to fall short of the current population growth rates of 3.2 percent during the next two decades, McNamara says. So existing levels of malnutrition will grow worse in the near future.

Literacy rates and educational systems in the region must be improved significantly if these nations are to take control of their destiny, McNamara states, adding that the international community's efforts to help sub-Sahara must focus on long-term solutions, not just emergency relief. International aid should be increased, he says, even if it means cutting back on military assistance to other countries.

"If we don't make those joint efforts, then all of us must prepare ourselves for a scenario of suffering and starvation and economic collapse in Africa beyond anything we have seen thus far." — Mark Crawford

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Publication No. TSU-86-0043(A)-13b-531126

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

This Week in Science

New food source for livestock

The competition between livestock and the expanding human population for cereal grains, an obstacle to increasing worldwide production of livestock, may be surmountable (page 820). Agricultural residues such as wheat straw, corncobs and cornstalks can be converted into useful nutrients for sheep and other ruminants by a simple chemical treatment. Kerley et al found that alkaline hydrogen peroxide converts the fibrous lignocellulose of these by-products to more digestible materials. Scanning electron micrographs of wheat straw removed from rumens showed that digestive bacteria (which must attach to the straw in order to degrade it completely covered treated straw but colonized the untreated straw only where raw ends were exposed. Because the food energy in crude roughage is equivalent to that of starch in cereal grains, the large-scale conversion of by-products to useful nutrients would constitute a significant step toward expanding the global food supply.

Happy Holidays!

IFAD
International Food and Agricultural Development
School of Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

SOW SEEDS OF PEACE TO HARVEST HOPE

WORLD FOOD DAY

OCTOBER 16, 1985

SPONSORED

BY

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

8:30 Refreshments & Registration

9:00 Welcome & Introduction of Speaker
Dr. Roland Norman, Dean

9:15 Keynote Address
Mr. David McNeal, Program Director
Integrated Pest Management
United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service
Washington D.C.
"Making Food Healthy For The World"

10:00 Response & Discussion

10:15 Film: "Big Problems For Little People"

10:45 Adjourn to School of Engineering, Room 107

11:00-12:00, 1:00-2:00 WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE

A SATELLITE PROGRAM FROM WASHINGTON FEATURING A PANEL OF EXPERTS ON FOOD/FARM/HUNGER.

SEMINAR PRESENTATION

BY

DR. ABDEL RAHMAN EL-SEIDI, HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, FAYOUM BRANCH
CAIRO UNIVERSITY
CAIRO, EGYPT

ENTITLED

"PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN EGYPT"

AUGUST 13, 1985
11:00 A.M.

ROOM #220 HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING
(WALTER S. DAVIS COMPLEX)
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

IFAD
3091

Schedule of Activities
for
Mr. Matsebula

Extension Training Office with the Swaziland Ministry

Arrival in Nashville - Friday, May 9th, at 7:17 p.m. Pick-up James Farrell

Friday, May 9th	Friday night	Orientation and History of Extension - James Farrell
Saturday May 10th	Orientation continued - visit campus and other colleges Afternoon free - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	James Farrell
Sunday, May 11th	Morning free Afternoon with Norman or Wakefield 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.	
Monday, May 12th	Extension Staff	Dr. Alma Hobbs will pick-up guest from hotel - 9:00 a.m
	Discussion Topics	
	9:45 - 10:30 a.m.	<u>Foods and Nutrition</u> Mrs. Carol Beck Dr. Ozie Adams
	10:30 - 11:30 a.m.	<u>Clothing and Textiles</u> Dr. Alma Hobbs
	11:30 - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch Break
	1:00 - 2:00 p.m.	<u>4-H Youth</u> Mrs. Angela Mayers
	2:00 - 4:00 p.m.	<u>Family Living Project</u> Visit to Housing Projects Mrs. Dolores Pillow
	4:00 p.m.	Back to hotel

Tuesday, May 13th	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Pick-up at hotel Swine Project Mr. Alvin Wade (visit Giles and Davidson County)
Wednesday, May 14th	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	West Tennessee Extension Projects Mr. Richard Winston
Thursday, May 15th	9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Pick-up at hotel Dr. Morris or Mr. Gandy
	Discussion - - - - - - - - - - -	Public Policy - Community Resource Development Mr. David Gandy Dr. Joseph Morris
	1:00 p.m. Balance of day -	Sightseeing and visi with Swaziland students
Friday, May 16th	9:00 a.m. Pick-up by School of Agriculture Personnel	
	Discussion - - - - - - - - - - -	Teaching and Researcl Dr. Roland Norman & Others
Saturday, May 17th	Plans will be made later	
Sunday, May 18th	9:00 a.m. check out and leave for Airport	Norman & Staff

SECID-CWID-NAFEO Technical Assistant Completes Rwanda Research

Sharon L. Randolph

In cooperation with a technical assistance project sponsored by SECID and the Center for Women in Development in late 1985, the NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement partially subsidized the overseas short-term consultancy of Dr. Sheron L. Randolph, a Rural Sociologist with Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tennessee. She worked in Central Africa as a Technical Assistant to Rwanda for two and one-half months. Her research was conducted in conjunction with the Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management Project (RRAM), and involved a study of the roles and contributions of farm women to the Rwandan agricultural system.

Dr. Randolph surveyed rural females in five of Rwanda's agro-ecological zones, and recorded direct observations of marketing and other day-to-day activities. Implemented by female primary school teachers from each of the five zones, the survey examined various aspects of farm females and the family unit in this northern Ruhengeri Prefecture. The specific focus was on:

1) Identifying the farm female in Rwanda
2) Obtaining an aggregate description and understanding of roles within the family farm unit
3) Examining farm production levels given male absence due to off-farm employment, illness, or death
4) Female head of households in the farm sector
5) Levels of labor input by members of the farm family
6) Production and marketing activities
7) Decision-making roles during male absences
8) Effects of agro-ecological zones on farm labor and production

The data collected add significantly to information on the rural women of Rwanda.

Results indicate that the average farm woman is married with her spouse present, is between the ages of 26-35 years, and gives birth to between 2-10 children per household.

Research findings identify two primary constraints to agricultural production — environmental and demographic. Environmental constraints are the results of variations in Rwanda's geographic characteristics, altitude, climate, and soil composition. The presence of these variations prevents or constrains much of the agricultural production. Demographic constraints pose the most serious problem to production through overpopulation and increasing growth rates. High population densities are placing severe stress on the country's declining, nonrenewable and limited natural resources. This represents a threat to the long-term survival of Rwanda's 91 percent subsistence farm population.

Other findings indicate:

- That female members of the farm family unit contributed the largest percentage of labor to crop and animal production. Labor allocation among males (husbands) and children documented that children provided higher percentages of labor for almost all aspects of crop and livestock related tasks, except in the cultivation of farm land.

- One explanation for low male labor input is a high incidence of male farm absence due to off-farm labor, death, desertion, or disabilities caused by age and/or illness. However, survey results found that most husbands (respondents) were not participating in any form of off-farm employment, a fact which implied other causes for low male farm labor.

- In market participation, as suppliers of goods, the farm family was involved in some activity as market sellers; however, most farmers are not actively involved in marketing as a source of income. But the inclusion of formal and informal market activities would better account for actual market participation. The formal marketing sector represented traditional participation — market site located in a designated area, and operating at given periods of time; the informal market sector, by contrast, is characterized as those vendors selling on the roadsides, street corners, and in front of their homes with operating time and place as variables.

- Due to environmental and demographic factors influencing agricultural production, farmers are concerned with receiving information and assistance to resolve and improve production. Although information and assistance are provided by various government sources, the greatest source of information is the radio. As a result, information is received without the benefit of direct technical assistance or interpretation.

- Identification of problems facing agricultural production pinpointed (1) increased manure fertilization, (2) crop rotation, (3) farming innovations, and (4) resolving soil erosion. These were without question the most pressing concerns of the targetted research population.

Recommendations resulting from the Rwandan research efforts include:

1) Encouragement of rural farm families to limit the size of their families in order to reduce the escalating growth rate and stress on natural resources.
2) Provision by the Government of Rwanda (GOR) of greater assistance to farmers in order to implement needed farm improvements; assistance must be available to male and female farm operators equally.
3) Re-organization of practices used to combat environmental constraints (soil erosion, etc.)

(continued on p. 17)

Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program

The United States Information Agency has announced details of the 1987-88 Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program.

The Teacher Exchange Program involves a one-on-one exchange for teachers at the elementary, secondary and post-secondary levels with suitable teachers overseas. The 1987-88 overseas exchange programs will involve Canada, the United Kingdom, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium/Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Colombia, and Argentina. The number of exchanges available and the eligibility requirements vary by country.

The program also provides opportunities for teachers to participate in summer seminars from three to eight weeks in length. During the summer of 1987, seminars will be held in Italy and The Netherlands.

Applications will be available in the summer. The deadline for receipt of completed applications is October 15, 1986. For further information, write: Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program, United States Information Agency, 301 Fourth St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20547, (202) 485-2555.

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TSU Professor Completes Research in Rwanda
(continued from p. 9)

Essentially, many of the changes required to improve the well-being of the Rwandan farm family are dependent on sources external to the family itself. As a result, the dependency on outside sources combined with ineffective solutions tends to suggest that current conditions will continue. This study contends, however, that changes *can* be made, provided greater efforts are made by *both* the government and other sources to assist the farmers —male and female — in eliminating seemingly intractable problems. Primary attention must be directed to the central role of the female farmer in realizing the improvements to agricultural production now and in the future.

AID Management Workshop for Joint MOU Grantees
(continued from p. 8)

national Resources Inventory (IRI) which has been developed under the Cooperative Agreement. The reports and recommendations from the workshop should facilitate implementation and efficiency in developing the JMOUs.

AID Intern Program
(continued from p. 13)

health insurance coverage selected by the Intern; medical care and hospitalization overseas; transportation to and from post for Interns and their families; shipment of authorized weights of household goods.

Please Send Resume To:

International Development Intern Program
Recruitment Division, M/PM/R
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Hartmann Joins Liaison Officer Circle
(continued from p. 10)

iment Station where exchange professors from the Caribbean and the U.S. (Native American, Black and White) shared field experiences in seven Caribbean Basin countries (Suriname, Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad-Tobago) at the field seminar.

He joined the faculty of Florida A&M University in the Fall 1981 and now serves as Director of its International Programs unit. Among the FAMU projects coordinated by this program are the Polytechnic Expansion Project in Malawi, the Swine Monitoring Project in Haiti, the Title XII strengthening grant, and the Decision Model Project for Small Farmers in North Florida. He brings to the enlarging LO circle significant skills in microcomputer science, data tracking systems and project design/evaluation/implementation/management and finance.

Author, researcher, trainer, administrator and development specialist, Peter Hartmann is a welcome addition to the NAFEO/AID Cooperative Agreement LO ranks.

Editor's Note

The NAFEO/AID Update is published quarterly for the NAFEO constituency. We extend special thanks to the HBCU family for contributing to the newsletter. Should you have suggestions or wish to highlight your institution's experience in the international arena from which others may benefit, we encourage your input. Address information or inquiries to Editor, NAFEO/AID Update, 2243 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20007. □

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That African-American Look, a TSU Visual Seminar, Textile Art from West Africa

by Dolores Ashley Harris
Professor — Related Art

Dolores A. Harris

For an Artist/Designer it has always been difficult, if not impossible, to review ones own show. More often than not the person who creates a work of art or composes an exhibition, when the creation is complete or the exhibition is opened, is then the most critical of the work accomplished. In any event, this article is not a review but information on a "Visual Seminar" featuring the personal collection of Dolores Ashley Harris. It is comprised of Traditional West African Textile Arts and related objects, exhibited by her students in the Social Development Center, Home Economics Department, Tennessee State University. The idea to organize a "Visual Seminar" was perceived while networking and forming linkages in Senegal, Cameroon and Liberia as a member of the Fulbright-Hays Study/Research Abroad team during the Summer of 1985. The idea was later shared with the students in related art classes: Environmental Design, Costume Design, and Interior Architecture, resulting in a fascinating array of contemporary dress/adornment and table decor organized in original and beautifully executed compositions created from thematic variations on nine countries: Nigerian Nostalgia; Shades of Togo; Raw and Elegant Senegal; Ghanian Drama; Benin Royalty; Liberian Tempo; Ivory Coast Ensemble; Mali Mood and Cameroon Sensitivity.

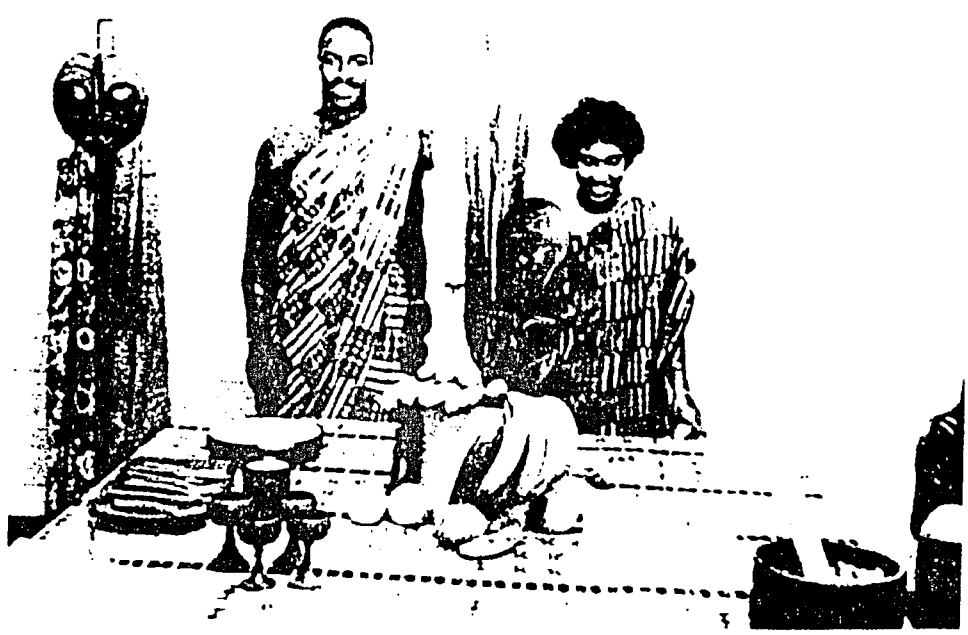
The two-day exhibition, February 23-24, at Tennessee State University, displayed a small portion of the whole collection of Traditional West African Textile Arts, depicting a tremendous variety of decorative textiles collected from Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Cameroon and Liberia. The majority of the textiles and related objects were collected in Africa in 1975 and 1985, though the collection began much earlier. The outstanding pieces selected for display reflecting the common theme of African design and symbols used to record the history and cultural traditions of society were: Bark cloth, Ashanti Kente cloth, Ashanti Adinkra cloth, Royal Tapestry/Applique, Akwelte, tapestry weaving, embroidery and applique.

Environmental design students not only designed a mini catalogue, but hand block printed a unique cover as well. Costume Design students studied the design, fabrics, techniques and history of the textiles of each country represented in the collection. Each student translated and used his or her research data to create the contemporary dress for selected countries. The Interior Architecture class members drew from a basket theme variations to spark imaginations and developed table decor for each country to be represented. Students chose table coverings and related African objects with sculptured and varied forms of plant materials selected from the Plant Science Department in the School of Agriculture. Each student then arranged a composition with basketry, sculpture, wooden plates and bowls and other African artifacts. American style appointments were selected and used for their appropriate character: flatware, dinnerware, pottery, earthenware, glassware and candleholders. The brightness and freshness of fruits, vegetables, and nuts found abundantly in West Africa, such as bananas, papayas, limes, pineapples, tangerines, avocados, mangos, cabbage, spring onions, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, plantains, eggplants, coconuts, and groundnuts made the setting gay and inviting.

For a gourmet touch, on each table were calligraphy menus designed by a student, and researched, planned and coordinated to each country's table decor and theme by nutrition students instructed by Mrs. Dye. "An Anthology of Music of Black Africa" could be heard in the background, while slides "In and Around West Africa," and African cookbooks were seen in the foreground.

The intention of the exhibition was not only to integrate Traditional West African Textile Arts, but to present a "Visual Seminar" aimed at enriching individual intellectual, aesthetic, and imaginative growth relative to the history and diversity of West Africa through its textile arts.

Viewers came in large numbers on opening day. Many liked the manner in which the students positioned in African-American dress told the history of the cloth, loaded with meaning, coupled with the expressed feeling that this was the richest African Textile Art exhibition they had seen in recent years.



Related Art class students from Tennessee State University display fabrics, textiles, pottery, dinnerware and African artifacts during a two-day exhibition of African textile art held February 23-24 at TSU.

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Professor Thomas A. Lambo, M.D. F.R.C.P., D.Sc., Deputy Director General, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

COLLABORATING RESEARCH CENTRE

MEETING AT TSU, AUGUST 27, 1985

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

Tennessee State University

Nashville, Tennessee, USA

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INTRODUCTION

Good morning, Professor Lambo, Interim President Peterson, administrators and others. It is a priviledge for me to address you this morning on what I believe to be a very important subject -- International Development.

I am well aware of the North, South dialogue and the discussions of restructing development and indeed the calls for a new international economic order. As a person trained in Nutrition who has an interest in health promotion and disease prevention and as a person with an Agricultural orientation, I very much believe that the integration of nutrition, health, medicine agriculture, and rural development are most appropriate.

I will in the brief time allocation of ten minutes attempt to describe the international activities and interest of TSU's School of Agriculture and Home Economics. I believe that the types of activities in which we are already engaged and the types of expertise we possess places us in a good position to contribute to the types of undertaking being considered here today.

BACKGROUND

Tennessee State University's School of Agriculture and Home Economics is very strongly interested in participating in a W.H.O. collaborative research center. As an historically black land-grant institution, agricultural education as well as general education of the socio-economically disadvantaged has been part of the University's basic thrust since its very beginning. Historically, TSU has, as a part of its mission, provided training in Agriculture for the state's secondary schools agriculture teachers, as well

as mid and upper level agricultural professionals for the state and the nation and other countries of the world.

TSU continually strives to advance the qualitative aspects of the University offerings for its national and international constituents. Geographically, Africa and the Caribbean have been identified by TSU agriculture faculty as areas of the world in which they would like to enhance international involvement. This is in part due to the very good experiences they have had with a number of international students from Africa and the Caribbean who have chosen TSU as the university of choice for their higher education pursuits.

TSU's agricultural orientation is toward applied research, teaching and extension as they relate to problem solving in agricultural production and management by the small farmer with limited resources. This agricultural orientation is especially applicable to some of the problems and constraints confronting agriculture in Lesser Developed Countries of the world.

STUDENTS

Students are the major constituency of TSU. The university's primary focus in planning of services is its students. TSU's Fall, 1983 student enrollment was 8,131. Approximately 60% of the total student population is black, 35% white and 5% international students from more than 45 different countries throughout the world.

Of the more than 400 international students on campus, approximately 42% are from Africa. The remaining 38%, 9%, 8% and 3% international students come from the Near East, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Canada, respectively.

The University's International Students Office functions very effectively to facilitate the matriculation retention and graduation of all international students. Statistics indicate that international students are enrolled in more than 20 major areas of the university with Engineering and Technology and Business Administration being the most popular areas.

In addition to these experiences, numerous university faculty and administrators are originally from Africa, Asia, Central America and the Caribbean. Thus, these faculty members have a wealth of international living and working experience to offer.

INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS: CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

1. Swaziland Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project (SCSRET)

This project aims to develop, through applied local-level research, recommendations for improving cropping systems for both dryland and irrigated crops and to make these recommendations available to small farmers on Swazi National Land through improved extension services. As a result of such research and improved extension services, made possible by the transfer of skills, knowledge, management, techniques, and training by a U.S. land-grant university technical assistance team, it is believed that the returns from small-scale agriculture can be made reasonably comeptitive with returns from other employment opportunities.

Tennessee State University's faculty have participated in this project from the design phase in which two faculty members took part in writing the project paper. One long-term project member from TSU has worked in the host country for the past three years on this project. In collaboration with the Penn State University, as a sub-contractor, TSU has had several short-term advisors on this project.

In a recent USAID evaluation of this project, the following comments were written as a part of the evaluation team's overall report:

> "The Evaluation Team concluded that the stated goal for the project, namely, "to increase the economic viability of farming on SNL," was a very appropriate one for a joint effort between the Governments of the United States and Swaziland when the project was planned, and it is even more appropriate now. In general, the CSR/E is a good project with merits being given top priority, full support, and total commitment by GOS and USAID. If the project is successful, the quality of like for at least half of the citizenry of Swaziland will be enhanced. The project's goals and purpose are 100 percent consistent with the stated policies of both GOS and USAID."

2. Agricultural Systems Support Project, Egerton College Expansion, Period of Performance: April 1, 1981 - March 21, 1984

The overall objective of this project was to assist the Government of Kenya in its efforts to embark upon the major expansion of its diploma granting agricultural training facility, Egerton College in Njoro. Tennessee State University as a sub-contractor provided services to GOK in this expansion through technical assistance, training and academic and administrative assistance.

Two TSU faculty members spent two years at Egerton College to facilitate instruction and technical assistance on this project.

3. Lesotho

The Dean of the School of Business at Tennessee State University and regional advisor to the United States Small Business Administration (SBA) worked in 1983 and 1984 for the USAID as a Senior Business Advisor to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National University of Lesotho.

His work involved conducting workshops and training of Lesotho Business Extension Officers (BEO) in a national training program for existing traders concerning basic management curriculum and such topics as pricing, stocking, and accounting.

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The provisions of materials and the transfer of knowledge on this development activity has assisted in the improvement of the effectiveness of the small business sector of Lesotho.

4. Zimbabwe

A Philosophy Professor at Tennessee State University completed one year (June, 1983 - August, 1984) in Zimbabwe as a lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. This opportunity was made possible by a U.S. Fulbright Senior Lectureship.

5. Egyptian More and Better Foods Project

This project came about to address the widespread recognition of the need to increase food production. The overall goal of the MBF Project is the improvement of agricultural production and nutritional status of target population in Egyptian villages through the application of scientific and income generating activities. Among the several major objectives of the MBF Project, two were (1) to increase the productivity of crops, vegetables, and fruits in rural areas by using new seeds, pesticides and methods of production, (2) To study the impact of increased productivity on socio-economic and health conditions of the target population.

This interdisciplinary multiinstitutional project involved the integration of nutrition and health into rural development. Thus, nutritionists, physicians, agricultural economists and other scientists collaborated on activities to increase food production and improve the quality of life of the people living in the rual villages of Egypt. I have the distinct good fortune to have some small involvement in this project. I believe that it exemplifies the systematic approach needed towards integrating health, nutrition and agriculture into the overall development equation.

6. International Food and Agricultural Development

TSU and Title XII

Tennessee State University's School of Agriculture and Home Economics IFAD Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) pursuant to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended in 1975, seeks to strengthen the capacities of the United States land-grant institutions participation in the United States government's international efforts to apply more effectively Agricultural Sciences to goals of increasing world food production and in general providing increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of developing countries.

IFAD's Goals and Objectives

The broad goals of Tennessee State University's School of Agriculture and Home Economics IFAD Program is to contribute towards the alleviation of problems which contrain the effectiveness of training, research and extension in developing countries of the world.

Some specific objectives which IFAD undertakes to achieve its goals are:

--To place greater emphasis on international agriculture in its curriculum in relation to courses in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics

--To strengthen the faculty's capability to engage in the delivery of technical assistance of developing countries through the familiarization of faculty with problems that confront specific countries and/or regions of the world

--To improve and enhance the capability of faculty to communicate effectively in the language of developing countries in which technical assistance activities are being conducted

--To give faculty more overseas experience through involvement in AID bilateral programs

--To develop collaborative linkages with a developing country through which faculty and student cross cultural communication may be enhanced

--To enhance the University's capability to support international activities

CONCLUSION

The goal of good health for all by the year 2,000 is a laudable one. It is abundantly evident that Agriculture and Nutrition have a very important role to play in achieving this goal.

The School of Agriculture and Home Economics at Tennessee State University has the capability and the desire to contribute towards the realization of this goal.

Thank you.

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REPORT ON TRAVEL TO
HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICA
(OCTOBER 5 - 26, 1985)

By

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INTRODUCTION (HONDURAS)

The Republic of Honduras is one of five former Federal Republics of Central America which includes Costa Rica, El-Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The history of Honduras, like the history of all of central America, is one of the Spanish conquest and pirate and plundering and an Ancient Maya civilization. Honduras is reported to be the poorest country in Central America. Despite its poverty, the country possesses considerable land and other natural resources but they are not fully developed.

There are other constraints to the development of Honduras. These include a rugged mountainous terrain that hinders transportation and communication, a weak private sector, poor infrastructure and inadequate public service, and the second highest population growth rate in the Western Hemisphere.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The following social and economic data serve to characterize the Republic of Honduras:

Capital--Tegucgalpa (303,879 pop.) 926 m.
Population--(1984 estimate) = 4.25 million people. The population is composed of Mestizo (Mixed Indian and European) 90%, a small number of Europeans, African descent and Indians.
Currency--The unit of currency is the Lempira.
Per Capita GNP--($, 1982) 660.
Religions--Roman Catholic with a small protestant minority.
Language--Spanish
Health--Infant Mortality Rate = 76/1000 live births.
Life Expectancy at birth = 60.4 years
Education--Adult Literacy Rate = 57%
Years Compulsory = 6
Attendance = 70%

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production represents 30% of GDP. Major crop(s):

Major Crop(s):

Subsistence = Corn, beans-dry, rice
Cash = Bananas, coffee, raw sugar
Natural Resources = Forest products, minerals, fish
Major Agricultural Exports = Coffee, raw sugar, beef and veal
Major Agricultural Imports = Wheat, oilseeds, corn
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture = 60%
Industry (17.3% of GDP) = Textiles, cement, wood products, cigars

GEOGRAPHY

Area = 42,300 sq. mi. about the size of Ohio.
Terrain = Varied, i.e., mountainous, lowland, sea level.
Climate = Varied, i.e., tropical, hot and humid in lowland and at sea level. Temperature, less warm and less humid in highland and mountainous elevations. The dry season last from November to May and seriously affects certain regions of the country.

Honduras is bordered by Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua and the Caribbean Sea. Two major mountain ranges bisect Honduras Northwest to Southwest with tropical lowlands along the coasts.

Political Parties = Four registered: Liberal Party, National Party, Innovation and Unity Party, and Christian Democratic Party.

GOVERNMENT

Type = Democratic. Independence 1838. Constitution. 1982.
Branches = Executive - President, elected to a 4 year term.
Judicial - (appointed by Legislature) Supreme Court of Justice
Administrative Subdivisions: 18 departments (a department is the equivalent of a state in the U.S.)

VISIT (IN COUNTRY EXPERIENCE) OCTOBER 5-12, 1985

Travel to Honduras was by way of SAHSA Airlines, a Honduran (state owned) airlines. No U.S. carriers fly into or out of Honduras at this time. The flight from Houston International to the costal city of La Ceiba, Honduras takes about two hours. From La Ceiba to San Pedro Sula is about 20 minutes and from San Pedro Sula to Tegucigalpa is about 30 minutes. The increase in

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elevation from La Ceiba (sea level) to Tegucigalpa (2,500 feet) is significant. The airport landing at Tegucigalpa is significant and memorable without a doubt. It is like landing in a bowl with only enough runway to frighten you. This flight is not recommended for the faint at heart especially on a full stomach.

The purpose of this visit to Honduras was twofold. First it was to participate in an evaluation of the New Mexico State University (NMSU) Honduras Farmer Exchange Program (see attached evaluation form) and second to fulfill in part, the objectives of the proposed TSU/NMSU Joint MOU with USAID which call for collaborative activities internationally.

Drs. Wilma Harper, Agricultural Economist and Trevio Aqudaccha, Agricultural Extensionist of NMSU were both fluent in Spanish and directed our activities in Honduras. Dr. Harper had spent over a year in-country as the project director for a NMSU implemented USAID funded Honduran Agricultural Research Project.

The activities to be carried out in the country involved the follow-up interview and evaluation of some 36 campesinos (farmers) who had participated in the NMSU/Honduran Farmer Exchange Program in 1984. This activity involved in-country travel to some of the most rural and remote jungle type terrain. During the time I was there, we traveled to several villages to interview the farmers.

Our first activity was to visit the USAID mission and meet with the Agricultural Development Officer and other AID Agriculture officials. Mr. Gordon A. Straub, AID/ADO at the AID Mission in Tegucigalpa, met with us to discuss our in-country activities during the visit. Mr. Straub indicated that the turmoil in the region has some impact on development activities. However, he said that AID emphasis on extension communication was of high priority in Honduras. A big $17 million AID project on Extention Communication will be implemented in

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Honduras in the near future by the Academy for Educational Development, Cornell University and others he said.

Dick Owens, another USAID Agriculture official, met with us and related information on a big "Water Synthesis III Project" upcoming that would involve the utilization of short term T.A. as was used in Asia. This is an international activity that will be most applicable to the "CID" institutions of the Western U.S.

Another USAID Agricultural official, Ken Martin, met with us and discussed the NMSU Farmers Exchange Program. He was very positive about the activity and essentially gave Dr. Harper the o.k. for running two more farmer activities such as this in the future. This was good news indeed and may provide the opportunity for TSU to become involved with NMSU in activities in Honduras. Dr. Harper and I though this might be something we could pursue.

During our visit with the AID officials, we explained the collaborative arrangement that TSU and NMSU are seeking through the JMOU and how we each (institution) had prior involvement internationally and wished to build on our international strengths.

In San Pedro Sula, we met Mr. Mario Bustamante, a Guatemalan living in Honduras who has worked for the United Fruit Company for many years, a graduate of Louisana State University who spoke English fairly well. Mr. Bustamante served as the in-country local assistant for our visit. He had previously worked with Dr. Harper and NMSU and was excellent as a resource and coordinator for the farmer evaluation activities. At San Pedro Sula, we met with the Regional Director of Natural Resources for the Ministry of Natural Resources (MONR) of the Government of Honduras (GOH). The Regional Director of Natural Resources was reported to be generally conciliatory and enthusiastic for the in-country activities relating to the farmers.

With the obligatory administrative and political meeting made to afford

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us the authority to travel in the interiors of the country, we began the rigorous activity of going to and interviewing the farmers. During the time I was in Honduras, we visited farmers in areas around Couyamel and El-Progresso. Two other sites (Yoro and La Ceiba) were visited after I had gone. The travel in-country to the farmers required that we arise in the morning at 5:00 a.m. to go to the field. The travel to highly rural areas maybe 50 miles from San Pedro Sula afforded an opportunity to see the geographical variation of the country. The very high mountainous areas and the very low land (sea level) presented a stark and contrasting picture of upland and lowland agriculture. The farmers were very interesting indeed. Their pattern of work was to arise and be in the field by 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. and work until 1:00 or 2:00 p.m. and then have a siesta. This was reasonable given that the work was very very hard. They were using primitive tools and usually only their own energy and maybe a mule to farm. Moreover, the heat and the humidity usually got almost unbearable for work at 1:00 or 2:00 p.m. in the lowland and especially the costal areas.

The variety of crops grown by the Honduran farmers is interesting. Corn and red beans are usually grown by almost all farmers, and are the staples of the diet. But along the coast, lowland rice is a big crop, coffee, copra (cocoa beans used for making chocolate), sugar cane and plantains are grown as well. Fruit crops are pretty much the green skin oranges called citris and bananas. Almost all farmers seem to have chickens running around the yards of their homes. A few swine and maybe a few cattle can be seen in some areas. There are almonds and coconut that grow along the costal areas but it appears that there is not a great amount of interest in eating almonds or for that matter green vegetables.

One of the striking occurrences to me in Honduras was the great geographic diversity and the generally good climatic conditions and volcanic soil for

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growing crops. I was also struck by the youthfulness of the population of the country. Half of the population of Honduras is under 15 years of age and it is obvious when you move you see children everywhere.

Nutritionally, I did not observe any overt manifestations of malnutrition among the ubiquity of children that I saw. I suspect that there may be some concern with some nutritional deficiency in a country where the diet is based on corn tortillas and friholes (refried beans) but aside from small stature, it was not visually evident.

It was obvious that the farmers were leading a very hard life by our standards. Their agricultural inputs in terms of labor intensity were tremendous and modern farming methods were not evident. However, I was told that they did practice "no till farming method." This makes sense in many ways and especially in the mountains. One thing all farmers have in common is that they were all, every single farmet we met, owners and users of a machete. The work they accomplish with this tool is nothing short of phenomenal. It is a way of life in the rural areas to be skillful in the use of this tool which can also be a weapon.

During my visit to Honduras, I got the distinct impression that the farmers whom we met were not naive about farming or unresponsive to new ideas and methods of farming. I also got the distinct impression that some farmers felt that the Government of Honduras policies and practices toward farmers were, to put it mildly, less than desirable.

SUMMARY

Honduras is primarily an agricultural country. It is very poor with a per capita GNP of U.S. $660.00. It has tremendous agricultural potential, particularly as it related to tropical agriculture. Bananas, coffee, timber beef and cane sugar production account for most exports. There were some other

observations I made that I will list here because they are varied.

Spanish language capability is highly desirable and partically essential to work in the country. This is especially true for the highly rural areas where the campesinos are living. It seems to me also that an individual could acquire Spanish language capability much easier than French or Arabic and that the on-the-job learning is the best way after a rudimentary formal orientation has been obtained. In short, I have never studied or even been around Spanish before but in a week I could understand and communicate enough to get by.

The farmers that participated in the NMSU Farmers Exchange Program were very very appreciative in words and deeds. It was obvious that USAID through NMSU and this activity has engendered a great deal of good feelings. Some farmers literally hugged all of us and were very glad to see us. However, I do not know how the official Government of Honduras feels about the Program. Although one Regional Director of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Natural Resources seemed to be for the activity.

National elections are slated to occur in Honduras in November. There are many candidates (maybe 9) for President. How the new government will be remains to be seen, but can have some impact on agricultural activities in the country.

Every morning in Honduras, whether in the capital city, Tegucigalpa or San Pedro Sula, I would be awaken by the cock (rooster) crowing at the ungodly hours of 3:00 and 4:00 a.m.

The food I ate was good and plenty. The variety was available among chicken, seafood, beef, pork and beans and tortillas.

Always bens and tortillas at breakfast, lunch or dinner.

NMSU was well represented by Drs. Harper and Aqudaccha and TSU by me during the visit to Honduras. We were well received and treated well. The visit was hard work with long hours and sometimes under difficult conditions of travel and climate.

Honduras is very naturally beautiful in its geography of lush green mountains and valleys. The sea coast appears attractive as well. The people appear to be of a happy type and poverty is evident in the countryside.

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INTRODUCTION (GUATEMALA)

The Republic of Guatemala was the second country visited during my travel to Central America. Like Honduras, Guatemala was part of the pre-columbian Mayas civilization that flourished from 300 to 900 A.D. Unlike Honduras, Guatemala's population of approximately 8.07 million people is composed of about 50% pure Indian stock, direct descendants from ancient Myas. The other 50% of the population is of Spanish descent of mixed blood, both called Ladinos.

Historically, Guatemala has had one of the strongest economies in Central America. However, it has recently experienced an economic slump due to the economic crisis of the region and the general economic downturn of the world economy. The economy of Guatemala is based primarily on agriculture which is dominated by large farms producing bananas, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and beef for export.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Official Name = Republic of Guatemala
Capital = Guatemala City (1,127,845 pop.) 1,500 m.
Population = 8.077 million, ethnic groups - Ladino, Indians
Currency = Quetzal
Per Capita GNP = ($, 1982) 1,130
Religions - Roman Catholic, Protestant, Traditional Myan
Languages - Spanish, 18 Indian Languages
Health - Infant Mortality Rate = 63/1000 live birth
Life Expectancy at Birth = 61 years
Major Causes of Disease = Enteric disease Acute Resp.
Disease = Acute Resp. Infect.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy Rate = 46%
Years Compulsory = 6
Attendance = 35%

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production represent 26% of GDP.

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Major Crops(s)

Susbistence = Corn, rice, pulses
Cash = Coffee, cotton, raw sugar
Major Agricultural Exports = Coffee, cotton, raw sugar
Major Agricultural Imports - Wheat, oilseeds, animal products
Proportion of the Labor Forece in Agriculture = 57%
Industry (16.40% of 1979 GNP) = Textiles, prepared foods, construction materials, tires, pharmaceuticals

GEOGRAPHY

Area = 42,000 sq. mi. about the size of Tennessee.
Terrain = Varied topography, lush jungle coastlines, highlands, volcanoes.
Climate - Balmy year round, usually a temperture from 15-28°c. Generally springlike in Guatemala City and hot between Guatemala City and the El Salvador border. The rainy season is from May to November.

Guatemala is bordered by Mexico, Belize, Honduras and El-Salvador. It is the northernmost and most popular of the five Central American Republics. There is a Pacific coastline and a Caribbean costline. Rainfall can vary from almost none to 200 inches per year.

Political Parties = National Liberation Movement (MLN), Institutional Democratic Party (PID), Revolutionary Party (PR), Christian Democrats (DGC), National Authentic Center (CAN), United Revolutionary Front (FUR), National Revolutionary Party (PNR), National Unity Front (FUN).

GOVERNMENT

Type = Representational Democracy
Branches = Executive - President (Chief of state and head of government)
Vice President, Council of Ministers (Cabinet)
Administrative Subdivisions = 22 departments and Guatemala City (a department is equivalent to a state in the U.S.).

VISIT (IN COUNTRY EXPERIENCE) OCTOBER 13-26, 1985

Traveling from Honduras to Guatemala is very interesting. The flight (SAHSA or TACA) goes from Tegucigalpa to San Salvador and from San Salvador to Guatemala City. The total flight is approximately one hour long and uphill

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literally and figuratively. Guatemala City is modern and the climate is springlike and pleasant in comparision to the cities of Honduras.

Travel to Guatemala was made to visit the Institute of Nutrition for Central American and Panama (INCAP). Dr. Noel W. Solomons, M.D. an affiliated Investigator/Visiting Professor at INCAP hosted my visit. Dr. Solomons oriented me to some of the activities of INCAP and its function(s).

The INCAP is a scientific institution that serves as a specialized center of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Its stated aim is to promote and contribute to the development of the science of Nutrition and its practical application, as well as to the development of the technical ability of the countries of Central America and Panama to solve their food and nutrition problems. The member countries of INCAP are Cost Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The Institute functions under the administrative direction of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization. The INCAP is located in Guatemala City:

INCAP
P.O. Box 1188
Carretera Roosevelt Zone 11
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.

The INCAP was funded in 1949 with the main objective of finding solution for nutritional problems in the Central American Region. INCAP's activities are multidisciplinary and involve research in food and agriculture, applied nutrition and nutrition intervention evaluations, as well as biomedics. The institute also train personnel from its member countries. For example, the training and development of human resources have programs in Nutrition, Public Health, Food Science and Technology, Methodologies and Training at the country level. Research at INCAP is divided into program and sub-program areas under which specific projects are active. For example, "Agriculture and Food Science"

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is a research program areas. One subprogram area is studies on beans under which 13 research projects are active on various aspects of beans. Another subprogram area under Agriculture and Food Sciences is studies on food sources with 5 active research projects. Another research program area is "Nutrition and Health" with several subprogram areas such as studies on nutrition and infection, studies on lactose digestion and studies on trace elements with various and sundry projects active under each subprogram (see Appendix II for example). I became familiar with some other research activities at INCAP.

CeSSIAM

The Center for Studies in Sensory Impairment, Aging and Metabolism (CeSSIAM) is the investigative wing of the National Committee for the blind and deaf of Guatemala. I visited CeSSIAM and met some of its scientist and saw some of the research activities being carried out there. Some time was also spent discussing possibility of some collaborative research activities between Dr. Solomons and myself concerning Vitamin A and blindness. These research activities would be carried out in-country if a proposal we plan to develop can receive funding through USAID's research grant program.

I visited with the USAID Agricultural Development Officer (Mr. Harry Wing) at the AID Mission in Guatemala City. Mr. Wing indicated that Guatemala has several small agricultural development projects each ranging from 3-12 million dollars. He stated that they are funded somewhat less than in other Latin American companies. He stated that there were ongoing agricultural projects involving small farmer cooperatives funded at about $3 million. An agriculture marketing project involving cooperatives for fresh fruit and vegetable marketing was coming online as a follow-up of an earlier marketing project. The agriculture marketing project (about 12.5 million) involves agribusiness, loans and agricultural credit. The Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) is involved in this project.

Mr. Wing also spoke about a Crop Diversification Program funded at about $8 million and involving some 45 different farms with fruits and vegetables and small livestock. This CDP has 4 USDA personnel through PASA and 6 Guatemalan TA implementing the project. He stated that new and upcoming USAID projects over the next year will include a "Reforestation Project" which will have need of short term TA. A "Land Reform Project" that will have need for T.A. in the development of a project paper with production packages, agronomic potential, types of crops most appropriate and financial management. Thus the major areas of activity in agriculture appear to be in the direction of cooperatives, farm diversification and reforestation, oriented toward the small farmer. There may be possibilities for short term T.A. if individuals can meet the requisite qualification needs.

I met with Ms. Elena L. Brineman of the Regional Office of Central America and Panama ROCAP for Health. ROCAP is located in the USAID Mission in Guatemala City. Ms. Brineman explained that her office worked through regional institutions such as INCAP in Guatemala and CATIE in Costa Rica. She explained that INCAP was carrying out regional activities in Oral Rehydration Therapy and Growth Monitoring and Food Assistance Programs through ROCAP. CATIE on the other hand was carrying out activities in small farmer development, integrated pest programs and a forestry and fuelwood program. She encouraged me to visit CATIE in Costa Rica to become familiar with their activities.

During the meetings at the AID Mission, I explained TSU's international involvements, interest and intentions. I also gave some material that described the University.

Finally, I had an opportunity to see some of the interior of the country by traveling approximately 100 miles overland by bus. The agricultural practices are definitely varied in terms of terrain. I observed upland agriculture

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par excellence on mountains 10,000 feet high and I also saw lowland agriculture at considerably lesser altitudes.

SUMMARY

The visit to Guatemala was most contrasting to Honduras. It was less structured and more flexible. I benefitted from the visit to INCAP and the brief and limited interaction in-country with the various professionals.

It is possible that some development activities of interest to TSU will grow out of the new contacts made in the country. However, the observation made earlier in Honduras is true in Guatemala as well--Spanish language ability is highly desirable and for all practical purposes essential to work in these countries.

A MODULE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Entitled

NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS ---- TWO TEACHING/LEARNING MODULES

Submitted to

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Tennessee State University
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by

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APPENDIX A:
Letter of Support (Thailand)

APPENDIX B:
Resumes

APPENDIX C:
Module Example (One Unit)

INTRODUCTION

Attaining a desired quality of life on a micro level, and ultimately the macro level is the goal of Thailand. To attain that goal, Thailand has introduced a variety of measures. One such measure has been the development of teaching/learning modules by the Department of Teacher Education, Ministry of Education.

