

## **1985: Focus on Hunger**

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*Throughout fiscal 1985, this issue took precedence over all others. That issue was hunger.*

*The stage was Africa. The famine there was a drama in the deepest sense: The scale of tragedy was perhaps the greatest in human history; the seeds of hope were equally compelling.*

*All over the world, people faced a critical choice. They could turn away, pretend that the crisis was not their concern... or they could give of themselves and help to resolve it. They chose to give, and give generously.*

*Save the Children was deeply involved from the start: In Ethiopia, Sudan and other drought-stricken countries, new foundations were carefully laid on which prompt relief is being built into lasting recovery.*

*1985 was a year of challenge. It was a year of fresh evaluation, testing, discovery, hard work, accomplishment. Throughout the world, the agency dealt with the issue of hunger — solving it, preventing it — and a host of other concerns that, at their roots, are united.*

*1985 proved that many of those who are more fortunate do indeed want to help. And it proved that, given the chance, those who are in need both can and will help themselves.*

*Save the Children is a private, voluntary, nonsectarian, non-profit agency devoted to resolving the critical needs of children and their families — around the world — through community development.*

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## To Friends of Children Everywhere

**W**ithout question, 1985 was the year of the African famine. That continuing crisis is more than a tragedy, however. It is also a test.

- It is a test of the African people, of their refusal to simply give up in the face of unimaginable suffering, of their willingness to persevere and become part of the solution. Their courage and humanity have impressed us all.
- It is a test of our concern and generosity as a nation, and so far we have passed with flying colors. The public response has been, simply, overwhelming.
- It is also a test of private relief and development agencies, including Save the Children. We have had to prove that we are capable of responding quickly, effectively, appropriately; and that we are willing to work

together toward common goals. We are proud to report that Save the Children has done that. And we will continue to do it.

In the 53 years since its founding, Save the Children has evolved a unique approach to development, one that involves the entire community in the process of identifying problems and solving them. We believe that the traditional "hand-out" system of international aid — even in emergencies — works against genuine recovery because it promotes dependency. Witness the thousands who have sold all they own to reach the large feeding camps. How will those people begin to fend for themselves again?

There is an alternative. Save the Children's fundamental concern is long-term community development, yet we remain committed to serving those whose needs are most acute. In Ethiopia and Sudan, as elsewhere, we have demonstrated that emergency relief and sustained development can be integrated with each other. In fact, relief can be the first step toward self-sufficiency.

Our experience and the results it has achieved demonstrate that even in the most difficult circumstances people will help themselves — if they have the support of an integrated system providing the financial and technical resources they need. Save the Children has this essential system in place, in 43 countries worldwide. We have tested it. It works.

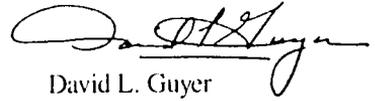
Sincerely,



Raymond F. Johnson  
Chairman, Board of Directors



Marjorie C. Benton  
Honorary Chair, Board of Directors



David L. Guyer  
President

*David Guyer, Marjorie Benton and Raymond Johnson with children from the agency's program in New York City.*



## Year in Brief 1985

**I**t worked. It really paid off...we know that we're helping somebody. Maybe not all of them, but at least some of them."

— Patricia: Queens, New York, a participant in "Children for Children"

### Program

On October 23, 1984, NBC News aired a BBC film clip on Ethiopia. Millions of American television viewers abruptly came face to face with the harsh facts of drought and famine. Many decided to respond.

They performed in school talent shows, and they organized the most spectacular rock concert in history. They

collected spare change in classrooms, offices and stores, and they chartered planes and loaded them with grain. A considerable portion of the funds raised through these efforts was entrusted to Save the Children, an expression of confidence and trust, built up over the past half century, that has demanded the very best of our entire staff.

They moved quickly. By March, the agency had a total of 16 expatriate medical, famine relief and community development specialists in famine-stricken areas of Ethiopia and Sudan, supervising a local staff of over 300, getting food and other critical supplies out to families who had not yet left their land. And the work continues.

Africa was not the only region with extreme needs last year. A devastating cyclone and flood struck the coast of Bangladesh in May, killing thousands and leaving many

more homeless and hungry. Within hours, Save the Children's field staff was at work in several villages, providing medical supplies and food, and initiating a long-term project to rebuild devastated villages.