Definitions of quality of life offered by the Thai include the following:

> ... a life of physical and psychological well-being with thoughts and ability toward maintaining upright economic, social and political conditions.
>
> ... living in an environment which promotes physical well-being as a basis for psychological development.
>
> ... a healthy life with the ability to adapt oneself to both physical and social natures. Moreover, it includes the ability to conform nature to suit one's needs without afflicting nature, society and other people. (Ministry of Education, 1985, pp. 13-15)

Thailand's Department of Education is assisting with the realization of the country's national goals. One such means of assistance is the development of modules in areas which impact quality of life. The purpose of this proposal is, therefore, to assist with meeting two needs identified by Dr. Wilawan Charanyananda, Home Economics Supervisor, in the Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Bangkok.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Nutrition

Thirty percent of Thailand's population subsists in poverty although the country has been placed in the middle range of developing countries. Its per capita GNP was $790 according to Petterson (1985). This poverty exhibits itself in many ways, one of which is death due to nutritional deficiency. Accordingly, the National Statistical Office (1983) reported A vitaminoses and other nutritional deficiences as the cause of death for 1,164 persons in 1979, 850 persons in 1980, 817 Thai in 1981, 796 in 1982, and 706 Thai in 1983.

Thailand's 51 million population (National Statistical Office, 1983) relies on rice as the major source of calories.

> It contributes about 91 percent of the total calorie intake for the lowest rural expenditure group, 56 percent for the highest rural expenditure group, 70 percent for the lowest urban expenditure group, and 44 percent for the highest urban expenditure group. Consumption of meat, poultry, dairy products, and oils and fats by urban households is clearly higher than in rural households ... on the other hand, consumption of fish and seafood tends to be higher in the rural area. (pp. 50-51)

Although rice is a staple food crop, it contains vitamins from the B group only, some calcium and iron, and may have between 8-9% protein (brown rice) or 6-7% protein (white rice). It does not have, however, vitamins A, C and D. "Therefore, although rice is an important staple, other foods must be included in the diet to bring about a good dietary balance" (Crabbe & Lawson, 1981, pp. 143-144).

In its population module on understanding quality of life, Thailand's Department of Education identified nutrition as an important "index for quality living." To reach that goal, the government campaigned for nutritious foods, especially the substitution of beans for protein from meat

in rural areas (Ministry of Education, 1985).

However, there is still a need to help the Thai understand the relatio ship between quality living and nutritional status, undernutrition and malnutrition. Scrimshaw (1985) identified several functional consequences of malnutrition. These were: 1) deletion of discretionary activities because of physiological adaptation, and 2) less interaction by children with their environment during critical developmental stages. Each is adverse because countries and communities need people involved in discretionary activities, and children whose cognitive abilities have not been diminished.

Development strategies are continuously being identified to assist developing countries with nutritional problems. Thailand's Department of Education identified the development of nutrition modules as an urgent work area. It intends to develop educational modules to fulfill that need. The United States' mission is committed to assisting the Thai. One focus of the Bureau of Science and Technology is that of nutrition research ("Personality Focus", 1986).

Family Resource Management

Family resource management (or home management) was identified as another urgent work area for Thailand's Department of Education since it is one variable which influences quality of life. "Individuals and families use home management principles and concepts throughout their daily life. How these are used often determines their success in attaining their desired quality of life" (Italicized in the original). (Swanson, 1981, p. vii).

Management of human and non-human resources is a central variable influencing how families are able to meet their goals. "Management provides a framework through which purposeful action, which involves resources, may be described. Managerial functions involve defining purposes or goals,

planning for the use of resources and for carrying out the plans to achieve goals" (Deacon & Firebaugh, 1981, p. 6).

Resources that all people have in common are time, energy, and material possessions. Differences in the realization of goals, however, are the result of how well individuals use resources to their best advantage (Agency for International Development, 1973).

Firebaugh and Balakrishnan (1981) explained the relationship between management of individual households and other environments. Typically, households are open systems which interact and influence micro and macro environments, and are influenced by those environments. Consequently, whether Thailand is able to reach its goal of quality living depends on how its people manage their resources. That is true if the resources are human (cognitive, affective or psychomotor), food, natural, technological or capital. At a conference on hunger, participants agreed that:

> A society's prospects are determined first by its resources and the ratio or its population to productive land. These, in turn, are subject to the effects of technology and health of the people, and, along with technology, help determine the political, social, and economic structures that promote technological advance .... (Conferees, 1985, p. 305)

It is important to develop many strategies for helping individuals reach a desired quality of life. The Department of Education identified many educational approaches, one of those being the development of teaching/learning modules. Two areas of concern for the Thai are improvement of nutritional status and family resource management, as identified by the Department of Education. The purpose of this proposal is, therefore, to assist with addressing those areas of concern from an educational perspective.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

To respond to the needs as identified by Thailand's Department of Education's home economics supervisor (Appendix A), the following are the goal and objectives for the proposed project.

GOAL -- To develop two modules on nutrition and family resource management.

RELATED OBJECTIVES -

1. To determine which conceptual framework to use to develop the modules.
2. To develop two teaching/learning modules on nutrition and family resource management as each related to quality of life.
3. To field test each module.

METHODS

Materials Development

Rationale for Using Modules

Two teaching/learning modules will be developed to relate nutritional status and family resource management practices to quality of life. The modular approach is an effective means of individualizing instruction. It is -

> A well constructed independent learning package [which] relates to a broad concept that is divided into manageable components or subconcepts. Each subconcept serves as one section of the learning package. (Chamberlain & Kelly, 1981, p. 233)

In addition, Thailand's Department of Education staff has been using modules to assist with educational goals. Some modules relate to work-oriented education and population education. Dr. Wilawan Charanyananda

said the benefits of using modules included -

1. ...saving the teachers' time in preparing their lessons. This naturally ....lighiens the teachers' loads, so that teachers could work effectively on other things for the schools.

2. ...helping the students to study with specialists in the subjects, with teaching/learning activities which have already been analyzed and studied.

3. ...standardizing....education and promot-[ing] equal opportunity for quality education all over Thailand. (Ministry of Education, 1983, p. 13)

Rationale for Planning and Implementation Approaches

Korten and Dundon (1982) indicated the importance of planning with the people for whom our efforts are directed rather than proceeding with the "blueprint" method of international assistance. When we plan with the target group, they said, knowledge and resources are shared to develop programs which fit the recipients' needs.

Similarily, Cameron and Hofvander (1981) said one must do five things in order to develop successful nutrition programs. The program developer needed to find out about -

1. the people.
2. their food.
3. the family economy.
4. environmental hygiene.

In Homemaking Around the World (A.I.D., 1973) the same approach to program planning was emphasized. The author said two basic steps were involved. The first step in planning foods and nutrition goals is to enrich your own background information about the area where you are working, its people and their resources. "[Then] you have to convince yourself that any program to evolve must be that of the people for whom it is intended and not your own " (p. 27) .

In The Moncton Workshop Report entitled "Maintaining Cultural Values While Achieving Basic Needs in Thailand" (Work-Oriented Education for the Development of Family and Society, 1983, p. 26), Pat Malone described the technique, which will be used in this project as TWINING. Twining was defined as 'a linkage between two associations which may only involve an exchange of information and a growing awareness of each other (Work-Oriented Education, 1983, p. 26). Twining was recognized as a human relations process and one which incorporates recognition of cultural values and patterns.

Module development can be done by using two models: classical or empirical. With the classical model objectives and learning experiences are included. In contrast, the empirical model consists of three elements: a platform, design and deliberation (Walker, 1974). To develop justifiable and appropriate modules many decisions as regards individuals' conceptions of learners, society, subject matter, knowledge, aims of education and generalized method of education must be made. Answers to these belief system (platform) questions, in effect, create the kind of module developed. It is intended that the empirical model of module and curriculum development be used in this instance.

This approach allows the module developer to incorporate input from the Thais and allows incorporation of those belief systems that are uniquely Thai. The intent is to work closely with Thai representatives to create a module with a Thai perspective.

Implementation

It is therefore proposed that the:

a. planning sessions be conducted in Thailand with Dr. Wilawan Charanyananda and her staff in the Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Bangkok. Dr. Charanyananda, as the

supervisor of home economics, works with home economics teacher educators at Thailand's 36 teachers' colleges.

b. planning period include familiarization with Thai cultural, social, economic and political subsystems. This component would insure development of a module acceptable to the audience(s) for which it is intended.

c. planning period include a session on the logistics of implementation.

d. project director use a nutrition consultant (at Tennessee State University), as needed.

e. modules be field tested.

f. modules be refined as needed, and submitted to the Ministry of Education, Department of Education.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Staffing

Basically there will be two individuals involved in the implementation of the project. However, a registered dietitian will serve as a consultant to review the nutrition module for content accuracy. (See attached resume. The U.S. member of this twining project (resume attached) will be responsible for managing the project, writing the modules, and corresponding with the Thai representative, Dr. Charanyananda. Dr. Charanyananda will be responsible for arranging for the in-country planning sessions, having the modules translated, and field testing. A more complete description of responsibilities of staff persons is shown below.

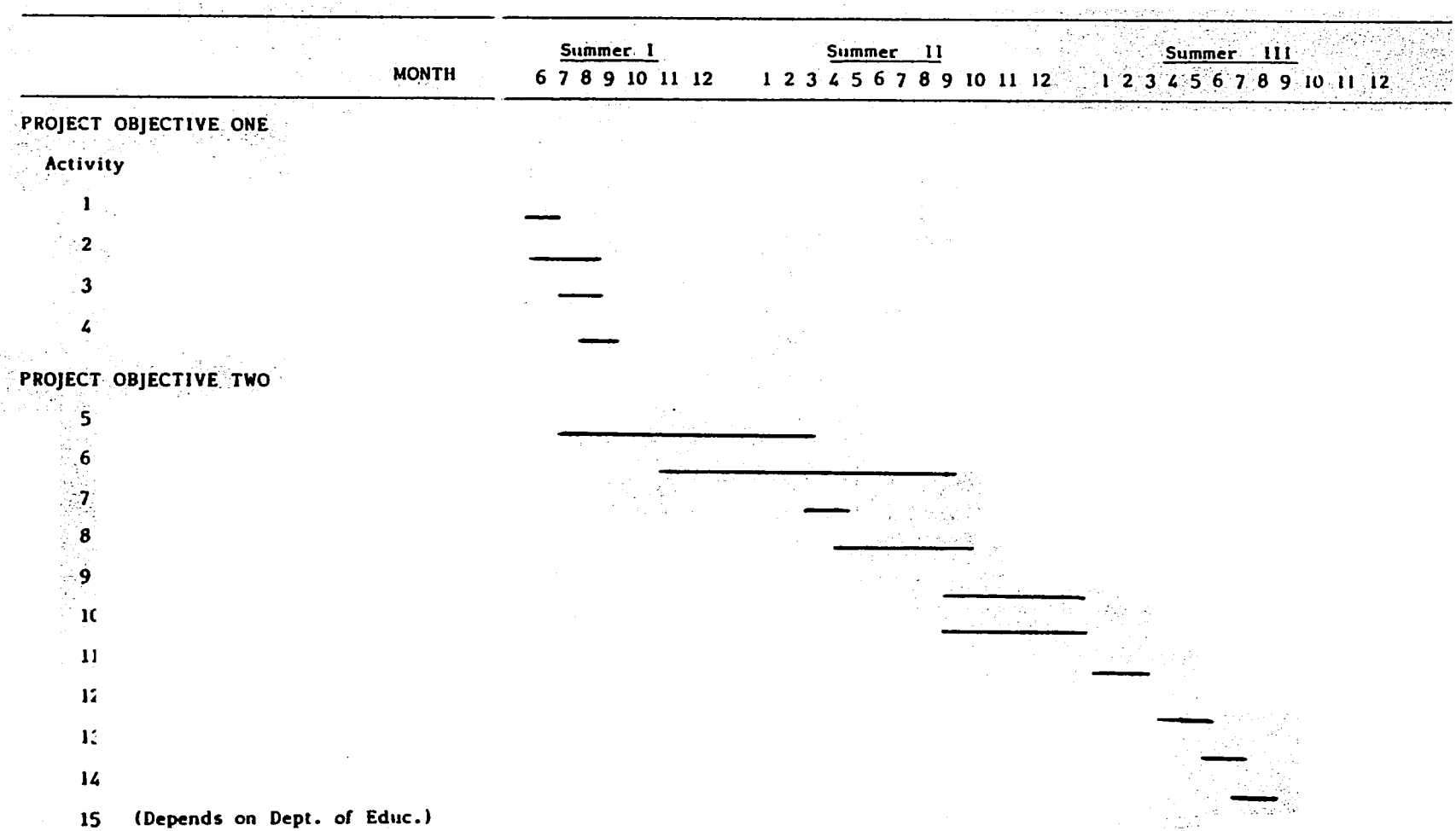
Activity	Person Responsible
PLANNING	
Objective One	
1. Set up in-country planning sessions	Charanyananda

	Activity	Person Responsible
2.	Collect and present information on the empirical approach to module development	Dinkins
3.	Develop framework	Charanyananda Dinkins
4.	Develop framework rationale to include in modules	Dinkins
IMPLEMENTATION		
	Objective Two	
5.	Collect information to include in modules	Dinkins
6.	Write modules	Dinkins
7.	Have nutrition module reviewed	Dinkins
8.	Have drafts typed and mailed to Thailand	Dinkins
9.	Review drafts	Charanyananda
10.	Translate drafts	Charanyananda
	Objective Three	
11.	Pilot test and report findings	Charanyananda
12.	Revise as per pilot test results	Dinkins
13.	Print final copies	Charanyananda
14.	Translate final copies	Charanyananda
15.	Print and distribute to intended audience(s)	Charanyananda
16.	Write final report	Dinkins
17.	Write article	Dinkins Charanyananda

Institutional Capability

Tennessee State University, a land-grant institution has two campus sites; one located at 3500 John Merritt Boulevard and the other located at Tenth and Charlotte Avenues. The Martha M. Brown-Lois Daniel Library on John Merritt Boulevard houses 333,700 volumes and 37,560 bound periodicals (790 subscriptions). The library at Tenth and Charlotte Avenues (established in the 1960's) has 204,680 volumes and 19,320 bounded periodicals (454 subscriptions). There is a print shop for on-campus printing needs. In addition, Tennessee State University is located near many additional resources. The library is part of the local inter-library loan system, with other colleges and universities and near a variety of copying and printing establishments.

TIME SCHEDULE



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APPENDIX A: LETTER OF SUPPORT (THAILAND)

Supervisory Unit
Department of Teacher Education
Ministry of Education, 10300
Thailand.

February 12, 1986

Dr. Troy Wakefield
IFAD Program
Tennessee State University
3500 John Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
U.S.A.

IFAD

RECD FEB 25 1986

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

Dr. Julia Dinkins and I have been discussing the possibility of her developing two modules to complement the work being done in Thailand as regards to population education.

Thailand is committed to helping its citizens to attain quality living. As a result, the Department of Teacher Education, Ministry of Education has developed modules on work-oriented education and population. The population education module focuses on an understanding of quality of life as related to population growth.

What we need now are modules on nutrition and family resource management - - two very important variables included in our conceptualization of quality of life. Dr. Dinkins will be most helpful in this regard.

I propose that she and I use the training field of international involvement to plan and implement the proposed project's objectives which are to 1) determine the conceptual framework for the modules, 2) develop two teaching/learning modules (nutrition and family resource management), and to 3) field test each module.

As a supervisor in charge of home economics and population education programs under The Department of Teacher Education, Thailand, I support Dr. Dinkins' proposal to develop these modules. Each would help us meet our national goal related to the attainment of quality of life. We look forward to this training project with Tennessee State University's Department of Home Economics.

We are looking forward to hearing from you and your committee.

Sincerely yours,

Wilawan Charanyananda

Mrs. Wilawan Charanyananda Ph.D.
Supervisor, The Department of
Teacher Education

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

REPORT OF THE TITLE XII

STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM

(NON-MATCHING) GRANT NO. DAN-1282-G-SS-1073-00

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SEPTEMBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

THIRD YEAR

Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Boulevard
Nahville, Tennessee 37203

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Introduction

The period covered in this report is from Sept. 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984. This 10 month period is characterized by a continuation of the previous activities designed to strengthen the capability of the University to more effectively participate in international development activities under Title XII of the foreign Assistance Act. The overall goal of Tennessee State University's participation in the Strengthening Grant Program remains as it was initially, to contribute towards lessening both the supply and the demand which constrain the effectiveness of the delivery of extension services in LDC's.

The overall strategy which is being pursued to achieve this goal is outlined in the objective and activity statements which follow this introduction. The reception of a Title XII University Strengthening Grant has had a positive impact on TSU as it relates to international development. While the University has been involved in international activities for a relatively short time period, there is already widespread belief that there is significant increase in faculty, student and administrators' understanding of the complexity of development problems that confront LDC's. This enhanced understanding has come about in part, as a result of the activities associated with and supported through the Strengthening Grant Program.

Moreover, there is increased belief that significant contributions can be made by TSU's faculty in alleviating the myraid of problems that confront and constrain increased agricultural production and improved quality of life in LDC'S.

This report outlines those internationally oriented objectives and activities that are helping to strenthen TSU's international capabilities through enhanced knowledge, involvement and experience.

II. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objective a

To place greater emphasis on international agriculture in its curriculum by adding courses or by revising existing courses which will increase the training opportunities and potentials for students to participate in AID Programs.

Activities

Course syllabi have been developed for two courses (NTR 470-World Food and Nutrition and AGR 470-World Plant and Animal Production, Rural Development and Human Needs) relating to international development. These courses are suggested for inclusion in the curricular offerings of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics. The syllabi are shown in Annex a-1.

Library material acquisitions relating to international development have been continued and increased during this strengthening period. More than 150 books, journals, pamphlets and papers relating to international development have been purchased with strengthening grant funds. These are listed in Annex a-2.

Objective b

To strengthen the faculty's capacity to engage in the delivery of technical assistance to LDC's through the familiarization of problems that confront specific countries and/or regions with respect to the delivery of extension services.

Activities

Activities associated with this objective include seminar presentations and consultation by international visitors. Dr. Frank Lowenstein, formerly with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, presented a semi on "FAMINE" in addition to lecturing to students and consulting with faculty regarding world food, nutrition and agriculture conditions during his visit to campus during the Fall Semester, 1983. See Annex b-1.

During the Spring Semester, 1984, Dr. Osman Galal, Director of the National Nutrition Institute of Egypt, visited TSU and made a seminar presentation on "Nutrition and Health Concerns and Problems in Egypt." Dr. Galal also described projects ongoing in Egypt related to agricultural production and improved nutrition in discussions with faculty and students. See Annex b-2.

Faculty familiarization with problems that confront LDCs have been enhanced by the attendance and participation in conferences, seminars, workshops and meetings that relate to international development. See Annex b-3.

Objective c

To improve and/or enhance the capability of Tennessee State University's faculty to communicate effectively in languages of LDC(s) in which technical assistance activities are being conducted.

Activities

A French language training class for University faculty and staff is offered through the strengthening grant program. The purpose of offering this class is to improve the capability of the faculty to function in Francophone Africa on technical

assistance projects. The class is being instructed utilizing the Foreign Service Institute French Language Manual and accompanying tapes in addition to reference material related to culture and agriculture.

While facutly members continue to study French through this class and achieve limited ability to speak, read, and write, there is difficulty for full time faculty to devote the time and attention to language training that are needed in order to greatly improve their speaking, reading, writing and understanding of the language.

Objective d

To give Tennessee State University's faculty more overseas experience through involvement in short-term and eventually long-term AID Bilateral Programs with particular emphasis on the delivery of extension services in LDC's.

Activities

Faculty overseas experience through involvement in short-term and eventually long-term programs in developing countries was planned for two faculty members in the Summer of 1984. These overseas experiences were planned, arranged and funded through the Strengthening Grant Program. Appropriate project and government officials in Swaziland, Southern Africa and Egypt arranged for international development experience for two Tennessee State University faculty members to work on ongoing projects in the host country. These projects are funded by the USAID.

Dr. Kenneth Hillsman, Head of Plant Science Department at Tennessee State University, had a visit arranged for Swaziland

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for the purpose of working with the Agronomy component of the "Swaziland Cropping System Research and Extension Training Project" of which Tennessee State and the Pennsylvania State University are collaboratively implementing through USAID funding.

Dr. Troy Wakefield had a visit arranged for Egypt whereby he worked with several projects in the areas of Foods and Nutrition which relate to integrating increased agricultural production to improve nutritional health at the village level. These experiences were first time visits for both faculty members. They greatly enhanced their understanding and thereby strengthened their ability and desire to be increasingly invoved in overseas development activities.

Objective e

To develoop collaborative linkage with at least one LDC through which faculty and student cross cultural communication may be enhanced.

Activities

Collaborative linkages with a less developed country or an institution of an LDC will continue to be pursued. There is a desire to further define and clarify the nature and type of linkage to be effected.

Some communication with the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) regarding the development of institutional linkages with Srinakharinwirot University at Phitsanulok, Thailand and with a faculty member at that institution about the same is shown in Annex e-1.

Objective f

To enhance Tennessee State University's capability to support the above five (5) objectives by making appropriate organizational changes and adjustments including the creation of a favorable environment for responding to opportunities for involvement in international activities.

Activities

Among the activities being pursued to achieve this objective, one is the establishment of a working relationship with the BIFAD and USAID to enhance Tennessee State University's capability to support an international program.

While a working relationship already exists with the BIFAD through the Title XII process, it was generally enhanced through cooperation for a Tennessee State University hosted BIFAD Workshop. The close contact between Tennessee State University and the BIFAD to arrange and program the April 29-30, 1984 Title XII Workshop on Non-Matching Strengthening Grants hosted by Tennessee State University at Nashville, enhanced the understanding of how the University and the BIFAD function. The information disseminated through this workshop and the presentations and discussions by participants were invaluable in enhancing the understanding of smaller university involvement in international activities. A list of workshop participants, the workshop program and a copy of the keynote address on "International Technical Assistance: A Challenge and an Opportunity for 1890 Colleges" are presented in Appendix f-1.

To enhance the understanding of USAID, Title XII, and international development among the faculty, staff and students and the broader community, a leaflet was printed and distributed

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describing the IFAD Program goals and objectives as well as the purpose of the Title XII Legislation (Annex f-2). In an effort to enhance communication and understanding of Title XII, an article on Tennessee State University's IFAD Program appeared in the 25th Anniversary Edition of the University's "Farm and Home Bulletin" which is distributed to farmers and farm related businesses throughout Tennessee. (See Annex f-3).

In another effort to further involve faculty and enhance their capability to participate internationally, Tennessee State University's faculty from the School of Agriculture and Home Economics submitted five proposals for consideration for funding in the areas of Animal Science, Rural Development, Women in Development and Human Nutrition. These proposals were submitted to the USAID "Special Small Research Grants Program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities." Annex f-3 gives the title page for each proposal.

Perhaps one of the more important occurrences regarding institutionalizing international development at the Unviersity has been the support and involvement of University administrators. The University's President, Dr. Frederick S. Humphries, has actively supported and promoted increased international involvement. Enclosed in Annex f is the title page of a keynote address entitled "The Role of the 1890 Universities in the International Arena" which was presented at the USDA/OICD Workshop for increasing 1890 university involvement in international programs at Rosslyn, Virginia, September 7-9, 1983, as well as his address entitled "Black Americans and the Struggle

for Excellence in Education: Blacks in Agriculture" presented at the USDA on February 14, 1984 (See Annex f-4 and f-5). University administrators have also indicated plans for institutional involvement in international activities for the next five years in its most recent Strategic Planning Document (Annex f-6).

Other activities that have occurred during this period that are aimed at institutionalizing international involvement are exemplified by faculty involvement in national organizations related to international activities (Annex f-8). The continued effort to obtain information on and about international development activities (Annex f-9), the development of an "Information List" for Tennessee State University personnel departing for overseas assignments (Annex f-10) are more examples of the University's enhanced involvement.

TABLE I. BUDGET EXPENDITURES: SUMMARY

Category	3rd Year (9/1/83 - 6/30/84)
Personnel[a]	$20,014.63
Travel[b]	5,752.01
Materials[c]	18,421.36
Total	$44,188.00

[a] Comprised of salary and staff benefits for the IFAD Director and Secretary

[b] All Travel on the IFAD budget

[c] All other grant related expenditures

TABLE II. ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES: THIRD YEAR (Sept. 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)

CATEGORY[a]	EXPENDITURES
Salaries & Wages	$ 16,664.34
Fringe Benefits	3,350.29
Travel	5,752.01
Supplies & Equipment	240.74
Printing & Publication	615.50
Consulting Services	13,600.00
Telephone - Local	1,506.20
Telephone - Long Distance	697.33
Postage	155.40
Dues & Subscriptions	1,304.64
Catering Services	290.00
Professional & Administrative Services	11.55
TOTAL	$ 44,188.00

[a]Categories for expenditures are those used by the University's Business Office.

TABLE III. RELATIONSHIP OF EXPENDITURES TO PROGRAM OBJECTIVES (THIRD YEAR)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
Salary & Wages	Salaries for the program director and secretary	$16,664.34
Fringe Benefits	Social security, insurance, retirement and unemployment compensation for the program director and secretary	3,350.29
Travel	Faculty travel to conferences, seminar, meetings and workshops concerning international development	5,752.01
Supplies & Equipment	Purchase of office supplies	240.74
Printing & Publication	Purchase of stationery, letterhead duplicating and photocopying	615.50
Consulting Services	Payment for french language instruction	13,600.00
Telephone - Local	Local telephone communication	1,506.20
Telephone - Long Distance	Long distance telephone communication	697.33
Postage	Mailing	155.40
Dues & Subscriptions	Purchasing book and journal subscription related to international development	1,304.64
Catering Services	Providing food for visiting seminar presenters and activities associated with international development	290.00
Professional & Administrative Services		11.55
		$44,188.00

Annex: a-1

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

COURSE TITLE: Nutrition 470
World Food and Nutrition

CREDIT HOURS: Three (3) Semester Hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION: The study of food and nutrition problems of the world with emphasis on developing countries. Current and historical international effort to alleviate global hunger and malnutrition as well as political, educational, economic, and social factors and consequences that impact on the quality of life of the people of the world.

INSTRUCTOR: Suggest that the course be team instructed with guest lecturers. Professionals with expertise in nutrition and food science, history and geography, sociology and agriculture, and political science and economics each present modules of instruction on each of these subject matter areas.

CLASS MEETING: 1:00 - 1:50 P.M., MWF

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

(1) To increase the student's knowledge of the complex interrelationships between nutrition and international development.

(2) To acquaint the student with some of the social, political, economic and cultural constraints to increasing world hunger and malnutrition.

(3) To familiarize the student with the current efforts in international development assistance by donor agencies of the world.

REFERENCES: Each instructor will provide a list of references specific for his/her area of expertise.

COURSE OUTLINE

These major areas will be covered in addition to sub-categories as defined by the instructor of each module.

1. The Geography of the World: The Developed and the Less Developed.

2. The World Population and its Demographic Characteristics: The Developed and the Less Developed Countries of the World.

3. The Ecology of Malnutrition of the World: Developed and the Less Developed.

4. World Agricultural Production: The Plant and Animal Production of the Developed and the Less Developed Countries.

5. Food Intake and Food Patterns of the World: The Developed and the Less Developed Countries.

6. Religious and Sociocultural Practices of the World.

7. World Food Programs and Donor Agencies of the World.

8. International Agricultural Research Centers of the World.

9. A Case Study of Nutrition and Rural Development: An Integrated Approach.

10. Foods People Eat: Staples of the Developed and Less Developed Countries.

11. THE GREEN REVOLUTION: What It Was and What It Is and Its Social and Economic Impact.

12. COMMON AND UNCOMMON APPROACHES TO THE SOLUTION OF THE WORLD FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS: Developed and Less Developed Countries.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

COURSE TITLE

AGRICULTURE 470. WORLD PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN NEEDS.

CREDIT

THREE SEMESTER HOURS

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The study of the type, amount and geography of world plant and animal production. The methods of production, the Agri-Business and Agri-Economic aspect of production and human needs with orientation toward developing countries and their rural infra-structure.

INSTRUCTOR

It is suggesged that this course be instructed by a team that includes guest lecturers. The team of instructors should instruct in their individual areas of expertise.

CLASS MEETING

2:00 - 2:50 P.M>, Monday, Wednesday and Friday

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To give the student sources of information on international development for future reference.

2. To enhance the student's knowledge of the agricultural practices and food production methods of the people of the world with particular emphasis on third world people.

3. To familiarize the student with past and current methods and procedures and future trends of assessing agricultural production and agricultural production potential.

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GENERAL COURSE OUTLINE

1. World Geography and its Relation to Agricultural Production.

2. Agricultural Production and Rural Development: Some General Indicators of Development.

3. The Business and Economics of Agriculture.

4. World Trends in Animal Production.

5. World Trends in Plant Production.

6. Agricultural Education in the Developing World.

7. Rural/Urban Migration in the Third World and its Development Implications.

8. Agricultural Production Methods: Practices of Developed and Less Developed Countries.

9. Biotechnology and World Food Production: Genetic Engineering and the Green Revolution.

10. Aqua Culture.

11. Domesticated Animals and their use in Less Developed vs. Developed Countries.

12. Farming Systems Research and Extension.

13. The United States in the International Development Arena: USDA, USAID, Private and Voluntary Organizations, PL-480, Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

14. The United Nations - Food and Agriculture Organization.

15. The World Bank - An International Development.

Annex: a-2

LIBRARY MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OBTAINED THROUGH THE STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM
DURING THE THIRD YEAR (SEPTEMBER, 1983- JUNE, 1984)

Books

1. Small Farm Development: Understanding and Improving Farming Systems in the Humid Tropics
2. Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 1984: U.S. State Department
3. To Feed This World: The Challenge and the Strategy
4. World Development Report: World Bank, 1979-83
5. First Things First: Meeting Basic Human Needs in Developing Countries
6. Poverty and Human Developmen
7. International Economic Development
8. Leading Issues in Economic Development
9. The Poverty of Nations: The Political Economy of Hunger and Population
10. Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects
11. World Vegetables: Principles, Production and Nutritive Value
12. Sustainable Food Systems
13. Working with International Development Projects: A Guide for Women In Development
14. Domestication, Conservation and Use of Animal Resources
15. Development of Animal Production Systems
16. Dynamic Biochemistry of Animal Production
17. Grazing Animals
18. Sheep and Goat Production

19. Extension and Relative Advantage in Rural Development

20. International Experience in Communication and Innovation

21. International Experience in Strategies for Planned Change

22. State of the World 1984

23. Food Consumption Tables for Use in Africa

24. Diplomatic List - U.S. State Department Publication

25. Telephone Directory - U. S. State Department

26. Problems of Trade Policy

27. Problems of Cooperation for Development

28. The World Today

29. Tropical Animal Health and Production

30. Agricultural Price Policy and the Developing Countries

31. Energy for the Villages of Africa

32. Energy Development: Policy Issues and Options

33. Mobilizing Technology for World Development

34. The U.S. and World Development: Agenda 1980

35. Women and World Developmeent

36. The Advanced Developing Countries: Emerging Actors in the Changing World Economy

37. U. S. Foreign Policy and The Third World

38. World Hunger of Food Self-Reliance: A U.S. Policy Approach for the 1980's

39. Measuring the Condition of the World's Poor

40. Third World Women Speak Out: Interview in Six Countries on Change, Development and Basic Needs

41. Health Information for International Travel

42. Publication on International Agricultural Research

43. Wheat in the Third World

44. Agricultural Asistance Sources

45. Small Farm Development: Understanding and Improving Farming Systems in Humid Tropics

46. Nutritional Evaluation of Protein Foods

47. Protein - Energy Requirements of Developing Countries

48. Maternal Diet, Breast-Feeding, Capacity, Location and Infertility

49. Science and Technology in the Transformation of the World

50. Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects

51. IDA in Retrospect: The First Two Decades of International Development Association

52. Making the Most of Business Opportunities from World Bank Projects

53. The World Bank Annual Report 1982

54. Adoption of Agricultural Innovations in Developing Countries

55. Agricultural Project Analysis: Case Studies and Exercises - World Bank

56. Agriculture Research, Sector Policy

57. The Design of Rural Development: Lessons from Africa

58. Farm Budgets: From Farm Income Analysis to Agriculture Project Analysis

59. Food Security in Food Deficit Countries

60. Improving Irrigated Agriculture: Institutional Reform and the Small Farm

61. Increasing Agricultural Productivity Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Agriculture Sector Symposium

62. Managing Information for Rural Development: Lessons from East Africa

63. Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture and Rural Development Project

64. Nutritional Consequences of Agricultural Projects: Conceptual Relationships and Assessment Approaches

65. Rural Development - Sector Policy Paper

66. A System of Monitoring and Evaluating Agricultural Extension Projects

67. Comparative Study of the Management and Organization of Irrigation Projects

68. Economic Analysis of Projects

69. A Model of an Agricultural Household: Theory and Evidence

70. Ivory Coast: The Challenge of Success

71. Kenya: Into the Second Decade

72. Thailand: Income Growth and Poverty Alleviation

73. Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Agenda for Action

74. Malnourished People: A Policy View

75. The Tropics and Economic Development: A Provocative Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations

76. World Bank Atlas

77. Attacking Rural Poverty: How Non-Formal Education Can Help

78. Confronting Urban Malnutrition: The Design of Nutrition Programs

79. Health

80. Nutrition and Food Needs in Developing Countries

81. Health Care in the Developing world: Problems of Scarcity and Choice

82. The Assault on World Poverty: Problems of Rural Development, Education and Health

Journal

1. Population Reference Bureau Publications: Population Bulletins, INTERCOM, The World Population Data Sheet, INTERCHANGE

2. The Wall Street Journal

3. Nutrition - Reports International

4. Science

5. National Geographic Society

6. American Journal Clinical Nutrition

7. U.S. News and World Report

8. Nutrition Planning Vol. 1-7

9. African Affairs: The Journal of the Royal Society

10. Journal of Southern African Studies

11. Tropical Agriculture

12. World Health Forum

13. Food and Nutrition Bulletin

Pamphlets, Papers, Documents, and Publications

1. Three Ways to Spur Agricultural Growth

2. Agricultural Assistance Sources

3. Agricultural Development Indicators: Statistical Comparison of 139 Developing Countries

4. Natural Rubber: Organizations and Research in Producing Countries

5. IADS Programs: The First Years

6. The Evolving Programs of IADS

7. World Food Problems and the Role of IADS

8. The Origins of IADS

9. Commerce Business Daily

10. Belief and Practices that Affect Food Habits

11. A Political History of Food for Peace

12. Field Guide to Food Habits: A Practical Introduction to Social Survey on Food and Nutrition in Third World Communities

13. World Population Trends: Signs of Hope, Signs of Stress

14. The Politics and Responsibility of the North American Bred Basket

15. The Two Faces of Malnutrition

16. The Global Economic Prospect: New Sources of Economic Stress

17. Soft Technologies, Hard Choices

18. Resources Trends and Population Policy: A Time for Reassessment

19. Knowledge and Power: The Global Research and Development Budget

20. Infant Mortality and the Health of Societies

21. Six Steps to a Sustainable Society

22. U.S. and Soviet Agriculture: The Shifting Balance

23. Employees of Diplomatic Missions - Publication of U.S. State Department

24. Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts: Guide for Business Presentations - Publication of U.S. State Department

25. The Global Framework: An Update Working Paper of the World Bank

26. Human Resource Development and Economic Growth in Developing Countries

27. Methodologies for Measuring Agriculture Price Intervention Effects - World Bank Working Paper

28. Social Cost - Benefit Analysis: A Guide for Country and Project Economists to the Derivation and Application of Economic and Social Accounting Prices - World Bank

29. Eastern and Southern Africa : Part Trends and Future Prospects

30. Health Issues and Policies in the Developing Countries World Book

31. Measurement of Deprivation and Poverty Based on the Proportion Spent on Food

32. Nutrition, Health, and Education: The Economic Significance of Complementarities at Early Age- World Bank

33. Guidelines for the Use of Consultants by the World Bank and Its Borrowers

34. Address to the Board of Governors of the World Bank

35. Articles on Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - World Bank

36. Articles on IDA and IBRD - World Bank

37. Facts of the World Bank

38. General Conditions Applicable to Development Credit Agreements - International Development Association

39. Global Interdependence in the 1980's: Remarks Before the Yomuri International Economic Society

40. Poverty and Basic Needs

41. Recognizing the "Invisible Women in Development" - The World Bank Experience

42. Women in Development

43. The World Bank and the World's Poorest

44. The World Bank

45. International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems

Annex: b-1

ITINERARY
FOR
DR. FRANK W. LOWENSTEIN'S VISIT TO TSU

Monday, October 17, 1983

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Transport Guest To Campus
8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Riding Tour of Campus
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Tour of Facilities & Preparation, Time for Formal Lecture
10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Formal Lecture To Student (HEN Rm #203)
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon	Informal Discussion with Students and Faculty (HEN Rm #203)
12:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.	Lunch (HEN Rm #218 - Social Dev. Room w/ invited guests)
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Formal Seminar for Faculty and Students (Home Ec. Aud. - Rm #118)
3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Break
3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Consultation with IFAD Director and Faculty Lawson Hall - Rm #118

Tuesday, October 18, 1983

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Consultation with faculty on world food, nutrition and agriculture consideration for course development in this area. (Lawson Hall - Rm #118)
10:00 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.	Interview with representative(s) from the University Public Relations Office.

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	(Lawson Hall - Rm #118)
11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Formal Lecture to class of nutrition students (HEN - Rm #203)
12:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Informal discussion with faculty & wrap up of visit (Lawson Hall - Rm #118)

TOPIC: "FAMINE"

WHAT: A SEMINAR

WHEN: OCTOBER 17, 1983 AT 1:145 P.M.

WHERE: TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
3500 JOHN A. MERRITT BOULEVARD
NASHVILLE, TN 37203
WALTER S. DAVIS COMPLEX
(HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING)
ROOM #118 (AUDITORIUM)

WHO: DR. FRANK W. LOWENSTEIN, M.D.
SWITZERLAND
D.P.H. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

T H I S I S Y O U R P E R S O N A L I N V I T A T I O N TO A T T E N D

Sponsored by the NIGMS/NIH as Part of MARC through FASEB and supported by IFAD

Dr. Lowenstein's career has spanned more than 30 years in medicine and public health. He has worked in North America, South America, Europe and Africa with the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United States Public Health Service, Organization of African Unity, and the United States Department of State. He is a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the following organizations: American Institute of Nutrition; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Group of European Nutritionists; German Nutrition Society; Polish Hygiene Society and American College of Nutrition.

Annex: b-2

ITINERARY

Dr. Osman Galal and Gail Harrison
Cario, Egypt University of Arizona

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1984

Afternoon--Dr. Galal arrives from Atlanta
Arrival time to be given

Evening--Dr. Harrison arrives from Columbus, Ohio
at 7:54 p.m.--U.S. Air

Dinner

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1984

8:00 A.M.--Breakfast and tour of campuses
Dr. Troy Wakefield

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon--Preparation time for Seminar

12:00-1:15 p.m.--Lunch with the President
Home Economics Room 217

1:30-2:30 p.m.--SEMINAR--NUTRITION AND HEALTH CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS IN EGYPT

3:00-4:30 p.m.--Dr. Harrison meets with students interested in Summer experiences at the Univesity of Arizona

Evening--Grand Ole Opry

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1984

Private day with optional tour of Opryland

Evening--Dinner

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1984

10:00 A.M. -- DEPARTURE

WHAT: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

WHEN: Friday, April 20, 1984 at 1:30 p.m.

WHERE: Home Economics Auditorium Room #118
Refreshments will be served

WHO: Dr. Osman Galal, M.D., Ph.D., Director
National Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of
Health, Cario, Egypt

TOPIC: NUTRITION AND HEALTH CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS IN EGYPT

Consider this your invitation to attend this seminar
Supported by IFAD as part of Title XII acrtivities

Annex: b-3

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS
PARTICIPATION BY TSU PERSONNEL THROUGH
THE STRENGTHENING GRANT DURING THE THIRD YEAR
(SEPTEMBER, 1983 - JUNE, 1984)

1. Title XII Project Collaborative Meeting: TSU and the University of Minnesota - St. Paul, Minnesota

2. The Association of Women in Development Meeting - Washington, D.C.

3. USDA/OICD Seminr - Washington, D.C.

4. South East Consortium for International Development Annual Meeting - Tallahassee, Florida

5. National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges Annual Meeting - Washington, D.C.

6. Title XII Activities Institutional Collaborative Meeting: TSU and the University of Arizona - Tuscon, Arizona

7. Title XII Regional Seminar - Fayetteville, Arkansas

8. Title XII Activities Collaborative Meeting on International Development Projects: TSU and the University of Arizona - Tuscon, Arizona

9. Conference on Food and Agriculture and the Liberal Arts Gainsville, Florida

10. Women in International Development Conference- Petersburg Virginia

11. National Association for Equal Opportunity (NAFEO) Invitational Conference - Washington, D.C.

12. Title XII Meeting on the Egyptian "More and Better Foods Project" - Tucson, Arizona

13. Association of U. S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) Annual Meeting -Pullman, Washington

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Annex: e-1

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

March 10, 1983

Mr. Bob Gurevich
Office of Program Development
The South-East Consortium for International Development
400 Eastowne Drive
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 37514

Dear Mr. Gurevich:

I read recently with great interest in the March 3, 1983 issue of the Bi-weekly Review of SECID that you had received a letter from Srinakharinwirot University in Pitsanuloke, Thialand requesting assistance with their university development plan and institutional expansion.

I wish to inform you that a Professor/Administrator at Srinakharinvirot University who took some classes at Tennessee State University while working towards his Doctorate at Vanderbillt University had talked with me during his stay here regarding the Agriculture School Development at Pitsanuloke.

At the time the Professor indicated that there was an interest in establishing the same kind of linkage with Tennessee State University.

Because of this kind of contact with the Srinakharinviort Univesity Profesor/Administrator I would be interested in any proposals SECID may have or any development activities put together in the future in this regard.

Please keep me informed of any developments in this regard.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D., Director
University Title XII Representative
SECID Alternate Trustee

/ls

xc: Dr. Roland Norman

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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Annex: e-1

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

)ffice of the Director

January 5, 1983

Dr. Kipon Kinawong
Vice President
Srinakharinwirot University
Phitsanulok, Thailand

Dear Dr. Kinawong:

I have recently received and read the english version of the "Development Plan - Srinakharinwirot University Northern Campus at Phitsanulok." Dr. Robert Gurevich, Director of the Office of Education and Training for the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID), indicated that you should be contacted to learn more about developments at Srinakharinwirot University. I would deeply appreciate knowing more about your specific development plans for the Schools of Agriculture, Engineering and Technology and Nursing.

At Tennessee State University we have a School of Agriculture and Home Economics, a School of Engineering and Technology and a School of Nursing as well as other professional Schools.

There may be some common interest among the two institutions for which collaborative activities may emerge as you seek to plan and implement your development plans for Srinakharinwirot University.

I shall await your response.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

TW:cs
xc: Dr. Roland Norman - TSU
Dr. Robert Gurevich - SECID

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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MARCH 23 1983

Annex: e-1

The South-East Consortium for International Development

Administrative Office

March 17, 1983

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Director, International
Food and Agricultural Development
School of Agriculture and Home
Economics
Tennessee, State University
Nashville, TN 37203

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

Thank you for your letter of March 10, 1983 expressing TSU's interest in assisting development activities at Srinakharinwirot University, Pitsanuloke, Thailand.

While in Pitsanuloke, I met with Dr. Witaya Jeradechakul, the Vanderbilt graduate to whom you refer, and he will be one of the people assisting in this project.

I'm really pleased to know of TSU's interest and will forward details of their draft proposal when we receive it.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Gurevich, Ph.D.
Director
Office of Education and Training

RG/vr

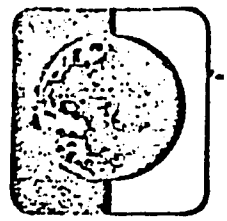
cc: Dr. Roland Norman, TSU
Dr. William T. Levine, SECID

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

400 Eastowne Drive • Suite 207 • Chapel Hill • North Carolina 27514 • (919) 493-4551

Annex: e-1

SECID



RECEIVED—IFAD
MAY 5 1983

The South-East Consortium for International Development

Administrative Office

MEMORANDUM

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

TO: SECID Trustees

FROM: Robert Gurevich, Director
Office of Education and Training

DATE: April 27, 1983

SUBJECT: Institutional Linkages with the Faculty of Education Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Attached is a working document which I received from Dr. Aree Sunhachawee, Dean of the Faculty Education, Srinakharinwirot University in Bangkok. It is the result of discussions which I had during my visit to Southeast Asia in January. The point of our talks was to explore ways in which a mutually beneficial relationship could be established between the Faculty of Education, Srinakharinwirot University (at least at the initial stage) and interested Schools/Departments or Colleges of Education at SECID member institutions.

The Faculty of Education is the major teacher training institution in Thailand and has both undergraduate and graduate programs in Education. While Srinakharinwirot University is new, having been granted University status in 1974, its origins date back to 1949 when the College of Education was founded.

As you will note from the attached document, the Faculty of Education is seeking to establish relationships with SECID institutions whereby they may receive assistance in upgrading their curriculum and staff, particularly in the areas of:

1. Adult and Non-formal Education
2. Industrial Arts and Agricultural Education
3. Community Development
4. Early Childhood Education
5. Elementary Education
6. Teacher Education

They are also interested in promoting collaborative research and other joint activities with SECID institutions. While resources are limited, I understand that Srinakharinwirot might be able to facilitate faculty exchanges involving visiting lectureships and/or research by SECID faculty, and advanced graduate students. These would all be areas to explore.

400 Eastowne Drive • Suite 207 • Chapel Hill • North Carolina 27514 • (919) 493-4551

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If you think there would be an interest in developing a relationship between your School/Department/ or College of Education and the Faculty of Education at Srinakharinwirot University, feel free to write to Dr. Sunhachawee directly (with a copy to me) or you may write to me and I will forward your communication to her.

In responding to Dr. Sunhachawee's document, please include background material about your institution as well as suggestions for possible areas of cooperation.

Note that Dr. Sunhachawee refers to a "project" in her document. She does not have a specific activity in mind. Rather, she is referring to the establishment of relationships with one or more SECID institutions.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest. Based on my four years in Thailand, I think you will find this opportunity to establish a relationship with Srinakharinwirot University a rewarding one.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me.

RG/clf

Enclosure

cc: William T. Levine, SECID

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Annex: f-1

BIFAD WORKSHOP
ON
NON-MATCHING STRENGTHENING GRANTS AT
TITLE XII UNIVERSITIES
HOSTED BY
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
AT NASHVILLE - APRIL 29-30, 1984

APRIL 29, 1984 (SUNDAY) 7:00-8:00 p.m.
REGISTRATION & RECEPTION HYATT
REGENCY HOTEL, 5TH Floor, Suite #5

DINNER AND SESSION I 8:00-10:00 p.m.
THE IMPORTANCE OF 1890 LAND GRANT
INSTITUTIONS' INVOLVE MENT IN INTER-
NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

PRESIDING: Dr. Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University

INVOCATION: Dr. Troy Wakefield, Director
International Food & Agricultural Development
School of Agriculture & Home Economics
Tennessee State University

GREETINGS: Dr. Frederick Hutchinson, Executive Director,
USAID Board for International Food and Agricultural
Development (BIFAD)

Dr. Bernard Crowell, Vice President
Academic Affairs, Tennesse State University

INTRODUCTION OF THE KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. Frederick Humphries
President
Tennessee State University

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. Benjamin Payton, President
Tuskegee Institute

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: THE IMPORTANCE OF 1890 LAND GRANT INSTITUTIONS'
INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

COMMENTS: Dr. C. Jean Weidemann, Chief
Institution and Human Resource Division/BIFAD

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program
Tennessee State University

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APRIL 30, 1984 (MONDAY)*

SESSION II 8:00-10:00 a.m.
DRAFT EVALUATION INSTRUMENT DESIGNED FOR NON MATCHING STRENGTHENING GRANTS AND TITLE XII UNIVERSITIES

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
10th and Charlotte
Room 314

PRESIDING: Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.

PRESENTATION: Dr. C. Jean Weidemann
BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF EVALUATION OF TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANTS

DISCUSSION PANEL: **Dr. George Cooper, Leader
**Dr. Julia Miller
**Dr. Earl Brown
Dr. C. Jean Weidemann

*All Sessions on Monday, April 30, 1984, will be held at the Tennessee State University Downtown Campus at 10th and Charlotte Avenue, Room 314

**Dr. George Cooper, Dean, School of Applied Sciences, Tuskegee Institute

**Dr. Julia Miller, Head, Department of Human Ecology, Virginia State University

**Dr. Earl Brown, Professor, Agricultural Resource Economics, University of Maryland/College Park

10:00-10:15 a.m. COFFEE BREAK

SESSION III
Downtown Campus
Room 314

10:15-12:00 NOON HOW UNIVERSITIES WITH NON-MATCHING STRENGTHENING GRANTS CAN PREPARE FOR A SITE VISIT AND PROGRAM REVIEW

PRESIDING: Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.

DISCUSSION PANEL: Dr. Julia Miller, Leader
Dr. George Cooper
Dr. Earl Brown
Dr. C. Jean Weidemann

12:00-1:00 p.m. LUNCHEON: Downtown Campus, Room 307

PRESIDING: Dr. Bernad G. Crowell

INVOCATION: Dr. Roland Norman

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER: Dr. Evelyn Fancher, Director
University Libraries
Tennessee State University

LUNCHEON SPEAKER: Dr. Frederick S. Humhries

SESION IV
Downtown Campus
Room 314

1:00-3:00 p.m.
WHERE 1890 INSTITUTIONS GO AFTER THE STRENGTHENING GRANTS--SINGLE MOU'S, JOINT MOU'S, MATCHING STRENGTHENING GRANTS

PRESIDING: Dr. Earl Brown

DISCUSSION PANEL: Dr. Frederick Hutchinson
Dr. C. Jean Weidemann

REACTION: Dr. William Hytche, Chancellor
University of Maryland/Eastern Shore

Dr. Walter Smith, President
Florida A & M University

Dr. Earl Evans, Director
Research and International Programs
University of Arkansas/Pine Bluff

3:00-3:15 p.m. COFFEE BREAK

SESSION V

Downtown Campus
Room 314

3:15-4:30 p.m.

THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS RELATING TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

PRESIDING: Dr. Roland Norman

PRESENTATION: Dr. Leonard Yeager
Deputy Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology
U. S. Agency for International Development

REACTION: Dr. William Reed, Director
International Programs
North Crolina A & T State University

Dr. Michael Joshua, Director
Bureau of Economic Research and Development
Virginia State University

Dr. Thomas Jenkins, President
Lincoln University

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AS THEY RELATE TO TITLE XII
STRENGTHENING GRANTS

PRESENTATION: Dr. David Hansen
Research and University Relations
Bureau for Science and Technology/USAID

4:30 p.m. ADJOURN

BIFAD WORKSHOP ON NON-MATCHING STRENGTHENING GRANTS

AT TITLE XII UNIVERSITIES HOSTED BY

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY AT NASHVILLE - APRIL 29-30, 1984

List of Participants

ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY

Dr. Earl Gooding, Director
Center for Urban and Rural Research
Department of Community
Planning and Urban Affairs
Alabama A & M University
Normal, Alabama 35762

BIFAD STAFF

Dr. Frederick Hutchinson
Executive Director
BIFAD/AID
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dr. C. Jean Weidemann, Chief
Institutional Human Resources Division
BIFAD
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dr. Leonard Yaeger
U.S.A.I.D.
S & T Room #4942 N. S.
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dr. N. Joyce Payne, Director
OAPBC/NASULGC
One Dupont Circle, Suite 710
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dr. David Hansen
Research and University Relations
Bureau for Science and Technology
U.S.A.I.D.
Washington, D. C. 20532

FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY

Dr. Charles Kidd, Dean
College of Science and Technology
Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida 32307

FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

Dr. James Kirkwood, Dean
Agriculture Applied Programs
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Dr. Jean Porter, Acting Director
Institutional Advancement
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Wendell Rivers
Vice President for Research
Development
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri 56101

Dr. Colin Weir, Research Director
International Programs
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri 56101

NORTH CAROLINA A & T STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. William Reed
Research Director
International Programs
North Carolina A & T State Univ.
Greensboro, North Carolina 27411

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TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Frederick Humphries, President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dr. Bernard G. Crowell
Vice President
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Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dr. Roland Norman, Dean
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Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennnessee 37203

Dr. Handy Williamson, Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr., Director
International Food and Agricultural
Development
School of Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Dr. Benjamin Payton, President
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088

Dr. George Cooper, Dean
School of Applied Sciences
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS/PINE BLUFF

Dr. Earl Evans, Research Director
International Programs
University of Arkansas/Pine Bluff
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND/
COLLEGE PARK

Dr. Earl Brown, Professor
Agriculture & Resource Economics
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND/
EASTERN SHORE

Dr. William Hytche, President
University of Maryland/ES
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

Dr. C. Dennis Ignasias
Research Director
International Programs
University of Maryland/ES
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Michael Joshua, Director
Bureau of Economic Research
and Development
Virginia State University
Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Dr. Julia Miller, Head
Department of Human Ecology
Virginia State University
Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Dr. Winfrey Clark
Extension Specialist
Virginia State University
Petersburg, Virginia 23803

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IFAD
REC'D OCT 4 1984

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to share with you a keynote address delivered by Dr. Benjamin Payton, President, Tuskegee Institute, and member, BIFAD. The speech, "International Technical Assistance: A Challenge and an Opportunity for 1890 Colleges", was given at the BIFAD- sponsored workshop hosted by Tennessee State University, Nashville on April 29-30. The major purpose of the workshop was to review the process and instrument for evaluating the non-matching strengthening grants.

Dr. Payton pointed out the important role which historically black colleges played in training manpower for many of the world's developing countries. He challenged the institutions to gear up for even greater participation in the U.S. technical assistance program for LDCs.

Within BIFAD, we are seeking to increase 1890 participation in AID projects. We are pleased to announce that Dr. Winfrey Clarke, Virginia State University, a member of the Joint Career Corps, has joined the BIFAD staff and will be assisting in these efforts.

Sincerely,

Fred Hutchinson

Frederick E. Hutchinson
Executive Director

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INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

A CHALLENGE AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR [illegible] COLLEGES

by

Benjamin F. Payton
President
Tuskegee Institute

Presented to the
BIFAD Workshop
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

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I am very pleased to have been invited to join representatives of Title XII universities on the eve of this Workshop on Evaluation of University Non-Matching Strengthening Grants. Passed by Congress in 1975, Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act has mandated the Agency [illegible] "improve their participation in the United States Government's international efforts to apply more effective agricultural sciences to the goal of increasing world food production."

Historically Black colleges have played an important role over the years in training manpower for many of the world's developing countries. Today, our institutions face the challenge of gearing up to participate fully in this nation's program of technical assistance to developing nations. The Strengthening Grant Program is an important instrument for achieving this goal. Tonight, I would like to share with you some thoughts on some of the opportunities and challenges presented by participation in our nation's technical assistance program.

Two years ago, I visited seven African countries with Vice President Bush as his educational consultant.

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Government and higher education leaders in each one of the seven African countries we visited expressed a keen interest in working collaboratively with historically black colleges. Many of these leaders were trained at our institutions and we met numerous graduates of our colleges everywhere we went. As a matter of fact, it came as a surprise to Vice President Bush -- although a pleasant one -- that African graduates of our institutions played such vital roles in developing warm and positive receptions for us in most of the countries we visited. Their experiences at our institutions have demonstrated to them that our historical experience of training economically disadvantaged groups and individuals gives us unique insights into the development process. In addition, they recognized that our academic, research, and outreach programs are valuable resources to be tapped.

A recurring theme heard during this visit was the need for more scientific programs in agriculture and nutrition. Because of declining food production over the past several years, many African countries have experienced extremely acute food shortages. This long-term food crisis has been aggravated by a severe drought affecting 18 countries on the continent. Such a crisis presents a tremendous challenge to U.S. universities involved in international agricultural

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development. Having devoted most of my professional career to higher education, I look to universities in Africa and in America as important keys to solving the food problem.

As you know, under the colonial regimes, many African universities were established along the lines of classical education, with no thought given to subjects such as agriculture. I learned during my visit to Senegal, for example, that university-level instruction in agriculture has been offered in that country only since 1979. One African university administrator has described the plight of African universities in particularly poignant terms:

> "It seems clear that the mass of Africans do not understand what our universities are about.... Many people are impressed by the learning of academics. Even more, they are impressed by the enhanced status and earning capacity conferred on its holder by a university degree. For this reason, they patronize the universities. They visit them and show appreciation of the quality of their buildings and equipment. They show enough curiosity to watch the occasional quaint ceremonies of the universities, the robes, processions and rituals. But they hardly look up to the universities to provide answers to the questions that bother them most [such as] improved agricultural methods.... And when they do look up to the universities on these problems, they rarely get answers that they can understand or find relevant to their predicament."*

We are fortunate in this country to have a system of

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*Ajaji, J.F.A., "Towards an African Academic Community, in T.M. Yesufu, Creating the African University: Emerging Issues of the 1970's (Ibadan, 1973),.0. 12

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land grant universities. Under our land grant system, farmers are able to communicate directly with research scientists and extension agents. The resulting two-way communication lets scientists and extension agents know what farmers are doing and what they need. Farmers, in turn, benefit from research results achieved by the scientist. This is something that we can share. I believe one of the real contributions of our land grant institutions is just this quality of being able and willing to provide answers to some of the questions which bother the masses of people.

I would like to see more emphasis placed on strengthening the capacity of our counterpart institutions in Africa to play a greater role in the agricultural development of their countries. Our furnishing experts to participate in externally-funded development projects can only mean so much. Africa, and the entire developing world, must have their own cadres, their own institutions, their own answers to the desperate questions being posed by the masses of their people.

I see the institutions represented at this workshop as valuable international resources. Having had so many years' experience serving the needs of this country's underdeveloped regions, having had the experience of struggling for freedom only to find that political

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independence did not bring with it economic independence, having had to work with limited resources, our historically black institutions bring special insights honed through experience. We also bring trained, experienced, creative, and committed staff prepared to make the sacrifices required for successful performance in international agricultural development.

The Agency for International Development's Strengthening Grant program provides our schools with a tremendous challenge and opportunity. This program provides our universities an opportunity to develop our faculty, curriculum, research and extension programs so that we can better meet the needs of developing countries. it provides us an opportunity to develop language skills and to gain experience working in cultures very different from our own. At the same time, it presents us with a challenge of contributing not only our technical skills, but also our moral and humanist insights.

Many of us who grew up on Southern churches recall well the special Sunday offering for the foreign mission program. Most of us who were educated on historically black college campuses recall seeing students coming to our colleges from Africa and the Caribbean. Over the years, we have shared our Sunday School pennies and our Sunday dinners with those from developing countries. The

developing world has changed dramatically from those days of the forties and fifties. The sixties brought the developing world independence from colonial rule and the responsibility for meeting people's needs.

We, in turn, have moved from the simple expression of goodwill to addressing difficult policy issues of international trade and its relationship to domestic economic growth, to examining the appropriate balance between trade and aid, and to mounting complex technical assistance projects. You have gathered here to discuss evaluation. As we think about evaluation, we should think of its as a means for our institutions to monitor and measure our real contribution to development. To make such an exercise truly meaningful, we must bring our creative imaginations to bear on the underlying processes and needs that AID, BIFAD, and Title XII are intended to serve. We must focus on the basic needs of people in the developing world and our desire to be of real assistance. AID and other funding sources have provided an instrumentality, but it is no more than that. We are ultimately responsible for what we do--as individuals, as institutions, as citizens of America and as members of the larger human race. We must answer to all these constituencies and especially to those men, women, and children whom we travel abroad to help. In the process,

we must constantly subject all of our activities to our own common sense and good judgment.

One of the root words in evaluate is value. A dictionary definition of evaluate is "to determine or fix the value of." Value has two recognized definitions in the history of morals and ethics. In one sense, value derives from the contribution made to or the consequences of action (or inaction) in a particular set of circumstance. This has been called the "contextualist" view of value. Our strengthening grant programs, for example, will be rated satisfactory, or conditional, or unsatisfactory, based on judgments made about their effectiveness in achieving certain ends in relation to specific program criteria.

Value also refers to something intrinsically good which we follow simply because it is right. This "deontological" view of value is familiar to those Americans who appreciate the United States Constitution and it bold assertion that "all men are created equal." In the rush for economic development, value in this sense cannot be shunted aside. We must have the capacity to make not only technological judgments, but also to discern matters of fundamental importance if human life is to be sustained at human levels. Many of us have not forgotten

the periods during the 1950's and 1960's when U.S. universities were held up to reproach for forgetting this maxim.

We recognize that in participating jointly with government in international technical assistance activities we become part of a foreign policy matrix. Our task must be to have a constructive impact on that matrix. However, we will not be able to do that if we suspend our own judgment on difficult issues that call for examination in the light of certain fundamental values. Southern Africa and Central America may well pose such moral and policy dilemmas. By keeping in mind questions of values, we remain true to ourselves and we continue to safeguard our nation's highest interest.

At the same time, we must recognize that judgments about foreign policy need also to be based on experience and solid information and not individual or group values alone. The world is complicated and the issues are complex. We never operate in either a political or moral vacuum. Sorting out what is best in any particular situation requires us also to be attentive to what we can learn from the knowledge and experience of seasoned professionals at our own institutions as well as at AID, BIFAD and the Department of State.

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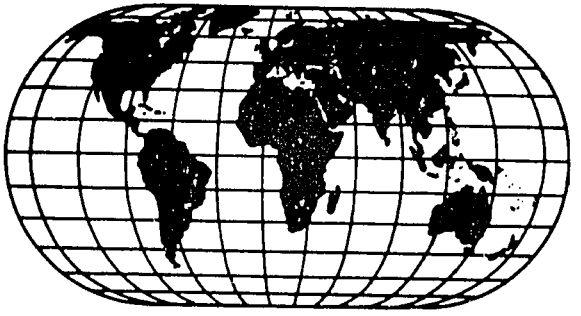
Man cannot live by bread alone. Nor can nations survive just by increases in GNP. We need to help developing nations and our own country to provide the bread, to raise the GNP, and also to deal fairly and humanely with one another. WE have rich traditions and a rich history. Let's share all of it both at home and abroad for the betterment of all mankind.

Annex: f-2



IFAD

International Food and Agricultural Development

School of Agriculture
and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

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TSU and Title XII

Tennessee State University's School of Agriculture and Home Economics IFAD Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) pursuant to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended in 1975, seeks to strengthen the capacities of the United States land-grant institutions participation in the United States government's international efforts to apply more effectively Agricultural Sciences to goals of increasing world food production and in general providing increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of developing countries.

IFAD's Goals and Objectives

The broad goal of Tennessee State University's School of Agriculture and Home Economics IFAD Program is to contribute towards the alleviation of problems which constrain the effectiveness of training, r search and extension in developin countries of the world.

Some specific objectives whic IFAD undertakes to achieve its goa are:

—To place greater emphasis on interna tional agriculture in its curriculum i relation to courses in the School Agriculture and Home Economics

—To strengthen the faculty's capability t engage in the delivery of technic assistance of developing countrie through the familiarization of faculty wit problems that confront specific coun tries and/or regions of the world

—To improve and enhance the capabilit of faculty to communicate effectively i the language of developing countries i which technical assistance activities ar being conducted

—To give faculty more overseas exper ience through involvement in AID bi lateral programs

—To develop collaborative linkages with a developing country through whic faculty and student cross cultural com- munication may be enhanced

—To enhance the University's capability tc support international activities

STATEMENT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
Tennessee State University, in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in any of its policies or procedures.

Publication No. TSU-84-0178(A)-6a-24500

25th Anniversary Edition

Tennessee State University

November 1983

Making Genetics Work

by Calvin Walker, Ph.D.
Constantine Fenderson, Ph.D.,
Kieu V. Vo, Ph.D. and
Richard Coppings, Ph.D.

The directions of most livestock industries (beef, poultry and swine) engaged in food production are as follows:

1. The centralization of seedstock (purebred) development.
2. The integration of commercial production.
3. The specification of the product developed.
4. The expansion of industry production.

All directions concern the application of technology. Centralization allows the full use of breeding technology for seedstock development. Integration gives opportunities for higher net returns from production. More specification of product is being required of all industries and without expansion an industry is extinct. Many of the underlying concepts and practices utilized by the commercial producers should be incorporated in the breeding programs of small farm operators.

Breeding technology involves the application of genetic principles to livestock improvement through breeding programs. A sound breeding program in a *small farm operation* should contain:

1. Clear goals that are general and specific.
2. Correct choice of breed or breeds of livestock.
3. Adequate management, nutritional and disease programs.
4. Adequate records.
5. Adequate facilities to obtain desired goals.

The strategy involved in the design of an optimum breeding program for a *small farm operation* depends on economics of production, needs and the amount and kind of genetic variation or variability in the herd. The common element of all programs is *selection* since it is the only directional force available. *Selection* consists of choosing parents for the next generation. It results in differences in rates of reproduction. Individuals that have the most offspring, contribute most to the next generation. We use *selection differential* to measure the amount of selection. The *selection differential* is measured as the superiority of the selected individuals compared to the average of their population or herd from which the animals were raised.

Heritability estimates can be used in small farm operation breeding programs. It is sometimes helpful to think of *heritability* as the fraction of the parents superiority that is passed on to the offspring. The higher the *heritability* the higher will be the response to selection.

Heterosis or *hybrid vigor* refers to an added performance advantage of offspring in comparison to either parent. Heterosis is positively related to economic value. That is, reproductive traits show the highest percentage of heterosis while for production traits the parental average predicts the offspring performance.

Small farm operators' knowledge and appropriate use of selection and heterosis in their breeding programs can lead to an increase in production and profits. Today all segments of the beef, poultry and swine industries are moving at various rates toward the application of technology in genetics, nutrition and production. The term technology referred to in this article relates to the practical procedures involved in applying scientific knowledge to practical economic production. Some of the needs of the small farm operators may differ from the large commercial producers, *but* application and understanding of new practical technology in genetics, nutrition and production warrant more attention and use for optimum production and profits.

Dr. Keiu V. Vo, is an assistant professor in Department of Animal Science.

International Food and Agricultural Development

by Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.

The dimensions of hunger and malnutrition throughout the so-called "developing world" of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean often is neither well known nor well understood in much of the so-called "developed world" of Europe and North America.

However hunger and malnutrition are generally viewed as problems of significance from a moral as well as a social point of view.

In the United States we have an abundant food supply and an agricultural system that is second to none. The largely unparalleled historic success of American agriculture is the envy of the world. Much of that success is due in part to a unique partnership that has evolved among the federal, state and private sectors. Central to that partnership is the role of the land-grant colleges and universities in each state.

Tennessee State University is a land-grant university. As with all universities, TSU seeks to educate. In fulfilling that role it must, among other things, seek opportunities to promote greater understanding by its faculty, students and the broader community of the conditions of the

people of the world. Moreover, it must seek to contribute to the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition throughout the world as it seeks to educate.

There are various mechanisms in many areas whereby meaningful contributions to development assistance may be undertaken. Among these areas are health, economics, planning, population, education, rural development and agriculture. Because agriculture is a major employer in developing countries and because much of its potential has yet to be realized there, it is one of the focal points of development assistance. Increased agricultural production would certainly seem to be appropriate in many developing countries where hunger and malnutrition are primarily the result of an inadequate food supply. In this regard, the technical expertise that exist at U.S. land-grant institutions, when appropriately applied in developing countries, can be invaluable in increasing agricultural production.

Tennessee State University as a land-grant institution is seeking to enhance its involvement in international development assistance. This involvement is targeted primarily in the areas of agriculture and nutrition pursuant to Title XII.

What is Title XII?

As an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the U.S. Congress passed in 1975 legislation which has come to be known as Title XII. Title XII seeks to strengthen the capacities of the U.S. land-grant universities such as Tennessee State University and other eligible universities to improve their participation in the U.S. government international efforts to apply more effectively agricultural sciences to the goals of increasing world food production. Generally providing increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of the developing (third world) countries is also a goal.

One recent mechanism whereby land-grant institutions were to strengthen their capacities to do international development work is through a five-year "strengthening grant" funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Tennessee State University applied for and was awarded a strengthening grant from USAID. The broad goal of TSU's strengthening grant is to contribute towards the alleviation of problems which consist in the effectiveness of training, research and extension in developing countries. Specific activities are being undertaken to achieve specifically outlined objectives in this program which relate directly to the above stated goals.

Why Should American Institutions Become Involved In International Development Assistance?

On the surface it may not be easy for many Americans to understand the benefits of U.S. scientists assisting developing countries in increasing agricultural production. Indeed the question of why should American institutions become involved in international development assistance has been and continues to be asked.

Well, there are various and sundry reasons why American institutions should be involved. Perhaps first among those reasons is the humanitarian aspect. Americans have always had great compassion for and a genuine desire to help those less fortunate. Aside from the humanitarian aspect there is a heightened awareness among Americans that we live in an increasingly interdependent world where events that occur in seemingly remote areas of the world have a direct impact on our lives.

From a scientific and technical viewpoint, the participation in international activities allows us to accumulate new knowledge and gather new scientific data. These date are often obtained in unique agro-climatic-ecological environments that may be almost impossible to duplicate in the United States.

From an economic viewpoint, the participation in international activities can create or open up new markets for U.S. agricultural products for export overseas.

From a socio-cultural viewpoint, the participation in international activities can prove to be mutually beneficial. As we seek to improve the quality of life for others we improve and broaden our understanding of the increasingly complex world in which we live.

Finally, we recognize that as we help others we are indeed helping ourselves and hopefully promoting world peace, tolerance and understanding.

Conclusion:

If is true that by the year 2000 the world's population will climb to six billion, and if it true that the fastest population growth is occurring in the developing countries of the world, then finding ways to feed these people is clearly among the great challenges we face.

It is true that the United States is a world leader in exporting and that it has donated more food to needy nations than all other countries. But food export and aid are not the total solution to the world's food and nutrition problems. There must be a sharing of agricultural expertise with other nations if we are to successfully meet food needs in the coming years.

INSTITUTION: Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PROJECT TITLE: Confinement Rearing of Guinea Fowl for High Productivity and Profit

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Kieu Van Vo
Assistant Professor
Department of Animal Science

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Kieu Van Vo
Kieu Van Vo

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS:

Handy Williamson, Jr., Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (615) 320-3337

Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Ron Dickson, Vice President
Business Affairs

APPROVED BY: Frederick S. Humphries, President
Tennessee State University

STATEMENT: This proposal has not been submitted in whole or part, to any other sponsors.

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BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INSTITUTION: Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PROJECT TITLE: Broiler Litter - A Nutrient Source for Meat Goat Production

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: C. Llewellyn Fenderson
Associate Professor/Acting Head
Department of Animal Science

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

C. Llewellyn Fenderson

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS:

Handy Williamson, Jr., Directo
Cooperative Agricultural Research
Program (615) 320-3337

Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home
Economics

Ron Dickson, Vice President
Business Affairs

APPROVED BY:

Frederick S. Humphries, President
Tennessee State University

STATEMENT:

This proposal has not been submitt
in whole or part, to any other
sponsors.

INSTITUTION: Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PROJECT TITLE: Adapting the Domestic Rabbit to Production by Limited Income Families in Developing Countries

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Richard J. Coppings
Department of Animal Science

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Richard J. Coppings

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS:

Handy Williamson, Jr., Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (615) 320-3337

Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Ron Dickson, Vice President
Business Affairs

APPROVED BY:

Frederick S. Humphries, President
Tennessee State University

STATEMENT: This proposal has not been submitte in whole or part, to any other sponsors.

INSTITUTION: Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PROJECT TITLE: An Assessment of Two Indicators of Nutritional Status (Height & Weight) Among 300 Female Preschool Children in Swaziland

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Department of Home Economics

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS:

Handy Williamson, Jr., Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (615) 320-3337

Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Ron Dickson, Vice President
Business Affairs

APPROVED BY:

Frederick S. Humphries, President
Tennessee State University

STATEMENT: This proposal has not been submitted in whole or part, to any other sponsors.

INSTITUTION: Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PROJECT TITLE: Identification of the Creative Skills and Resources of Women in Swazilan to Develop Educational Packages to Improve the Standard of Living

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Gearldean Johnson
Karen D. Weddle

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

SIGNATURES OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Gearldean Johnson
Department of Home Economics

Karen D. Weddle
Department of Home Economics

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS:

Handy Williamson, Jr., Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (615) 320-3337

Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Ron Dickson, Vice President
Business Affairs

APPROVED BY: Frederick S. Humphries, President
Tennessee State University

STATEMENT: This proposal has not been submitted in whole or part, to any other sponsors.

THE ROLE OF THE 1890 UNIVERSITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

BY

DR. FREDERICK S. HUMPHRIES

PRESIDENT OF TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED AT THE FIRST UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WORKSHOP FOR INCREASING 1890 UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS. ROSSLYN, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 7-9, 1983

WAD
FEB 15 1984

"BLACK AMERICANS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION: BLACKS IN AGRICULTURE"

BY

FREDERICK S. HUMPHRIES, PRESIDENT
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

PRESENTED AS

KEYNOTE SPEAKER FOR
BLACK HISTORY MONTH PROGRAM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 14, 1984

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Annex: f-6

EXCERPTS OF ELEMENTS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE PERIOD 1985-86 THROUGH 1989-90 TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

The most recent University Strategic Planning Document for the period 1985-86 through 1989-90 has been developed. Excerpts from the document which relate the University's Mission, Role and scope priorities, program development, major goals and land-grant initiatives and specific ideas and plans for international involvement are presented. These statements which follow vividly illustrate increased focus and attention to a variety of international endeavors.

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ELEMENTS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

FOR THE PERIOD

1985-86 THROUGH 1989-90

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

PROPOSED BY

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING

JUNE 15, 1984

The President's Council will evaluate the Institution's strengths and weaknesses and give direction to the development of a planned and structured program of seeking governmental funding and other resources. Leadership provided by the President's Council will focus upon the type(s) of governmental resources to be sought. This procedure will offer maximum opportunity for correlating University objectives with major sources of funding. A refined plan will be developed which is consistent with this direction and which results in activities that aggresively promote the marketability and capabilities of Tennessee State University through existing networks--political, business, and social. This strategy will also include international funding sources so that more schools within the University can participate in and broaden international development activities.

Participants in Land-grant Initiatives

The land-grant programs at Tennessee State University have a wide variety of clientele subsets serviced by the four program components: (1) Cooperative Extension Services, (2) Cooperative Agricultural Research Program, (3) Resident Instruction Program in Agriculture and Home Economics and (4) International Food and Agriculture Program. The clientele of these programs includes, but is not limited to, farmers; farm and community organizations; agribusiness firms; youth and youth groups; local, state and federal government agencies; and individual private citizens. Agricultural students have been separately identified as part of the clientele essential to the University's mission as a land-grant institution elsewhere in this document.

The School of Agriculture and Home Economics will reassess the role and scope of land-grant programs at the University for the period 1984 to 2000, in light of emerging and existing needs. The reassessment willl also consider urban and traditional focuses for land-grant programs. Development and implementation of a plan for Agriculture and Home Economics will have as major objectives the enhancement of the program image, assessment and implementation of appropriate action to assure maximum utility of the programs, and appropriate interface of the programs of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics with other schools and colleges of Tennessee State University and other institutions internal and external to Tennessee.

Planning strategy in the area of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University will identify and establlish priority for those areas in which research should be undertaken, with clear communication regarding decisions of priority in allocations of resources. The establishment of priority for research resources will include methods of articulation and facilitation between and among the four component of the land-grant program and will result in the most effective utilization of resource within the programs.

Activities will be undertaken to identify the potential for a Center of Excellence in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics related to the International Food and Agriculture Program. Other activities will be pursued to secure greater funding for Tennessee State University's land grant initiatives from the State of Tennessee. The current organization of the International Food and Agriculture Program should be examined to

determine whether a University-wide focus can best be served by the present structure or by some other organization. The School of Agriculture and Home Economics is fundamental to the University's commitment to focus on international development

The Education K-12 Community

The grades K-12 educational community is an extremely important clientele group of the institution. The community serves as a student feeder system to the University for undergraduate, graduate, and special program enrollment. It serves as a major community in which Tennessee State University graduates are employed and the products (high school graduates) generated by the community eventually comprise (nearly in total) the citizenry to which the University must be responsive.

Some needs of this clientele group are quire clear. The educational community needs highly-qualified teachers, administrators and support personnel. There is a need for applied research and both consultative and technical assistance services. The community is in need of readily-accessible information on the services offered by the Institution and the capabilities for providing services which might be required. Assistance is needed in design and delivery of programs within the community to improve service to special student groups such as the handicapped, the gifted, the preschoolers, and the students with behavioral problems. Finally, the community needs access to competent and committed agencies that will assist in the effort to implement the Comprehensive Educational Reform Act of 1984.

III. MAJOR GOALS

(Note: This listing is not by priority)

1. Strengthen library resources.

2. Enhance urban orientation of the University by an expansive outreach via telecommunication technology and modern communications delivery systems.

3. Expand land-grant program initiatives and Title XII activity related to international education and participation in opportunities involving developing nations.

4. Improve the planning and long-range projections for doctoral programs and expanded offerings at the undergraduate and master's levels and strengthen evaluation of current programs and possible centers of excellence

5. Optimize computer services through assessment of the existing computer hardware, computer software, and staff to achieve maximum productivity.

6. Develop and maintain an effective in-house system of materials and activities to improve managerial effectiveness in the areas of planning, budgeting, personnel, and evaluation.

7. Review, expand, and emphasize the standards which the University has identified as important to its programs and image and institute adherence to high standards as a hallmark of the University.

8. Develop a more effective approach toward sharing information regarding organizational objectives, policies and procedures, plans, and resources--utilizing data with faculty,

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staff and students, as well as with other relevant publics of the University.

IV. PROGRAM/SERVICE MIX

The period of the five-year plan will be a critical one as it relates to decisions and actions which impact Program/Service Mix. The University must address the issue of limited resources since it will be operating with a student enrollment which is less than optimum for most of the period. The performance funding trend, the surfacing of centers of excellence which require increased financial commitments in existing areas, the presence of low-enrollment programs, and the programming responsibilities of two campuses, along with other factors, combine to make the decisions about resource allocation crucial to the success of any plan considered.

High potential has been foreseen for the development of the following degree programs within the effective period of the plan:

Doctoral degree program in Public Administration,

Doctoral degree in Criminal Justice,

Master's degree program in Computer Science,

Master's degree program in Nursing,

Master of Arts degree program for Teachers,

Master of Arts Education degree program in Early Childhood Education,

Master of Science degree program in Allied Health Education,

Bachelor of Science degree program in Industrial

Hygiene,

Master of Arts degree and Master of Science degree programs in Mathematics.

Master's degree program in Public Accounting, and

Master's degree program in International Relations.

The development of each of these programs will be dependent upon needs assessment, costs, cost effectiveness, impact upon available resources and funding of other programs, and other factors specified in the approval process of the State Board of Regents. Whether it is one of the above programs or some other program yet to be considered, at least two guidelines should control the appproval process for any program:

1. The development of the program will not disproportionately redirect funds from programs with high student support.

2. The development of the program should not result in a substantial redirection of funds from programs which have high quality, reasonable student support, and a high University image-building role or potential.

Priority for new programs or service development will, in most cases, be with those programs which will build upon the strengths of existing programs or services. High priority will be given to those programs or services which are essential to the mission of the University. Likewise, high priority will be placed upon those programs of an interdisciplinary nature.

Since centers of excellence will be established among Tennessee's public higher education institutions during the

period of the plan, Tennessee State University will review any State and local government agencies, businesses, industries, and non-profit organizations.

X. MISSION ROLE AND SCOPE PRIORITIES

1. Tennessee State University will continue its mission as an 1890 land-grant institution and will meet the obligations inherent in its expanded mission as a major urban university.

2. Tennessee State University willl continue to streng its role as a major urban university.

3. Tennessee State University will strengthen its capability to respond to the technical assistance and training needs of less-developed countries within the framework of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act (1975).

4. Nashville will grow in its attractiveness as a site of competition for students by private, local, regional, and national institutions of higher education. This will acutely challenge the institutional reseach, program development, marketing, public information, and public relations programs of Tennessee State University. The University will meet these challenges.

5. The North Nashville community's traffic flow will be altered to improve access to areas from the main campus.

6. The change in traffic flow with the completion of the Eighteenth Avenue overpass and other traffic flow changes should result in the growth of businesses in the area adjacent to the campus.

f-7

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

File

RECEIVED

MAR 19 1984

COOPERA...
OFFICE OF ...

Office of the Dean

March 15, 1984

Dr. Frederick S. Humphries
President
Tennessee State University
Main Campus

Dear Dr. Humphries:

Drs. Williamson, Wakefield and I met to discuss the composition of an Advisory Committee for the International Food and Agricultural Development Program of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics and the following positions are submitted for your consideration. Please review same and inform me of any additions or deletions that you may have:

Attorney & State Senator Avon Williams
(Alternates: State Representative Harold Love
or State Representative Derrick "Teddy" Whiters.)

Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs

Administrator of 1890 Extension Program

Dean of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Director of Agricultural Research

Dean of the School of Education

Director of University Libraries

Dean of the School of Business

Director of the Institute for African Affairs

Head, Department of Home Economics

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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Dr. Frederick S. Humphries
President

Head, Department of Animal Science

Head, Department of Plant Science

Head, Department of Rural Development

Sincerely yours,

Roland Norman, Dean

/f

xc: Dr. Bernard G. Crowell
Dr. Handy Williamson
Dr. Troy Wakefield

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ICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE
I AGRICULTURE HALL 517-355-0174

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1039

uly 2, 1984

IFAD
RECD JUL 10 1984

EMORANDUM

O: Subcommittee on Guidelines
AUSUDIAP Contractual Relations Committee

Dean Bunch
Jim Collom
Troy Wakefield

ROM: Don Isleib Don Isleib

IBJECT: Guidelines

is note is to thank you for your committee work on the Guidelines (AUSUDIAP
iblication No. 4) document which was distributed to the membership at the
nual meeting in Pullman. I was especially privileged to share in the com-
ttee work as a latecomer, and I appreciate having had the opportunity to worl
th you on this project.

ward Massey commented that the AUSUDIAP officers may have additional thoughts
mind for our subcommittee. I am sure he will welcome your suggestions--you
y recall someone recommending a companion piece on host country contracting.

:*js

Howard Massey

Telex: 810 251-0737 Cable: MSUINTPHO ELSG

MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution

Cooperative Agricultural
Research Program
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

Office of the Director

February 14, 1984

Ms. Alice P. Hord
NASULGC, Suite 710
One Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Hord:

Please note that I accept Chairman E. J. Boustein's invitation to serve as a member of NASULGC's International Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,

Handy Williamson

Handy Williamson, Jr.
Research Director

cc: Dr. Frederick S. Humphries
President

Dr. Roland Norman
Dean of Agriculture

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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National Association
of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges

Robert L. Clodius, President

January 25, 1984

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1984
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

Dr. Handy Williamson
Director
Coop. Agricultural Research Service
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dr. Williamson:

As Chairman of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges it is my privilege and responsibility to make assignments to the Committees and Commissions of the Association. Accordingly, I would like to ask you to serve on the following:

International Affairs Committee

The term for service on each committee is one year. Your participation will be a genuine service to the Association and an experience which I think you will enjoy. I hope that you will be able to accept the above assignment(s). If you would respond by February 24, 1984 to:

Ms. Alice P. Hord
NASULGC, Suite 710
One Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

I look forward to working with you. If I can be of assistance in any way, please let me know.

Sincerely,

E. J. Bloustein

Edward J. Bloustein
Chairman, NASULGC

EJB/aph

One Dupont Circle, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 202 / 293-7120

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RECEIVED
JAN 1 1984
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Christensen
Stan Applegate
Sherwood Berg
Barbara Burn
Bob Dyck
Will LeMelle
John Lombardi
Hugh Popenoe
J.T. Scott
Elwin Svenson
Woods Thomas
Ralph Smuckler
William Thompson
Joan Woodlow
Handy Williamson
Fred Hutchinson

FROM: J.W. Cowan JWC

SUBJECT: International Affairs Steering Committee

I am writing at the request of President Bill Lavery, the new IAC Chairman, to ask each of you to serve on the 1984 IAC Steering Committee. As you know, the Steering Committee acts on behalf of the whole committee between meetings of the latter. We are pleased that George Christensen has agreed to chair the Steering Committee.

George has asked that you try to reserve Friday March 9, 1984 for a meeting of the Steering Committee in Washington. Details will be sent later. One of the important items will be the 1984 Annual Meeting Program which will be joint with the American Council on Education (ACE).

I am enclosing herewith a list of 1984 IAC members. Invitations to serve on the Committee will be sent soon. I hope all will be willing to do so.