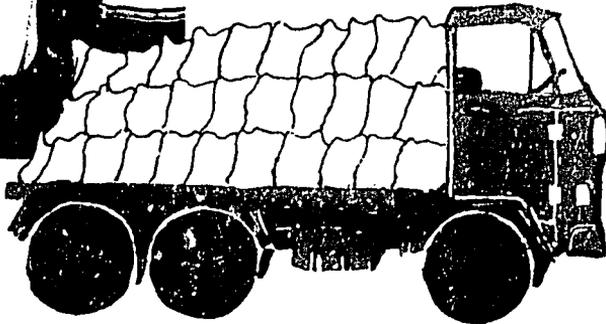
Less devastating crises also required appropriate response. One casualty of a typhoon in the Philippines, in June, was a large hanging bridge, cutting off virtually all transportation to and from the village of Adams. Save the Children has made plans with the villagers to help rebuild that bridge as soon as the rainy season ends.

Throughout the world, the agency has continued to confront new challenges and open new opportunities. Save the Children's total staff has

"Children for Children" in action.



Drawing by Sulayman Coor, The Gambia.



increased to over 3,000 worldwide. Every one of our programs has grown, launching new projects and serving the critical needs of more people, especially children.

Jordan is the latest new host of a Save the Children field office. In collaboration with UNICEF, the agency is starting work with 10 villages in the Bani Hamida area. Children's health and nutrition, animal husbandry and a nationwide effort to promote the sale of crafts are among the immediate concerns.

Programs were also begun in Costa Rica, where the economy is severely threatened by inflation, devalued currency and soaring living costs; and in Bolivia, where infant mortality rates are among the highest in Latin America. Agriculture and health care, respectively, are among the

top priorities for these new field programs. And our United States region added underprivileged Hispanic and black communities in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to its Inner Cities program, focusing on youth training, education and gardening.

Two major program developments have far-reaching implications for all of Save the Children's work: the creation of the Training and Technical Resources Unit (TTRU) and a major grant to fund a new Child Survival initiative.

The TTRU's primary task is to provide training to field staff who will, in turn, train community members in food production, economic development, community organization and other critical skills. In addition, other Save the Children Alliance members have sent representatives to attend TTRU training sessions, cementing an already strong bond.

On May 14, Save the Children was notified that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) had approved a \$2,870,500 grant to implement five Child Survival programs (in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Zimbabwe and Bolivia). We're grateful for this latest demonstration of USAID's support, which will fund programs devoted to the priority health needs of children during the critical first five years of life.

On another front, the agency launched a major new Outreach initiative to alert the American public to the needs of children and families throughout the world — and to create opportunities for



*Distributing desperately needed grain in Ethiopia.*

active participation in the agency's efforts to help people help themselves.

Through volunteer community groups, in schools at all levels, and in our growing network of Craft Shops, more and more people are joining the nationwide Save the Children family. One indication of this growth is a growing roster of volunteers, which increased a full 50 percent over the previous year.

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis/St. Paul saw the opening of the newest Save the Children center and Craft Shop, where (through the efforts of over 200 volunteers and a small staff) more than a quarter million dollars was raised for the agency's development and relief programs. In Washington, D.C., home of the first Craft Shop outside of our Connecticut headquarters,

Outreach efforts expanded to include educational activities with local public and private schools. And this year's observance of Save the Children Day brought young people, most of them sponsored through the agency, to our nation's Capitol to testify before Senate leaders on the needs of Africa's children.

In all these areas, and in hundreds of other towns and cities around the United States, individuals and communities took a stand in the fight to end needless hunger. Save the Children's vital work is being carried forward on the tide of this new spirit of public awareness and commitment.

*"People ask, 'What will happen to Ethiopia next year?' Here in Yifat na Timuga, they ask, 'What will happen tomorrow?'"*

*—Tom Jarriel: "Try to Make a Miracle"*

### **People & Events**

In 1985 Save the Children witnessed the greatest outpouring of generosity in its history, as the American public followed the lead of children, many of whom live in our own neglected inner cities, who collected nickels and dimes to aid in the fight against hunger.

The children of New York City unquestionably take top honors for the year. The drive with which they responded to the needs of Ethiopia's children was inspired and inspiring. It was also very productive: By June 30, 1985, they had channeled more than \$400,000 through Save the Children to aid victims of drought and famine throughout Africa.

**Fund raising in Connecticut for the children of Africa.**



"Try to Make a Miracle," a one-hour special on ABC's "20/20" series, featuring Save the Children's work in Ethiopia, drove home both the severity of Ethiopia's need and the responsiveness of those inner city children, telling both stories with heartfelt eloquence. This one show triggered a host of fund-raising events that continued throughout the year.

The Texas Department of Agriculture launched Project Tejas, enlisting schools, labor unions, churches, civic groups and private citizens in a campaign to purchase grain and transport it to Ethiopia.

Jean Kirkpatrick, then U.S. Ambassador to the

United Nations, was among the speakers at a benefit (which contributed over \$100,000) hosted by the New York Real Estate and Construction Industries.