On behalf of the International Programs Office staff, best wishes for a happy and rewarding new year.

c.c. President Lavery
IAC members

Enclosures: List of IAC members

190

WORLD INFORMATION SOURCES
A New Series of International Sourcebooks
David S. Hoopes, Editor
130 North Road, Vershire, Vermont 05079
(802) 685-4448

FILE

DVISORY COMMITTEES

Business

LLY C. CHRISTENSEN
IBM World Trade Corporation
HN FAYERWEATHER
New York University
HN HABBERTON
Business Council for International Understanding
SSA LOEWENTHAL
Bechtel Corporation
BERT T. MORAN
American Graduate School of International Management
CHARD J. WHITE
The Conference Board

Education

MES M. BECKER
Indiana University
NRY FERGUSON
The University of the State of New York
NRY M. HALSTED
The Johnson Foundation
CHARD D. LAMBERT
University of Pennsylvania
SSANDRA A. PYLE
American Council on Education
DREW SMITH
Global Perspectives in Education

Travel

PHEN M. AGINS
American Express Co.
PHEN H. RHINESMITH
Holland America Cruises
HU SCHOTT
Pan American World Airways
LEN F. WOODS
Garber Travel
LEEN ZARICH
Council on International Educational Exchange

General

ORGE W. RENWICK
Intercultural Press

Dear Colleague:

I am compiling and editing a major new sourcebook on international educational and training programs to be published by Facts On File Publications in New York. In it I wish to identify and briefly describe the international programs in agricultural and related fields at American colleges and universities. Would you be kind enough to jot down the information I need as indicated below (right on this sheet is fine) and return it to me.

Provide or verify accuracy of the address, title, phone number and name of director/contact(s) -- and identify other people with program responsibilities:

Describe program briefly (and/or send printed information describing it; especially wish to know if degrees or certificates are awarded):

Many thanks.

Cordially,

David S. Hoopes

DSH:jf

191

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

AD
ernational Food and Agricultural Development

fice of the Director

November 22, 1983

Mr. David S. Hoopes
World Information Sources
130 North Road
Vershire, VT 05079

Dear Mr. Hoopes:

The name, address and title are accurate for Dr. Roland Norman. His phone number is (615) 320-3718.

Within the School of Agriculture and Home Economics I am also involved in international activities. I am serving as the University Title XII representative and directing the IFAD program.

IFAD through Title XII seeks to increase the involvement of faculty in international development activities. At present, there are not any degrees or certificates awarded through the program or School in International Education.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

TW:cs

xc: Dr. Roland Norman

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

June 6, 1984

Dr. Charles Teller
International Nutrition Unit
(DHHS/OIH)
121 Congressional Lane Suite 304
Rockville, MD 20852

Dear Dr. Teller:

Will you please send me information on a follow-up workshop on "Nutrition in Primary Health Care" for West African Nations presently scheduled to be held on October 29-November 1, 1984.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield

/mjb

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School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

May 29, 1984

Office of Technical Review and
Information
Bureau for Science and Technology
Agency for International Development
Room 309 SA-18
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dear Sir:

Please send me additional information on the Agency for International Development and the White House initiatives in response to the "Gray Amendment" relating to support for historically Black colleges and universities involvement in AID activities.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

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194

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

D
rnational Food and Agricultural Development

ce of the Director

May 25, 1984

Mr. Charles McMakin
Director, M/SER/MO
U.S.A.I.D.
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dear Mr. McMakin:

I would like to be placed on your mailing list of individuals receiving per diem rates for countries where U.S.A.I.D. development activities are being conducted.

Tennessee State University is engaged in contracted Title XII development activities overseas through the U.S.A.I.D. I am involved with Title XII activities at the University and serve as the University's Title XII Officer and would greatly appreciate receiving this information from your office.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield

/mjb

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School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

AD
ernational Food and Agricultural Development
ice of the Director

March 28, 1984

Dr. James Cowan, Director
Office of International Programs
and Studies
National Association of State
Universities and Land Grant Colleges
One Dupont Circle, Suite 710
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Jim:

I hope you enjoyed your visit to Saudi Arabia. I am interested in obtaining more information about the areas of Agriculture, Nutrition, Rural Development and Education in relation to: 1) cooperation between U.S. and Saudi universities, 2) Egyptian universities Linkage Program, 3) CICHE National Foreign Policy Conference on June 13-14.

Thank you for your kind and continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Director

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School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

ıD
ernational Food and Agricultural Development
ice of the Director

May 29, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and
Home Economics

FROM: Troy Wakefield

SUBJECT: Joint Workshop Between UT-Knoxville and TSU

After getting your memo on 5/25/84 about working with UT-K on a joint workshop, I called Dr. Jayne at UT-K.

He said that they had already started planning for the workshop to be held in Knoxville during the latter part of October, 1984. He said that he felt that TSU might still work with them on the same workshop but he felt that the International Agricultural Board there would want to keep their plans for hosting it in Knoxville.

After I told him that you felt that it was a good idea to work jointly, he said that he would tell Dr. Whatley and that you and Dr. Whatley could discuss the possibilities.

/mjb

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Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

)ffice of the Director

FILE

February 3, 1984

Dr. Fred Hutchinson
Executive Director
BIFAD/AID
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Hutchinson:

At the recent Title XII seminar in Arkansas you asked for comments regarding the BIFAD newsletter "BIFAD BRIEFS". Herein are my comments regarding the Briefs. I have been reading the Briefs avidly for the past two years. I have found it to be both informative and educational about events, occurrences and activities of and about the Title XII community.

My comprehension of Title XII and international development has been greatly aided through reading the Briefs. In fact, I look forward to receiving the issues to find out who and whats news with regard to Title XII. My only wish is that I could receive each issue on a timely basis.

I applaud the efforts of the BIFAD and wish to give special commendations to the Editor of the Briefs (Ms. Mary Lester) for a very professional and worthwhile publication.

Please keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr. Ph.D.
Director and University
Title XII Representative

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FILE

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1983

Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs

Chairperson:
J.T. Scott, Iowa
Phone: 515-294-4866
Vice-Chairperson:
Harold R. Matteson, New Mexico
Phone: 505-646-3199
Secretary-Treasurer:
Thomas A. McCowen, Illinois
Phone: 217-333-6420

Directors:
Pat Barnes-McConnell, Michigan
Phone: 517-355-4693
Robert W. Kiels, Nebraska
Phone: 402-472-2758
William E. Reed, North Carolina
Phone: 919-379-7901
Martin V. Waananen, Washington
Phone: 509-335-9536

August 8, 1983

Troy Wakefield, Director of Int'l
Food and Agricultural Development
Tennessee State University
School of Agriculture & Home Economics
Nashville, TN 37203

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

I have consulted widely with your colleagues in AUSUDIAP and they have recommended you as a valuable committee member for our Association. Therefore I am requesting that you serve on the Contractual Relations Committee for the 1983-84 year. Please let me know by return mail if, for some reason, you cannot serve on this AUSUDIAP Committee.

On September 1, 1983 the committee membership list will be finalized and released for publication through the AUSUDIAP Newsletter. Your committee chairperson will be in touch with you relative to committee actions and/or meetings. Through him/her you can also make known the initiatives you would like to see the committee take.

All of us, as AUSUDIAP members, are representatives of the organization to other individuals and institutions. We have developed strong ties with USAID, USDA, BIFAD, ISEC, JCARD and NASULGC. It is to the advantage of AUSUDIAP, these institutions and others in the international arena that we communicate and coordinate our activities so as to mount an increasingly efficient international network. Your active help in this endeavor is appreciated. I look forward to another productive year with you in AUSUDIAP.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Scott

Dr. J. T. Scott
Chairperson
AUSUDIAP

me

199

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
3500 John A. Merritt Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203

ıD
ernational Food and Agricultural Development

ice of the Director

FILE

August 16, 1983

Dr. J. T. Scott, Chairperson
AUSUDIAP
Iowa State University of Sciences & Technology
International Agricultural Programs
115 Curtiss Hall
Ames, Iowa 50011

Dear Dr. Scott:

I am pleased that your colleagues in the AUSUDIAP have recommended me for committee membership.

I would be honored to serve on the Contractual Relations Committee of the AUSUDIAP for the 1983-84 year.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

Office of the President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

April 29, 1983

Dr. Malcolm Purvis, Dean
International Agricultural
Programs
University of Minnesota
227 Coffey Hall
St. Paul, MN. 55108

Dear Dr. Purvis:

Tennessee State University is interested in collaborating with the University of Minnesota in a sub-contract relationship on the RFTP No. ROD/LAC-83-004 "Local Crop Storage (Research Component) - Rwanda" issued by the U.S.A.I.D.

Consider this letter a documentation of interest and institutional support.

Sincerely,

Fredrick S. Humphries
President

/fb

xc: Dr. Florence Dunkel

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

ıational Food and Agricultural Develoоment

: of the Director

April 1, 1983

Mr. Robert Gurevich, Director
Office of Education and Training
The South-East Consortium for
International Development
400 Eastowne Drive
Suite 207
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear Mr. Gurevich:

Please find enclosed the following materials from Tennessee State University as per requested in your memorandum regarding Education/Human Resources-Indefinite Quantity Contract (RFP):

1. A letter of institutional support from the President of Tennessee State University.

2. Complete Resume Cover Sheets, Resumes and signed Contractor Employee Biographical Data Sheets from the following individuals:

   1. Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher
   2. Dr. Everette Witherspoon
   3. Dr. Richard Coppings
   4. Dr. Hazel O. Jackson
   5. Dr. Julia Dinkins
   6. Dr. Esen Ozgener
   7. Dr. Geraldean Johnson
   8. Dr. Faqir Singh Bagi
   9. Mr. Sammy Comer
   10. Dr. Basawaraj N. Hiremath
   11. Dr. Surendra P. Singh
   12. Dr. Gul M. Telwar
   13. Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.

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Please acknowledge receipt of these materials and keep me duly informed of the developments on this project.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director of IFAD
University Title XII Officer
SECID-Alternate Trustee

TW/ls

xc: Dr. Frederick Humphries
President, Tennessee State University

Dr. Roland Norman
Dean, School of Agriculture and Home Economics

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INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Information List for Tennessee State University Personnel Departing for Overseas Assignment

ame of supporting
roject or activity _____ Contract No. _____

mployee's full
ame _____ Place of Birth _____

ate of Birth _____ Social Security No. _____

niversity Address & Academic Department _____

_____

ermanent Address and Phone No. _____

_____

ocal Address and Phone No. in Foreign Country _____

_____

ocal Address and Phone Number of a Person who can contact you at all times in a
oreign country _____

_____

assport No. _____ Place & Date of Issue _____

amily Members Accompanying You:

ame	Date of Birth	Passport No.	Relationship

ersons in the U.S. to be notified in case of emergency:

ame	Relationship	Address	Telephone

erson(s) with Power of Attorney, or designated to act for you during your absence from
he United States

ame _____ Address _____

_____

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Check List:

Date	Item
_____ 1.	AID contract personnel - application for federal employment Form 1420-17 and continuation sheet returned to IFAD. Resumes for non-AID contract personnel.
_____ 2.	AID contract personnel - approval for technician assignment by all agencies concerned. TSU/AID/W_____ AID/Mission_____ Government of Foreign Country _____ Non-AID contract personnel - approval obtained from government of foreign country.
___ 3.	Application for passport. Secure from Post Office or County Clerk's Office. A. Fee for application reimbursable. B. Suggest passport pictures by made for employee and dependents on Swaziland Project (reimbursable). C. Recommended individual passports for all children over eight. D. Application to Department of State. Fee reimbursable.
_____ 4.	Medical examinations (Form to be provided). A. Charges reimbursed up to $85.00 per adult, $25.00 for children 12 and under. B. Eye and dental examinations recommended but costs not reimbursable.
_____ 5.	Immunizations and vaccinations. Consult with your physician. Secure International Certificate of Vaccination from IFAD for each family member. Have the smallpox vaccination validated by boro or other local health officer. Immunizations and vaccinations recommended by your physician are reimbursable.
_____ 6.	Visa applications upon receipt of passport. The IFAD Program will submit immediately if required by foreign country upon receiving completed visa forms from employee.
_____ 7.	Check with IRS for latest information on federal income tax. Does not apply to short term consultants.
_____ 8.	Tennessee Income Taxes.
_____ 9.	Loyalty affidavit: A. On file with TSU_____ B. Attached_____ C. Provided previously_____
_____ 10.	Sign extra expense voucher forms and leave with IFAD.
_____ 11.	Name of bank and account number with IFAD for deposit of pay checks and/or allowances for long-termers.

205

_____12. Travel itinerary submitted to IFAD and travel restrictions discussed.

_____13. Storage and shipment of household goods completed. Itemized list of goods prepared in 8 copies is suggested (1 for IFAD, 1 for your insurance, 2 for carrier, 2 to be forwarded by IFAD to Chief-of-Party for customs clearance, and 2 copies for employee).

_____14. Insurance coverage secured - all insurance coverage becomes a personal expense.

A. On accompanying baggage - optional
B. Marine insurance - optional
C. On goods remaining in U.S. in storage - optional
D. Public liability and property damage for autos
E. Travel, flight insurance - optional

_____15. Fringe Benefits:

A. Tennessee State Employee Benefits_____
B. Other_____

_____16. Will, taxes, property insurance and similar items given consideration prior to departure.

_____17. Discussion of educational facilities and allowances.

_____18. Discussion of medical and dental facilities and allowances. Obtain extra copies of forms for submittal for reimbursement.

_____19. Safe deposit box - given authority for person holding Power of Attorney to enter, if desired, or other person (long-termers).

_____20. Commissary privileges and facilities discussed.

_____21. Instructions for periodic dispatch of drugs left with pharmacist. Record of eye glass prescriptions obtained.

_____22. Discussion of travelers checks, letters of credit, conversion of dollars into local currency and credit cards.

_____23. Discussion of travel regulations including mode of travel, U.S. carrier and country restrictions.

_____24. Discussion of customs relations-U.S. and assigned country. Register foreign made equipment accompanying traveler with U.S. customs, e.g. camera, radio.

_____25. Employment upon completion of overseas assignment. The following statement must be signed by all personnel on temporary assignments with TSU at the time of appointment.

I certify that Tennessee State University will not be be responsible for my employment at the conclusion of my tour of duty overseas.

Signed:_____ Date_____

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INFORMATION NEEDED FOR CUSTOMS CLEARANCE FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS AND AUTOMOBILES:

A. Make of Auto_____ Model_____ Year_____

Engine No._____ Chassis No._____ Valuation_____

Certificate of Title_____ or Bill of Sale_____

Accessories: Air Conditioning_____ Radio_____ Automatic Transmission_____
Power Steering_____ Power Brakes_____ Expected Port of Entry_____

_____

B. Cameras: Make_____ Model_____ Serial No._____

C. Radios: Make_____ Serial No._____

D. Detailed packing list, signed by packer, shipper or consigner and clearance documents are to be provided to IFAD, including measurements and weight of containers as soon as effects are packed. One copy will be kept in Office of IFAD and two will be forwarded to the Chief-of-Party for use in customs clearance. (Employee should carry at least two copies with him/her).

NOTE: Firearms and ammunition are to be included in shipments

SHIPMENT AND STORAGE INFORMATION FOR THE IFAD OFFICE:

A. Location of stored household goods_____

Weight_____ lbs. Date stored_____

Name and address of company_____

_____

B. Household goods, shipped _____ lbs. Point of origin_____

Date shipped from TSU or point of origin_____

C. Automobile weight_____ lbs. Date shipped from point of origin_____

D. Unaccompanied air shipment_____ lbs. Date shipped_____

E. Excess baggage, air_____ lbs. (22# per person, gross) (Must accompany traveler.)

207

REPORT OF THE TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM

(NON-MATCHING) GRANT NO. DAN-1282-G-SS-1073-00

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORTING PERIOD

SEPTEMBER 1,1981-AUGUST 31,1983

First & Second Year

Tennessee State University

3500 John A. Merritt Boulevard

Nashville, Tennessee 37203

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tennessee State University was funded with a minority institution strenghtening grant by the Unites States Agency for International Development. Through Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, funds were made available to strenghten the capability of the University to participate in U.S. Government international efforts to increase food production in developing countries.

Initial funding for the first year of the strengthening grant program was received September 1,1981. The selection of a Director and a secretary for the program was completed during the latter half of the first year. Activities were limited during the first year and this is reflected in the total expenditures for that period.

The second year funding was received August 30,1982. This report encompasses the 24 month time period from initial funding through August 31,1983. The actual expenditures for this period are summarized in the budget Section III, Table I, and itemized in Table 1A and Table 1B for the first and second year respectively.

Tennessee State University's goal, objectives and activities are presented in Section II followed by the budget in Section III. Section IV indicates some of the international activities in which Tennessee State University was engaged prior to the strengthening grant award and is entitled "Pre-Award Activities". This section is followed by a brief description of USAID/Title XII Contract Activities and is listed as Section V, with the Appendix appearing as Section VI.

The time between the initial funding and the present has been a period characterized by a gradual start followed by a deliberate and directed increase in those activities designed to achieve the goal and objectives outlined in the original proposal. During this period, Tennessee State University has pursued those objectives to achieve the goal of increasing faculty participation in Title XII activities. Strengthening grant funds have enabled Tennessee State University to establish an Office of International Food and Agriculture Development (IFAD). This office is housed in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics and administrated by a Director (50%) and a secretary (100%).

A significant benefit afforded Tennessee State University as a result of the strenghtening grant is the opportunity for faculty and staff to interact with faculty and staff of otherTitle XII institutions by participating in the myraid of

workshops, seminars, conferences and other activities sponsored by Title XII. Participation in these activities has broadened the understanding of Title XII and assisted in directing Tennessee State University's strengthening activities.

One of the most significant benefits derived from involvement in international development activities is the unique opportunity to become familiar with food and agricultural development problems that confront the developing world and to contribute to the solution to these problems.

This report describes the progress Tennessee State University is making to strengthen itself through USAID funds to achieve the goals of Title XII.

II. GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of Tennessee State University's involvement in Title XII activities is to increase the effectiveness of extension services in LCD(s). This is accomplished by reducing the supply and demand problems associated with food production. This effort involves functions of land-grant institutions including teaching, research and extension. Specific subject areas addressed are Plant and Animal Science, Agricultural Economics, Sociology, Rural Development and Human Nutrition.

The objectives listed below are presented with activities that have been undertaken to achieve the goal of strengthening the capability of the faculty to participate in activities associated with LDC(s)

Objectives

To place greater emphasis on international agriculture in the curriculum by adding courses or by revising existing courses which will increase the training opportunities and potentials for students to participate in AID programs.

Activities

A review of curriculum offerings in Agriculture and Home Economics revealed that courses titled "World Agriculture Development" and "International Travel" are available to students. The IFAD Program has proposed that two other courses

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be considered for curricular offerings. These courses address Nutrition, Plant and Animal Science and Rural Development with a focus on Developing countries.

These courses are suggested as upper level undergraduate courses that could be taken for graduate credit. Specific courses and descriptions are:

NTR 470 World Food and Nutrition (3)

The study of food and nutrition problems of the world with emphasis on developing countries. Current and historical international efforts to alleviate global hunger and malnutrition as well as political, educational, economic and social factors and consequences that impact on the quality of life of the people of the world.

AGR 470 World Plant and Animal Production, Rural Development and Human Needs (3)

The study of the type, amount, and geography of world plant and animal production. The methods of production, the Agro-Business and Agro-Economic aspects of production and human needs with orientation towards developing countries and their rural infrastructure.

Library materials including books, magazines, journals and reports in subject matter areas supportive of these courses have been and continue to be purchased (see Appendix a-2)

In addition to those courses in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics, other schools at the University currently offer courses related to international development. As an example, we have given a partial listing of such curricular offerings in Appendix a-3.

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Objective b

To strengthen the faculty's capacity to engage in the delivery of technical assistance to LDC(s) through the familiarization of problems that confront specific countries and/or regions with respect to the delivery of extension services.

Activities b

The activities which have been undertaken to achieve this objective include the following: conducting seminars on international development and the collection of technical information on subject matter areas which are to be strengthened. The University has acted as host to visiting government officials from LCD's for the purpose of improving communication and exchanging information. International students at the University have participated in seminars and cultural exchanges with American students and faculty which further enhanced the program.

Seminar presentations have been made related to countries in Africa, Latin America, the Carribbean, and the Middle East. The Presentations are listed in Appendix b. On December 10,1981 a BIFAD seminar titled "Joint Venture" was conducted in Nashville, Tennessee in cooperation with Tennessee State University. The seminar made available to participating faculty additional knowledge regarding interaction or "partnerships" on

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International programs. A summary of this seminar is presented in Appendix b. The University acted as host to African business leaders from Mali during 1982 as part of their visit to Nashville (see Appendix b). Other activities that relate to this objective are also presented in Appendix b.

Objective c

To improve and/or enhance the capability of Tennessee State University's faculty to communicate effectively in the language of the LDC(s) in which technical assistance activities are being conducted.

Activities c

Effective communication is viewed as essential to effective involvement in International Development activities. In March, 1983, IFAD began offering a French Language Training class for faculty and staff. The class is offered two (2) hours each day for four days each week. Instruction is given using a variety of materials which include the Foreign Service Institute French Language Manual and cassette tapes. More than twenty (20) members of the faculty and staff from various disciplines have participated in the class. All of these faculty and staff members have shown significant improvement in their ability to speak, read and write French. (see appendix c)

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Objective d

To give Tennessee State University's faculty more overseas exerience through involvement in short term and eventually long term AID bilateral programs with particular emphasis on the delivery of extension services in LDC's.

Activity d

In order to meet this objective, faculty and staff of Tennessee State University have participated in international conferences held in the United States. In addition, strengthening grant funds have been used to sponsor faculty and staff attendance at conferences and workshops relating to international development.

Amcng the conferences and workshops which have been attended are: Title XII Workshops sponsored by BIFAD, University sponsored Title XII conferences, U.S. State Department International conferences,Consortium sponsored conferences, and meetings related to international development, including Women in Development activities. These are listed in Appendix d. Participation in several international conferences in LDC's are planned for the 1985-86 year.

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Objective e

To develop collaborative linkages with at least one LDC through which faculty and student cross cultural communication may be enhanced.

Activities e

The establishment of linkages with a specific LCD institution requires a clearly defined agreement by the participating parties. Several informal linkages on a scientist-to-scientist level exist between Tennessee State University and institutions of LDC(s). The administration of Tennessee State University strongly supports linkages with institutions in LCD(s). Formal linkages between Tennessee State University and institutions in LDC(s) are currently being pursued (see Appendix e). It is anticipated that clearly defined agreements will be established during the strengthening grant period. This is particularly true for African countries.

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Objective f

To enhance Tennessee State University's capability to support the above five objectives by making appropriate organizational changes and adjustments, including the creation of a favorable environment for responding to opportunities for involvement in international activities.

Activities f

An Office to house the strengthening grant program has been established and a Program Director and secretary have been hired. The Director and the Administration have established a working relationship with USAID through the BIFAD. Tennessee State University has completed the BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources and maintains contact with USAID and BIFAD through its Title XII Representative and other internationally involved persons at the University.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with the USDA Office For International Cooperation in Development. This MOU provides a mechanism whereby the University could work with the USDA internationally.

Through the South East Consortium for International Development, the University has a continuing relationship which involves responding to project proposals for international development with other Title XII institutions.

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Tennessee State University has also sought to enhance faculty involvement in international development activities by setting forth a "Policy Statemnent for International Involvement" (Appendix f-4).

There has been active involvement of the University administration as evidenced by an address made by the President before the AUSUDIAP (See Appendix f-5). Further involvement includes the Presidents' serving on the JCARD Committee.

Tennessee State University is cognizant of the fact that support is needed from different sources in order to create a favorable environment for continued and expanded involvement internationally. University Administrators wholeheartedly endorsed this activity and letters of support for international involvement may be found in appendix f-6.

Activities that are appropriately entered herein under this objective include the response to Requests for Proposals for Technical Assistance. During this period, TSU has expressed an interest in involvement in the Egyptian Post-Peace Scholarship Program, the Caribbean Technical Support to Mission, the Botswana South Africa Manapower Development Project, and the REDSO/West and Central Africa TSM (See Appendix f-7).

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III. BUDGET TABLES

TABLE I. BUDGET EXPENDITURES: SUMMARY

Category	1st Year (9/1/81 - 8/31/82)	2nd Year (9/1/82 - 8/31/83)	Total 1st and 2nd Year combined
Personnel[a]	$9,233.29	$31,010.49	$40,243.78
Travel[b]	1,374.90	8,103.12	9,478.02
Materials[c]	635.43	15,347.60	15,983.03
Total	$11,243.62	$54,461.21	$65,704.83

[a]Comprised of salary and benefits for the Program's director and secretary

[b]All travel on strengthening grant funds

[c]All other grant related expenditures, i.e., direct cost (supplies, phones, postage, etc.) and consultants

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TABLE IA. ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES: FIRST YEAR (Sept. 1, 1981 through August 31, 1982)

CATEGORY[a]	EXPENDITURE
Salaries & Wages	$ 7,694.50
Fringe Benefits	1,538.79
Travel	1,374.90
Supplies & Equipment	476.11
Printing & Publication	70.00
Communication	11.11
Postage	32.22
Telegrams	45.99
Total	$11,243.62

[a]Categories for expenditures are those used by the University Business Office.

TABLE IB. ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES: SECOND YEAR (Sept. 1, 1982 through August 31, 1983)

CATEGORY[a]	EXPENDITURE
Salaries & Wages	$26,040.00
Fringe Benefits	4,970.49
Travel	8,103.12
Supplies & Equipment	5,575.35
Printing & Publication	419.32
Consulting Services	8,000.00
Telephone - Local	714.92
Telephone - Long Distance	148.61
Postage	48.32
Dues & Subscription	441.08
Total	$54,461.21

[a] Categories for expenditures are those used by the University Business Office.

TABLE II. RELATIONSHIP OF EXPENDITURES TO PROGRAM OBJECTIVES: (FIRST YEAR)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
Salary & Wages	Salaries for the program director and secretary	$ 7,694.50
Fringe Benefits	Social security, insurance, retirement and unemployment compensation for the program director and secretary	1,538.79
Travel	Faculty travel for conferences, meetings, and workshops related to international development	1,374.90
Supplies & Equipment	Office supplies, stationery, typing supplies	476.11
Printing & Publication	Photocopying, duplicating, stationery letterhead printing	70.00
Communication	Communication	11.11
Postage	Mailing letters	32.22
Telegrams	Communication	45.99
Total		$11,243.62

TABLE III. RELATIONSHIP OF EXPENDITURES TO PROGRAM OBJECTIVES (SECOND YEAR)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
Salary & Wages	Salaries for the program director and secretary	26,040.00
Fringe Benefits	Social security, insurance, retirement, and unemployment compensation for the program director and secretary	4,970.49
Travel	Faculty travel to Title XII related conferences, workshops and meetings	8,103.12
Supplies & Equipment	Office supplies, French Language training materials, display equipment slide projector, photographic film, tape recorders, tapes	5,575.35
Printing & Publication	Office stationery, duplicating photocopying	419.32
Consulting Services	Payment for French language instruction	8,000.00
Telephone - Local	Local telephone communication	714.92
Telephone - Long Distancw	Long Distance telephone communication	148.61
Postage	Mailing	48.32
Dues & Subscriptions	Purchasing book and journals subscriptions related to international development	441.08
Total		$54,461.21

IV. PRE-AWARD ACTIVITIES

Several activities occurred at Tennessee State University preceding the award of a Title XII Strengthening Grant that were significant and are therfore highlighted in this section. In January, 1981, Tennessee State University hosted one of the BIFAD Title XII Regional Seminars. The program, the participants list, and the title page of an address presented on this occasion are displayed in the following pages.

On April 28-30, 1981, Tennessee State University coordinated and hosted a Title XII meeting at Nashville that was related to proposal discussion for several institutions being considered for Strengthening Grant awards (see tentative agenda US/AID Title XII Meeting).

Previous to these occurrences, in April, 1980, Mr. Sam Comer, a faculty member in the Department of Rural Development, hosted a group of farm leaders from Tanzania, East Africa for several weeks at Tennessee State University. This activity was sponsored under the USDA/OICD Office with the purpose of "Training the Trainers for Rural Development." Mr. Comer made a tour to Tanzania to conduct in-country training as a part of this overall activity. Newspaper clippings as well as participants list, and agenda are included.

One of the more interesting activities at Tennessee State University associated with International Affairs is the establishment of the Institute for African Affairs. This activity was established and is funded by the State of Tennessee

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to enhance business opportunities for Tennesseans in Africa. Materials are included which highlight the IAA.

Other materials that relate to Tennessee State University's pre-award activities are included in this section. These materials are illustrative of the scientific and other endeavors undertaken to enhance the University internationally.

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E Blanchard Pruemer

TITLE 12

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL SEMINAR

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Host Institution

JANUARY 25-27, 1981

(Local Program Supplement)

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MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1981

MORNING SESSION

8:30 A.M.- 12:00 Noon
Room 353- TSU Downtown Campus

PRESIDING — Dr. Everette Witherspoon
Executive Assistant to the President
Tennessee State University

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER — Dr. George Cox
Assistant Vice President Academic Affairs
Tennessee State University

ADDRESS — Dr. Frederick S. Humphries
President
Tennessee State University

LUNCHEON PROGRAM

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1981

12:00 P. M. - 1:30 P. M.

PRESIDING — Dr. James Reeves
Dean Graduate School
Tennessee State University

INVOCATION — Dr. Calvin Atchison
Vice President Research and Development
Tennessee State University

GREETINGS — Dr. George Pruitt
Vice President Student Affairs
Tennessee State University

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER — Dr. James E. Farrell
Associate Vice President Extension ,
Continuing Education and Public Service
and Administrator of 1890 Programs
Tennessee State University

ADDRESS — Dr. Edward I. Isibor
Dean School of Engineering & Technology
Tennessee State University

INTRODUCTION OF GUEST — Robert Boone
Director Public & Special Services
Tennessee State University

BANQUET PROGRAM

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1981 — 6:00 - 8:00 P.M.
Maxwell House Hotel

PRESIDING — Dr. Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and Home Economics-TSU

INVOCATION — Dr. James Campbell, Professor
Department of Biology-TSU

GREETINGS — Mr. Paul M. Koger
Assistant Commissioner
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Nashville

ANNOUNCEMENTS — Dr. Handy Williamson, Director
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program-TSU

CHEDULED ACTIVITIES

Sunday, January 25, 1981

Seminar Reception	6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m Maxwell House Hotel Embassy West
Seminar Registration	6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m Promenade East

Monday, January 26, 1981

Meeting Downtown Campus	Meeting Room 353
Transportation to TSU Downtown Campus (Seminar participants will be picked up in the lobby of the Maxwell Hotel)	7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m
Luncheon	12:00 - 1:30 p.m. TSU Downtown Campus Room 314
Transportation to TSU Downtown Campus (Seminar participants will be picked up from Downtown Campus lobby)	5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Banquet	6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Maxwell House Hotel Grand Ball Room, West

Tuesday, January 27, 1981

Title XII Regional Seminar	Maxwell House Hotel
Morning Session	8:30 a.m. Forum
Seminar Wrap-up	12:00 noon

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THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
TITLE XII SEMINAR

Hosted by

Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Seminar Headquarters

Maxwell House Hotel
2025 Metro Center Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee

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HE MID-WEST REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINAR
Maxwell House Hotel
January 25-27, 1981

1. Calvin Atchison, Vice Pres.
Research and Development
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS#

2. Eugene Babb - Receipt Book

3. Curtis Barker - Receipt Book

4. Melvin Blase
RR 2
Columbia, MO 65201
SS# [redacted]

5. Eugene Boyd - Receipt Book

6. Dean H. Bunch
P.O. Drawer N2
Miss. State, MS 39762
SS#

7. Michael J. Burridge
10216 NW 6th Place
Gainesville, FL 32601
SS#

8. Carter Catlin
CARP
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS# 419-66-9484

9. James L. Collom
Int. Programs
Purdue University
W. LaFayette, IN 47907
SS#

10. W. Cowan - Receipt Book

11. Floyd Cregger - Receipt Book

12. Glenn Crumb - Receipt Book.

13. Morton Darvin
4335 Duncan Dr.
Annadale, VA 22003
SS#

14. H. Dickson - Receipt Book

15. Thomas L. Dobbs
Econ. Dept.
S.D. State University
Brookings, S. Dakota 57007
SS#

16. Leo A. Duclos
P.O. Box 1174
State University, AR 72467
SS#

17. Eddie L. Dye
2114 Ave. R.
Huntsville, TX 77343
SS#

18. John Eriksson
10811 Marfate Rd.
Silver Spring, MD 20901
SS#

19. James E. Farrell, Assoc. Vice Pres.
Ext., Cont. Ed. & Public Service,
Administrator-1890 Program
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS#

20. Constantine Fenderson
Animal Science Dept.
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS#

21. Robert Huesmann
5809 Lenox Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20034
SS#

234

22. Levi Jones
Sociology Department
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS#

23. William A. Jones
4900 Wakefield Chapel Rd.
Annadale, VA 22003
SS#

24. James Kirkwood - Receipt Boo

25. Jane B. Knowles
Int't Agri. Programs
105 Agriculture Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
SS#

26. Everett D. Laird
Rt. 3, Box 503
Bryan, TX 77801
SS# [redacted]

27. William T. Levine
1901 Penn. Ave., NW #300
Washington, D.C. 20006
SS#

28. Fred L. Mann
Route 5
Columbia, MO 65201
SS#

29. Fred R. Marti
Rt. 2, Box 822-0-10
Pompona Beach, FL 33067
SS#

30. Howard P. Massey, Jr. - Receipt Book

31. Robert H. Maxwell
409 Lewis
Morgantown, W. Virginia 26505
SS#

32. J. W. McCarty
Animal Science Department
S.D. State University
Brookings, S.D. 57006
SS#

33. Donald McCloud - Receipt Book

34. James McGuire - Receipt Book

35. John Murad
Louisiana Tech University
Box 10198
Ruston, LA 71272
SS#

36. Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agri. & Home Eco.
Tennessee State University
3500 Centennial Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37203
SS#

37. Howard H. Olson
30 Hillcrest Dr.
Carbondale, IL 62901
SS# [redacted]

38. John Peterson - Receipt Book

39. Sylvester Peterson
E. Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40601
SS# [redacted]

40. Freddie Richards - Receipt B

41. Jackson Rigney
N.C. State University
SS#

42. Keith L. Foache
Lincoln University
Jefferson, MO 65101
SS#

43. H. Paul Roberts
118 Agriculture Hall
Michigan State University
E. Lansing, MI 48823
SS#

44. Charlotte E. Roderuck
102 E.O. Bldg.
Ames, Iowa 50011
SS# [redacted]

45. Hugh F. Rouk
713 Lakeshore Drive
Stillwater, OK 74074
SS#

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46. Homer R. Schmittou
1406 Katie Lane
Auburn, AL 36830
SS#

47. Robert Schneider - Receipt Book

48. Keith Sherper - Receipt Book

49. Alfred Stewart - Receipt Book

50. Roger A. Swanson
RR 5, Box 124
River Falls, Wisconsin 54022
SS#

51. D. W. Thomas - Receipt Book

52. Tom W. Westing
University of Arkansas
College of Agri. & Home Eco.
205 Agri. Bldg.
Fayettevills, AR 72701
SS#

53. Morris D. Whitaker
4921 Tunlaw Street
Alexandria, VA 22312
SS#

54. Handy Williamson, Jr.
5023 Chaftin Drive
Nashville, TN 37221
SS# [redacted]

55. Edward M. Wilson
Lincoln University
Jefferson, MO 65101
SS#

56. Wayne M. Wolfe
108 Park Street
River Falls, Wisconsin 54022
SS#

57. E. T. York - Receipt Book

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FILE

ADDRESS OF

DR. FREDERICK HUMPHRIES, PRESIDENT
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

to the

REGIONAL SEMINAR
for
TITLE XII DIRECTORS

January 26, 1981
Nashville, Tennessee

"Universities and the World Food Problem:
Opportunities and Challenges in Less
Developed Countries"

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TENTATIVE AGENDA
US/AID - TITLE XII MEETING
April 28-30, 1981
La Quinta Motor Inn

April 28th

ARRIVAL TIME

April 29th

Breakfast ---------- 8:00 - 8:45 AM

Registration ---------- 8:45 - 9:00 AM

Meeting ----------(Room 262)---------- 9:00 - 12 Noon

Lunch ---------- 12 Noon

Meeting ----------(Room 262)---------- 1:00 - 4:00 PM

Reception ---------(Room 262)---------- 6:00 PM

Dinner ---------- 7:00 PM

April 30th - INDIVIDUAL DISCUSSION OF PROPOSAL - Room 262

University of Arkansas-Fayetteville
Tom Westing ---------- 8:30 - 9:00 AM

University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff
Arthur Allen ---------- 9:00 - 9:30 AM

Fort Valley State College
James Kirkwood ---------- 9:30 - 10:00 AM

University of Tennessee
Lewis Dickson ---------- 10:00 - 10:30 AM

Tennessee State University
Handy Williamson, Jr. ---------- 10:30 - 11:00 AM

Texas A&M University
Charles DeYoung ---------- 11:00 - 11:30 AM

Lunch ---------- 12 Noon

Tour of TSU Campus ---------- 1:00 - 2:00 PM

Departure ---------- 3:00 PM

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
International
Cooperation and
Development

Washington,
D.C.
20250

July 30, 1980

Dr. Sam Comer
Department of Rural Development
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Sam:

We appreciate your efforts in working with the group of Tanzani who were here studying rural development. Your sessions with t... on farm management were an integral part of their 12-week training program. As you are aware, the group departed the U.S. in early July and are now getting ready for the initial set of village training programs in Tanzania.

For these initial efforts we feel it is important that we provid support and assistance to the Tanzanian training teams. In this regard, we would like for you to spend approximately three weeks with the Tanzanian team at the residential training site at Ruah The dates we have in mind are from October 17 through November 2. If you can make appropriate arrangements with your university for this period of time it will be very much appreciated.

We are looking forward to your positive response. At that time we can talk about travel and other necessary arrangements

Sincerely,

FRANK A. FENDER
Program Leader
Course Development and
Overseas Projects Unit, ITD

FAF:mkf

2-39

frican Group isits County

group of farm leaders East Africa visited three s in Tipton County last sday as part of a three-th training under a ram sponsored by the ed States Department of culture.

he group is from Tan-, which is located in East a.

As a part of their training spent several weeks at nessee State University in nville studying all aspects ural living. Some of the s of instruction included cation, health, roads and y other topics associated rural living.

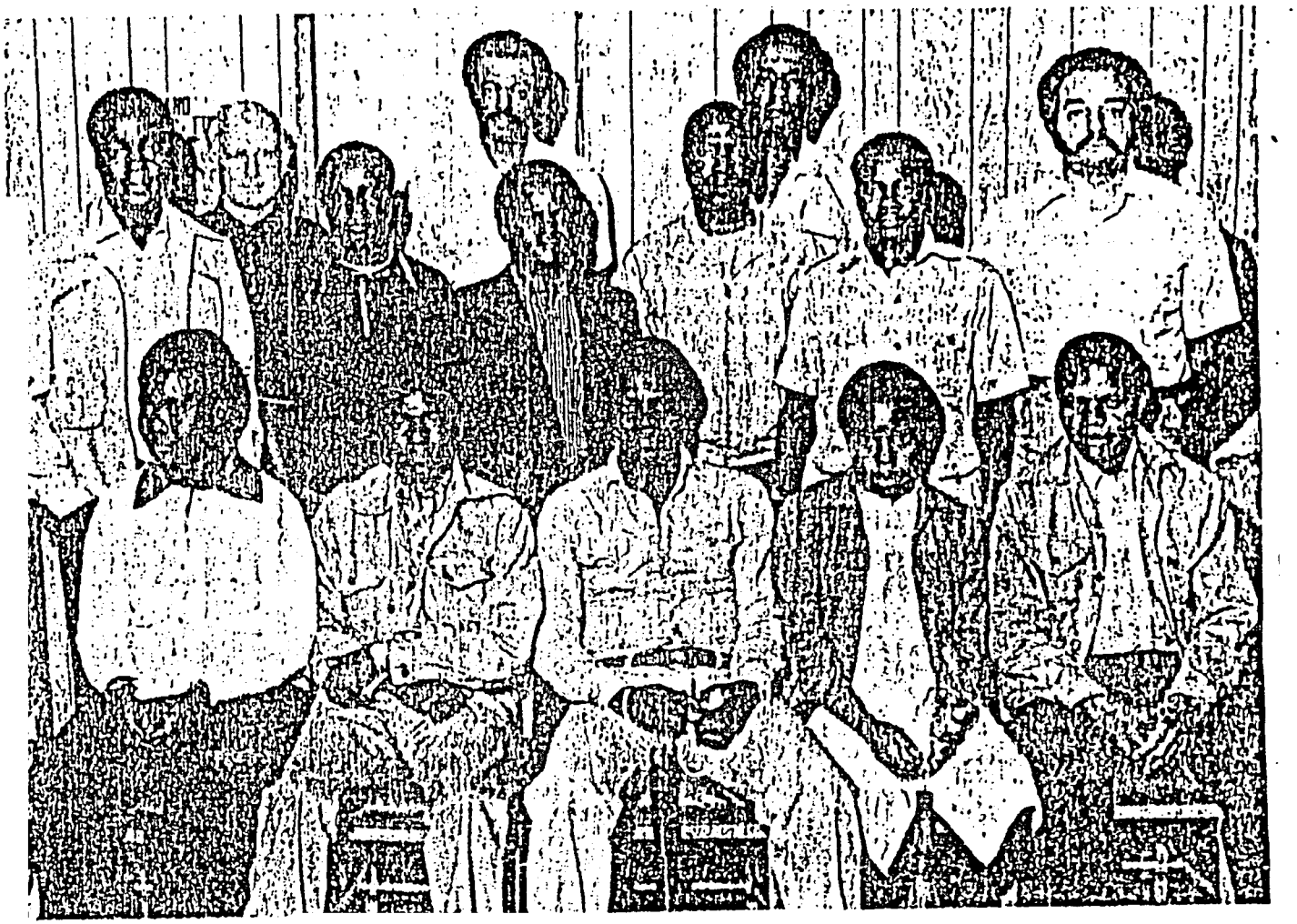
They will visit hington, DC, and will tour Tennessee Valley Authority facilities at Muscle Shoals, Al.

The visitors said they raise basically the same crops there as are grown in this country. Some of the crops named included cotton, tobacco, corn, peanuts, tea, coffee, cashews, rice, beef, swine and all types of vegetables. For the most part, food is prepared the same way in Tanzania as it is here.

Group leaders said farm land there is not owned by individuals. The land is owned by the villages. The farmers use mostly oxen to pull their plows, but more tractors are being used each year.

The Africans visited the Arzelle Teamer, Lawrence Grant and James Lee Taylor farms in Tipton County.

FARM REVIEW & FORECAST



Visitors

This group from Tanzania, a country in East Africa, visited three farms in Tipton County last Thursday. The group will be in the United States for approximately three months. They are here on an educational program sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. Included in this group are (front row, l to r), Mary Kabelele, Ramt Nkalla, Paul Sinyanqwe, Judy Abraham Mwakiboiwa, James Okeyo, Deo Mwasuka, Banali Maskali, Salum Mbuyu and Sam Comer, an instructor at Tennessee State University, Nashville. Back row (l to r) Don Gehres, United States Department of Agriculture; Richard Winston, Tennessee State University, and Andrew Winston, extension agent for Tipton County.

The Crockett Times
Wednesd. May 28, 1981

THE CROC

48TH YEAR NO 12 LAMO, TENNESSE

Photo By Bob Green

Tanzania Group visit Crockett County

Left to Right - Miss J. Komba, G.G. Ponera, Mrs. M. Kabelele, P.P. Singangwe, A.M. Wakibolwa, J. Okeyo. Standing: L.W. Perry, Extension Agent Dr. Sam Comer, TSU, Department of Agriculture Research, S. Mbuyu, R. Nkalla, D.G. Mwasuka, B.A. Maskati, Don Gehres, USDA and Curtis D. Koonce, Extension Agent.

Tanzania Group Study Crockett County Agriculture Program

The above group visited the county last week to observe and discuss with the county Extension Staff Agriculture Production. The county was selected because of the overall Extension Service Program and progressive farming program. The group is part of the Manpower Development Project funded by U.S.Aid. This is a special training program in Agriculture, which is conducted by USDA, Washington D.C.

This is the second group from other nations to visit Crockett County as a group from Holland were in the county last year. The farming in Tanzania is in communal or village form. About 250 people work together in one area and one group. Each one of these share in the crops produced and is done by hand labor. They said that they grow some cotton, small grain,

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VISITING OFFICIALS -- Three visiting officials from Kenya in East African and Tennessee officials were in Fayette County Monday with an interest in learning about farm records and loans. The men were here for one day. The representatives from Kenya were from the Agriculture Finance Corporation of Kenya. Obie L. Jarman, Fayette County Associate Extension Agent (left) is pictured greeting the visitors at the Extension office. Visiting officials were (second from left to right) S. Matirn Njuguna from Kenya; Sam Comer from Tennessee State University; Mishael Abade from Kenya; Bish Thomas, III, F.H.A.; and John T. Thiongo from Kenya.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating with the Agency for International De
Universities, Colleges, and other organizations.

Washington, D. C. 20250

April 9, 1980

Program and Itinerary

for

D. G. MWASUKA	J. OKEYO
B. A. MASKATI	A. MWAKIBOLWA
S. MBUYU	M. KABELELE
G. G. PONERA	R. NKALLA
J. KOMBA	P. P. SINYANGWE

PIO/P 621-0149-1-0006-N

Tanzania

Training Trainers for Rural Development

Duration: Three Months
Arrival Date in USA: April 9, 1980
Departure Date from USA: July 5, 1980

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Objectives

The overall objective of this training is to develop a top quality team of trainers. More specifically, the course will:

1. Increase participants' knowledge and understanding of content areas identified as being most relevant to the needs of rural development in Tanzania;

2. Increase participants' knowledge and use of process, training methodology, and skills;

3. Increase participants' ability to effectively merge content and process in the design and delivery of training programs; and

4. Develop appropriate training materials to be used in in-country training courses.

Participants

Name	Position in Home Country
Mrs. Mary KABELELE	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer Prime Minister's Office Post Office Box 980, Dodoma
Miss Judith Gallus KOMBA	UCDAI - UWT & Secretary Ruvuma Regional Development Director Post Office Box 74, Songea
Mr. Banali A. MASKATI	UCDO III (Visual Aids) Ujamaa na Ushirika Post Office Box 582, Mtwara
Mr. Salum Selemani MBUYU	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer II Prime Minister's Office Post Office Box 980, Dodoma
Mr. Abraham M. MWAKIBOLWA	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer II Prime Minister's Office Post Office Box 980, Dodoma
Mr. Deogratias G. M. MWASUKA	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer Regional Development Director Post Office Box 128, Sumbawanga

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Participants (Continued)

Name	Position in Home Country
Mr. Rainer M. T. NKALLA	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer Prime Minister's Office Post Office Box 980, Dodoma
Mr. James Arega OKEYO	Tutor - Vice Principal (Ujamaa Cooperative Dev.) Prime Minister's Office Post Office Box 980, Dodoma
Mr. Gisllary Godfrey PONERA	Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer Regional Development Director Post Office Box 74, Songea
Mr. Paul Philip SINYANGWE	Assistant Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Officer Post Office Box 2248, Dar es Salaam

Program and Itinerary

April 9, 1980	Arrive United States, Washington, D. C.
April 10, 1980	WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER Mrs. Alice Zwerdling Airport Reception and Housing Washington International Center 1630 Crescent Place, N.W. Washington, D. C. Telephone: (202) 332-1025 Become better acquainted with the historical background, governmental structure, culture, traditions, and customs of the U.S. through participation in special seminars.
April 11, 1980	Dr. Frank A. Fender, Program Leader Course Development and Overseas Projects Branch Office of International Cooperation and Development - International Training Division Room 3910 - South Building U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D. C. 20250 Telephone: (202) 447-3041 Be provided with a brief orientation and a general overview of U.S. agriculture and functions of USDA, and a briefing of the participants' program.

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Program and Itinerary (Continued)

April 14, 1980 May 2, 1980	Sessions on Training Design and Methodology
May 5, 1980	Project Definition; Identification of Village Needs
May 6, 1980	Goals, Objectives, Targets, Strategies, Planning Techniques
May 7, 1980	Simple Logframe
May 8-9, 1980	Linear Responsibility Charting; Networking Techniques
May 12, 1980	Review of Project Planning Techniques
May 13-14, 1980	Design, Materials, Delivery Workshop
May 15-16, 1980	Farm Management Principles — Resource Inventory and Data Needs
May 16, 1980 (Afternoon)	Free
May 19-20, 1980	Farm Budgeting
May 21-22, 1980	Sampling and Questionnaire Preparation
May 23, 1980	Interviewing; Briefing for Field Trip
May 25, 1980 p.m.	Leave for Field Trip
May 26-27, 1980	Farm Management Field Exercise
May 27, 1980 p.m.	Return to Washington
May 28, 1980	Review Field Trip; Begin Study of Project Analysis
May 29, 1980	Financial Analysis
May 30, 1980	Financial Analysis, Continued Assignment of Gambia Case Study
June 2, 1980	Financial Analysis, Continued Sensitivity Analysis; Trade-Offs
June 4, 1980	Cost Effectiveness Methodology
June 5-6, 1980	Preparation for Field Trip; Questionnaire Development
June 6, 1980 p.m.	Free
June 9-10, 1980	Design, Materials, and Delivery Workship
June 10, 1980 p.m.	Leave for Field Trip (Tennessee Valley Authority)

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June 11, 1980	Tennessee Valley Authority: Planning; Analysis
June 12-13, 1980	Data Collection
June 14-15, 1980	Work on Analysis
June 16-17, 1980	Complete and Review Analysis
June 17, 1980 p.m.	Travel to Baton Rouge, Louisiana
June 18-19, 1980	Baton Rouge: Work with Southern University and Southern States Cooperative
June 20, 1980 a.m.	Return to Washington
p.m.	Free
June 23, 1980	Review of Field Trip; Strategies for Project Implementation
June 24, 1980	Monitoring and Reporting
June 25, 1980	Project Evaluation
June 26, 1980	Summary and Review; Begin Intensive Back-Home Application Planning
June 27, 1980 - July 3, 1980	Design, Development, Delivery
July 4, 1980	Course Closing Ceremony
July 5, 1980	Depart United States

INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION, AND CONDUCT OF THIS PROGRAM:

Academic advisors and contact officers at institutions named herein, and:

F. Chan, Agency for International Development/Washington
F. Fender, Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA
W. Le Clere, Consultant
R. Edwards, Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA
(Coordinating Program Specialist)

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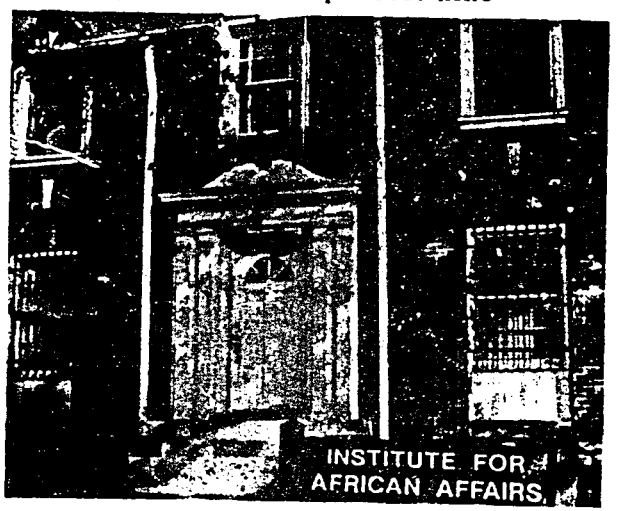
The Institute for African Affairs

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. Although many parts of the African continent are undeveloped, more than 40 of its developing nations have emerged as participants in the area of international trade during the past decade. The national economy, as well as the economy of Tennessee, is dependent partially on international trade with foreign countries; yet many Tennesseans possess little



The African Institute Building

knowledge of foreign countries, especially the African countries. Africa's geographical boundaries, languages, values, religions, economics, natural resources and politics are still a mystery to them.

To fill this void, The Institute for African Affairs was created on July 1, 1980, by State House Bill 2248 and State Senate Bill 2379, to disseminate information about Africa to the people of this state. The Institute is housed in a facility on the main campus of Tennessee State University (TSU) under the administrative control of the University.

Located in Metropolitan Nashville, Tennessee State University is a land-grant, comprehensive state supported institution of higher education, with a mandate of instruction, research, and service to its broad-based constituency. Of the University's 8,000 plus student body, African students comprise approximately 3 percent, and Africans also make up a part of the University faculty.

This urban University enjoys two campus sites: a central campus occupying some 450 acres bounded by the Cumberland River on the north and Albion Street on the south, at 3500 John A. Merritt Boulevard, and a Downtown Campus located at Tenth Avenue and Charlotte.

Purpose of the Institute

The Institute:

(1) Collects and disseminates information about African nations: their lifestyles, religious values, politics, natural resources, governments, businesses, possible economic needs and other areas of concern that Tennesseans need to know to better understand the people of Africa.

(2) Sponsors African trade missions to enhance African and Tennessean business and economic relationships.

(3) Sponsors workshops, seminars, conferences and cultural programs for business persons and others who are planning trips to Africa to reduce possible cultural shock and/or prepare them for a more enjoyable trip.

(4) Identifies and sponsors social events for Africans who live in Tennessee.

(5) Works closely with private and public organizations, profit and non-profit, for effectuating better communication and trade with nations on the continent of Africa.

Dr. Levi Jones, director, and TSU President Frederick S. Humphries, discussing the location of some African countries.

The Alex Haley Select Reading and Reference Room, which was dedicated to Haley, the author of ROOTS.

Staff of the Institute

Director: Dr. Levi Jones

Research Associate: Thelma Sanders
Research Technician: Leonia McQuarters

frican Institute pens

learly 200 people crammed the litorium of the Women's Building on the in campus of Tennessee State versity to attend opening ceremonies the State of Tennessee's Institute for can Affairs to be housed at 3402 itennial Blvd.

hree ambassadors from African nations Tennessee's Secretary of State and Lt. vernor were among dignitaries nding the ceremonies Wednesday rch 18) morning.

umarou G. Youssoufou, Executive etary of the Organization of African (OAU) joined the ambassadors of va, Gambia, and Senegal in hailing the Institute as a major event in U.S. an relations.

B. Robinson, chairman of Tennessee's k Caucus and a supporter of the 1980 lation creating the Institute, greeted liplomats as "our homeland visitors." bill's co-sponsors, state representative ick (Teddy) Withers and state senator ard Davis, called the Institute "a dream e true."

thers said the idea for the Institute was following his tour of nearly every n in Africa, and told the gathering e who identify with Africa stand to live ongest."

e theme of racial and cultural ties een black Americans and Africans amplified by the diplomats, each of n voiced hope that the U.S. would learn about African nations in the interest of e trade and commerce.

nn P. Mbogua, Ambassador of Kenya, visited the TSU campus earlier for the exhibition boxing match between the U.S. and Kenyan teams. Mbogua cited the many cross-cultural ties between Africans and Afro-Americans and said that many black Americans are doing business in Kenya and that many more would be welcome.

Andre Coulbary, Ambassador of Senegal, said he was looking for signs from the U.S. that Africa is of more than passing interest to the U.S., that the U.S. must develop a comprehensive African policy; and that it must respect and support human dignity on that continent. "Nambia and South Africa are of paramount concern," he said.

Ousman A. Sallah, Ambassador of Gambia, said U.S. students must know about Africa if the U.S. is to be involved in the development of African resources. Agricultural resource development was cited as the single most important development a nation could make.

OAU spokesman Youssoufou called agricultural development the most important area of African development and noted with pleasure that Tennessee's Lt. Governor John Wilder was himself a rmer.

Dr. Levi Jones, chairman of the Department of Sociology, is director of the new Institute. TSU agriculturalists are increasingly involved in international development projects in Africa and the new Institute is expected to promote such activities as well as increased trade between Tennessee and Africa. Many Tennessee farm products are exported, and Lt. Governor Wilder told the ambassadors that the Tom Bigbee Waterway would further facilitate Tennessee's international trade.

Faculty & Staff Briefs

Drs. Prather, Phillips, Stephens, and Lovett (history) attended the Tennessee Conference of Historians at MTSU, March 21. Dr. Prather presented a paper on the "Keys Thesis and the New South."

★ ★ ★ ★

Professors Lovett, Peterson, Prather, Gaston, Shannon and McDougald (history) attended the Annual Meeting of the Association of Social and Behavorial Scientists. March 26-29, Atlanta American Hotel. Dr. Juanita Gaston served as a commentator, Dr. Bobby L. Lovett served as a presider over a session and Dr. Samuel Shannon read a paper entitled "The Black Press in Tennessee."

★ ★ ★ ★

Five TSU people concerned with soybean research attended a soybean research conference at the University of Tennessee, Martin Campus, Thursday, March 12. CARP director of research properties **McDawson L. Burton, Jr.; Dr. Robert Taylor, Greg Okafor and Prahbakar Thangudu,** all of whom work with CARP principal investigator **Dr. Desh Duseja** on a study of herbicide performance on soybeans; and **Eddie Williams**, a research assistant for CARP principal investigator **Dr. Hazo Carter,** who leads a study of hybrid soybeans, represented TSU at the conference.

★ ★ ★

Tennessee State University was well represented at the recent 8th Annual Energy Conference held at the Knoxville Hyatt Regency Hotel recently. Appearing on program which was sponsored by over thirty (30) professional engineering societies and addressed by numerous nationally known energy authorities, including three (3) United States senators, **Dr. John Crothers, Gene Cheatham** and **Juan King** conducted a workshop on "The Role of Public Service in Relationship to Energy Needs."

Dr. Crothers, vice president for Continuing Education, Extension and Public Service, was also the principal speaker at a recent county-wide in-service training meeting of the Knox County Public School principals, supervisors and staff administrators. His presentation emphasized the many non-cost leadership techniques which make a positive difference within an organization.

★ ★ ★

Coach Edward A. Martin (Health, Physical Education and Recreation and Head Basketball Coach) received the Merit Award at the Awards Banquet March 29, 1981 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from the Board of Directors of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of U.S. The award is given to members who have been a coach for twenty (20) years on all levels, or fifteen (15) years on the college level and a member of the Organization for fifteen (15) years.

★ ★ ★

Dr. C. McCurdy Lipsey, associate dean for arts and sciences, appeared on WZTV/Channel 17 on "Black Pulse," March 22. The discussion centered around "The status of Desegregation in Higher Education"

Faculty Meeting Notice

The University-wide meeting of the faculty will be held on Tuesday April 21, 1981 at 4:00 p.m. in the Women's Building auditorium. All faculty members are urged to attend. Issues of vital importance to the University will be discussed.

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SU OPENS AFRICIAN INSTITUTE ON MAIN CAMPUS

On March 18, 1981, on the main campus of Tennessee State University, an pening Ceremony for the Institute of African Affairs was held in Jane Elliot all. The moderator was Mrs. Dolores Ashley Harris, faculty member. Partiipants in the program were University President, Dr. Frederick S. Humphries; irector of the Institute, Dr. Levi Jones; Mayor Richard Fulton; Lt. Governor, ohn Wilder; Speaker of the House, Ned McWherter; Chairman of the Black Caucus, .B. Robinson; Representative Dedrick (Teddy) Withers and Senator Edward Davis.

Dignitaries from Africa who attended the opening of the Institute were John bogua, Ambassador from Kenya; Oumarou Youssoyfoy, Ambassador, Organization of frican Unity; Andre Coulbary, Ambassador from the Republic of Senegal; and usman Sallah, Ambassador from Gambia.

The purpose of the Institute is to: (1) collect and disseminate information bout African nations - their lifestyles, religious values and natural reources, (2) sponsor workshops, seminars, conferences and cultural programs or businessmen and other persons planning trips to Africa, (3) sponsor social vents for Africans who live in Tennessee, (4) work closely with private and ublic organizations for better communication with nations on the African coninent, and (5) enhance trade and other economic relationships between the tate of Tennessee and the nations of Africa.

Following the program there was a Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony at 3402 Centennial oulevard where there were remarks and presentation of awards.

For further information on the Institute for African Affairs call, write or isit Institute for African Affairs, 3402 Centennial Boulevard, Tennessee State niversity, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, Phone: (615) 320-3035.

-TSU/AR-

OUNDATION TO HOLD ANNUAL DINNER CONCERT

Despite Tennessee State University being a state-supported institution of igher learning, it relies to a large degree on the generosity of its alumni nd friends throughout the world to support programs of special academic and ultural enrichment through contributions to the Tennessee State University oundation.

The Board of Trustees of the Foundation is sponsoring their annual Dinnerconcert honoring Nashville business. The Dinner-Concert will be at the Downown Campus on April 18, 1981 at 5:30 p.m. Tables at the banquet will seat en persons and can be reserved for $1,000. Individual tickets may be obained at $100 per person. Reservations can be made by contacting Dr. Calvi . Atchison, Vice-President of Research and Development, Tennessee State Uniersity, 37203, or calling (615) 320-3700.

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— Banner Photo by Bob Mack

nitaries here for opening of the Institute for ican Affairs meet TSU President Frederick mphries and Mayor Richard Fulton. From left John Mbogua, ambassador from Kenya; Oumaroa Youssoyfoy, ambassador, Organization of African Unity; Humphries; Andre Coulbary, ambassador from the Republic of Senegal; Fulton; and Ousman Sallah, ambassador from Gambia.

TSU Opens African Affairs Office

By BOB HEETH
Banner Staff Writer

dream of some black legislators ame a reality today as Tennessee e University officially opened its itute for African Affairs.

the face of a tight revenue situn last year, Rep. Teddy Withers Sen. Edward Davis, both mphis Democrats, pushed ugh a $49,000 appropriation to blish the institute to help ent ties between Tennessee and African continent.

he two legislators were to be on d today, along with diplomatic esentatives from several Afri- nations, for a ribbon-cutting cer- ny marking the official opening e institute, which is located in a story house on Centennial Boulevard near the TSU football stadium.

Andre Coulbary, ambassador from the Republic of Senegal, was to speak at the ceremony.

Other African representatives slated to be on hand include Oumarou Youssoyfoy, ambassador from the Organization of African Unity; Ousman Sallah, ambassador from Gambia; John Mbogua, ambassador from Kenya; and Ohene Darko, president of the Continental Africa Chamber of Commerce.

The institute is to be directed by TSU Sociology Department Chairman Levi Jones.

Edith Moten, a secretary at the institute, said the institute will have a five-fold mission:

- To collect and disseminate information about African nations — their lifestyles, religious values and natural resources.
- To sponsor workshops, seminars, conferences and cultural programs for businessmen and other persons planning trips to Africa.
- To sponsor social events for Africans who live in Tennessee.
- To work closely with private and public organizations for better communication with nations on the African continent.
- To enhance trade and other economic relationships between the state of Tennessee and the nations of Africa.

The African dignitaries were also to visit later today with Richard Lewis, president of Citizens Bank, the oldest minority-owned bank in Tennessee and the second oldest minority bank in the United States.

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Institute for African Affairs established

By IJEOMA M.C. EGBUNINE

The official opening ceremony of the Institute for African Affairs took place at Tennessee State University on March 19, 1981. Four African Ambassadors, President Frederick Humphries, as well as some state government officials including Lieutenant Governor John Wilder, Representatives Ted Withers, and C.B. Robinson participated in the dedication.

Speaking during the ceremony the O.A.U. representative to the United Nations, Oumarou G. Youssoufou warned that information Tennesseans will receive about Africa will be shocking to them because they have been told several inaccurate stories about life and people in Africa. Youssoufou said he was surprised to find that blacks celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the United States. He called on the people of this country to observe African Day, which is the 25th of May. "In fact the Irish people should celebrate it too," he said.

Youssoufou outlined the type of information he hoped would be obtained from the Institute for African Affairs. Such information, he said, could be found in books and pamphlets like the "Lagos Plan of Action." The O.A.U. representative said the "Lagos Plan of Action" deals with Agriculture and clearly outlines Africa's economic development from 1980 to the year 2000. He maintained that Africans have the common sense that is required to deal with their welfare and as such, Africa will decide how it wants its economic development to be. "This is the type of information we expect this institute to deliver," Youssoufou said. "Otherwise they should forget it."

The Ambassador of Kenya, John P. Mbogua, in his speech, stated that it is the wealth in Africa that causes problems in the world. The Institute he said, "Has an important role to play in strengthening the ties between the people of Africa and the United States."

Other speakers included the Ambassador of Senegal, Andre Coulbary and the Ambassador of Gambia, Ousman A. Salbah.

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nstitute Hosts African Delegation

he Institute for African airs for the State of nnessee recently hosted ne high-level diplomats o are completing their aining program. They ited Nashville, under the spices of the International ommunication Agency. owever, the itinerary for eir visit in the U.S. was veloped and administered the African-American stitute, specifically by its ashington Office Director, rs. Joan Brann.

The Institute for African ffairs was asked by the frican-American Institute develop the itinerary for he visitors while they were n Tennessee.

Because of the rank of the ignitaries, Brann accomanied the group on the first art of their trip which was to Nashville. The Africa diplomats, who are in training, ave spent the last nine months attending a diplomatic training program at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, East Africa. The senior lecturer and director of the program, Dr. Michael Chege, also accompanied the group on the visit.

While in Nashville, the group toured Opryland, various historical sites, the Upper Room, Vanderbilt, Peabody College, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State University. They met with the Mayor, Fulton, the Lt. Governor and other political leaders. They were given a tour of the Legislative Plaza by Rep. Steve Cobb, the President of the Davidson County Delegation.

Dr. Levi Jones, Director of the Institute for African Affairs for the State of Tennessee, stated that although the primary purpose of the Institute is to promote economic development between Tennesseans and Africans, this can best be done by increasing communication, which is en-

At the luncheon, Mrs. Brann gave an overview of the broad functions of the African-American Institute stating that the Institute has been involved for many years promoting conferences on economic development and interchanging between Africans and Americans, arranging tours for African visitors and bringing various types of culture programs into the U.S.

Dr. Michael Chege announced that he was pleased to be an honorary citizen of the State of

appreciated the warmth and hospitality shown by Tennesseans to Africans.

The Governor made all the African visitors honorary Rep. Cobb, besides conducting the group on the tour of the Legislative Plaza, also discussed the legislative processes and presented them with a certificate from his office. In addition, the delegation met with and discussed Tennessee politics with Representatives Harold Love and Charles Pruitt.

While in Nashville various citizens also hosted the group. Dr. and Mrs. Jimmy Sheets held a cocktail reception for the ambassador trainees in their Williamson County home.

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The ceremony celebrating the official opening of the Institute for African Affairs took place on March 19, 1981. See story on page 2.

Appeared in the METER March 26, 1981

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Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Sunday

Mid-South And Africa Explore Trading Avenues

By WHITNEY SMITH

'ennessee yesterday became one of a growing nber of states looking to Africa for ways to get re out of its agribusiness dollar.

: happened when ranking African officials sat wn to talk shop with local farmers and food nufacturers in a day-long "Joint Farm Venture nference" at The Peabody.

he meeting of West Tennesseans and ranking ernment officials from three West African ntries was the first of many sessions planned the Nashville-based Institute for African Af- s. The idea is to find profit for the hard-hit -South farmer and to bolster agriculture in eloping countries.

r. Levi Jones, director of the institute, said the created his office to promote trade relations Africa. Plans call for having semiannual 'erences in Tennessee.

ie gathering was timed to fall on the heels of week's news that a $20 million agricultural arch and trade center would be based in phis. Government and commercial efforts inderway to expand the Memphis' reputation a international agricultural center.

uis Johnson, coordinator of the Agricenter, a 140,000-square-foot center may be built on by Farms acreage. He said the idea to build center in Memphis is eight years old.

e center would involve 50 African nations sented by a local consulting firm, Interna- tional Marketing and Developme[illegible] by state Rep. Dedrick "Teddy" Wi[illegible] money is coming from private in[illegible]

"Right now is a hard time to sell anything agri- culture-related," Johnson said. "But we're work- ing with universities, government and business to see that it succeeds."

Conference participants included diplomats and economic counselors from Nigeria, Kenya and the Cameroon, representatives from the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture, and many state and local officials.

Speakers included Paul Pondi, Cameroon am- bassador; Chief A. Y. Eke, Nigerian Ambassador; U.S. Rep. Gerald Ford; Lt. Gov. John Wilder; state Sens. John Ford and Edward Davis; Withers Shel- by County Mayor William Morris and Memphis City Council Chairman J. O. Patterson Jr.

[illegible] farmers from Brownsville, Ripley, Bolivar, Oakland, Moscow, Somerville, Whiteville, Covington, Mason and Arlington in Tennessee and a few communities in Arkansas and Mississippi.

West Africans favor developing business rela- tions with West Tennesseans because they want to raise poultry, rice, soybeans, wheat and corn — products widely raised in the Mid-South. Some countries may import produce, hoping to attract investment or buy agricultural know-how and equipment.

Corp. headed [illegible] s. He has said [illegible] stores.

Several West African officials spoke to Mid-South agriculturalists yesterday.

N. Macharia, manager for Kenya's New York investment promotions office, said more than 100 American farms operate in his country. He said incentives to invest include the nation's proxim- ity to the oil-rich Arab market.

A. B. Igere, a Nigerian Embassy economic coun- selor, said his country of nearly 100 million peo- ple has a huge plateau suitable for growing many kinds of fruits and vegetables. He said the na- tion's population explosion caused imports to skyrocket.

West Tennesseans should be interested in those West African countries for many reasons, said Dr. Theodore Freeman, U.S. Department of Agricul- ture agribusiness program director.

American agriculturalists must look for Afri- can countries with political stability, a respected judicial system and a business sector with growth potential, Freeman said. He said the Cameroon, Nigeria and Kenya meet those criteria.

Joint U.S.-African agricultural ventures still are rare but will become more common, Freeman said. States developing agribusiness ties with Af- rica include North Carolina, South Carolina, Min- nesota and Texas.

Ed Scott, who has farmed soybeans and rice for 40 years on 3,600 acres in Drew, Miss., said he attended the conference because "farmers have got to find some outlet for our products. There are lot of big farmers like me going out of busine because there's no guaranteed profit anymor

Tennessee farmer Thomas Burrell heads t National Association of Land Owners, which vited the farmers to the conference. "This conf ence at least makes opportunities available f farmers," he said. "Our big problem now is what's available but how to set up ways to me our mutual needs.

"It's not that our farmers need a market f their products overseas," said Burrell, who farm cotton, soybeans and wheat in Tipton, Haywoo and Madison counties. "We have the market her But our farmers don't have the control over the products they can have in Africa."

Burrell said business transactions probabl wouldn't be taking place at yesterday's confe ence. But the conference did lay groundwork fo future contacts.

One interested local entrepreneur is James C Tankersley, chairman of the board of Unite Foods. He said he was at the conference on a fact finding mission.

"These people are here seeking partnership and I'm here to find out just what they're seeking I've been in the world food market long enough that I have to be interested in where these coun tries are headed. Whatever their problems, ther are 50 more countries just like them. If our com pany can fit into the scheme of their needs, we'l try to do it."

CARP
NEWSNOTES
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Tennessee State University, Nashville 37203 (615) 320-3337

DECEMBER 16, 1980

* TITLE XII, BIFAD, & JRC BACKGROUND REPORT

"Title 12", "BIFAD", and "JRC" are three of the more commonly heard references among members of the TSU agriculture community, and for good reason.

Title XII is a portion of federal legislation known as the The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Title XII is that portion of the legislation dealing with "famine prevention and freedom from hunger," and is intended to "strengthen the capacities of the United States land-grant and other eligible universities in program-related agricultural institutional development and research. . ." to "improve their participation in the United States Government's international efforts to apply more effective agricultural sciences to the goal of increasing world food production," and "provide increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of the developing countries."

Section 298 of Title XII directs the President to establish a Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). The BIFAD's responsibilities includ participation in the planning, development, and implementation of initiating recommendations for, and monitoring of the activities called for by Title XII. Section 298 also permits the establishment of units subordinat to BIFAD, including a Joint Research Committe

The Joint Research Committee (JRC) duties include development of program support for long-term collaborative university research, in the developing countries themselves to the maximum extent practicable, on food productic distribution, storage, marketing, & consumpti

Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., CARP Director, was recently appointed to the JRC. His work with the BIFAD and other international development organizations contributed to the selection of Tennessee State University as one of three sites in the U.S. to host a Title XII Regional Seminar for the BIFAD and to our hosting, next spring, of a world hunger conference, also sponsored by the BIF

* TSU TO HOST INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS *

TSU will host the first of three regional seminars for Title XII Directors January 25 to 27 at the Maxwell House Hotel, and next spring will host a world hunger conference. CARP Director Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., TSU's Title XII Director and a recent appointee to the Joint Research Committee (see Background story left column), said TSU's involvement in these activities helps remind the TSU community and the entire state of the importance of international development.

For example, Williamson said, "when our faculty serves abroad, it brings distinction to our university and our state. Moreover, agricultural exports account for a large portion of the income of Tennessee farmers."

Following the January meeting of Title XII Directors in Nashville, designated as the midwest district, Williamson will attend the western district meeting in California as the representative of the 1890 universities. Plans are still being developed for the world hunger conference.

* HILLSMAN NAMED TO SECID *

Dr. Kenneth J. Hillsman, Chairman of the epartment of Plant Science and CARP researcher, has been appointed to the Souther frica Program Development Committee, a committee of the South-East Consortium for nternational Development (SECID). The committee will screen upcoming internationa evelopment projects to identify those that ould lend themselves to a collaborative pproach.

The committee is also charged with establishing project priorities and monitoring he progress of these projects, and with dentification of SECID institutions and faculty members who might participate in roposal writing and field implementation.

Hillsman was nominated for membership n the committee by Agriculture and Home conomics Dean, Dr. Roland Norman, who represents TSU as a SECID trustee.

CARP is an acronym for Cooperative Agricultural Research Program. Funding for CARP is by annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CARP NEWSNOTES
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Tennessee State University, Nashville 37203, (615) 320-3337

MARCH 16, 1981

WILLIAMSON MAKES JAMAICAN TIES FOR TSU

CARP Director Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., recently returned from Jamaica, where he served as senior advisor on an American team of agricultural experts working with the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture and U.S. Agency for International Development personnel stationed in Jamaica. Williamson left Nashville February 26 and returned March 7 from the first in a series of on-site visits to help the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture to: 1) increase its capacity to train agricultural personnel and to manage that personnel, 2) utilize a new computer system in the collection and analysis of agricultural data, and 3) to use the data in a planning process to increase the productivity of small farmers.

The three and one-half year project is sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Among the Jamaican manpower training needs, Williamson reported, are people trained at the B.S. degree level in agriculture. Jamaican officials expressed a strong interest in establishing a closer relationship with TSU and in sending their students to study here, Williamson said.

He added that with approval for federal funding as a "Title XII" institution, TSU would become more involved with international development. Funding under this program is designed to strengthen the faculty of a university so that that faculty can better respond to international aid project needs.

KENYA, SENEGAL AMBASSADORS AT TSU FOR OPENING OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

The ambassadors of Kenya and Senegal will join Tennessee Governor Alexander and university officals on March 18 at the Women's Building for ceremonies to mark the official opening of TSU's new Institute for African Affairs. The ceremonies, which begin at 11 a.m., are open to the public without charge.

Head of the new Institute is Dr. Levi Jones, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and principal investigator for CARP.

CARP is an acronym for Cooperative Agricultural Research Program. Funding for CARP is by annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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CARP
NEWSNOTES
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Tennessee State University, Nashville 37203 (615) 320-

MAY 4, 1981

WILLIAMSON TO SWAZILAND

CARP Director Dr. Randy Williamson, Jr. leaves for Swaziland this week to serve with a team of American agricultural experts working under a U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) project concerned with helping Swaziland's small farmers increase productivity. Williamson will serve as an agricultural education extension training specialist for five weeks.

Low productivity is regarded as one of the four major factors related to poverty in Swaziland, where a typical small farm of 60 acres yields an annual farm income of only $200 annually. Nearly half the adults on these farms work off the farm, where unskilled laborers earn $1,000 annually. Because farming is labor-intensive there, increasing productivity requires that members of farm families not work away from the farm.

Project managers hope to increase the overall yield of a small farm to about $1,500. One strategy is to develop irrigation systems to permit double and triple cropping. Another strategy, one the current project is concerned with, is to do cropping system research to provide basic cost/benefit data and optional cropping patterns for dry land and irrigated crops.

Williamson's team will also attempt to improve the extension service capability to get the fruits of irrigation and cropping systems research to the farmer. Williamson's specific duties include studying and analyzing the current Swaziland training program for extension personnel, and recommending improvements to expand the training program from its current level of only 40 students.

Williamson will also develop recommendations as to how AID could assist in these improvements. He will also develop recommendations for improving the communication system between extension personnel and farmers through periodic newsletters and other media to enable farmers to profit from research findings.

CARP is an acronym for Cooperative Agricultural Research Program. Funding for CARP is by annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Paruchuri in Venezuela

Madhusudhan Paruchuri, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Finance for Tennessee State University's School of Business Administration, conferred with officials in Venezuela during the week of March 4 to develop new projects for Tennessee Partners of Americas.

Paruchuri is co-chairman with University of Tennessee-Knoxville professor Roger Fray of the Tennessee Partners of Americas, a private and not-for-profit group that promotes exchange programs between Tennessee and Venezuela and the Brazilian state of Amazonas.

Last year the group, at the behest of President Carter, arranged a "Friendship Flight," whereby 200 Tennesseans visited Venezuelans homes and 200 Venezuelans visited the homes of Tennesseans. The groups also arranged annual exchange programs for teenagers, and has sent doctors and coaches to Venezuela to conduct clinics. Paruchuri, who is a researcher for TSU's Cooperative Agricultural Research Program, is an authority

(*Continued on page 6*)

Paruchuri in Venezuela

(*Continued from page 1*)

on Federal revenue sharing. His trip to Venezuela is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Tennessee teenagers interested in participating in this summer's exchange program should contact Paruchuri at the TSU School of Business Administration, room 208, Nashville 37203, or telephone (615) 320-3154.

NEWS

From TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 37203
BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

For further information concerning this release
PHONE (615) 320-3688, 320-3689, 320-3690

Contact: Charles Yoder

320-3353

For Release

on Receipt

December 1979

The executive director of a regional international development consortium cently described six members of Tennessee State University's Cooperative Agri-ltural Research Program (CARP) as the best collection of agricultural economist ong 1890 land-grant universities and urged them to join in more international ojects.

Dr. Ed. Vickery, executive director of the Southeast Consortium for Inter-tional Development (SECID), told assembled TSU researchers and faculty of the hool of Agriculture and Home Economics they had the capacity to contribute to ojects in Kenya, Upper Volta and Nepal sponsored by the U.S. Department of State ency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Vickery visited the TSU campus to expedite a TSU proposal to strengthen its pacity for participating in such projects. Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr., a nutrition-t and CARP researcher, is chairman of the proposal drafting committee.

Several TSU faculty have experience in international development programs, but proval of the "strengthening proposal" would permit more faculty and staff involve-nt, according to CARP Director Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.

Williamson, one of the six agricultural economists complimented by Vickery, s served the U.S. AID in Africa, Europe, and during the summer of 1979, the illipines.

Dr. Roland Norman, acting dean of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics; . Ozie L. Adams, nutritionist and CARP researcher; Dr. Constantine L. Fenderson, imal nutritionist and CARP researcher; Madhusudhan R. Paruchuri, economist and RP researcher; and Sybil Thompson, nutritionist and CARP researcher have all worked

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on international development projects.

The SECID projects, Williamson explained, would permit greater TSU involvement on a regular basis and would provide a financial base for the University to permit its faculty members to work abroad for as long as two years.

Involved faculty members would be given the necessary training for international development projects under the proposal being completed for submission to the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Developmen..

If approved, TSU could become involved in a SECID project in Upper Volta, or a Kenya project to expand that country's Egerton College, or one in Nepal concerned with soil erosion and ecological imbalances.

The SECID projects are led by teams representing both 1890 and 1864 land-grant schools in order to ensure cooperation and combined resources on any given projects, Vickery explained to TSU faculty.

In Tennessee, the 1864 land-grant institution is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and the 1890 land-grant institution is TSU. Traditionally there has been little collaboration between the predominately black 1890 universities and predominately white 1864 universities. Each state has a 1864 land-grant school but most of the 1890 schools are in the Southeastern United States.

TSU

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TSU Farm Economists Draw Official's Praise

Tennessee State University's Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP) was praised recently as the best collection of agricultural economists among 1980 land-grant universities.

Ed Vickery, executive director of the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), told TSU researchers and School of Agriculture and Home Economics faculty that they had the capacity to contribute to projects in Kenya, Upper Volta and Nepal.

Vickery visited the TSU campus to expedite a proposal by the school to strengthen its capacity for participating in such projects.

Those economists complimented by Vickery are Handy Williamson Jr., CARP director; Roland Norman, acting dean of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics; Constantine L. Fenderson, animal nutritionist and CARP researcher; Ozie L. Adams, nutritionist and CARP researcher; Madhusudhan R. Paruchuri, economist and CARP researcher; and Sybil Thompson, nutritionist and CARP researcher.

The SECID projects would permit greater TSU involvement on a regular basis and would provide a financial base for the university to permit its faculty members to work abroad for as long as two years.

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CARP
NEWSNOTES
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Tennessee State University Nashville 37203 (615) 320-3337

DECEMBER 16, 1980

TITLE XII, BIFAD, & JRC BACKGROUND REPORT

"Title 12", "BIFAD", and "JRC" are three of the more commonly heard references among members of the TSU agriculture community, and for good reason.

Title XII is a portion of federal legislation known as the The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Title XII is that portion of the legislation dealing with "famine prevention and freedom from hunger," and is intended to "strengthen the capacities of the United States land-grant and other eligible universities in program-related agricultural institutional development and research. . . . to "improve their participation in the United States Government's international efforts to apply more effective agricultural sciences to the goal of increasing world food production," and "provide increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of the developing countries."

Section 298 of Title XII directs the President to establish a Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). The BIFAD's responsibilities include participation in the planning, development, and implementation of initiating recommendations for, and monitoring of the activities called for by Title XII. Section 298 also permits the establishment of units subordinate to BIFAD, including a Joint Research Committee.

The Joint Research Committee (JRC) duties include development of program support for long-term collaborative university research, in the developing countries themselves to the maximum extent practicable, on food production, distribution, storage, marketing, & consumption.

Dr. Randy Williamson, Jr., CARP Director, was recently appointed to the JRC. His work with the BIFAD and other international development organizations contributed to the selection of Tennessee State University as one of three sites in the U.S. to host a Title XII Regional Seminar for the BIFAD and to our hosting, next spring, of a world hunger conference, also sponsored by the BIFAD.

TSU TO HOST INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS

TSU will host the first of three regional seminars for Title XII Directors January 25 to 27 at the Hannell House Hotel, and next spring will host a world hunger conference. CARP Director Dr. Randy Williamson, Jr., TSU's Title XII Director and a recent appointee to the Joint Research Committee (see Background story, left column), said TSU's involvement in these activities helps remind the TSU community and the entire state of the importance of international development.

For example, Williamson said, "when our faculty serves abroad, it brings distinction to our university and our state. . . . Moreover, agricultural exports account for a large portion of the income of Tennessee farmers."

Following the January meeting of Title XII Directors in Nashville, designated as the midwest district, Williamson will attend the western district meeting in California as the representative of the 1890 universities. Plans are still being developed for the world hunger conference.

HILLSMAN NAMED TO SECID

Dr. Kenneth J. Hillsman, Chairman of the Department of Plant Science and CARP researcher, has been appointed to the Southern Africa Program Development Committee, a committee of the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID). The committee will review upcoming international development projects to identify those that would lend themselves to a collaborative approach.

The committee is also charged with establishing project priorities and monitoring the progress of these projects, and with the identification of SECID institutions and their faculty members who might participate in proposal writing and field implementation.

Hillsman was nominated for membership on the committee by Agriculture and Home Economics Dean Dr. Roland Norman, who represents TSU as a SECID trustee.

CARP is an acronym for Cooperative Agricultural Research Program. Funding for CARP is by annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture

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The TENNESSEAN Newspaper

COPY

Dec. 10, 1979

TSU Urged To Widen World Agriculture Role

The executive director of a regional international development consortium urged Tennessee State University's agriculture faculty recently to join in more international projects.

Dr. Ed Vickery, executive director of the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), called six members of TSU's Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP) "the best collection of agricultural economists among 1890 land grant universities."

VICKERY URGED members of the TSU School of Agriculture and Home Economics to contribute to projects — in Nepal, Kenya and Upper Volta — sponsored by the U.S. Department of State's Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The consortium official visited the TSU campus to help expedite a TSU proposal to strengthen its capacity for participating in such projects.

The CARP director, Dr. Handy Williamson Jr., one of the six economists complimented by Vickery, has served in several international projects. The others who have worked on international development projects are Dr. Roland Norman, acting dean of the TSU School of Agriculture and Home Economics; Dr. Ozie L. Adams; Dr. Constantine L. Fenderson; Madhusudhan R. Paruchuri, and Sybil Thompson.