Philadelphia's Council #33 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees contributed \$150,000 to cover the cost of obtaining and airlifting 40 metric tons of wheat to starving families

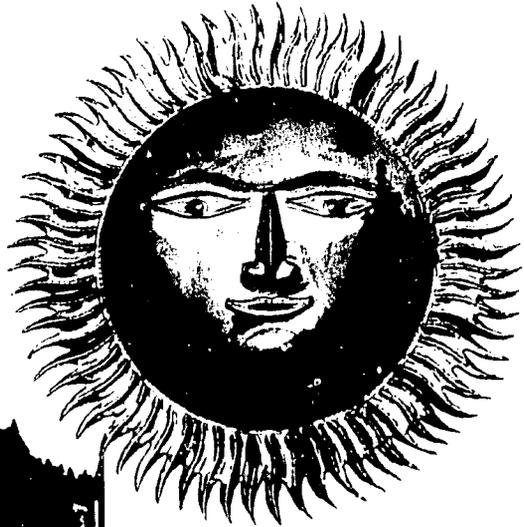
The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International provided a multi-year grant of \$567,000 on behalf of Save the Children's work in Yifat na Timuga, Ethiopia, followed by the approval of an additional grant of \$212,000 to assist in the construction of urgently needed wells in Doukoula, Cameroon.

In June, 32 cyclists pedaled out of San Francisco, starting a 4,200 mile "Ride for Life"

(organized by Harvard University students) to promote public awareness of hunger and to raise funds to combat it. Two months later, they arrived in Boston, after speaking in dozens of church basements and school auditoriums, lending a hand in Save the Children's housing rehabilitation project in New York's Lower East Side, and raising nearly \$100,000 in pledges for Save the Children and other agencies.

The persistence of hunger in the United States was the theme of a special project funded by the American Can Company Foundation. The result was *Hard Choices: Portraits of Poverty and Hunger*

*The Harvard "Ride for Life."*



*A brass sun made in Sri Lanka, from our Craft Shop.*

*in America*, a collection of profiles and photographs of families across the nation for whom food is a constant worry.

Whether in the United States, Africa or any other place where hunger persists, the act of helping is ultimately an exchange. In the words of Debbie Amaro, a child of New York City's Lower East Side who was very active in the "Children for Children" campaign, "It makes me feel like I was a hero, like all of us were heroes."

*"A burden shared is like a feather."*

— *Tunisian proverb*

### **Finances**

Save the Children's annual public support and revenue reached a new high in fiscal 1985, increasing 54 percent to a total of \$61.7 million. The agency's African Emergency Fund alone received \$7 million in cash contributions in

1985, of which \$4.6 million was designated for Ethiopia. And this generosity was reflected in growing support for Save the Children's other programs as well.

A considerable portion of that income came from individual sponsorships, which climbed from 91,674 in June of 1984 to 118,195 one year later, representing an increase in public support of \$4.5 million.

Spanning the spectrum from family-owned businesses to multinational giants, support from the corporate community swelled to more than 400 contributions, reaching an all-time high of over \$2.5 million.

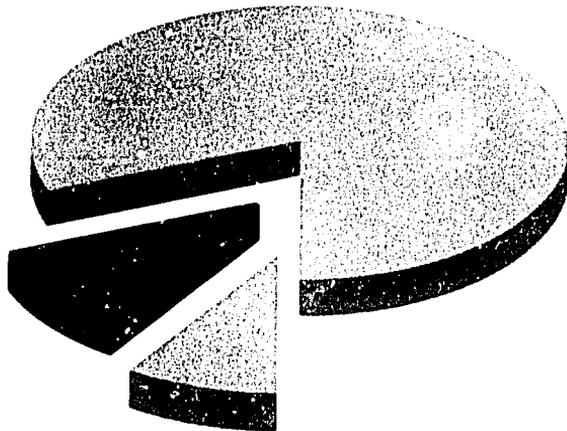
In the midst of yet another year of remarkable growth, Save the Children has sustained its commitment to channel as much of its public

support and revenue as possible directly to the field. The percentage of total expenditures the agency reserves for management, administration and fund raising was once again among the lowest of any U.S. development or relief agency — only 18 percent — leaving a healthy 82 percent for program services.

Because the task of resolving the African famine, and of averting such crises in other regions, is far too big for any one agency to tackle alone, Save the Children has continued to work hand in hand, bilaterally and multilaterally, with other development and relief agencies and with members of the vital and growing Save the Children Alliance. Especially close ties have been developed with the U.S. Agency for International Development and with members of the United Nations family — UNDP, UNICEF and UNICR. Our close cooperation and coordination with each of these and other agencies are prerequisites for getting the job done.

### **How Save the Children's Funds Were Spent During 1985**

- Program Services 82%
- Management & General 9%
- Fund Raising 9%



## Africa

**Y**ou have to incorporate development with relief right from the beginning. Otherwise, emergency needs always take precedence, and you never get the development work off the ground.”  
—Roger Brown: Sudan, Program Representative

### Merging Relief and Development

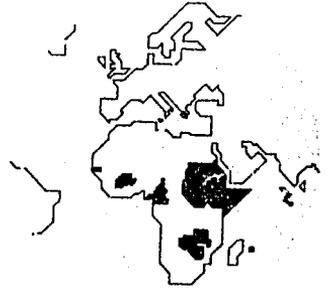
This year, Africa has entered the consciousness of America and the rest of the world as never before. The image of Africa was initially one of overwhelming disaster, a continent of starving people. But it has become clear that the situation is far from hopeless.

The problem is certainly both massive and complex. Population growth has placed increased demands on already limited resources, resulting in years of over-grazing, deforestation and other ecological damage. Heavy reliance on cash-crops, price controls and other short-sighted governmental policies, many now being corrected, have weakened rural economies. And aid from foreign governments has often done more harm than good.

Yet, even in the face of an unprecedented drought that has robbed the fragile land of its productivity and caused tremendous devastation, the basic solution is, in fact, far more straightforward than it may seem. The key is to increase the ability of small-scale food producers to feed their families and eventually

earn income through the sale of surplus harvests.

Um Ruwaba and Yifat na Timuga, two remote areas of Sudan and Ethiopia, respectively illustrate just how dazzlingly simple solutions can be in even the most extreme situations. Both areas have been severely affected by the drought, which put a total of over 20 million people in need of food aid. After three years with virtually no rain, people were beginning to leave their homes for feeding



*A family in Sudan.*

centers in a desperate, and often fatal, march for food.

Save the Children has set up programs in these two areas that aim to keep people on their lands, so they will be able to rebuild their lives. Distribution teams bring food and medical care into the villages on a regular basis, so leaving home is not necessary for survival. Most importantly, the teams also distribute seeds and farming tools, so people can begin to plant again, gain confidence that they can feed their families and work toward their own recovery.

The promising results of these programs have not gone

unnoticed. In Ethiopia, the standard approach to famine relief was to establish massive feeding camps. In less than a year of heightened effort in that country, Save the Children won an important convert. The Ethiopian government now urges all new relief programs to follow Save the Children's decentralized model.

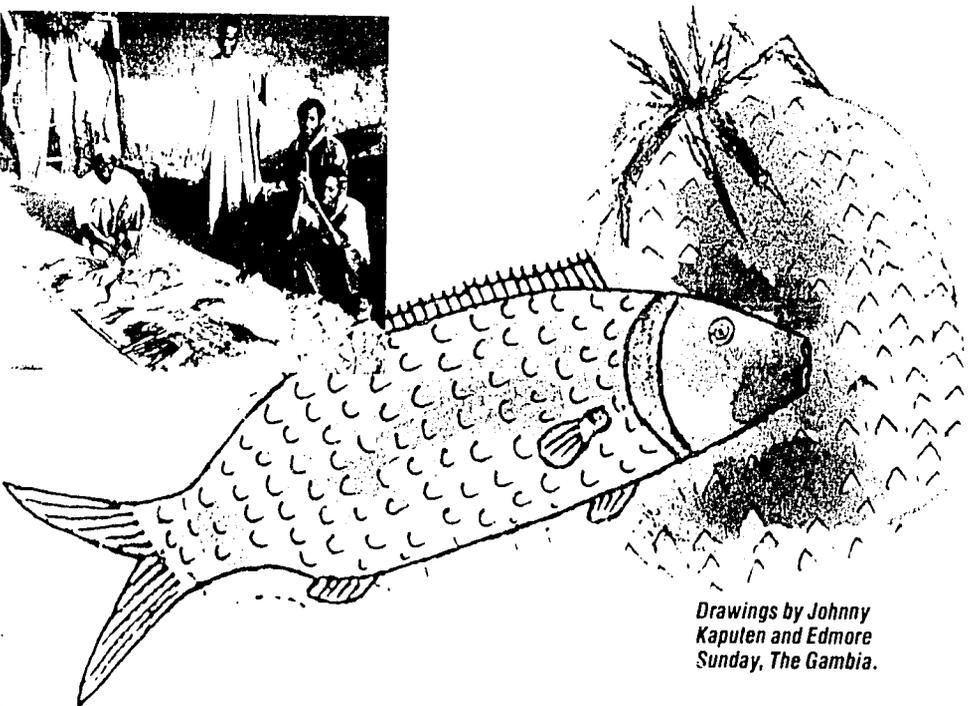
Other areas of Africa provide additional examples of the success of Save the Children's approach. Eight years ago, a number of agencies helped dig wells in and around Doukoula, an area of Cameroon seriously threatened by drought. Today, the only wells still functioning are those dug by Save the Children. Why? The primary reason is that Save the Children worked *with* the people of Doukoula at every stage, from determining the well sites to organizing long-term maintenance of

them. Throughout the most recent onslaught of the drought, it is these wells that have provided the people of Doukoula with a small but steady stream of water.