APPROVAL OF the strengthening proposal would permit more faculty and staff involvement, according to Williamson.

Under the proposal, involved faculty members would be given the necessary training for international development projects. TSU then would become involved in one or more of the projects mentioned by Vickery.

SECID projects are led by teams representing both 1890 and 1864 land grant schools in order to ensure cooperation and combined resources on any given program, according to Vickery.

In Tennessee, the 1864 land grant institution is the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, while TSU is the 1890 land grant university.

Dec. 11, 1979

Carter Endorses Shifting U.S. Aid to World Hunge

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter endorsed shifting the focus of U.S. foreign aid from supplying arms to reducing world hunger, which he was told could become more serious than the energy crisis.

Carter said yesterday he was "very excited and pleased" by a commission report which urged a doubling of U.S. aid to help avoid a probable world food crisis.

THE PRESIDENT told members of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger that "this is an opportunity for our nation ... to embark upon a long-range, exciting, challenging, principled effort to alleviate the problem of world hunger over the next two decades."

He said an educational effort will be needed to convince U.S. farmers that a program to reduce world hunger is not designed to foster competition for American farm exports.

One commission member, D.W. Brooms, said later "we don't believe we'd have all of our embassies burned" if people overseas felt the United States was helping with food production rather than supplying arms.

THE COMMISSION warned that a global food shortage "of even more serious dimensions than the present energy crisis" is likely in the next 20 years unless the United States and other nations act now.

Two straight years of bad harduce not only rising food prices i wealthy nations such as the Unite States, but "widespread famine an political disorder" in poor nation and would "disrupt a fragile worl economy already weakened by en ergy shortages and rampant infla tion."

The commission said the earl appears physically capable of feed ing its expanding population at leas through the year 2000, provide knotty political and social problem can be overcome.

THE PANEL SAID the hunge problem is getting worse and tha one of every eight persons "now suffers from a lack of food serious enough to stunt growth or dull mental abilities.

It said curing the problem wil require efforts not only to help poor nations grow more of their own food, but to raise overall income levels so the poor can afford to buy food when it is available.

The panel said such efforts, if successful, would cause some economic harm to U.S. farmers and factory workers, but said a healthy world economy will in the long run benefit everybody.

THE COMMISSION recommended the United States "as rapidly as possible" double its non-military foreign aid spending, from roughly $7 billion to $14 billion a year.

It also urged that the nation's top foreign aid official be made a member of the president's Cabinet, simi-

TSU's Swaziland Connection

'illiamson greeted by King Sobhuza at a national ceremony on ıe occasion of his 72nd birthday. Shown from left to right: Dr. andy Williamson, Jonathan Matsabella, minister of foreign af- irs and chief of protocol, and His Excellency King Sobhuza.

- by Charles E. Yoder

When Swaziland's King Sobhuza died August 21, TSU lost a end and Africa may have lost one of its few stable govern- ents with good U.S. relations.

Swaziland is one of Africa's more prosperous countries anc s at the opposite end of Africa from the SubSahara. It's near- surrounded by White-ruled South Africa, although it also ares a border with leftist Mozambique, which blocks vaziland's access to the ocean. In area, it's the size of Hawaii; population, it's the size of Nashville. Until 1972, it was ruled Great Britain.

King Sobhuza ruled there for more than 60 years, and his rule ought stability. He left no clear successor and turmoil among veral of his more than 600 children could follow his death.

Recently the Swaziland government and the U.S. Agency for ernational Development (AID) awarded Pennsylvania State iversity an $11 million contract to help the Swazis develop ter cropping systems. TSU is a subcontractor on this five- ır international development project, which is currently ploying the services of TSU sociologist Dr. Verlene Watson. tson is in Swaziland serving as the Project Sociologist in an ort to establish baseline sociological data for the project. was joined by TSU Library Director Dr. Evelyn Francher for eriod during the summer. Additional TSU faculty are ex- ted to become involved in Swaziland.

SU's international presence has grown dramatically in the few years—with the establishment on campus of the can Affairs institute, with the receipt of a federal grant to pare faculty and students to serve abroad, and with faculty olvement in international development in Swaziland and ewhere.

ut much of this international involvement began in ıziland in 1975, when Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., Director of Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP) at TSU, ed an international development team asked to conduct a ıan resource development study. That study led to man- er training recommendations that were subsequently pted by the Swazis.

wo years later Williamson returned to Swaziland as Team der for a U.S. AID project to assess supply and demand of ıed agricultural manpower. During this visit, Williamson was moned to an audience with the King. Sobhuza expressed gratitude to Williamson for his previous visit and for his m, and said Swaziland looked forward to working with other k Americans in the development of his country.

when Penn State sought a subcontractor for its current ect in Swaziland, TSU was a logical selection. Williamson, ever, is concerned that with the death of the king, insta- could result in Swaziland and the U.S. could be doomed to ninished presence there.

he situation in Swaziland will probably remain uncertain for several months and we can only hope that a stable and friendly regime emerges. I have many friends in Swaziland."

Swaziland's economy is a mixed blessing. Most of the country's large farms are owned by Europeans, and these farms provide employment, a solid tax base, and national wealth. However, as in many of the less developed countries, the large cash crops are grown for the export market. Swaziland exports sugar, woodpulp, and beef, but must import maize to feed its people.

Swaziland hopes to become self-sufficient in its production of maize. Subsistance farmers typically farm plots of about 60 acres, which nets them much less income than is earned by city workers. So the Swazis are trying to develop and teach better production methods to help keep the small farmer on the farm and to increase national production of maize.

The Swazis hope to raise the average farm income nearly eight-fold. A key to this goal is irrigation to permit double and triple cropping. Another key is cropping system research to pro vide basic cost/benefit data. Also needed is an improved com- munications system between government and university re- searchers and the small farmers.

Thus, the current cropping-patterns project that Penn State and TSU have undertaken there. While Dr. Watson helps as- semble baseline data, Dr. Fancher will help develop a research case by advising the Swazi's on the establishment of a library o serve the researchers there. Other TSU personnel interested n serving in Swaziland were interviewed at TSU recently by project team leaders from Penn State and by officials of the Swaziland government.

Williamson returned to Swaziland last summer as a member of a U.S. AID team working to strengthen the extension program here. He is currently serving as senior consultant to the amaican Agricultural Planning Project, and is chairman of a oint Research subcommittee on agricultural needs in the Sub- ahara, a vast area in northern Africa consisting of little arable and and many hungry people.

In the wake of the Swaziland experience of Williamson and thers, TSU is expanding its capacity for international develop- ent work with the aid of a half-million dollar "strengthening rant" to make more TSU personnel trained and able to serve n international projects. Dr. Troy Wakefield, a CARP researcher nd a human nutritionist in the Department of Home conomics, is administering this grant.

Dr. Roland Norman, dean School of Agriculture and Home conomics, is a university trustee on the Southeastern Con- ortium for International Development (SECID); and Dr. Kenneth illsman, chairman, Department of Plant Science and a re- earcher for CARP, serves on a SECID committee.

Two other former CARP researchers, professor of plant ience Dr. Neal McAlpin and assistant professor of animal ience Dr. Neville Russell, are working in Kenya's primary ricultural training center, Egerton College on a U.S. AID pro- ct.

an

Research Spotlight

TSU Expands Research

rson: How did you get started in
ational Development Research?
illiamson In 1975, I participated in
e-week Invitational International
lopment Seminar at Michigan State
rsity and had the opportunity to
researchers from thirteen (13)
ries of Africa, Asia and Latin
ca. Discussions at this seminar
lated my interest in applying
iques of agriculture, economics
ch and development problems.
several such seminars and contacts
the U.S. Department of State,
es regarding my availability for
erm work abroad began.
son: How extensively have you
nvolved?
illiamson: Since 1975, I have
cted four countrywide studies in
rn Africa and one agricultural
study in West Africa. In Africa's
rn region studies were conducted
npower constraints and training
relative to development of
ture sectors of Botswana, Lesotho
aziland. In conjunction to these
, much time was spent in South
Rhodesia and Kenya. During the
r of 1977, I served as team leader
ajor project in Swaziland,
ed jointly by the U.S. Department
culture and the Agency for
tional Development. Most
, in March 1978, I was invited to
t a study on the development of
million dollar agricultural training
n the Ivory Coast.
n: Why did you take the trip to
y Coast?
iamson: I was selected as a
of a team of agricultural
s to conduct a feasibility study
levelopment of a proposed
ural training center. When
the center will provide training
aspects of production and
nent and will serve as a major
reducing the migration of young
from rural to urban areas.
, we evaluated the training
's input requirements of
l, facilities, equipment,
m, transportation network and
ed its cost effectiveness. A
econdition to the eventual
of the program by USAID is that
e self supporting within five
years. It was our responsibility to study and recommend production schemes which would generate enough cash to offset operation costs.
Anderson: How was the project funded?
Dr. Williamson: The project is not funded yet. Once my team's report is in, a proposal will be developed by the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) and submitted to the U.S. Agency for International Development. When A.I.D. concludes its deliberations and when the project is deemed cost effective, the PVO will be notified to start the implementation phase.

The feasibility study was financed by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) under a contract with USAID. Presently OICI has manpower and agricultural training projects in more than seven African nations. Training programs abroad differ markedly from OICI programs such as the one here in North Nashville.
Anderson: What was the significance of the trip?

> Tennessee State University has one of the best research forces in Middle Tennessee. With specialty concentrations in agricultural, biological, applied and social sciences, the highly trained and motivated researchers continuously apply expertise and influence in Tennessee and around the world. Funded totally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and administered by Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., the SEA/Cooperative Research Program at TSU focuses on both basic and applied research problems faced by the U.S. and less developed nations.
>
> International development research, while presently not funded at TSU, is promoted by the U.S. Department of State, the Agency for International Development and USDA. Efforts are just being initiated to bring formally funded activities to TSU. Many faculty of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics have participated in research abroad at the request of the U.S. Government. Typical of that participation, Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., agricultural economist, has recently returned from an economic feasibility study on the Ivory Coast, Togo and Ghana, West Africa.
>
> In a recent interview with Debra Anderson of the Cupolian Staff, Dr. Williamson talked about the University's involvement abroad.

Dr. Williamson: The trip provided additional opportunities for black agriculturalists from historically black Land Grant Colleges to participate in development planning in Africa. Implementation of the project will provide a basis for USAID, through a black organization (OICI), to provide development capital in the Ivory Coast. While the per capita income in the Ivory Coast is almost the highest of any country on the continent, the distributional pattern is such that nearly 75• of the population is in poverty. Through this project USAID and OICI would be able to focus support activities on the poor majority of the country's population and comply with recent mandates from the U.S. Congress.
Anderson: How do your findings fit into the research spectrum you are involved in at Tennessee State University?
Dr. Williamson: It fits quite appropriately. TSU is moving into the mainstream and becoming a "multiuniversity" and throwing off the shackles of provincialism. We are invited to do so and eventually we can be financially supported to do so under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. It is imperative that we offer our best resources and efforts in both domestic and international ventures. Research and training are significant factors which TSU can share. A comparative study will reveal that an increasing number of international students are being trained at this University. From the research focus, our projects zero in upon rural community development and agriculture. Many of the techniques we apply and much of what we discover have direct applicability to problems faced by our world neighbors. With our world becoming increasingly small and with world food and fiber problems becoming more acute, we must join hands to insure survival. I sincerely believe that our findings and activities will enhance the paralleled development of an international agriculture research and technical assistant component to operate alongside the SEA/CR Program.
Anderson: Who will the project benefit?
Dr. Williamson: It will benefit the poor majority of the Ivory Coast and will obviously benefit TSU as it vies to become recognized as a university with

broadened capabilities. A critical mass of experience, previous track records and inherently good training and research programs will be the convincing ingredients when TSU submits proposals to the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD). The proposals would secure strengthening grants already earmarked for minority universities.

Anderson: Do you think that this project will lead to the initiation of future projects involving TSU faculty members?

Dr. Williamson: Definitely yes. At least four faculty members from the School of Agriculture and Home Economics have participated, to some degree in overseas assistance work. Tennessee State University has recently become a member University in the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID). Under the chairmanship of Dr. Clifford Wharton, BIFAD will be issuing guidelines for development of proposals to strengthen minority universities in the near future. SECID and USDA have recently initiated a nine country Southern Africa Development Assistance Project (SADAP), in which I have been asked to participate. These significant occurrences provide the basis for optimism. My experiences in this work lead me to believe that TSU will be invited to take a major role in International Development programming. That role could entail linkages with universities and governments abroad to provide training, technical assistance and to provide opportunities for faculty and student development.

Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.

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V. US-AID/TITLE XII CONTRACT ACTIVITIES

1. The Egerton College Expansion Project: Njoro, Kenya
2. Swaziland Cropping Systems Research & Extension Training Project.

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USAID/TITLE XII CONTRACT ACTIVITIES

1. The Egerton College Expansion Project: Njoro, Kenya

Tennessee State University has participated in this activity by providing two long term persons --a horticulturalist and a veterinarian-- for a three year period from April, 1981-March, 1984. This project was contracted by the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) and TSU served as a subcontractor. As a subcontractor, a TSU representative Dean Roland Norman, Dean, School of Agriculture & Home Economics served as a member of the project management council. In addition, Dean Norman served as a member of the SECID Executive Committee 1981-82 (see next three pages).

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5 Managerial Structure

Executive Committee 1981-82

Wilhelmina Funchess
South Carolina State College
Chairperson of the Board

Wimberly Royster
University of Kentucky
Vice Chairman

Eugene Younts
University of Georgia
Past Chairman

George Holcomb
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Roland Norman
Tennessee State University

Gus Ridgel
Kentucky State University

Gerald Stairs
Duke University

Austin Morgan, Treasurer, and Theresa Moore, Coordinator for Strengthening Programs

The policies enacted by the Board of Trustees are implemented by two corporate officers and a set of directors. SECID's Executive Director, Dr. Edward Vickery, is chief executive officer. The Corporate Secretary, Ms. Sandra Mixon, supervises the Administrative Office. Effective October 1st, 1981, Mr. Austin Morgan, Treasurer, assumed the responsibilities of directing the financial, accounting, procurement and contractual components of SECID projects. Mr. John King, formerly Acting Director of the Office of Institutional Development, has been designated as the Director of that Office. Dr. Colden Murchinson is the Director of the Office of Training Programs, Dr. William Levine is the Director of the Office of Program Development, and Dr. Edward Vickery serves as Acting Director of the Office of Resource and Environmental Management.

The foundations of SECID's first three years led to solid progress in 1980-81. New projects were awarded, existing projects expanded, SECID institutions participated in a growing number of programs designed to reinforce and mobilize their international potential, and SECID continued to develop a reputation for high quality and professionalism.

The increase in project activity, program development activity and institutional development necessitated the addition of several staff members to accommodate this expanding sphere of involvement. Fiscal Year 1980-81 witnessed significant strengthening of personnel resources in project coordination, in the accounting and contractual areas, in institutional development and clerical support. The staff of the Chapel Hill and Washington offices now totals forty-three individuals representing such disciplines as International Comparative Education, Economics, Public Health, Political Science, Social Work, Education & Public Administration, Counselling & Student Personnel Administration, International Studies, International Affairs, Anthropology, and Business Ad-

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Kenya: Egerton College Expansion

Funding Level:
$10,240,000

Contract Duration:
July 1979 – June 1984

Lead Institutions:
Mississippi State University
Virginia State University

Home Campus Coordinator – Technical Service:
Dean Bunch, Mississippi State University

Home Campus Coordinator – Participant Training:
Richard Dunn, Virginia State University

Chief-of-Party:
Charles Whyte, Virginia State University

Project Team Members:
Emmanuel Acquah, Agricultural Economics, Virginia State University
Maggie Carlton, Forestry, Mississippi State University
David Kuntz, Range Management, Virginia State University
Neal McAlpin, Horticulture, Tennessee State University
Neville Russell, Veterinary Science, Tennessee State University

Zaire: Agricultural Economic Development

Funding Level:
$728,200

Contract Duration:
May 1978 – October 1983

Lead Institution:
University of Georgia

University Training Coordinator:
Glenn Ames, University of Georgia

University Research Advisor:
Fred White, University of Georgia

Chief-of-Party:
Jack Thompson, University of Georgia

Kenya: Egerton College Expansion

Egerton College

When Kenya gained independence in 1960, a national development plan was generated which included a strong emphasis on agricultural programs, and which mandated self-reliance for meeting technical manpower needs, rather than dependence on expatriate personnel.

Egerton College has served this traditional emphasis on training for agricultural progress since it was established on 160 hectares of donated land in 1939. Through a three-year program of practical training, Egerton College produces teachers, extension workers, administrators, and technicians for employment in the private and public sectors.

The Project Strategy

The Egerton College Expansion Project — now in its fifth year — assists the Government of Kenya in expanding and upgrading the diploma granting capabilities of this agricultural training center. The project provides faculty from SECID Member Institutions to teach at Egerton, so that Egerton College staff can be released to participate in advanced degree programs in the United States.

Participant Training for Over Fifty Kenyans

Long and short-term training is provided for over fifty Kenyans from Egerton College. These participants are drawn from every discipline in Egerton's curriculum, as well as from administrative areas. They are enrolled in undergraduate, masters and doctoral level programs to upgrade their teaching and administrative capabilities. By the end of 1983, twenty-five participants had returned to resume their positions at Egerton College.

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The SECID Team at Egerton

The vacancies created at Egerton by these training programs were filled by faculty from SECID Member Institutions. At the peak of project activity, the SECID team at Egerton numbered twenty-eight. In this fifth and final year of the project, the number of SECID technicians at Egerton has been reduced to six, as Kenyan faculty complete their U. S. training and resume their positions at Egerton.

Over the past f ve years, the SECID team at Egerton has represented more than thirty specializations in:

- agriculture
- home economics
- engineering
- education
- administration

n addition to classroom and practical instruction, their duties have included:

- advising students,
- designing and implementing research projects,
- providing technical and consultative assistance,
- performing extension activities,
- participating on committees and in student organizations,
- improving curricula and teaching materials, and
- providing technical assistance to expansion activities.

Still, technicians have continued to find the time to contribute to the College beyond the dictates of their job requirements.

The project continues to be highly successful in participant training and technical assistance activities, and receives high compliments from the Government of Kenya, USAID/Nairobi, and from other organizations visiting the College.

Neal McAlpin with horticulture students at Egerton College

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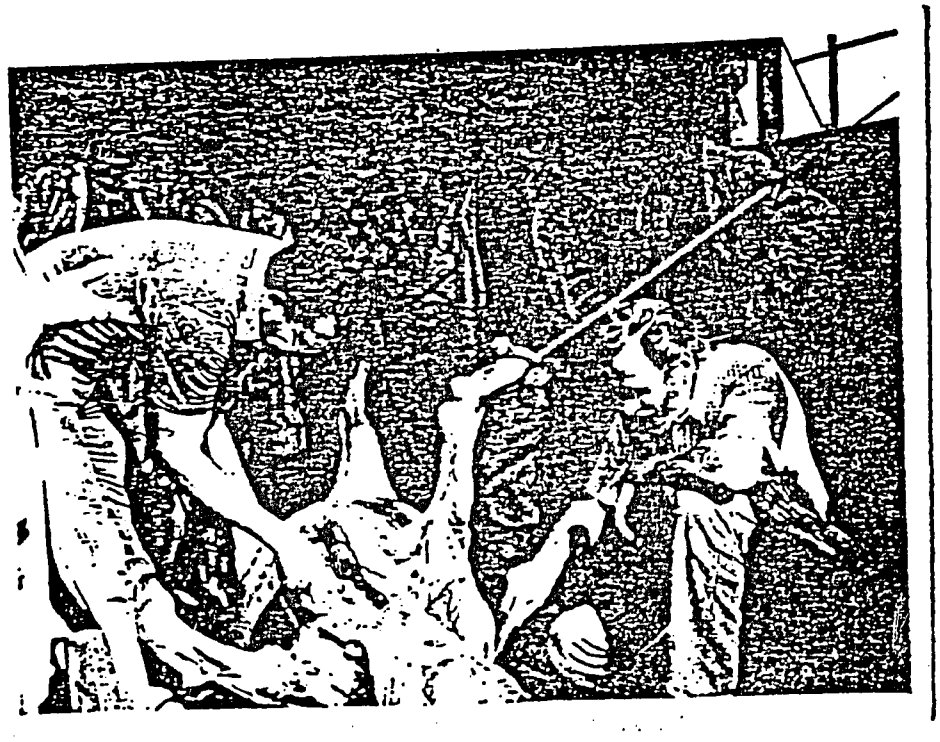
Dr. McAlpine's contribution has been in teaching a class in Horticulture, and in designing and landscaping an entrance intersection to the College with floral plant arrangement - spelling out the name "Egerton College". His first term, being partly ovservatory, Dr. McAlpine's observation statements include suggestions for improving the landscape design of Egerton College. Though they are well intended, his ideas might not be easily implemented but Dr. McAlpine is receptive enough to adapting appropriate and workable plans when he has established a broader knowledge base. His adjustment to Egerton College and Kenya has been very good.

Dr. Neville Russell, Veterinarian, in the Department of Animal Science is seen in action with colleague veterinarian, Dr. Allan Ingling, examining an animal carcass at the College Butchery.



Dr. Ingling, who will complete two years on the project in December 1981, did not submit a report on his activities during the period.

2. Swaziland Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project

This project aims to develop, through applied local-level research, recommendations for improving cropping systems for both dryland and irrigated crops and to make these recommendations available to small farmers on Swazi-National Land through improved extension services.

Two faculty members from Tennessee State University participated in the design phase of this project. One long-term project team member from Tennessee State University worked in the host country for three years. In collaboration with the Pennsylvania State University, the prime contractor, Tennessee State University as a subcontractor, has had short-term advisors on the project including the Director of Tennessee State University's Libraries/Learning Resources, the University Farm Manager and the Project Advisory Council representatives. The following pages indicate some aspect of these activities.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
ACCENT TSU
Faculty and Staff Publication Vol. 13, No. 2

TSU and Penn State Ban Together to Aid Swaziland

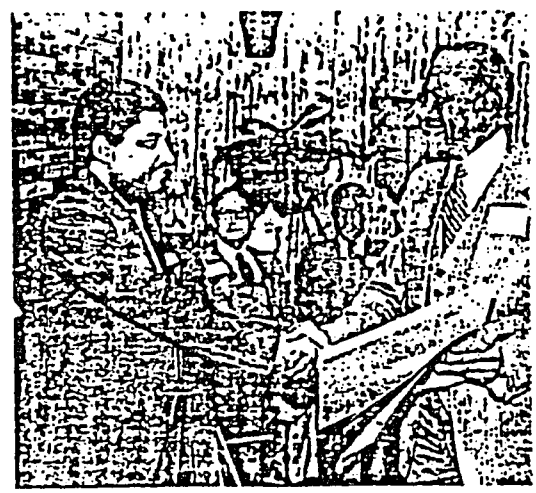
Plans for the University's participation in a crop assistance program in Swaziland were furthere earlier this month when representatives from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Penn State University and Swaziland visited the campus.

On January 6 and 7, the six-member delegation met with Dean Roland Norman and School of Agriculture faculty members to discuss the proposed five-year program and to interview candidate for positions on the project. The delegation, Robert Thwala and Frank Buckham, both of the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture; Boyd Whittle, a representative of Agency for International Development (AID) and Robert McAlexander, Tom King and Dean Jansma, all of Penn State's division of International Agricultural Programs, also toured the campus and the city of Nashville. During a reception at President Humphries home, the Swaziland representatives were made honorary citizens of Nashville.

The project, designed to help Swaziland become food self-sufficient, was developed by a team of TSU-Penn State agriculturists. A $13 million implementation grant is expected from AID, said Dr. Handy Williamson, director of CARP.

"TSU and Penn State will send faculty to Swaziland for five years or less to function as extension training

ACCENT



Reverend Andrew White presenting proclamations from Nashville on behalf of Mayor Fulton to AID representative Boyd Whittle on the left and Frank Buckham of Swaziland on the right during a reception at President Humphries home. (See story on page 2)

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WAZILAND
ping Systems Research and Extension Training Project

Office
gricultural Administration
rsity Park, PA 16802 U.S.A.
one: 814-863-3543

Field Office
P.O. Box 4, Malkerns Research Station
Malkerns, Swaziland, Africa
Telephone: 83017

The Pennsylvania State University
College of Agriculture

In collaboration with
Tennessee State University

In cooperation with the
Swaziland Ministry of
Agriculture and Cooperatives,
and the U.S. Agency for
International Development

END OF TOUR REPORT ETR #1-83

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES LIBRARIES

Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher**

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END OF TOUR REPORT ETR #1-83

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES LIBRARIES

Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher**

*In support of USAID Project 645-0212, Swaziland Cropping Systems, Research and Extension Training.

**Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher is the Director of Libraries/Learning Resources at the Brown Library, Tennessee State University.

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The Times of Swaziland

A boost to improve agriculture products

By TIMES Reporter

E Swaziland 'ernment believes that in er, to achieve self-ficiency in agricultural duction the productivity the agricultural research ns should be improved.

'or this reason, the istry of Agriculture and ooeratives last month ıgnt out an agricultural sultant from Tennessee e University to study the ations of the three main arch stations at Big d, Malkerns and angano.

fr. McDowale Burton, is in charge of all the cultural equipment and r operations at the erican State University, ed all the three research ions and visited the :: Rural Development a projects to get to know day to day problems countered by the staff ning these centres.

r. Burton has submitted port on his findings to agricultural research rtment of the Ministry Agriculture and Co-atives. Although the mendations have not et been made public, rmed sources – in bane have said the stry is highly impressed there is all the likelihood the recommendations be adopted to improve productivity of these arch stations.

ir. Burton wound up his nment last week with a day seminar for staff at eek which was held at Co-operative elopment Centre in the wini Valley.

e programme for the nar was drawn up in a way that the cipants contributed on how the stations d be improved, on the of their personal rience in their work tions. For instance, tionaires were submitted ch individual, in which participants were asked

Mr. Burton did not intend to impose his own techniques but wanted the participants to be exposed to the techniques applied in the United States and see if these could be adapted to suit local conditions and thus improve their own workrate.

Given the financial limitations prevailing in Swaziland, the research farm managers are expected to carry out certain functions because research work is vital for agricultural development. There are certain tasks which just have to be done, money or no money. This is one aspect with which Mr. Burton dealt at great length during his tour of duty in the Kingdom.

Staff from the three stations were at one stage divided into groups, comprising personnel from different centres to enable them to communicate and exchange experience and suggest solutions to the various problems.

This Mr. Burton believes, will help spread expertise equally to the three centres.

Mr. Burton's coming to Swaziland is a sequel to a tour last year of the United States by three officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

The Principal Secretary, Mr. Arthur Khoza, the Chief Research Officer, Mr. Frank Buckham and the Senior Agricultural Officer, Mr. Robert Thwala, toured American universities to try and recruit suitably qualified technical assistance personnel to come and work with research officers.

This was in line with implementing the Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project is a joint exercise between the

In doing this, the ministry's delegation was briefed to visit a number of universities interviewing and selecting suitable candidates. During the tour, the Swazi delegation felt that apart from the services to be supplied by those candidates, there was this need for a certain amount of support for the research stations at Big Bend, Malkerns and Nhlangano.

It was intended that a consultant should be brought out to provide training for the managers who are in charge of these centres.

So, when Mr. Burton arrived in Swaziland at the beginning of last month he spent his time mostly in the rural areas where he observed the day to day operations of the managers. He was trying to develop some alternative procedures to increase working efficiency of the managers in these farms. As he put it, Mr. Burton was trying to help the managers improve on existing systems and reduce any pressures.

He has been trying to develop an attitude where the managers can be able to carry on with their work in the face adverse conditions.

During his stay, Mr. Burton also visited the main cattle breeding ranches at Mpisi and Luve. The closing seminar of the tour was attended by farm managers, research officers, assistant research officers, laboratory assistants and officers from the USAID office in Mbabane.

Officials of the ministry have said the visit by Mr. Burton has been extremely helpful and an eye-opener because many new ideas were brought to light. Some of these ideas, a ministry official said afterwards, have been identified as possible in Swaziland. The official declared that the ministry

action in an effort to improve productivity at the farms.

This is perhaps just as well, because a senior ministry official has accused staff at the farms to be deliberately halting progress for selfish reasons.

The Deputy Principal Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Dlamini, pulled no punches when he addressed the seminar last week as he levelled accusations of deliberate insubordination, particularly at the Malkerns Research Station where, he said some staff had threatened violence against their superiors.

TENNESSEE State University working with Swazilan

t care wh

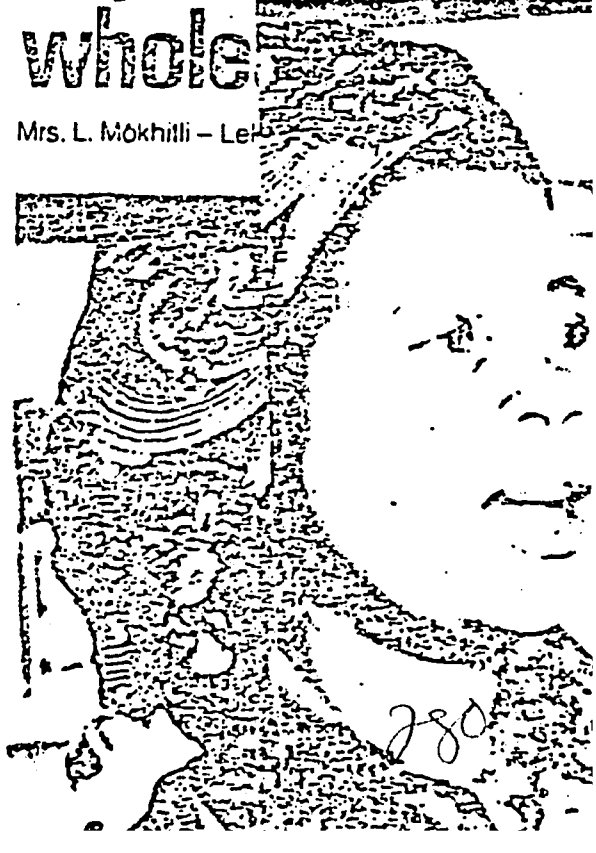
Traders a

"I don't sellers w

says, Bekokoaneng, of TY district Le

whole

Mrs. L. Mokhitli – Le



APPENDIX: a

a-1: Suggested courses on international agricultural development for inclusion in the reorganized curricular offering of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics

a-2: Library materials obtained on International Development during the first and second year (September, 1981 - August, 1983) through using the strengthening Grant Funds.

a-3: University courses offered in relation to International Affairs.

Appendix: a-1

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

:onal Food and Agricultural Development

f the Director

November 30, 1982

Dr. Roland Norman, Dean
School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Main Campus

Dear Dr. Norman:

Herewith as per requested are my suggestions of the courses that should be included in the reorganized School of Agriculture and Home Economics Curricular Offerings.

Consistent with the statement made on page #35 of TSU's Strengthening Grant Proposal and Objective A of the proposal I feel that we should offer the following:

Suggested Course Title

I. "World Food and Nutrition" A 3.0 course at the 400 level such that undergraduates and graduates can obtain credit.

Suggested Course Description

The study of the food and nutrition problems of the people of the world with emphasis on developing countries. Current and historical international efforts to alleviate global hunger and malnutrition as well as political, educational, economic , and social factors and consequences that impact on the quality of life of the people of the world.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

Suggested Course Title

II "World Plant and Animal Production Rural Development and Human Needs". A 3.0 hour course at the 400 level such that undergraduates and graduates can obtain credit.

Suggested Course Description

The study of the type, amount and geography of world plant and animal production. The methods of production, the Agro-Business and Agro-Economics aspects of production and human needs with orientation towards developing countries and their rural infrastructure.

Ofcourse, both of these courses could be developed such that they would be team taught by faculty with expertise in the various subject matter areas. In addition guest lecturers could be arranged in order to expose the students to a variety of perspectives on international development. The IFAD Office resource materials (books, maps, documents, speeches, etc.) would be available and invaluable aids in teaching these courses.

I suspect you might also want to consider and discuss whether or not the courses should be required before a student graduates from the School of Agriculture and Home Economics.

I will be glad to discuss further any aspects of the matter at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

TW/ls

cc: Dr. Bernard G. Crowel

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES

School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Increasingly the world operates as a unitary system so interrelated that one can no longer afford to ignore or isolate the impact of international activities on his or her life.

Through a series of methods and activities the IFAD program seeks to provide opportunities for students to enhance their knowledge of the peoples and cultures of the developing world.

The student of today must have a global view of the world in order to contribute t world development and world peace tomorrow

COURSE NUMBER AND NAME	COURSE DESCRIPTION
I. NTR 470 (3) - WORLD FOOD AND NUTRITION	The study of the food and nutrition problems of the world with emphasis on developing countries. Current and historical international efforts to alleviate global hunger and malnutrition as well as political, educational, economic, and social factors and consequences that impact on the quality of life of the people of the world.
II. AGR 470 (3) - WORLD PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN NEEDS	The study of the type, amount and geography of world plant and animal production. The methods of production, the Agro-Business and Agro-Economics aspects of production and human needs with orientation towards developing countries and their rural infrastructure.

December 1, 1982

Dr. Troy Wakefield
Director, IFAD
School of Agri and Home Ec.
Tennessee State University
Main Campus

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

This is to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of the courses that should be included in the reorganized School of Agriculture and Home Economics Curricular Offerings. The same will be presented to Department Heads and Dr. Crowell for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Roland Norman, Dean

/f

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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Appendix: a-2

LIBRARY MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OBTAINED THROUGH THE STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM
DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND YEAR (SEPTEMBER 1, 1981-AUGUST 31, 1983)

Books

1. North-South: A Program for Survival; The Brandt Commission
2. Common Crisis: North-South Cooperation for World Recovery; The Brandt Commission
3. Global 2000: U.S. State Department and Council of Environmental Quality
4. Common Security: A Blueprint for Survival
5. The North-South Dialogue: Making it Work
6. Global Malnutrition and Cereal Fortification
7. Commodity Markets and Latin American Development
8. Agricultural Marketing Boards - An International Perspectiv
9. To Feed This World
10. Dimensions of the World Food Problem
11. Nutrition Policy Implementation: Issues and Experience
12. Analysis of World Food Production Systems
13. Transforming Knowledge Into Food
14. Interventions in Developing Countries
15. Project Profiles
16. Nutrition Problems in the Third World

Occasional Papers

1. The World Food Crisis and the Challenge to Agriculture
2. The Economics of Nutrition

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3. The Food/Population Prospect 175 Years Later

4. The Fear of Knowledge

5. Nutrition Begins at the Border

6. Taste as Perception

7. Nutrition and the Health of Nations

8. Malthusianism Old and New: The Prospect

9. The Risk/Benefit Regulation

10. The Malthus: The Miserific Vision of Moral Hope

11. Food, Health, and Value Judgement

12. International Assistance in the Population Field: Roads Taken Path's Ahead

Publications-(Journals, Pamphlets, Newsletters, and other communications)

1. Research on Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Critical Survey

2. Farming Systems Research in Eastern Africa

3. Science

4. The Population Reference Bureau Publication

5. The International Food Policy Research Institute Abstract

6. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

7. The American Council for the United Nations University Newsletter

8. National Geographic Society Magazine

9. International Outlook

10. Interpacks-International Programs for Agricultural Knowledge Systems

11. Cornell University Occasional Papers on International Agriculture

12. USDA/ERS Newsletter

13. Farming Systems Research/Extension Newsletter

14. Population Today

15. BIFAD BRIEFS

16. National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges International Newsletter

17. Pulse Beat Bean/Cowpea CRSP

18. Harvest (Agri. Extension Publication)

19. The Scope (Agri. Research Publication)

20. World Development Forum - Newsletter

21. Popline - World Population News Service

22. SECID Biweekly Newsletter

23. International Agricultural Development Service Newsletter

24. Agricultural Cooperative Development International--News of Cooperative Development

25. News-Post Harvest Institute for Perishables

26. International Agriculture Newsletter

27. FAO at Work

28. Front Lines

29. Farming Systems Support Project Newsletter

30. UPDATE-International Coordination

31. Tennessee Farm and Home Science

32. Commerce Business Daily

33. World Watch Papers

34. International Nutrition Planning

35. Horizons (USAID)

36. U.S. News and World Report

37. Interchange

38. Nutrition Reports International

39. AID Highlights

40. The Wall Street Journal

41. World Bank Reports on International Development

Appendix: a-3

UNIVESITY COURSES OFFERED WHICH STRESS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

MG 412 International Business Management. (3). Analysis of managerial and business theory functions and processes practiced by multinational firms. A study of the products and services, strategies, objectives, policies and organizational structures of enterprises operating in various social, economical, political, and cultural environments. Cases, research, and other teaching methodologies will be employed. Prerequisite: Senior standing. MG 301.

EC 410 International Economics (3). Introduction to the tools and techniques of international economic analysis concerning the basic theory of free trade, tariffs and commercial policy as well as international monetary analysis. Prerequisite: EC 212.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

GPA 363 International Organization (3). Designed to examine the nature of international organization and that of regional organizations. Materials include military economic, cultural and political regional integration experiences, with exphasis on the United Nations and its Agencies, European Economic Community, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, (OAS); Organization of Africa; Unity (OAU); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)< etc.

GPA 361 Comparative Government and Politics of Selected Areas(3). The course sets out to do two things-to construct a theoretical framework that makes possible a comparative method of analysis for political systems of all kinds. Secondly, to offer a comparative analysis of the political system of those areas of the world in which dramatic social and political changes are taking place in Asia, Africa, Latin America. Prerequisite GPA 360(e)

GPA 435 International Law (3). This course will cover the basic legal concepts and principles governing state behavior in the international order the nature and sources of international law, international agreements, sovereignth of states and recognition of statehood jurisdiction, immunities and state responsibility.

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GPA 365 International Relations (3). An examination of the present-day relations and problems among states of the world and the major factors which underlie and influence these relations. Prerequisite. GPA 360 (e)

GPA 367 American Foreign Policy (3). A study of the forces and factors involved in American foreign policy and of the processes through whict it is developed. (e)

GEOG 171-172 World Regional Geography (3-3). Study of geographic regions of the world. Regional surveys include a special consideration of the physical character of the land, resources, economics, and cultures. It is designed to provide general education in geography for Education and Social Science majors.

Appendix: b

b-1: Tennessee State University's World Food Day Conference Program October 15, 1982

b-2: Tennessee State University's World Food Day Presentation - Troy Wakefield

b-3: A Reaction to a Statement on Standards of Performance: Basic Principles for College and University Involvement in International Development Activities: Title XII Regional Seminar

b-4: Joint ventures in bilateral agricultural development assistance involving small and large Title XII institutions.

b-5: Letters of request for information regarding International Development.

b-6: SEMINAR: International Development Experiences in Kenya.

b-7: Summary of the Visit of Mr. Keita from Senegal, West Africa to Tennessee State University.

b-8: Other internationally related activities which did not involve the use of Strengthening Grant Funds.

WORLD FOOD DAY CONFERENCE

Friday, October 15, 1982
1:00 - 3:15 p.m.

Walter S. Davis Complex, room 118

1:00 - 1:20	Dr. Troy Wakefield, Director, IFAD Topic: International Food & Agricultural Development
1:20 - 1:30	Mario Valles, Graduate Student, Plant Science Topic: Food habits in Venezuela
1:30 - 1:50	Dr. Esen Ozgener, Professor, Home Economics Topic: Cultural food habits & cookery in Turkey
1:50 - 2:10	Dr. Richard Coppings, Assistant Professor, Animal Science Topic: Non-traditional food sources
2:10 - 2:15	BREAK
2:15 - 2:30	Dr. Constantine Fenderson, Head, Animal Sciences Topic: Food habits in Jamaica
2:30 - 2:45	Desiree Moses, Home Economics student Topic: Cookery practices and nutritional problems in Guyana
2:45 - 3:00	Esohe Precious Idemudia, Home Economics student Topic: Nigerian food habits and cookery

WORLD FOOD DAY

A Way to Add Your Caring . . .

Your Action . . .

to Ending Hunger

Join with others in your community to identify and act on local food and hunger problems.

Join with 260 private voluntary organizations in mobilizing a national and world campaign to fight hunger.

Join with people in 150 countries in showing your commitment to a more humane and just world.

October 16, 1982

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National Committee for World Food Day
1776 F Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20437 • 202-376-2306

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Appendix: b-2

WORLD FOOD DAY

OCTOBER 15, 1982

PRESENTATIONS MADE BY

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.

at

Tennessee State University

Walter S. Davis Complex

Room 118

1:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

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WORLD FOOD DAY

HOW AND WHY WFD

WORLD FOOD DAY IS OCTOBER 16, 1982, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FOOD AND AGIRULCTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA IN 1945.

THE DAY WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE MEMBER NATIONS OF FAO TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE GRAVITY OF THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION, PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND TO SIMULATE GREATER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO OVERCOME HUNGER.

FAO DIRECTOR - GENERAL EDOUARD SAOUMA WARNS THAT THE WORLD IS LOSING THAT SENSE OF PRIORITY AT GREAT COST TO THOSE NOW IN NEED AND EVEN GREATER POTENTIAL RISK FOR THE FUTURE. HE BELIEVES THAT ESPECIALLY BUT NOT ONLY IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION IS MAKING US FORGET THE VITAL LINK BETWEEN FARMER AND FOOD CONSUMER, AND BETWEEN OUR DAILY LIVES AND THE LAND, WATER AND FOREST ENVIRONMENT ON WHICH THOSE LIVES DEPEND.

WITHIN THE TREMENDOUS RANGE AND COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEMS FACING PEOPLES AND NATIONS, THERE STILL HAS TO BE A SENSE OF PRIORITIES.

WORLD FOOD DAYS SAYS: FOOD COMES FIRST.

WORLD FOOD DAY IS ALSO A STATEMENT OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY. ON WORLD FOOD DAY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WILL JOIN TOGETHER AGAIN TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR COMPASSION FOR THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF HUMAN LIVES WHICH ARE NEEDLESSLY CRIPPLED BY HUNGER AND POVERTY.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN 150 COUNTRIES OBSERVED THE FIRST WORLD FOOD DAY ON OCTOBER 16, 1981.

THEY MARCHED, ATE, FASTED, PLANTED, HARVESTED, STUDIED, PLANNED, ORGANIZED AND PRAYED TOGETHER IN A WORLD-WIDE OBSERVANCE DEDICATED TO ENDING HUNGER AND THINKING ABOUT WHAT FOOD MEANS IN THEIR LIVES.

GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED THE ANNUAL FOOD DAY - THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE UN FAO - BUT PEOPLE MADE IT HAPPEN.