Similarly, in Burkina Faso, we worked with desert herdsman in Dori to build facilities for storing surplus grains during good years; to plant vegetable gardens to diversify their food supply; and to establish revolving loan funds to generate income. In 1985, as a result of this last measure, the people of this Sahelian region were able to purchase surplus food from other areas of the country to counter the threat posed by a harvest that was 90 percent below normal yields.

Over the past decade, Save the Children has felt com-

*Selling fish in The Gambia.*



*Drawings by Johnny Kaputen and Edmore Sunday, The Gambia.*

pelled to respond to the emergencies which seem to occur with increasing frequency in Africa. Yet traditional approaches to relief often cause considerable damage, despite good intentions: Communities become dependent on outsiders to make decisions and implement programs.

Our experience has shown that self-help development can — and must — be an integral part of any crisis response, from the very beginning. Save the Children responded to the famine in Africa with this conclusion in mind, providing emergency relief to suffering people, but at the same time getting a head start on full recovery through self-help.

*"I am happy to tell you that our village has another big garden. Plenty onions, pepper and other vegetables are grown. . . I wish all Save the Children good luck."*  
— Maimuna Joof: *The Gambia, a sponsored child*

#### **Program Highlights**

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Elsewhere in Africa and around the world, where needs have not yet escalated into emergencies, Save the Children continues to focus on its central goal — enabling people to steadily improve the quality of their lives, with special emphasis on the welfare of children.

An important step has been taken in Malawi toward preventing the erosion of topsoil which has exacerbated the effects of drought in other African countries. January 21

is the national "Tree Planting Day." This year, Save the Children helped mobilize an enthusiastic cadre of school children, who succeeded in planting 11,920 eucalyptus seedlings. In addition to their environmental benefit, these trees will be ready for harvest (and replacement) in five years, for use as roofing material or fuel. They will be sold locally to raise funds for the schools.

In the refugee camps and surrounding communities of Qorioley, Somalia, beekeeping has become a popular profession, largely due to Save the Children's support. The project began several



*Gathering firewood in Burkina Faso.*

years ago by supplying experienced beekeepers with improved hives. More recently, our field staff consulted with them to determine how their knowledge might be shared. As a result, an association has been formed through which anyone who expresses interest can easily learn the rudiments of beekeeping, get started and continue to obtain advice and assistance.

Cooperation of this kind is also producing results through a fishing cooperative in Njawa, The Gambia. After helping to organize the 150-member cooperative, Save the Children provided nets and outboard motors to get things started. The cooperative's members fish on a rotating basis and sell their catch in the surrounding villages. By working together, they have

established a thriving business which few of them would have been able to undertake independently, enabling them to more adequately provide for their families.

In Zambia, the communities of Chiawa have joined forces, with help from Save the Children, to deal with the problem of sanitation. Ventilated pit latrines have been constructed at schools and health centers, and teams of villagers have been trained to teach others how to construct both the latrines and sanitary compost pits for garbage disposal.

Education is a key concern for many of our African programs. Children and adults living along the southern strip of Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, are cut off from educational and training services, so Save the Children has helped them convert an abandoned building into a community center, with a

library, a preschool program, and instruction in gardening, adult literacy, nutrition and sewing.

In Zimbabwe, Save the Children has helped build a primary school which is doing double duty in the village of Mupedzanhamo. (The name, chosen by the community, means "we are solving our problems.") During the day, the school resounds with young voices reciting the alphabet (in English and Shona) and multiplication tables. In the evening, it is equally active, as adults, mostly farm workers, take their turn — learning to read and write for the first time.



*Emergency relief in Ethiopia.*

## Asia/Pacific

Members of the PTA are now being trained to run the school — a goal they share. As Mr. Kapinka, the PTA chairman, expresses it, "We don't expect our friends to help us forever. They gave us ideas and we can assure them that we shall continue doing the good work they helped us start."

People all across Africa continue to face their difficulties with this same spirit of optimism and determination. We must all bear in mind, however, that all of these successes, important as they may be, are small victories in a vast continent. Much more help is needed. Only sustained attention and hard work on the part of all concerned will bring about a full and lasting solution.

*Drawing by Janram  
Yabsoongnoen, Thailand.*



**T**here is still so much to do — so much hunger, pain, poverty. . . . But we are sustained by the eager hope with which our communities react to the message of *Save the Children.*"

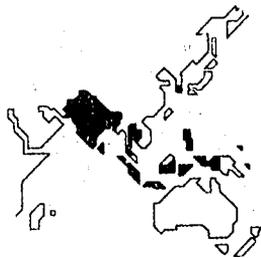
—*Nimali Kannangara:  
Sri Lanka, Field Office  
Director*

### *Steps to Self-Sufficiency*

Much of Asia once seemed destined for steady economic growth. In the last year, however, that promise has faded in many countries, jeopardizing gains so painstakingly made over the past few decades and taking a heavier toll on families who had not yet broken through the poverty barrier. Save the Children's efforts to promote agricultural productivity are now more vital than

ever, offering opportunities for self-help that are urgently needed.

In Indonesia, as in much of Asia, everything depends on rice. It is the staple crop and the primary source of income. In the four villages of Rangkasbitung (a rural "sub-district" of western Java), virtually all arable land is planted



*Income-generation in Sri Lanka.*

with rice, but that is not enough. Less than one-third of Rangkasbitung's farmers can feed their own families.

Save the Children has established an integrated agricultural program to increase the rice harvest in Rangkasbitung, focusing on the community's poorest farmers. First, a new strain of rice was introduced, *cisadane*, which was selected because it matures more quickly than conventional varieties, is more disease-resistant and does not require massive doses of fertilizers or pesticides. So, farmers are now able to increase the yield of their limited acreage

without depleting their financial resources.

But merely introducing a new strain of rice is not a sufficient solution. From the outset, this one innovation was combined with training sessions and technical assistance to ensure that increased production would not be a short-lived phenomenon, but a sustained achievement. Thirty representatives from each of the four villages attended courses in improved methods of rice farming, land utilization and soil conservation. A farmers' cooperative was created to distribute necessary pesticides and fertilizers, and to collectively handle marketing. So far, nearly 400 farmers — and their families — have benefited from the program.

*"People are working together; there is a sense of pride and determination to improve the lives of everyone in the village."*

— A young man in Phai Sali, Thailand, commenting on Save the Children's work

### **Program Highlights**

Sharing resources between field offices, both within a single country and internationally, has been one of the year's key themes for the Asia/Pacific region. The director of Save the Children's Tuvalu field office, for example, visited the field office in Kiribati to learn



*A young girl in Bhulan.*



*Drawing by Martin Neil, Tuvalu.*

firsthand about such appropriate technology ventures as wooden washing machines and low-cost roof tiles. This experience will enable the Tuvalu program to bypass some of the trial-and-error process in its own projects. Similarly, a visit to the women's savings groups that Save the Children supports in Bangladesh has strengthened the development of related work by the Philippines field office.

One other central theme was water, a critical issue in much of the Asia/Pacific region, where limited existing sources are often contaminated, spreading disease. In Nepal, work is now under way on 25 extensive water systems to help address this problem. All unskilled labor is contributed by the community. Once

a water system is complete, a maintenance committee takes responsibility for keeping it in good working order. Both enthusiasm and productivity have been high: The village of Quere Pani built its system in only 45 days.

The Bhutan field office is especially pleased to report that one mammoth undertaking — a 9-mile mule track connecting the Edi-Mamung region with the rest of the country — is now complete. The area's remoteness prevented the use of heavy machinery, so the track had to be cleared, leveled and packed by hand. A few connecting bridges — currently in progress — are the last remaining tasks.

One of Save the Children's more ambitious endeavors is a large community center located in Sri Lanka. Currently being built with volunteer labor, the center will provide training in appropriate technology, dressmaking and

carpentry, as well as day-care and other services.

The Pacific islands of Kiribati and Tuvalu offer additional examples of productive community teamwork. In Kiribati, the community is building more permanent housing, with one particularly notable feature: The roofs will function as rain-catchments to supplement the limited amount of water available from wells. In Tuvalu, a Solar Electric Cooperative Society has been formed to replace imported kerosene with one of the most abundant local resources — the sun.

Save the Children's field office in the Philippines has



*Putting a pump to good use in the Philippines.*

been having great success with women's savings groups, yet another cooperative venture. The first goal is educational: the women discover that they can accomplish more by pooling their resources; they acquire financial management skills; and they learn how to plan successful business enterprises. The second goal is practical: enabling the women to provide and monitor loans for small, income-generating projects which members of the groups operate.

Revolving loans are helping families and women's groups in Bangladesh start up a wide range of small businesses — making fishing nets, husking rice, selling vegetables and

firewood, processing food and operating fish ponds.

Groups of women and youth in Khao Din, Thailand, are raising chickens with help from Save the Children, to supplement their diet and income. Loans were provided to cover the start-up costs, poultry vaccines have been distributed by local agricultural extension workers, and both eggs and chickens are now being sold in local markets.