IT WAS NEITHER A CELEBRATION NOR A THANKSGIVING. IT WAS A TIME FOR PEOPLE IN THEIR TOWN AND NEIGHBORHOODS TO COME TOGETHER TO TALK ABOUT FOOD PROBLEMS.

MOSTLY THEY TALKED ABOUT THINGS CLOSE TO THEM: HUNGER AND POVERTY, FAMILY FARMS AND FARM FAMILIES, CHILD NUTRITION, CARE OF THE AGED AND FOOD PRICES.

TOWNS AND CITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY HELD OBSERVANCES ON OCTOBER 16TH LAST YEAR. GOVERNORS OF ALL 50 STATES AND PRESIDENT REGAN ISSUED SPECIAL PROCLAMATIONS. BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRES PASSED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTING THE EVENT. -

MORE THAN 250 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HELD SEMINARS AND OTHER EVENTS AND MAJOR RELIGIOUS FAITHS ALSO GOT INVOLVED AND FOOD DAY SERVICES WERE HELD BY THOUSANDS.

MORE THAN 100 COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS AND COINS WERE ISSUED BY COUNTRIES WORLD WIDE IN OBSERVANCE OF WORLD FOOD DAY.

EXAMPLES OF OTHER ACTIVITIES WERE:

IN CHILE, SCHOOL CHILDREN TOOK PART IN A NATIONAL HOME AND SCHOOL VEGETABLE GARDENING COMPETITION. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT AND SEEDS WERE AWARDED LOCAL WINNERS.

IN BANGLADESH, MORE THAN 3,000 FARMERS TOOK PART IN A RALLY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ON OCTOBER 16TH WHERE THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION ADDRESSED THEM.

IN BURMA, "BEST FARMER" AWARDS WERE GIVEN FOR THE HIGHEST YIELDS PER ACRE OF THAT COUNTRY AND 10 MOST IMPORTANT CROPS.

"BEST YOUNG FARMER" AWARDS WERE GIVEN IN JAMAICA WHERE THE DAY'S MOST PUBLICIZED EVENT WAS A 4-H CLUB EXHIBITION.

THE JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT CREATED A NEW WORLD FOOD DAY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, WHICH WILL FUND TWO YEARS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRAINING FOR TOP HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

IN GHANA, AFRICA WORKSHOPS ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT WERE HELD.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS ALSO STRONGELY SUPPORTED WORLD FOOD DAY OBSERVANCES. NATIONAL AND WORLD LEADERS OF THE CHRISTIAN, MOSLEM AND JEWISH FAITHS SPOKE OUT, AND LOCAL CONGREGATIONS ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES.

POPE JOHN PAUL II DELIVERED A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO FAO ON OCTOBER 16TH.

THE RECURRING THEME IN ALL OF THESE EXAMPLES IS THAT FOOD CONCERNS ARE UNIVERSAL.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IN WORLD FOOD DAY IS IMPORTANT, ALL PEOPLE, AND ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, ARE INVOLVED IN DECISIONS AFFECTING THE FARM-TO-TABLE FOOD CHAIN BOTH WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES.

FARM, FOOD, NUTRITION, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY CONCERNS ARE UNIVERSAL. WORLD FOOD DAY OBSERVANCES IS A TIME TO CONSIDER

WHAT NEW STEPS YOU CAN TAKE IN THE WAR AGAINST HUNGER.

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION IS LIKE A BASKET HALF EMPTY, HALF FULL.

ON THE HALF FULL SIDE, FOR THE LAST THREE DECADES GLOBAL FOOD PRODUCTION HAS STEADILY INCREASED, SLIGHTLY OUTSTRIPPING POPULATION GROWTH AND ENABLING MORE PEOPLE TO EAT BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY.

ON THE HALF EMPTY SIDE, DESPITE THE REAL PROGRESS, HOWEVER, THER ARE STILL MORE HUNGRY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD THAN EVER BEFORE - BOTH IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD POPULATION.

THE RISING COST OF FOOD HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS SITUATION.

BY MOST ESTIMATES, MORE THAN 500 MILLION PEOPLE - ROUGHLY ONE OUT OF EVERY NINE - SUFFERS FROM SERIOUS MALNUTRITION TODAY, COMPARED WITH 100 TO 200 MILLION - ONE OUT OF EVERY 14 TO 25 PEOPLE - IN THE 1950'S.

AGRICULTURE FEEDS THE WORLD. THAT'S TRUE FOR AFRICA, THAT'S TRUE FOR IOWA, THAT'S TRUE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THAT'S TRUE IN TENNESSEE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

HERE AT TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY WE HAVE RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IFAD).

IFAD IS FUNDED THROUGH THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PURSUANT TO TITLE XII OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.

TITLE XII OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT, AS AMENDED SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF ALL U.S. LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES TO PARTICIPATE MORE EFFECTIVELY IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO APPLY AGRICULTURAL SCEINCES TO THE GOAL OF INCREASING WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION AND SOLVING FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY'S STRENGTHENING GRANT EFFORTS WILL FOCUS ON THE ALLEVIATION OF PROBLEMS WHICH CONSTRAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING RESEARCH AND EXTENSION.

OUR OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE IFAD PROGRAM ARE SPECIFICALLY TO:

TO PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN ITS CURRICULUM IN RELATION TO COURSES TO INCREASE THE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENTIAL FOR STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

TO STRENGTHEN THE FACULTY'S CAPACITY TO ENGAGE IN THE DELIVERY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

TO IMPROVE AND ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF FACULTY TO COMMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY IN LANGUAGES OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES ARE CONDUCTED.

TO GIVE THE FACULTY MORE OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE THROUGH INVOLVEMENT IN SHORT AND LONG TERM USAID PROGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPS COLLABORATIVE LINKAGES WITH A LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH FACULTY AND STUDENT CROSS CULTURAL COMMUNICATION MAY BE ENHANCED.

AGRICULTURE IS TENNESSEE'S LARGEST INDUSTRY. IN 1981 IT PROVIDED APPROXIAMTELY 347,000 JOBS.

IN TENNESSEE FARMERS REALIZED GROSS INCOME OF 2.2 BILLION DOLLARS.

IN TENNESSEE FARMERS AND FARM-RELATED INDUSTRY PRODUCED OVER 12 BILLION IN ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME.

AGRICULTURE IS THE LARGEST EXPORTER IN TENNESSEE. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS WERE $435.8 MILLION.

A REACTION TO A STATEMENT ON STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE: BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

BY

TROY WAKEFIELD, JR.
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

AT

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

JANUARY 31, 1983 - FEBRUARY 1, 1983

INTRODUCTION

GOOD EVENING.

I AM APPRECIATIVE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO REACT TO THE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE.

IT IS INTERESTING THAT I AM PROGRAMMED AS THE LAST PERSON TO SPEAK TODAY.

I WOULD LIKE TO THINK THAT THE PROGRAM PLANNERS WERE FOLLOWING A TRADITION - THAT IS - SAVING THE BEST FOR LAST. I WOULD LIKE TO THINK THAT BUT I'VE BEEN TOLD BY PEOPLE WHOSE BUSINESS IT IS TO KNOW THESE THINGS THAT WHEN YOU HAVE AN ITEM THAT YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A QUICK REACTION TO WITH A MINIMUM OF DISCUSSION YOU PRESENT IT JUST BEFORE LUNCH OR DINNER. HEREWITH IS MY REACTION.

General Reaction

These basic principles for college and University involvement in International Development are well written reflecting long and serious thought on the part of the drafters. The principles are revelant and should be of interest to large and small public and private land grant and sea grant and other institutions interested in undertaking international agricultural development activities. I commend the drafters for their apparent foreward thinking and clarity of expression and I would expect that Tennessee State University would recieve a copy of the final draft of all of the Standards of Performance post haste.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES

Principle 1. Effective participation in international development activities requires a <u>commitment</u> by both administration and faculty.

Reviewing the basic principles as they are presented in numerical sequence I must say that commitment beginning with institutional cheif and executive is very much an essential attribute for effective involvment.

Principle 2. Effective involvement in international development activities should be <u>consistent</u> with the institution's mission, commitment, and competencies.

A well defined university mission and role and scope statement is extremely important. Any proposed involvement is international activities must be consistent with the university's

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MISSION OTHERWISE THE UNIVERSITY'S GOVERNING BOARD MAY BE LESS WILLING TO APPROVE AND ENDORSE THAT INSTITUTION'S INVOLVEMENT.

PRINCIPLE 3. REQUISITE KEY AND SUPPORTING PERSONNEL RESOURCES MUST BE AVAILABLE TO ASSURE EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIBLE AND CONTINUOUS INVOLVEMENT IN EACH PROJECT UNDERTAKEN.

IT IS A BASIC ASSUMPTION THAT IN EACH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECT UNDERTAKEN THE INSTITUTION WOULD SEEK TO FULFILL EACH POSITION ON A PROJECT TEAM WITH HIGHLY QUALIFIED PROFESSIONALS DEEMED UNIQUELY SUITED FOR THE TASK AT HAND. SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE TEAM ON THE DOMESTIC SIDE, THAT IS AT THE HOME CAMPUS MUST EQUALLY BE UP TO THE TASK.

PRINCIPLE 4. ADEQUATE INCENTIVES SHOULD EXIST TO ASSURE HIGH QUALITY, PROFESSIONALLY ACTIVE FACULTY MEMBERS BECOME INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES CAN BE A BIG GAMBLE REGARDING FACULTY RETENTION MORESO THAN FOR OTHER INSTITUTIONS. THIS BIG GAMBLE IS NOT NECESSARILY BAD SINCE A GAMBLE CAN BE PROFITABLE-

BUT THE INCENTIVES FOR ALL INVOLVED SIMPLY MUST BE ADEQUATE AND INCLUDE THOSE THAN COMMAND ATTENTION.

PRINCIPLE 5: ADEQUATE AND TIMELY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT OF AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE TO A FACULTY MEMBER OR A TEAM ABROAD REQUIRES SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PRACTICIES.

ADEQUATE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE ARE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. UNEQUIVOCAL ARTICULATION OF THIS PRINCIPLE BY INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS TO ALL PROJECT PERSONNEL INITIALLY AND THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE.

PRINCIPLE 6: PROVISION OF ADEQUATE ORIENTATION AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF PROJECT PERSONNEL IS NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS.

IN ADDITION TO ANY GENERAL ORIENTATION THERE IS A NEED FOR UP-TO-DATE AND ACCURATE REGION AND COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ORIENTATION UTILIZING EXPERT RESOURCES TO PRESENT VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES. IN THIS REGARD STUDENTS ON YOUR CAMPUS FROM THE COUNTRY OF CONCERN CAN BE INVALUALBE RESOURCES.

PRINCIPLE 7: TEACHING, RESEARCH AND PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE ENHANCED BY PROPERLY SELECTED AND EXECUTED INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, FOLLOWED BY APPROPRIATE INTEGRATION EFFORTS.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE AND OFT TIMES IT IS VIEWED BY INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNING BOARDS AS A PREREQUISITE TO INVOLVEMENT.

APPROPRIATE INTEGRATION EFFORTS MUSB BE ACHIEVED VERTICALLY AS WELL AS HORIZONTALLY.

PRINCIPLE 8: ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE TRAINING FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS PARTICULARLY THROUGH CONTRACT TRAINING PROGRAMS, DEPENDS ON SPECIALLY FOCUSED UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND PRACTICES TO DEAL WITH THE STUDENTS' UNIQUE NEEDS AND BACKGROUND, AND THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM.

THIS IS INDEED TRUE AND IN MANY WAYS THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCES OF HISTORICALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS HAVE SENSITIZED AND HEIGHTENED CULTURAL AWARENESS AND EXPANDED FLEXIBILITY IN TRAINING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS.

PRINCIPLE 9: INTERNAL EVALUATION PROCEDURES ARE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL, AND PROMPT ADJUSTMENTS WHEN NEEDED FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS LIKENED TO FINE TUNING OF A WORKABLE SYSTEM AND THE APPLICATION OF QUALITY CONTROL TO THE ACTIVITIES.

THIS IS GOOD IF THE PROCEDURES OF EVALUATION INCLUDE INPUTS AND REPRESENTATION FROM ALL LEVELS.

WHILE THESE PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING AND EXPANDING INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE GOOD GUIDES, MY FEAR AND THE ULTIMATE PARADOX WOULD BE THAT IF THESE PRINCIPLES ARE TO COME TO BE KNOWN AS STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE YOU MAY CREATE A RELUCTANCE TO USE OR AT LEAST THE PERCEPTION THAT THESE PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH GREAT TREPIDATION BY SMALLER INSTITUTIONS WITH LIMITED OR NO INVOLVEMENT.

I SAY THAT BECAUSE THE TERMINOLOGY "STANDARDS" CONVEYS AND OFTEN IS VIEWED AS THE MINIMUM FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN ACTIVITY.

THUS, UPON REVIEW OF THESE PRINCIPLES BY SMALLER INSTITUTIONS THEY MAY INCORRECTLY CONCLUDE THAT THEY DO NOT COME UP TO STANDARDS.

THIS WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF DISCOURAGING RATHER THAN ENCOURAGING THESE INSTITUTIONS. PLEASE GIVE SOME CONSIDERATION TO MY FEAR.

FINALLY, I FEEL THAT THESE PRINCIPLES WHEN USED AS INTENDED I.E. AS A GUIDE TO ASSIST INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED, OR PLANNING INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACITIVITES THAT THEIR ADMINISTRATORS AND GOVERINING BOARDS MAY HAVE A CLEARER INSIGHT AND A MORE LOGICAL ANSWER TO SOME OF THOSE INEVITABLE QUESTIONS

THAT SURFACE CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

THANK YOU.

Cooperative Agricultural
Research Program
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

ce of the Director

Memorandum

TO: Drs. Roland Norman, C.L. Fenderson, Hazel Jackson, K. Hillsman, G.M. Telwar and T. Wakefield

FROM: Handy Williamson, Jr.
Title XII Officer

DATE: January 25, 1982

The enclosed document represents the results of a recent full-day seminar involving Dr. Troy Wakefield and persons listed on the attached memo from D. Woods Thomas. I am sharing this document for your review, comments and future reference.

/g

Attachment

cc: Dr. Bernard Crowell

PURDUE UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN AGRICULTURE

ice of the Director

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1982
TSU - COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
TSU - COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

TO: Elmer Kiehl/BIFAD
Robert Huesmann/BIFAD
Leonard Yeager/AID
Hugh Dwelley/AID
Morton Darvin/AID
Robert McAlexander/Penn State
Handy Williamson/Tennessee State
Kim Wilson/Michigan State
William Reed/N. Carolina A&T
Onuma Okezie/Alabama A&M

FROM: D. Woods Thomas

DATE: January 19, 1982

RE: My December 10, 1981 draft summary of our seminar on the "Joint Venture" held at Nashville Tennessee

On December 16, 1981 I circulated to participants in the Nashville Joint Venture Seminar a copy of a draft summary of what took place at that meeting. I asked that the participants review and inform me relative to needed changes.

Many of you have phoned or written me. Several suggestions were made for making the summary more accurate. These have been incorporated. I am attaching the final copy of the summary of the seminar on "Joint Ventures in Bilateral Agriculture Development Assistance Projects Involving Small and Large Title XII Institutions."

I trust that this will be useful to you.

IPIA Agricultural Administration Building
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907
(317) 494-6876

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JOINT VENTURES IN BILATERAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECTS INVOLVING SMALL AND LARGE TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS

A SEMINAR

BIFAD/AID/UNIVERSITIES

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 10, 1981

SEMINAR SUMMARY

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There is a continuing concern relative to an appropriate framework and set of procedures whereby the Agency for International Development (AID) might systematically tap the professional and institutional resources of the 1862 Land Grant Universities, the 1890 Land Grant Universities, the Sea Grant Institutions and other agriculturally oriented universities in the conduct of its bilateral agricultural development assistance effort. The BIFAD and AID, in their joint attempt to implement fully the Title XII Ammendment, have taken a series of measures designed to permit access by this entire set of universities to participation in the U.S. bilateral agricultural development assistance program in accord with their interests and capacities to conduct various aspects of this work. Despite these efforts, smaller and internationally less-experienced universities believe that they continue to be disadvantaged in terms of access and participation vis-a-vis the larger, internationally more experienced members of the Title XII institutional community.

A series of formal and informal efforts to assure AID access to the resources of the smaller and internationally less-experienced institutions and, by the same token, assure these institutions opportunity to participate in Title XII and related programs have been taken. These efforts include BIFAD action in developing a roster of Title XII institutions, the Registry of Institutional Resources, the Strengthening Grant Program and the inclusion of smaller and less-experienced universities on "short lists" of institutions interested in particular projects. Informally, many smaller/larger and experienced/less experienced universities have found means to join forces toward these ends. Formal, general purpose consortia for international agricuture development assistance and related activities have been created with this end one among multiple objectives. Despite this, there appears to be

concern that there has not yet been devised a set of policies and procedures to assure an optimal pattern of participation of this complex of universities in AID's bilateral agricultural development assistance program.

Recently, this issue surfaced in a series of three interrelated events. First, it was one of the central concerns at the International Development Conference held at Alabama A & M University on October 19-21, 1981. Second, in his remarks at that conference, Joseph C. Wheeler, AID Deputy Administrator, suggested that "means could be worked out to harness these complementarities, to develop joint ventures by one or more of the larger and one or more of the smaller institutions to work as teams on single long term country assistance projects." Third, AID Administrator Peter McPherson in his remarks before the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) on November 10, 1981 announced AID's decision to experiment with the Wheeler proposal for joint ventures by identifying two large country projects divided into modules[1] of work to be carried out by a "joint venture" of cooperating institutions to be crafted by AID for the conduct of project.

As a follow-up to these events, representatives the BIFAD Staff, AID and universities with prior experience in "joint ventures" met in Nashville, Tennessee on December 10, 1981 to seminar about these matters and to provide the BIFAD and AID guidance in the implementation of the McPherson experiment.

The seminar group included representatives from BIFAD, AID and large/small university combinations which had worked or were working on joint ventures in international agriculture development assistance. Seminar participants were:

---

1. The seminar group went on record as preferring the terminology "segments" of work rather than "modules" of work.

BIFAD Staff
- Elmer Kiehl and Robert Huesmann

AID
- Leonard Yeager, Hugh Dwelley, and Morton Darvin

Universities with "joint venture experience"
- Alabama A&M, and Purdue Universities
  - Onuma Okezie
  - D.W. Thomas

Tennesee State/Pennsylvania State Universities
- Handy Williamson.
- Robert McAlexander

North Carolina A&T/Michigan State Universities
- William Reed
- Kim Wilson

The seminar was chaired by Elmer Kiehl. BIFAD and AID representatives indicated the purpose of the seminar. Their perception was one of a multi-purpose set of discussions including such ends as:

- creating a mechanism to assure the Agency's access to the "best" human and institutional resources for the conduct of agricultural development assistance programs, regardless of the size or prior international experience of the institution.
- learning from the experience of institutions which had joined together in informal consortia to conduct specific agricultural development assistance project with specific emphasis on large/small institutions combinations.
- exploring the pros and cons of alternative "models" and procedures for the implementation of the "joint ventures experiment".
- assisting in the development of a set of guidelines of procedural, contractural, organizational, etc. character as a basis for the initial experiment and joint ventures which might follow.

Following a general discussion of the background to and the objectives of

the seminar, the three sets of Universities which had been or were engaged in "joint ventures" were presented their experiences in these efforts as a means of generating concepts of utility to the attainment of the objectives of the seminar.

The Alabama A&M/Purdue, Tennessee/Penn State, and North Carolina A&T/Michigan State and related experiences were discussed. These presentations were not limited to specific recent or ongoing joint ventures in which these pairs of institutions were or are involved. Other "joint ventures" in which the participating Universities have been involved were also described. Some of the generalizations which evolved out of these presentations follow:

> The "joint venture" outside the framework of a formal, general purpose consortium is not a new phenomenon. Universities have been involved in joint ventures throughout the history of international agricultural development assistance efforts.
>
> There is basic interest among large/small, experienced/inexperienced Universities in finding additional opportunities to work together in international agricultural development assistance efforts.
>
> Highly imperfect information exists among Title XII institutions relative to the interests in and capacity to participate in joint approaches to particular Title XII projects. The joint ventures which have evolved among or between Universities have tended to grow out of traditional interaction on either domestic or international programs, specific and imperfect processes of seeking out "partners" for specific ventures, historical linkages of faculty from one University to another, and the like.
>
> Experience suggests that there exists some set of conditions which

are necessary if not sufficient conditions to successful joint ventures. Some of these are:

True complementarity of interests and capacities between or among the collaborating institutions;

Creation of an environment of true partnership between or among the participating institutions, even though one of the institutions may carry a larger share of the effort than others;

Development of means whereby participating institutions maintain their institutional identity, reap the rewards for their faculty and institutional efforts, enhance their reputations as institutions of higher education and research, and expand their capacities to participate in international agricultural development assistance efforts;

Establishment of some sort of "general agreement" between or among the participating institutions at higher administrative levels;

Participation by the "partner institutions" throughout the inter-related stages of project planning, implementation, evaluation and the like.

Some formalized means; e.g. an inter-institutional administrative and policy council, to assure effective cooperation, excellence in performance and to resolve policy and practice issues which inevitably arise.

The desirability, whenever possible, for each of the participating universities to have specific project responsibilities.

The need to develop an alternative to the prime

contractor/sub-contractor syndrome, short of a "legal consortium", which would permit participating universities to be "equal partners".

The seminar group turned its attention to the identification of alternative models for the development of "joint venture" country project initiatives. Three models were identified:

- The AID/McPherson/Wheeler Model.
- The University Self Combination Model.
- The CRSP Approach Modified to be applicable to country projects.

The AID/McPherson/Wheeler Model consists of the following elements:

- BIFAD/AID identify a "large" country project which is deemed appropriate for a "joint venture".
- BIFAD/AID divide the "large project" into several modules on some logical (undefined) basis.
- The joint venture project announced to the Title XII community through BIFAD channels.
- Individual universities invited to submit a technical proposal for one or more of the modules.
- AID, BIFAD, or BIFAD/AID through some (undefined) peer review process identify the best "technical" module proposals and craft the respective institutions into a joint venture.

A number of questions vis-a-vis the effectiveness of this model surfaced. Included was such things as:

The criteria for identifying a large development assistance project which is amenable to a joint venture approach.

The basis upon which large projects might be meaningfully divided into modules; i.e., geographic, disciplinary, functional, or other.

The ability of peer panels or other mechanisms to evaluate modules of a project and to recommend appropriate combinations.

The possibility of a joint venture crafted in this fashion turning out to be a collection of sub projects without exhausting always present ranges of complementary among the parts

The potential dangers of arranging "shot gun marriages" between or among universities which, for whatever reasons, may not find it possible to work effectively in a joint venture.

The possibility of two or more institutions combining their talents and resources within this approach in a manner nearly as effective as that which would occur in a more iterative, interactive, cooperative, self-determination mode.

The University Self-Combination Model evolved out of the discussions of the feasibility and efficacy of the AID/McPherson/Wheeler Model. The elements of this model are similar to the former but differ in two major respects. These are the manner in which universities self-combine to form joint ventures in proposing to undertake a large country development project, and the use of a peer review process in identifying or selecting the "best" joint venture proposal. Elements of this model are:

BIFAD/AID identify a "large" country agriculture development assistance project which appears to be amenable to the joint venture approach.

AID/BIFAD divide projects into two or more modules on the basis of some logical criteria yet to be defined.

BIFAD issue to the Title XII University community a call for Documentation of interest in participating in the entire project or in modules thereof.

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Interested universities respond to the request for Documentation of Interest specifying the particular module or modules of the project in which they have interest and capacity.

BIFAD compiles this information and makes it available to all universities (large and small, experienced and less-experienced) which expressed interest in the project.

Interested Title XII universities take the initiative to explore between and among themselves alternative institutional combinations to undertake the project as a joint venture

Combinations of two or more Title XII institutions (large plus small) which reach agreement to join forces on a joint venture basis prepare and submit to BIFAD/AID a technical proposal for the project.

Joint venture proposals evaluated and the most promising proposal selected by a combined peer review/AID Project Committee structured specifically for the evaluation of joint venture country project proposals. The nature of this Modified Project Committee, including the peer review aspect, is specified below.

The seminar group discussed the desirability of a peer review process in the selection of university combinations to undertake large country projects on a joint venture basis. It was concluded that appropriate utilization of university peers in this process would be highly desirable. This would provide needed technical expertise, create a participatory environment among Title XII institutions, and AID, serve a significant legitimizing function and provide specific input vis-a-vis the nature and capacities of small and/or inexperienced universities.

Two options for the utilization of the peer review process in these cases

were identified. These are:

- Establish a joint venture peer review panel of appropriately experienced university personnel, including members of JCAD and others as appropriate, and charge this panel with reviewing the technical proposals for a joint venture project and recommend to the JCAD and BIFAD the joint venture proposal which appear "best" (or a "ranking" of proposals). Actual "selection" would be made by the traditional AID Project Committee.

  Establish a Modified AID Project Committee for this selection process by adding university peers to the usual Project Committee. Thus, the Modified AID Project Committee for joint ventures would include host country representatives, USAID mission representatives AID regional bureau representatives and university representatives drawn from both small and large institutional backgrounds.

Both approaches appear feasible. However, it was felt that the first approach could turn out to be overly time-consuming and, perhaps, preclude useful interaction among university, AID, USAID mission and host-country peers. The seminar group concluded that the second alternative ought be used, at least with the two experimental joint venture projects.

The CRSP approach modified to be applicable to country projects model did not receive adequate attention by the seminar participants. Some participants appeared to feel that this model may have significant potential for joint ventures in large country development assistance projects and that it would be quite worthwhile to develop a comprehensive model incorporating the generic principles of CRSP.

The question of whether or not existing formal general purpose university consortia ought be considered eligible to submit proposals for the experimental

joint-venture country projects was discussed. It was concluded that such consortia should not be considered eligible. This conclusion was based on the fact that this experimental joint venture initiative is perceived as an alternative means to form specific-purpose combinations of large and small universities to carry out large country development assistance projects. Admission of joint venture proposals from existing general purpose consortia would confound the experiment.

Early in the seminar, the question of advantages and/or disadvantages of the proposed joint venture approach to the conduct of country development assistance projects as compared to more traditional approaches of university self-combinations and/or single university implementation of projects was raised. This issue received little attention by the seminar participants. A tacit assumption appeared to have been made that, for whatever reasons, AID has made a decision to experiment with this approach.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Woods Thomas

ppendix b-5

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

FAD
nternational Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

May 6, 1982

Dr. William Thompson, Director
International Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana-Champaign, IL 61801

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I have recently assumed responsibility as Director of International Food and Agricultural Development in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics at TSU. Among other activities, I am attempting to formulate a roster of international experiences and qualifications in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics at TSU.

It has come to my attention that you produce a "Directory of Staff with International Qualifications" for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. I would very much appreciate your sending me a copy of your most recent directory for informational purposes and ideas for formulating a similar document at TSU.

Thank you for your assistance. A stamped return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Director

TW:bgp

Enclosure

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

Appendix b-5

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

\D
ernational Food and Agricultural Development

ice of the Director

May 20, 1982

International Agricultural Education Directory
357 Education Building
University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign
1310 South Sixth Street
Champaign, IL 61820

Dear Sirs:

Please send me one copy of the three-volume set of an "International Directory of Agricultural Education Institutions."

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

TW:bgp

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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endix b-5

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

AD
ternational Food and Agricultural Development

fice of the Director

October 21, 1982

Mr. Michael McCallus
International Agricultural Programs
College of Agriculture
277 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dear Michael:

Thank you very much for the information on University of Minnesota International Agricultural Programs. It is very informative.

It was my pleasure to meet you and I expect that we will see each other again in the future in some part of the world.

Sincerely,

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

TW/ls

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

tional Food and Agricultural Development

of the Director

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

DATE: March 31, 1983

RE: SEMINAR: International Development Experiences in Kenya

You are invited to hear Dr. Neal McAlpin, a retired Tennessee State University Faculty Member and former Professor of Plant Science present a Seminar on his International Agricultural Development experiences.

Dr. McAlpin has spent the last two years working with the Egerton College Expansion Project in Njoro, Kenya in East Africa.

The seminar will be held on Friday, April 8, 1983 from 12:30 p.m. until 1:30 p.m. in Room #118 (Auditorium) of the Walter S. Davis Complex (Home Economics Building).

/s

School of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

September 16, 1982

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr., Director
IFAD
Tennessee State University
Main Campus

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

This is to acknowledge the written account of Mr. Keita's recent visit.

Please share a copy with Ms. Varvara Horner (SECID) and Dr. Humphries.

You might also see if you can get this in the Campus paper.

Sincerely yours,

Roland Norman, Dean

/f

From August 26, to September 1, 1982 Mr. Sidy Moctar Keita of the Casamance Region of Senegal, West Africa visited Tennessee State University. He was in the United States for a management meeting of the Casamance Regional Development Project. Mr. Keita, the Director of PIDAC (Integrated Agricultural Development Project of the Casamance Region) visited several land-grant institutions from which technical assistance personnel are working in Senegal on the development project he directs. These institutions include Louisiana State University, University of Georgia, Tuskegee Institute, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University and the University of South Carolina. The project is being conducted through the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID).

It is approximately a ten million dollar project funded by the United States Agency for International Develpment (USAID) with the general objectives of improving agricultural production, livestock production, rural development and health.

Mr. Keita's visit to Tennessee State Unviersity was very enjoyable he said because Tennessee State University was the only institution which had a French language interpreter who was Senegalese (Mr. Keita only spoke French and therefore needed an interpreter during his visit to the United States)

His purpose for visiting Tennessee State University was to meet with agriculture researchers to discuss soybean and corn production and nutrition and to make an observational tour of the Tennessee State University farm operation.

Mr. Keita was also received by President Humphries who hosted a luncheon for him. President Humphries welcomed him to the University and stated that he had the opportunity to visit Mr. Keita's project in the Casamance Region while he was traveling in Senegal in July of this year. President Humphries told Mr. Keita that he would like very much for Tennessee State University to become involved in international development assistance in Senegal in the future. In addition,

President Humphries presented Mr. Keita with a gift emblematic of the University.

Mr. Keita's visit was coordinated by Dr. Roland Norman, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics and Dr. Troy Wakefield, Director of the International Food and Agriculture Development Program (IFAD) in the School of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dr. Wakefield also gave Mr. Keita a tour of the World's Fair in Knoxville as well as the city of Nashville. He stated that the visit was very positive and that Mr. Faly Diop, the French language interpreter, who is also Senegalese did an excellent job of translating.

Before his departure Mr. Keita reiterated that it was a very pleasurable experience at Tennessee State University and expressed his gratitude to President Humphries and Dr. Norman for hosting him. He also extended his thanks to Dr. Wakefield and Mr. Diop for so much assistance and hospitality during his visit.

He invited Dr. Wakefield as the Director of International Food and Agriculture Development Program to visit his country in the future to explore possiblities of Tennessee State University's involvement in international development assistance in Senegal.

agricultural research projects at the iversity under a new program spon-ed by the U.S. Department of riculture. The objectives are to "stim-ate broader interest in the minority nmunities in careers in science and gineering and to establish individual rking relationships of students with ive researchers who may become pful mentors when students need vice on college and careers and need ers of recommendation."

For more information on the program, tact Dr. Kenneth Hillsman, assistant fessor of plant science and CARP Investigator at extension 3336.

SU and the ternational ole of Women

discussion on the international role women will be presented Saturday, rch 22, from 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. he Downtown Campus.

he program is cosponsored by TSU Beta Sigma Phi. Topics to be ussed are the cultural, political, cational, legal, media and enter-ment roles of women.

peakers from each area will answer stions from the audience. Speakers ude Dr. John Crothers, vice-presi-t for continuing education, extension public service, and Dr. Evelyn Frye, ciate professor of psychology. Oth-will be Jane Eskind, political activist; ert C. Evans, attorney; Kay Golden, rtainer; and Judy Anderson, news onality.

st for the seminar is $3. Registra-information is available by calling 8807. Limited seating is available so egistration is requested.

ctor Travels to Urge eral Support

Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., director e Cooperative Agricultural Research ram (CARP), attended the Second ual Legislative Seminar in Washing-D.C., March 4 and 5. The seminar is onsored by the American Associa-of Universities and the National ciation of State Universities and -Grant Colleges.

ior to this meeting, Dr. Williamson ted the Baton Rouge meeting of the utive Committee of the Association esearch Directors (ARD). He is a ber of this committee and holds the ion of Secretary/Treasurer of ARD, an organization formed by research administrators of the 1890 Land-Grant schools. The committee discussed ways to further congressional approval of a $50 million facilities bill which would help the 1890 school construct new facilities.

CARP Weekly Seminars to Begin

Scientists with TSU's Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP) will discuss their researh projects in a series of weekly seminars on the Main Campus this spring.

The series, open to the public without charge, will begin Thursday, March 13, at 3 p.m., in Room 218, Lawson Hall (Agriculture Building) with Dr. Constantine Fenderson discussng "Raising Small Beef Herds on Small Farms." The series will continue each Thursday at 3 p.m., in Lawson Hall through the semester.

March 20 offers presentations by two plant scientists, Drs. Desh Duseja and Everett Holmes, Duseja will describe his research on using manure and sewage as fertilizer and another project testing herbicide performance under conventional and no-tillage soybean systems. Holmes will report on his experiments of clover growth in Bermuda grass as a possible pasture feed.

On March 27 two other plant scientists will report. Dr. Kenneth Hillsman will discuss a research project led by Dr. Hazo Carter entitled "Evaluation of Hybrid Soybeans Using Replicated Row Trials." Dr. Clarence Johnson will describe a new project on the biological efficiency of sweet potatoes under varying watering conditions.

Dr. Handy Williamsom, Jr., CARP Director, said the seminar series is designed to keep scientists abreast of the work of campus collegues and to acquaint the faculty and students of TSU with the variours projects conducted by CARP.

For more information on the seminars, contact Charles E. Yoder, CARP coordinator of publications and information-(3353).

Non-credit Registration Coming up

Registration for second term non-credit courses is scheduled March 17-18 and 20-21 on both campuses.

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday times are 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. Friday hours are 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Courses being offered include bridge, business, communications, puppetry and preparation for the engineer-in-training exam. Other subjects are painting, canoeing, blueprint reading, and legal terminology.

The community is invited to explore educational opportunities by registering and attending classses. Further information is available by calling either Robert Boone (320-3398) or Dr. Bruce Wilson (251-1523).

University Wide Research Day Nears

Research Day 1980 will be held for two days this year on April 9 and 10. There will be a public lecture on the evening of April 9 in the Administration Building Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. Watch for the announcement of the speaker.

The technical and award sessions will be on Thursday, April 10, in the auditorium of the Women's Building (ELLIOT Hall). Plan now to attend/ Plan to give a paper! Share your research finding with your colleagues and the community.

Savings Bonds Features March 1980

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ylor's Soil search Arouses erest

Robert W. Taylor, a soil scientist the Cooperative Agricultural Re- h Program (CARP), has aroused -wide interest in his research on en fixation in grasses and his very that a known soil is very ive in fungus degrading herbi-

lor, whose current research for concerns herbicides efficiency in soybean systems, has received sts from scientists in Australia, a, Israel, West Germany, Bulgaria hroughout the United States, for of his journal article, "Response

Dr. Robert R. Taylor
Soils Scientist

o Grasses to Inoculation with irillum spp. in a Bahamian Soil," appeared in the October, 1979 f Tropical Agriculture. "Nitrogen n involves taking atmospheric en gas from the air and putting it soil for crop production. The crisis and the high cost of en fertilizers have accelerated t in development of biological s capable of nitrogen fixation," explains.

ntly, Taylor also received a t from a Korean scientist for of his 1972 masters thesis ng his discovery of a fungus e of breaking down the hericide or, which is used in corn and soybean production. The fungus that he worked with while a student at Michigan State University has since been found effective in degrading other herbicides.

Enviornmentalists and soil scientists have long been concerned with the potentially toxic buildup of chemicals in the soil as a result of herbicide and pesticide applications to crops. Many chemicals which do not break down easily in nature have been banned by the U.S. Enviornmental Protection Agency. Partly because of Taylor's work, Alachlor is still being used by farmers.

Taylor hopes his current research will lead to improve conservation practices in soybean farming. Soil erosion is a serious nationwide problem, and no-till planting of soybeans help abate erosion..

Tigerbelles Break a Record

The TSU Tigerbelle mile relay team knocked 1.5 seconds off the world indoor women's record for the event in New York Friday, Feb. 8.

The team, consisting of Debbie Jones, Ernestine Davis, Helen Blake and Chandra Cheeseborough, ran the mile in 3:41.5 at the 73rd annual Wanamaker Milrose indoor track meet at Madison Square Garden.

The previous record was set by Prairie View A & M's team in 1979.

In the same meet Tigerbelles Brenda Morehead and Cheeseborough finished first and second in the 60-yard dash. It was Morehead's second Millrose victory in the event in as many years. She was clocked at 6.87 sec. while Cheesborough finished in 6.93.

Stage Show to Benefit Ronald Cotton

TSU Upward Bound students will stage a benefit show for Ronald Cotton on Sunday, February 24.

The show, to be called "A Carousel of Festivals: The Descent of the Black Man", will begin at 4 p.m. in the Administration Building Auditorium on the Main Campus. Admission is a $1 donation to the Ronald Cotton Leukemia Fund.

The fund is a community-wide effort to raise $80,000 for expenses related to surgery needed by Ronald Cotton, a TSU student who needs bone marrow transplant surgery to treat acute lymphocytic leukemia.

Students in the Upward Bound program will research each segment, build scenery, make costumes and write the script.

Advisers of the project are Mary Y. Love, Sherre McClain and Rosa Hudson.

Saturday, Feb.16 is the Chinese New This year is the year of the monkey. Kung Hay Fat Choy (Happy New Year!)

Afro-American

(Continued from page 1)

were presented to Bill Perkins, Bill Hall, Brenda Blackmon, Dwight Lewis and Diane Porter, five outstanding blacks in the field of public service, and WVOL radio station

Other events culminating the week included a panel discussion on the "The Challenge to Blacks in Higher Education," led by Dr. Handy Williams, director of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP), on Wednesday and Linda Wynn of the Tennessee Historical Commission, who gave a presentation on "Preserving Afro-American Heritage" on Thursday.

Friday, 10 drummers and JaJa dancers presented a native dance routine and music production in the Administration Building Auditorium at 7:00 p.m. A drama, "The Black Experience" performed by the TSU Poag Players Guild, immediately followed at 8:15 p.m.

"We tried to preserve the Afro-American Heritage and emphasize the collection of contributions that blacks have made to America," said John Burchett, an instructor in the history department and chairman of the program.

ACCENT'S SCHEDULE

ACCENT' the University publication, is published each Monday by the Bureau of Public Relations through the fall and spring semesters. Deadline for inclusion is 10:00 a.m. Monday for publication the following Monday. Editor Emeritus, Ann W. Bell; Editor, Mary M. Vowels.

NEWS BITES

feritorious Awards Committee is
ocess of accepting application
Highest Achievement Recogni-
ard, Distinguished Achievement
and the Outstanding Service
to be presented at the May
icement.

nissions of names for nomination
given by calling the Meritorious
tee, at extension 3504 or writ-
632, for the nomination form and
l informations. Action should be
t once to submit your name for
eening Committee.

• • • • • •

ents interested in applying for
l assistance in the School of
ering and Technology for the
ic year of 1979-80, may pick up
tions from Dr. Devgan, room

ast day to apply for aid is Friday,
23. No late applications will be
d. These applications will be
red for the entire year.

ents must be a U.S. citizen, have
ted a financial aid application
e university's financial aid office
inancial aid form to BEOG. These
may also be picked up in Room

• • • • • •

ael Richard, an etomologist from
toured the University research
riday, March 9. Richards is one of
p of Haitian scientists visiting
lle and other U.S. cities as part of
hange program.

perative Agricultural Research
m (CARP) projects of interest to
d, included a livestock study being
ted on the campus experimental
and the development of hybrid
trees, also on the farm. Richards
isited the teaching laboratory in
n Hall.

ntists in the CARP program, were
sted in Richards work, which
es the control of tropical pests and
es, and U.S. Agency for Interna-
Development programs in Haiti.

CARP researchers may become increasingly involved in studies designed to aid developing nations in such areas as nutrition, agricultural production, economics and agriculture science.

The last date for accepting requisitions will be March 20, for unrestricted requisitions or those from the general fund of the institutions and the state. Restricted grants, those from grants and contracts, will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on May 15. The purpose of the cut off dates is to allow the purchasing cycle to be completed prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Dr. Evelyn Fancher, Director of the Library, received a valuable set of property management books at the annual meeting of the association at the Airport Hilton Inn. The books will be processed and made a part of the business collection.

• • • • • •

The State University and Community College System of Tnnessee (SUCCST), is the ninth largest system of higher education in the nation in 1978-79, according to a recently released national study. The 88,800 students attending the six state universities and ten community colleges of the SUCCST in fall 1978 earned this ranking which the SUCCST has maintained for four consecutive years in studies conducted annually for the American Testing Program by Dr. Garland G. Parker at the University of Cincinnati. The study also discussed and revealed an enrollment decline of .3 percent nationally for institutions reporting comparably for this and last academic years.

Dr. E. L. Risby, Head of the Department of Biological Sciences, and Mrs. Eva B. Sanders, Pre-medical Advisor, have coordinated a multidisciplinary course aimed at improving student performance on the Dental Admissions Test (DAT), Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), and the Graduate Record Examination (GRE).

The project is funded in part by the Faculty Development Research Grant from the University and participating units, Department of Biological Sciences, Department of Chemistry, Department of Mathematics and Physics, Counseling and Testing, and Special

The class schedule is 6 to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, March 17-April 21. Two hours credit will be given for sessions in Biology, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physics and Testing Techniques. In addition, a Pre-test and Pro-test session will earn three credit hours. For other information contact the Department of Biology.

"The Black Rural Landowner—Endangered Species: Social, Political and Economic Implications," written by Robert Boone, Director of Public Service and Leo McGhee, former Assistant dean of Continunig Education and Public Service, will soon be available for readers.

The book contains facts about the black rural landowner and their struggle to keep southern land and the uncertain future of the black landowner.

A twenty member visiting team of peer educators from across the southeast region, will be at the Brown-Daniel L. Library, March 25-28. The group is in connection with the reaffirmation of the accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The team headquarters is Holiday Inn-Vanderbilt.

SBR APPROVES

(Continued from Page 3)

Teachers would remain in the city of Nashville. We regret it won't be an affiliation with Tennessee State University.