And in Korea, where the agency's staff has recently been strengthened, one of the most exciting developments is a network of day-care centers operating in each of the agency's seven impact areas. The centers provide training in day-care services, including pre-school education, providing new economic opportunities for both the women who run

the centers and those who, knowing that their children are being well cared for, are able to seek out other work.

### *Refugee Assistance*

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In a unique consortium arrangement with World Education and The Experiment in International Living in Thailand and with The Experiment in International Living in Indonesia, Save the Children continues to train Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian refugees for resettlement. Since its inception in 1979, the consortium has received \$26.5 million, largely through the U.S. Department of State and UNICEF.



*Greetings from Thailand.*

During the past fiscal year, 15,860 refugees (8,460 of whom are destined for the United States) participated in English classes, cultural orientation and pre-employment training. A day-care center benefited some 500 children whose parents were attending classes. This year, a new program was introduced to prepare children (aged 13 to 16) for entry into American schools.

An additional 4,889 Vietnamese received cultural orientation through the consortium in Thailand as part of the Orderly Departure Program (which permits limited emigration). One-quarter of them were Amerasian children and their relatives.

*A proud harvest! in the Dominican Republic.*



## **Latin America/Caribbean**

**I**t's good you are here and have helped us improve our nutrition. But our needs are more than just this. I hope we will be able to keep working together on other problems."

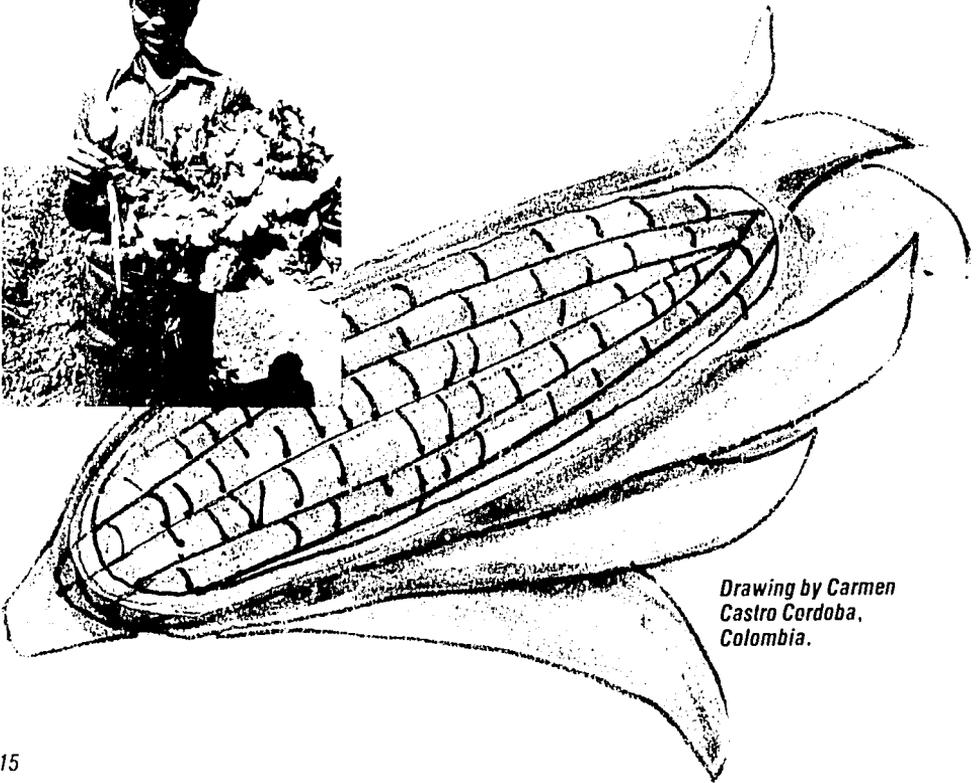
— a gardening committee member in Costa Rica

### **Keys to Increased Income**

Buffeted by high inflation, growing unrest, and dramatic shifts in the world economy, the people of Latin America are struggling to resolve age-old problems, many of them tied to the central, critical, issue of food production.

Save the Children's efforts to improve nutrition in the Latin America and Caribbean region are centered on three primary themes: credit programs, women's groups and training.

Revolving loans have already proved highly effective in promoting small business enterprises. They are now being applied to help solve chronic shortages of food. By extending modest amounts of credit, Save the Children is enabling families to begin, or continue, to grow their own crops, raise live-stock, and build proper storage facilities...all of which result in both improved nutrition and increased income. Meanwhile, small-



*Drawing by Carmen Castro Cordoba, Colombia.*

business loans continue to help create a myriad of private ventures that enable families to buy the food they need.

Many of these credit programs are administered by local women's groups, for one important reason: Resources generated by women tend to be spent in the household and, therefore, to directly benefit children.