The University will begin immediately to look into ways in which we can pursue the acquisition of a doctorate degree program. Many educators in the Nashville community have expressed a strong desire for a program of this nature, and we believe as a public institution of higher education it is our duty to develop and implement a program which the community desires.

CALL 320-3690

FOR DAILY ANNOUNCEMENTS

ABOUT TSU

322

CARP
NEWSNOTES
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Tennessee State University, Nashville 37203 (615) 320-3337

MARCH 27, 1981

WILLIAMSON HEADS INTERNATIONAL TERR... COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN HUNGER ICAN H...

The Joint Research Committee (JRC) of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) has among its responsibilities the development of recommendations for the U.S. Agency for International Development—the agency responsible for administering U.S. foreign assistance programs—so that the U.S. can better help developing countries meet their needs for food. This committee recently established a subcommittee to develop recommendations for research to help the countries of sub-Sahara Africa find solutions to their food needs.

CARP Director Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., is chairman of this subcommittee. According to Williamson, his committee will seek research applicable to the needs of village farming, and especially food-production systems that are not dependent on fossil fuels. He said the committee will also study the impact of the Reagan Administration's proposed budget cuts on the affected countries agricultural development programs.

CARP is an acronym for Cooperative Agricultural Research Program. Funding for CARP is by annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

(THIS IS NOT A PURCHASE ORDER)

Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

№ 26636
PR Number

E: Travel,
Desh R. Duseja,
Plant Science (CARP)
Main Campus

CARP
CHECKED NOV 18 1981

Send the Original and one copy of requisition to the Budget Officer at Business Manager's Office.
2. Keep the third copy of the requisit for your file.

Req.	Department	Account No. and Object Code
-81	Plant Science (Dr. D. Duseja)	1-34352-1378-022

	Telephone Ext. of Requisitioner	Date Needed	Bid or Quotation File No. (PURCHASING DEPT. USE ONLY)
: Room 200A on Hall	3334		

Qty.	Unit	Description and Specifications	UNIT PRICE Cost	UNIT PRICE Per	Total Price
		TRAVEL			
		Request to travel to present a paper (acceptance enclosed) at the 8th conference of the Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society, Nov. 22-29, 1981, in Bangalore India. Because of the Thanksgiving, none of the classes will be missed this week. One day will be spent at ICRISAT: an international institute for small farm crop research.			
		Air-Fare (Round-Trip)			1245.00
		Hotel 7 days @ $15.00			105.00
		Meals 6 days @ $20.00			120.00
		Taxi 3 Trips @ $10.00			30.00

ERSITY POLICY: The Office of the Director of Purchasing is vested with the sole authority to obligate the University for all purchases, including con- l services. Without definite and particular permission of the Office of the Director of Purchasing no University Department may order directly by let- lephone, telegraph or in any other manner. NOTE: The University will assume no obligation except in a previously issued and duly authorized purchase

123

Signature of Requisitioner
D. Duseja
Requisitioner

Head or Director
Administrative Head

Balance from last Req.	$ 1500.00
Additional Funds Recd.	$
Total Available	$ 1500.00
Total Amount of Requisition	$ 1500.00
Balance Carried Forward	-0-

NOTE: See reverse side for instructions regar ing preparation.

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PURCHASE REQUISITION

Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

№ 42851
PR Number

:E: Handy Williamson
CARP
Box 522
Campus

1. Send the Original and one copy of the requisition to the Budget Officer at the Business Manager's Office.
2. Keep the third copy of the requisition for your file.

Req.	Department	Account No. and Object Code
/8/82	CARP Admin	I-34350-1378-022

	Telephone Ext. of Requisitioner	Date Needed	Bid or Quotation File No. (PURCHASING DEPT. USE ONLY)
	3337	ASAP	

Qty.	Unit	Description and Specifications	Unit Price Cost	Unit Price Per	Total Price
		Travel to St. Louis, Missouri to attend ESCOP/ECOP International Committee Meeting to be held 6/20-22, 1982.			
		Airline R/T	155.00	R/T	155.00
		Hotel 2 days	60.00	day	120.00
		Meals 2 1/3 days	20.00	day	50.00
		Taxi 4 trips	10.00	trip	40.00
		Check In/Out	2.00	ea	4.00
					369.00

Handy Williamson
Signature of Requisitioner
andy Williamson, Jr.
f Requisitioner

Handy Williamson
ved:
nent Head or Director

ved:
r Administrative Head (Roland Norman, Dean)

Balance from last Req. $ 3,360.00
Additional Funds Recd. $
Total Available $ 3,360.00
Total Amount of Requisition $ 369.00
Balance Carried Forward 4991.00

NOTE: See reverse side for instructions regard

PURCHASE REQUISITION

Appendix b-8

Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

№ 42876
PR Number

Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.
P. O. Box 522
TSU/ Main Campus

1. Send the Original and one copy of the requisition to the Budget Officer at the Business Manager's Office.
2. Keep the third copy of the requisition for your file.

Date of Req.	Department	Account No. and Object Code
7/13/82	CARP ADMINISTRATION	1-34350-1378-034

Telephone Ext. of Requisitioner	Date Needed	Bid or Quotation File No. (PURCHASING DEPT. USE ONLY)
3337	ASAP	

Qty.	Unit	Description and Specifications	Unit Price Cost	Unit Price Per	Total Price
		Travel to Washington, D.C., to meet with AID, Office of Science and Technology Policy, to develop recommendations for Dr. Peter McPherson, Administrator of US AID on Training Activities for US Universities. Meeting Schedule for September 16 - 17, 1982.			
		Airfare R/T			278.00
		Hotel 2 days	60.00	day	120.00
		Meals 2 1/2 days	20.00	day	50.00
		Taxi 4 trips	10.00	trip	40.00
		Check In/Out	2.00	each	4.00

Handy Williamson
Signature of Requisitioner
Handy Williamson, Jr.
of Requisitioner

Handy Williamson
Department Head or Director: Handy Williamson, Jr.

Roland Morman
Administrative Head: Roland Morman, Dean

Balance from last Req.	$ 3,130.92
Additional Funds Recd.	$
Total Available	$ 3,130.92
Total Amount of Requisition	$ 592.00
Balance Carried Forward	2,538.92

NOTE: See reverse side for instructions regarding preparation.

CK # 148771 Reimbursed 56.20
7/22/83

№ 42750
PR Number

Handy Williamson, Jr.
P. O. Box 522
TSU/Main Campus

1. Send the Original and one copy of the requisition to the Budget Officer at the Business Manager's Office.
2. Keep the third copy of the requisition for your file.

Req.	Department	Account No. and Object Code
/83	C ARP ADMINISTRATION	1-34350-1379-034

Telephone Ext. of Requisitioner	Date Needed	Bid or Quotation File No. (PURCHASING DEPT. USE ONLY)
3337	ASAP	

Qty.	Unit	Description and Specifications	UNIT PRICE Cost	Per	Total Price
		Request to travel to Washington, D. C. to testify before the U.S. House, Department of Operations, Research, and Foreign Agricultural Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture. Departing 6/28/83 and returning the same day.			
		Airfare R/T	311.00		311.00
		Taxi 4 trips	10.00	ea.	40.00

PAID
DATE 6-30-83
REG. # 91
VOU. #
CK. # 147507
CK. #
PAID

CARP
CHECKED JUN 2 1983

6-28-83

Handy Williamson
Signature of Requisitioner
Williamson, Jr.
Requisitioner

Handy Williamson
Dept. Head or Director Handy Williamson, Jr.

Roland Norman
Administrative Head Roland Norman, Dean

Balance from last Req.	$ 2,468.58
Additional Funds Recd.	$
Total Available	$ 2,468.58
Total Amount of Requisition	$ 351.00
Balance Carried Forward	2,117.58

NOTE: See reverse side for instructions regarding preparation.

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Appendix: c

c-1: French Language Training Inquiry Sheet.

c-2: Announcement of Offering of French Language Training Course.

c-3: French Language Training Course Outline.

Appendix: c-1

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

AD
ternational Food and Agricultural Development

ice of the Director

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

Dr. Ozie Adams
Dr. Faqir Bagi
Mr. Rex Butler
Dr. Hazo Carter
Mr. Sammy Conner
Dr. Richard Coppings
Dr. Julia Dinkins
Dr. Desh Duseja
Dr. Constantine Fenderson
Ms. Kathyrn Floyd
Mr. Luter B. Franklin
Ms. Dolores A. Harris
Mr. William Hayslett
Dr. Bashwas Hiermath
Dr. Kenneth Hillsman
Dr. Hazel B. Jackson
Dr. GearlDean Johnson
Mr. Rufus Jones
Ms. Jenna Kuttruff
Ms. Ruth McDowell
Dr. Roland Norman
Mr. Sam Osawaru
Dr. Esen Ozgener
Dr. Surendra Singh
Dr. Gul Telwar
Dr. Prabhakar Thangudu
Dr. Kieu Van Vo
Dr. Karen Weddle

FROM: Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

DATE: August 20, 1982

RE: French Language Training Course

The IFAD Program of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics is designed to strengthen the capabilities of faculty to participate in international development assistance activities as outlined under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

One of the methods we aim to use at Tennessee State University to strengthen faculty capability to participate in international development assistance activities is to offer a French Language Training Course. The objective of offering a French Language Training Course would be to enhance your ability to communicate in those countries where developmental assistance activities would require some speaking and reading ability of French.

In order to formulate some plans on offering a French Language Training Course I need to obtain some information from you.

If you have an interest in taking a French Language Training Course at Tennessee State University with the idea that you may enhance your ability to participate in international development assistance activities please complete the attached inquiry sheet and return it to me at Lawson Hall, Room #101 by September 3, 1982. If you are not interested please disregard this letter. If you are interested and have any questions please contact me.

/ls

Attachment

Attachment

Tennessee State University French Language Course Training Inquiry Sheet
School of Agriculture and Home Economics

Directions: Please indicate your response by checking the appropriate place.

1. I _____ am interested in taking a French
(print name)
language training course at Tennessee State University.

2. I speak and/or write French _____ fluently, _____ a little, _____ none at all.

3. I have had _____ have never had _____ a course in French.

4. I am willing _____ I am not willing _____ to take a course in French that requires me to attend class one hour each day at hours other than normal working hours five days each week for twenty weeks.

5. How much time are you willing and can spend to learn French _____
hours/days
_____
weeks

6. Would you prefer that such a course be offered on the main campus _____ or the downtown campus _____.

Appendix: c-2

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

AD
ernational Food and Agricultural Development

fice of the Director

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

TO:

Dr. Ozie Adams
Dr. Faquir Bagi
Mr. McDawson Burton
Mr. Rex Butler
Dr. Hazo Carter
Mr. Carter Catlin, Jr.
Ms. Palace Clayborn
Mr. Sammy Commer
Dr. Richard Coppings
Dr. Julia Dinkins
Dr. Desh Duseja
Dr. Evelyn P. Fancher
Dr. James E. Farrell
Ms. Cathyrn Floyd
Mr. Luther B. Franklin
Mr. David C. Gandy
Ms. Dolores A. Harris
Mrs. Mary Harris
Ms. Lititia Hatcher
Mr. William Hayslett
Dr. Bashwas Hiermath
Dr. Kenneth Hillsman
Dr. Frederick Humphries
Dr. Alma Hobbs
Dr. Gearldean Johnson
Mrs. Elease Jolley
Dr. Levi Jones
Mr. Rufus Jones
Ms. Jenna Kutruff
Mr. Raymond Little
Ms. Nanette C. Martin
Ms. Ruth McDowell
Dr. Joseph Morris
Dr. Roland Norman
Mr. Sam Osawaru
Dr. Esen Ozgener
Dr. Sharon Randolph
Dr. Surendra Singh
Mr. Jimmy Smith
Dr. Gul Telwar
Dr. Prabhakar Thangudu
Dr. Kieu Van Vo
Mr. Alvin Wade
Dr. Karen Weddle
Dr. Handy Williamson,

FROM: Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

DATE: March 15, 1983

RE: <u>French Language Training Course</u>

The IFAD Program is pleased to announce that through its faculty and staff strenghtening activities a French Language Training Course will be offered for you.

The course will be offered for twenty (20) consecutive weeks beginning on Monday, March 28, 1983 and ending on approximately August 11, 1983.

The class is scheduled to meet four (4) days of each week from Monday through Thursday from 4:45 p.m. until 6:45 p.m.

The class will meet in the Walter S. Davis Complex (Home Economics Auditorium) Room #118.

At the first class meeting a course outline and student expectations will be given. If there are individuals whose names do not appear on this memo but you know that they have an interest in international development activities and have expertise in those areas that lend themselves to Title XII (Food and Agiruclture) activities please share this information with them.

Conversely, if your name is listed on this memorandum and you do not have any interest in learning French, please do not attend the class.

If there are any questions we will try to answer them at the first class meeting.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Appendix: c-3 INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

COURSE TITLE:	French Language Training Course
INSTRUCTOR:	Mr. Faly Diop
CLASS MEETING:	From 4:45 p.m. until 6:45 p.m., M,T,W,Th Room #118 Walter S. Davis (Home Economics) Complex
BOOK:	French for Reading: A Programmed Approached for Graduate Degree Requirements by Karl S. Sandberg, 1972 ed., Prentice Hall-Publisher. (Available at the Vanderbilt University Bookstore)

This course is being offered through and paid for with University Title XII Strengthening Grant Funds.

Course Title: French Language Training Course

Instructor: Mr. Faly Diop

****

Part One:

Studies of:

The alphabet and its pronunciation
Grammar
Conjugation of verbs and tenses (to be, to have)
Vocabulary
Reading and Writing
Construction of sentences
Listening to tapes for pronunciation

There will be a round table discussion each period of the month in order that the teacher might test the growth of the student.

****

Part Two:

Studies (of)

Development of the knowledge of the language
Grammar will be studied more extensively.
Tenses and their usages
Various aspects of the French translations
Listening to tapes

There will be several round table discussions with participants from French speaking countries who are not in the program.

****

Part Three:

This stage of the development is to ascertain the knowledge depth acquired in parts one and two.
Study of culture and civilization of French speaking countries.
General knowledge on agriculture of those African countries and information
Translations of texts
French, African and Afro-American Literature

****

Material Needed by the Student:

Bi-Lingual Dictionary - French/English, English/French

Foreign Service Institute, French Language Book, Units 1 - 12 and 13 - 24

Programme de Francais T.S.U. Department de
l Agriculture par Faly A Diop

eme Partie: "Initiation a la langue francaise"

tude: L' Alphabet et sa prononciation
Grammaire * les temps
* les verbes (Etre et avior)
Vocabulaire
Orthographe
Construction de phrases
Lecture
Laboratoire pour la phonetique

ous aurons une table ronde enregistree chaque Mois par le professeur r l'evo-
ution de l'etudiant.

ateriel necessaire a etudi-: Dictionnaire bilingue francais-Auglais
ant: Anglais-francais
Genre Larousse de poche

****

Ieme Partie: Progression par Approfondissement des connaissances
resultant de l'etude de la Ieme partie

:ude: La semantique des temps et de leur usage
La phylosophie de la langue francaise:
Definition de se differents aspects
Traduction

ouse aurons une multiplication de tables rondes et des discutions seront organisees
vec des francophones de l' exterieur.

aterial necessaire l etudi- Liore FSI Units 1 - 12.
ant:

346

eme Partie

Evolution

Cette evolution ne pourra se faire qu'apres approfandissement des connaissances acquises aux parties I et II.

Cette IIIeme Partie sera une ouerture sur la culture et sur la civilisation africaine (pays francophones particulierement)

Generalites sur l'Agriculture

Tranduction de textes d Agriculture
Literature Française et Afro Americaine.

terial necessaire a la etudi-
ant:

Liore FSI units 13-24.

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Appendix: d

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS PARTICIPATION BY
TSU PERSONNEL THROUGH THE STRENGTHENING GRANT
DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND YEAR
(SEPTEMBER 1, 1981-AUGUST 31, 1983)

1. Title XII Workshop - Washington, D.C.

2. SYMPOSIUM on PVO/University - Washington, D.C. Collaboration

3. National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges Annual Meeting - St. Louis, Missouri

4. Title XII Workshop-Contracts and Grants Management - Huntsville, Alabama

5. International Development Conference-Working with Small Farms: Extension and Research Worldwide - Raleigh, North Carolina

6. Title XII Seminar - College Station, Texas

7. Title XII Seminar - Corvallis, Oregon

8. Title XII Forum: Institutional Involvement in International Programs Atlanta, Georgia

9. USDA/OICD 1890 Institutions - Seminar on Involvement in International Development - Washington, D.C.

10. Southeast Consortium for International Development Annual Meeting - Lexington, Kentucky

11. Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education-International Development Conference on Foreign Policy - Washington, D.C.

12. Annual Meeting of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs - Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Appendix: e

e-1: Copy of a Telex forwarded to Egerton College Njoro, Kenya seeking linkages

e-2: Follow-up letter on e-1 above

e-3: Response to Telex and follow-up letter seeking linkages

Appendix: e-1

0024 EST•
AFRICAN NAS

REPLY VIA ITT

5
WUTCO GA

96333075•
AFRICAN NAS

8051985 EST 1103 JUL/08/1983

33075 EGERTON
AFRICAN NAS
JULY 8, 1983
DR. NEAL MCALPIN
EGERTON COLLEGE
NJORO, KENYA (EAST AFRICA)
DEAR DR. MCALPIN,
DR. ROLAND NORMAN, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS AT TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY IS INTERESTED IN EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING FORMAL AND INFORMAL LINKAGES BETWEEN EGERTON COLLEGE AND THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS AT TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY. WE WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN YOUR ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTER. THE PURPOSE OF SUCH LINKAGES WOULD BE MANIFOLD AND WILL BE OUTLINED IN A LETTER TO FOLLOW.
HOWEVER, AT THIS TIME, WE WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO PRESENT THIS IDEA TO THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS AT EGERTON COLLEGE. PLEASE INDICATE TO THE OFFICIALS THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT EGERTON COLLEGE PERHAPS LATER THIS YEAR TO FORMALIZE SUCH A LINKAGE. PLEASE LET US KNOW THROUGH TELEX IF THERE IS INTEREST IN THIS TYPE ARRANGEMENT AND GIVE US THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OFFICIALS WITH WHOM YOU HAVE DISCUSSED THIS IDEA. THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION.
SINCERELY,
TROY WAKEFIELD, JR., DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL FOODS AND
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
TELEX NO. 760061

33075 EGERTON....

350

School of Agriculture and
Home Economics
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

AID
International Food and Agricultural Development

Office of the Director

July 25, 1983

Dr. Neal McAlpin
SECID Egerton College
USAID-KENYA
U. S. Embassy/Nairobi
State Department
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Dr. McAlpin

This letter is a follow-up of my July 8, 1983 Telex to you concerning the desire of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics at Tennessee State University to establish linkage with Egerton College. Please share this information with the appropiate officials at Egerton College.

As I indicated on the occasion of your visit here this past Spring, during which you presented a seminar, TSU has received a grant from the U. S. Agency for International Development to strengthen faculty capabilities to participate in international development. Among the many objectives outlined for this "strengthening grant" one is to establish linkages with institutions in developing countries.

Specifically, our interest is to establish with Egerton College a linkage whereby we can participate in Faculty and Student exchange programs in a number of subject matter areas in Agriculture and Home Economics. These areas would include Agricultural Economics, Plant and Soil Science, Agronomy, Horticulture, Human Nutrition, Animal Science, Home Economics, and Rural Development. Collaborative research in these areas as well as Agricultural Extension activities are desirable.

We at TSU believe that such linkage could prove to be mutually beneficial to the two institutions.

Ofcourse, an expansion upon the relationship between the two institutions to include other subject matter areas could be pursued as mutually agreed.

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

A formal agreement indicating the purposes of the linkage between TSU and Egerton College would be signed by the Adminstration of the two Universities once the specifics have been worked out. Here again, I remind you that we are willing to visit Egerton College to work out these specifics.

Your invaluable assistance to us as we seek to establish these linages is deeply appreciated. I am enclosing some cards with my address and telephone number. Let us hear from you very soon

Sincerely

Troy Wakefield, Jr.

Troy Wakefield, Jr., Ph.D.
Director

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EGERTON COLLEGE

RECEIVED IPAD AUG 30 1983

Appendix: e-3

PRINCIPAL PROF. R. S. MUSANGI PH. D.

Telephone: Nakuru 41943, 41158 & 41229.
Telegrams: College, Njoro.

P.O. Private Bag
Njoro, Kenya.

Please address all communications to the Principal.

In reply please quote Ref: PRIN/38

12th August, 1983

Dr. Neal McAlpin,
Egerton College,
P.O. NJORO.

Dear Dr. McAlpin

ACADEMIC LINKAGES

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of July 21, 1983 on the above mentioned subject.

The subject of Academic Linkages is now being handled by the Board and as soon as they reach as to which Universities in the United States and elsewhere Egerton College should have linkages with, they will be accordingly informed.

I take this opportunity to thank Tennessee State Universit for its interest in having an Academic Linkage with Egerton College.

Yours sincerely,

(Prof. R.S. Musangi, Ph.D.)
PRINCIPAL

RSM/mo

Appendix: f

f-1: Tennessee State University's completed registration with the BIFAD Registry of Institution Resources

f-2: TSU/USDA Research and Cooperative Agreement (MOU)

f-3: School of Agriculture and Home Economics Mission Statement

f-4: Policy Statement for International Involvement

f-5: A Perspective on 1890 Institutions' Participation in International Agricultural Development

f-6: Letters of Endorsement for University Involvement in International Activities from University Administrators

f-7: Letters of Expression of Interest in International Projects

Appendix:
f-1

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
BIFAD: REGISTRY OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES (RIR)

"The BIFAD RIR" is a central depositing of information on iternational capabilities of U.S. universities and their staffs in Agriculture, Natural Resources, Nutrition and Rural Development.

Tennessee State University has fully completed the BIFAD RIR including Part A "Institutional Profile"; Part B "Profile of Subject Areas of Competence"; Part C "Professional Profile" and Part D "Institutional Accomplishments".

In this computerized registry, Tennessee State University has profiled six subject areas of competence. These include Plant Sciences, Food Sciences and Home Economics, Social and Political Science (Sociology and Cooperative Extension Services), Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rural Development). Educational and professional background data were completed on fifty members of the faculty and staff in the subject areas listed above.

Included in the RIR are data which identifies and characterizes institutional capabilities and commitment with regards to interest to international development in areas relevant to Title XII.

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Appendix: f-1

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
Agency for International Development
Washington D.C. 20523

September 30, 1982

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Director, CARP-P.O. Box 522
Title XII Representative
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

This is to acknowledge that we have received the following materials for the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR):

Number of Copies	Item
_____	RIR Questionnaire Part A
_____	RIR Questionnaire Part B
~~45~~ 47	RIR Questionnaire Part C
_____	RIR Questionnaire Part D
_____	Catalog and/or Supporting Materials

When data entry is completed, we will mail you a computer-generated printout of the information you have supplied. If there are errors, please return the affected forms to us along with corrections. A corrected printout will be mailed to you.

At this point, we plan to update the information in the RIR file biennially. For this purpose, in the Fall of 1983 you may expect to receive an additional copy of all the information your institution maintains in the RIR file. Additions and corrections should be made on that copy and forwarded to the BIFAD office.

We encourage frequent updating when it is feasible and will gladly accept changes and new information at any time. Please contact us if you need additional forms or other information assistance. Mrs. Betty Stevenson of our staff is handling form requests. She can be reached by calling (202) 632-~~7557~~. 8532

Sincerely,

Beth Ravnholt-Zipser

Elizabeth C. Ravnholt-Zipser
RIR Coordinator

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Appendix: f-1

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

RECEIVED IFAD
APRIL 13 1983

Dr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.
School of Agr. & Home Economics
Title XII Representative
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

This is to acknowledge that we have received the following mat

This is to acknowledge that we have received the following materials for the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR):

Number of Copies	Item
1	RIR Questionnaire Part A
6	RIR Questionnaire Part B
3	RIR Questionnaire Part C
2	RIR Questionnaire Part D
	Catalog and/or Supporting Material:

When data entry is completed, we will mail you a computer-generated printout of the information you have supplied. If there are errors, please return the affected forms to us along with corrections. A corrected printout will be mailed to you.

At this point, we plan to update the information in the RIR file biennially. For this purpose, in the Fall of 1983 you may expect to receiv an additional copy of all the information your institution maintains in the RIR file. Additions and corrections should be made on that copy an forwarded to the BIFAD office.

We encourage frequent updating when it is feasible and will gladly accept changes and new information at any time. Please contact us if you need additional forms or other information assistance. Ms. Michell Rucker of our staff is handling form requests. She can be reached by calling (202) 632-9048.

Sincerely,

Jirys S. Oweis

Jirys S. Oweis, Acting
Chief, Country Programs Division

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Appendix:
f-2

TSU/USDA RESEARCH AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (MOU

Tennessee State University has signed a Research and Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of International Cooperation and Development. This MOU's purpose is to set up the general terms and conditions under which Tennessee State University and the USDA/OICD can cooperate in identifying and carrying out international projects deemed to be of mutual interest. International activities undertaken by the USDA and TSU would be facilitated by this agreement and specifically defined in Supplemental Cooperative Agreement.

International activities undertaken under this MOU can include a variety of endeavors. Such activities include short term overseas research and project education, hosting international visitors, and developing state-of-the-art papers on international development topics.

Appendix: f-2

RECEIVED IFAD
AUG 01 1983

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
International
Cooperation and
Development

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

July 28, 1983

Mr. Troy Wakefield, Jr.
Authorized Program Coordinator
Tennessee State University

ENCLOSED FOR YOUR RECORDS IS

THE SIGNED AND DATED MOU FOR

Tennessee State University

ERNEST L. CORLEY
Acting Senior Deputy Administ
OICD, Room 3059-S
Washington, D. C. 20250
(202) 447-7143

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (MOU)

AGENCY (Name and address)
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of International Cooperation and Development
Washington, D.C. 20250

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION (Name and address)
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
3500 JOHN A. MERRITT BOULEVARD
NASHVILLE, TN 37203

TITLE OF PROJECT
Collaborative International Development
and Scientific Cooperation

Authorized Program Coordinator
TROY WAKEFIELD, JR.

AGREEMENT NO.
58-319R-2-459

AMOUNT
$ N/A

PERIOD OF AGREEMENT
From: Final Signature
To: Indefinite

ADVANCE PAYMENT
$ N/A

BOND
$ N/A

TYPE OF ACTION (i.e., change, extension, modification, etc.)
NEW

AMOUNT $ N/A ☐ Increase ☐ Decrease

CRIS NO.

WRU NO.

AGREEMENT AUTHORITY

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (Type)	USC	MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING (Type)	USC
road Form	7 USC 3291		
CONTRACT ☐ Fixed Price ☐ Cost Reimbursable	USC	GRANT (USC)	

PROVISIONS

This Agreement includes:

1. The attached statement of work.
2. Such other requirements as are attached hereto and identified as follows:
   - ☐ Form AD-452, General Provisions for Research Agreements
   - ☐ Form AD-453, Claims for Payment Under Research Agreement
   - ☐ Standard Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement (Grant)
   - ☐ Special Provisions
   - ☒ Other (Identify by title and page number):

OICD General Provisions for Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Supplemental Cooperative Agreements (to be negotiated)

• REVERSE OF THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERFORMING ORGANIZATION PRIOR TO EXECUTION •

FOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Signature indicates a grant award when a grant authority is cited above.

(Signature) Joan S. Wallace
TYPED NAME: Joan S. Wallace
TITLE: Administrator, OICD
Authorized Departmental Officer
DATE: 7/26/93

THE AUTHORIZED DEPARTMENTAL OFFICER'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE (ADODR) (Name)
Ernest L. Corley
Senior Deputy Administrator
Research & Scientific Cooperation, OICD
Any other person designated by the Authorized Departmental Officer.
ADDRESS:
Office of International Cooperation and Development
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

FOR THE PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
(Signature of person authorized by the governing body of the performing organization to incur contractual obligations.
Signature indicates acceptance of grant when a grant authority is cited above.

(Signature)
TYPED NAME: FREDERICK S. HUMPHRIES
TITLE: PRESIDENT
DATE:

FORM AD-451 (9/77)

AG-PR (41 CFR) 4-16.50 and 4-16.51

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Appendix:
f-3

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

MISSION STATEMENT

The primary mission is in keeping with that of the Land-Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 whose leading objects were, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

A. Academic Programs

The School of Agriculture and Home Economics recognizes the value of well organized educational programs in agriculture and home economics and the need to meet the challenges of the changing American society. As such, it devotes itself to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge which is essential to the development, conservation, allocation, and use of human resources as well as natural resources. The programs of study through the school are geared toward providing high quality training to students in their chosen areas of concentration and preparing them for various career opportunities or for further study leading to advanced degrees.

Each department has specific goals and objectives that fit within the goals of the University, and the School.

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B. Cooperative Agricultural Research Program

The mission of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program (CARP) is based upon aspects of stated mission of Tennessee State University and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Thus, it is twofold:

1. To encourage faculty and students to engage in research in the designated priority areas and to enhance development of research capability within the University, and

2. To increase scientific knowledge and to pursue technical information and outcomes that will contribute to the development and maintenance, in both Tennessee and in the United States, of agricultural industry and community structures. In a more specific sense, this entails the developement and improvement of the rural home and rural life; enhancing the economic contribution of agriculture and forestry and promotion of human welfare and world peace.

C. Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

The primary mission of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service as set forth by the Smith-Lever Act is that of taking practical information from the Land-Grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture to the people of the United States in their local environment. Tennessee State University's Cooperative Extension Service, in keeping with the overall mission of the USDA's Extension Service, strives for the development of the people themselves to the end that they, through their own initiative, may effectively identify and solve the various problems directly affecting their welfare.

D. International Development

Increasingly, land-grant universities are being called upon

to make more profound contributions toward solving problems of food shortages. In both the domestic and international arena land-grant institutions are being called upon to assume more responsible roles in building and refining institutional and governmental infrastructures that are vital to achieving a world of peace and alleviating human deprivation. Faced with a mandate of greater contribution, the land-grant institution must reassess its primary mission in terms of both programatic and geographic comprehensiveness. As a land-grant institution, Tennessee State University must accept the challenges of making increased contributions to both domestic and international agricultural development. In doing so it must build strong international research, extension and teaching programs.

Appendix:
f-4

POLICY STATEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

Preface

Tennessee State University will adopt and implement appropriate policies and procedures for encouraging faculty and administrative involvement and commitment to international programs. The University will appoint a committee whose function will be to monitor the policies and procedures adopted. Any changes of substance to these policies will be subject to review by the committee.

Tennessee State University's international program should have genuine value to the local people in the host country and apparent value to the University's academic and research programs. It is in keeping with the mission of the University to be concerned with the needs of people, to render productive service when desired and feasible and to seek new knowledge about improtant problems such as those in developing and developed areas of the world.

The guidelines will provide for academic feedback;bringing the experiences gained in exchange programs and project work abroad to the classroom and to the continued development of the faculty. They will also stress activities which will be of assistance over the long-run to people in developing countries as well as those activities that will improve our understanding of

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the competitive nature in developed countries.

Policy Guidelines

1. International activities should have potential for significant contribution to the University's educational programs in extension, teaching, research and service.

2. International involvement should support and enhance the integrity and reputation of the University, both on and off capus.

3. International activities carried out by the University should have a positive impact on the people in the country where the project is conducted.

4. International projects and activities shall seek to include women scholars.

5. International projects should, where possible, be associated with educational and research institutions abroad. In implementing this guideline, however, recognition is given to the fact that in most developing countries the programs of government and education and research institutions are closely inter-wined and that to work solely and unilaterally with the latter may be difficult.

6. International activities which lead to the devlopment of reciprocal relationships with foreign institutions and activities fostering faculty and student interchange on a continuing basis are preferred and should be encouraged.

7. Overseas involvement should be limited to projects in which members of the University's faculty and administration have a genuine interest and competence. In order to strengthen the positive effects on the Tennessee State University campus of such projects and to help assure responsible performance abroad, overseas activities should be staffed predominantly by persons regularly appointed at and returning to Tennessee State University. Leadership of Tennessee State University projects abroad should always be in the hands of regular TSU faculty and administrators.

8. No one should be designated to serve on an overseas project without genuine interest in the project and willing consent to participate at home and/or aborad. Faculty who consent to participate in international activities should find their standing within the University enhanced by this involvement.

9. Information pertaining to all aspects of international activities administered by the University shall be fully disclosed to all interested faculty members and student in accordance with procedures worked out by the University administration. this guideline does not pertain to personnel matters, beyond the provision of information relating to adherence to University policies.

10. The University shall not undertake any activity that has undisclosed purposes or sponsors, or is classified in such a way as to restrict publication and general dissemination of all facts resulting from and about the activity.

11. No international activity shall be initiated or continued if it: (a) requires Tennessee State University to violate the laws or regulations of the United States, the Universtiy, or those of the host government; or (b) subjects United States participants to undue physical danger or harassment.

12. No international activity shall be initiated or continued if it directly benefits instruments of repression that compromise the civil liberties of host country nationals.

13. The University shall not enter into or continue any international activity if conditions of work are such that Tennessee State University personnel cannot pursue activities up to professionally acceptable standards or if conditions impose unacceptable restrictions on the University or its personnel.

Faculty

The University will offer the following incentive for international work:

1. A continuous period of nine months given to teaching, research, extension and service in international work will be credited as an academic year for purpose of evaluation.

2. Performance will be documented such that the international service can be evaluated simultaneously when tenure, promotion, and salary adjustment decisions are being made.

3. Fringe benefits such as leave procedures and release time for persons involved in international activities will be granted in accordance with University policies for faculy and staff.

4. University personnel will receive support fro their

activities through the administrative organizational structure established for the program.

5. Faculty involvement in international activities in foreign countries places a greater demand, in terms of workload, family commitment, health and personal out of pocket expense, on the faculty member than would normally be encountered a home. The University will honor the incentive provided by the contract with the funding agency.

TRAVEL

1. Tennessee State University will allow per diem allowances for faculty and administrators traveling overseas on short term assignments. These allowances will be paid in advance of such travel at a level commensurate with those set for travel in foreign countries for government civilians as publicized in the current standardized regulations of the united States Department of State allowance supplement.

   a. Lodging -- Travel would include a room with private bath; mandatory taxes and service charges; and extra charges such as heat or air conditioning, where necessary.

   b. Meals -- Allowance for three full meals at suitable and moderately priced restaurants, and mandatory taxes, service charges, and/or tips.

   c. Incidentals -- Incidentals will include tips to bellboys and baggagement; laundry, dry cleaning and pressing as is required; local telephone calls and transportation between places of lodging or businesses and places where meals are taken.

The guidelines above should cover general policies and procedures for any international program in which the University becomes involved. Specific guidelines relating to a project will be developed as part of the proposal or contract entered into.

A PERSPECTIVE ON 1890 INSTITUTIONS' PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BY DR. FREDERICK S. HUMPHRIES
PRESIDENT OF TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED AT THE 18TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF U. S. UNIVERSITY DIRECTORS OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS (AUSUDIAP) HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, ON JUNE 8-10, 1982

The State University
and Community College System of Tennessee
1161 Murfreesboro Road Nashville, Tennessee 37217 (615) 741-4821

25 January 1980

Tennessee State University is a member institution of the State University and Community College System of Tennessee created by the General Assembly in 1972. The government, management and control of the State University and Community College System of Tennessee is vested in the State Board of Regents. Tennessee State University is unique among the institutions governed under the State University and Community College System in that it is the only land-grant institution.

As a land-grant institution, instruction, research and service are its mandates. Tennessee State University is meeting its mandates through its various and sundry teaching, research and public service activities.

In the area of Agriculture, TSU seeks to broaden its outlook both in preception and practice. Domestically, this is being accomplished by placing greater emphasis on problems in the agricultural and rural development sector that confront the citizens of Tennessee. Internationally, TSU is expressing an interest in strengthening its capabilities for undertaking international food and agricultural development activities that aim to increase food production in developing countries. Increasing food production, and improving the social and economic framework of the rural sector are commendable objectives in the battle against world hunger.

The State Board of Regents endorses Tennessee State University's efforts and fully supports its initiatives to participate in programs that focus efforts towards the alleviation of the worst aspects of poverty in developing countries, through the sponsorship of the Agency for International Development under Title XII, of the Foreigh Assistance Act.

Roy L. Lassiter, Jr.
Executive Vice Chancellor and
Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Tennessee State Board of Regents

/g

Office of the President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203
December 20, 1979

ENDORSEMENT

Tennessee State University, is a state supported, Land-Grant institution of higher education. Since its founding in 1912, Tennessee State University has been presented with, and has responded to many challenges to provide leadership, training, and service for the citizens of Tennessee.

While the primary mission of Tennessee State University continues to be training, research, and public service aimed at improving the quality of life of the citizens of Tennessee, we are striving to advance both the concept and the reality of our mission.

In this regard, there is a strong desire, even an eagerness to expand and extend our commitment to new areas of accomplishments. Tennessee State University recognizes the importance of international involvement in expanding the boundaries of human wisdom, and knowledge. Furthermore, Tennessee State University recognizes the increasing interdependence among the peoples of the World in resolving world problems, and achieving world peace.

With these ideas in mind, I enthusiastically endorse and fully support Tennessee State University's involvement in activities associated with international development through which systems of education for small farmers will help in increasing food production in developing nations under the auspices of the Agency for International Development, pursuant to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

President

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

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TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203

The Faculty Senate

January 25, 1980

The Faculty Senate of TSU serves as the representative governing body of the Faculty through its elected membership from all academic units. The Faculty Senate acts to insure effective participation of the University Faculty in the governance and development of the University. Faculty development is an extremely important and ongoing objective of TSU's Faculty Senate.

The Faculty Senate has been informed that through the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development the Agency for International Development's Title XII Program is sponsoring minority institution strengthening grants. This appears to be an excellent opportunity for TSU's faculty to enhance its capabilities to participate in international development activities. In the past, modest but important initiatives have been launched towards international activities by various faculty.

Greater involvement of TSU's faculty in international activities is desirable and welcomed, particularly in those humane endeavors which seek to increase food production and thereby make developing countries more self-reliant.

The Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate fully endorses and supports Tennessee State University's Faculty involvement in programs sponsored by the Agency for International Development through Title XII grants of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Audrey E. Lewis

Audrey E. Lewis
FACULTY SENATE
CHAIRPERSON

/g

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Office of
Associate Vice President for Public
Service and Continuing Education
Tennessee State Universit
Nashville, TN 37203

January 17, 1980

As a Land-Grant institution, Tennessee State University is committed to Teaching, Research and Public Service. In keeping with the service aspect of this philosophy, the University puts special emphasis on providing varied and ever-expanding programs of continuing educational opportunities for adults through Off-Campus Extension Classes for credit, Adult Education Workshops for the Disadvantaged, and programs in Agriculture for Special Interest Groups of the Community and State.

The University along with the Division of Continuing Education recognizes the importance of international involvement since it has had several members to be a part of an international team including that of Chief of Party of the Tuskegee Liberian Project.

We endorse without reservations the involvement in activities associated with international development through which people in developing Countries can be exposed to programs that will improve their way of life and become better producers of food, thus becoming better producers and consumers of their native products under the auspices of the Agency for International Development, pursuant to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

James E. Farrell

James E. Farrell, Assoc. Vice President of Extension, Continuing Education and Public Service

/g

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Office of the President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

April 30, 1980

Dr. Edward Vickery
Executive Director, SECID
400 Eastowne Drive
Suite 207
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear Dr. Vickery:

We were very pleased to learn that there is a possibility of a contract being awarded to our combined consortia for the Egyptian Post-Peace Scholarship Assistance Program.

The primary mission of Tennessee State University is to teach, conduct research and render public service. We are striving to advance both the concept and reality of our mission. Therefore, we have a strong desire to expand our commitment to new areas of accomplishments. We recognize the importance of international involvement in expanding the boundaries of wisdom and knowledge. Furthermore, the increasing interdependence among peoples of the world in resolving world problems and achieving world peace is also evident. With these ideas in mind, I endorse and fully support Tennessee State University's involvement in activities associated with the proposed Egyptian Post-Peace Scholarship Program.

Tennessee State University will welcome the opportunity to be considered as a possible training site. Students will be promptly admitted, in keeping with University policies, to programs of study that will most nearly meet their specific needs.

We look forward to this experience with great anticipation.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick S. Humphries
President

FSH/f

Office of the President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

March 9, 1982

ENDORSEMENT

Tennessee State University continually and constantly seeks to enhance its involvement in international Food and Agricultural Development.

We feel that we have much to gain, as well as to give, in international development.

While individual faculty through various and sundry ways have been involved in international development activities in the past, recently, a more unified and comprehensive focus for the University is emerging. An auspicious and significant event in that regard was Tennessee State University's obtaining Strengthening Grant Funds through Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of the United States Agency for International Development.

The Caribbean Technical Support Mission project appears to be yet another opportunity for Tennessee State University to enhance its involvement internationally.

I hasten to reiterate and reaffirm Tennessee State University's commitment to greater involvement in programs and activities of international development which relate to strengthening Food and Agricultural Production in developing countries.

Frederick S. Humphrie
President

/f

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

Office of the Presiden
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

September 17, 1982

ENDORSEMENT

Tennessee State University, is a state supported, Land-Grant institution of higher education. The primary mission of Tennessee State University is training, research, and public service aimed at improving the quality of life of the citizens of Tennessee. We are striving to advance both the concept and the reality of our mission.

In this regard, there is a strong desire, even an eagerness to expand and extend our commitment to new areas of accomplishments. Tennessee State University recognizes the importance of international involvement in expanding the boundaries of human wisdom, and knowledge. Furthermore, Tennessee State University recognizes the increasing interdependence among the peoples of the World in resolving world problems, and achieving world peace.

With these ideas in mind, I enthusiastically endorse and fully support Tennessee State University's involvement in activities associated with the Botswana South Africa Manpower Development Project, the results of which will hopefully raise the standard of living for all of its citizens.

PRESIDENT

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F

Office of the President
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37203

May 10, 1983

Tennessee State University is a state supported, Land-Grant institution of higher education. The primary mission of Tennessee State University is training, research, and public service aimed at improving the quality of life of the citizens of Tennessee. We are striving to advance both the concept and the reality of our mission.

In this regard, there is a strong desire to expand and extend our commitment to new areas of accomplishments. Tennessee State University recognizes the importance of international involvement in expanding the boundaries of human wisdom, and knowledge. Furthermore, Tennessee State University recognizes the increasing interdependence among the peoples of the World in resolving world problems and achieving world peace.

With these ideas in mind, I endorse and fully support Tennessee State University's involvement in activities associated with Technical Support to Mission (TSM) services for REDSO West and Central Africa, the results of which will hopefully raise the standards of living in those areas.

Frederick S. Humphries, President

/f

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER M/F