The third emphasis, training, is vital to achieve an agency-wide goal: sustainability. Our experience shows that when people understand how to sustain a program they *will* sustain it.

Colombia provides one example of how these three keys work in practice. Small livestock projects in several impact areas are helping to address the lack of protein in

the diet. Coupled with an ongoing program to promote home gardens, families are now being encouraged to raise chickens and rabbits. After receiving training in hutch construction and husbandry, each family receives a breeding pair of animals to get started. Later, the "loan" is repaid; two offspring are returned and passed on to another family. Save the Children's credit programs have provided seed money for neighborhood restaurants and corner grocery stores managed by women — who earn enough to repay their loans and to pay for critical services for their children.

*"A well trained community leader is better than a person from the outside because the community leader knows how to talk in a simple and straightforward way and the community understands him."*  
— Don Julio Cesar Santos;  
El Salvador

### Program Highlights

The staple foods in El Salvador are corn (used to make tortillas) and beans. Both are readily available in summer and increasingly scarce and expensive in winter and spring. The problem in this case is not so much insufficient production as inadequate storage. So, Save the Children has helped several villages build small silos to store their corn, and introduced simple techniques of food preservation.

An epidemic of African swine fever in 1982 elimi-

*A young field worker in Mexico.*



*Drawing by Jose Camilo Alvarado, Colombia.*

nated the entire population of pigs in the Dominican Republic. Though the country's livestock industry is beginning to recover, pork remains a costly commodity. By providing piglets to rural communities, Save the Children has enabled families to raise their own pigs for food, and to sell their surplus in cities for profit.

A host of related programs are achieving goals set by communities throughout the region. Accessible, safe drinking water has been provided in Honduras and on the island of Dominica. Large communal farms and the production of animal feed are achieving impressive results in Mexico through a program, to which

we contribute, operated by the Mexican chapter of the Save the Children Alliance. And we are working with farmers in Haiti and Costa Rica to improve the quality of their soil, as a first step toward producing more and better food and restoring the environment.

In Esteli and Leon, Nicaragua, the agency has helped *campesinos* to construct over 300 Lorena stoves, which cut firewood consumption in half. A majority of the families participating in Save the Children's projects have also installed pit latrines, bringing about a dramatic improvement in sanitation and, consequently, in health.

Throughout the region, a variety of economic development projects are producing impressive results. A popular course to train barbers for rural areas of Ecuador is providing both new jobs and a service that was not previously available. Our field office in

Ecuador, which receives considerable support from Redd Barna of Norway, also reports that its seed-potato project is flourishing. Marketable skills from auto repair to tailoring are being taught on the island of Dominica, with particular emphasis on the Caribbean community, one of the last remaining Indian groups in the Caribbean. And in Honduras, Save the Children's urban program is teaching carpentry and other skills in a center that was built by trainees, and which also houses a child-care program and a cottage industry for women — making and selling paper flowers.

*Along a mountain road in Ecuador.*



## Middle East/North Africa

**L**ast night, a bullet came through our window as we were sleeping. We were scared. . . . But I don't want to make you feel sad. I hope that peace will come soon."

— Christian Abi Ghanem:  
*Lebanon, a sponsored child*

### Creating Opportunity at Home

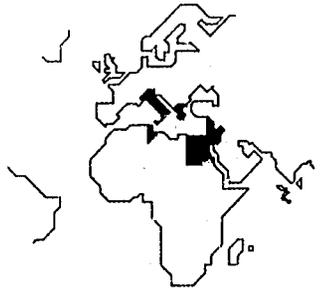
Despite the diversity of cultures, climates and conditions in the Middle East and North Africa region, one issue is of critical and virtually universal importance. The hardships and lack of employment opportunities are causing a steady exodus — especially of

young men — from rural areas. Many who left to find work in other countries during the oil boom have returned as that brief respite has faded. However, they have primarily returned to cities in their own countries, and the rural migration continues.

As potential farmers, artisans and consumers depart, the very problems they hope to escape are exacerbated for those who remain. Traditional family life is disrupted. The already fragile rural economy is weakened. Less food is produced to feed the swelling urban populace.

Save the Children has introduced a variety of programs to help reverse this threatening trend. An extensive irrigation project in Magrouna, Tunisia, is one example. When the project began, in 1980, the

lack of water made food production extremely difficult. Many of the town's men, especially the young men, had left to seek employment elsewhere. With assistance from our field staff, the community has built an irrigation system to pump water from a nearby river to dry fields. Save the Children installed one pump; another was provided by the Tunisian government. The community provided stone, sand and, most of all, labor.



*A young girl in Lebanon.*



Now that the project is complete, fruit trees are flourishing, vegetable gardens are producing food, alfalfa is being grown to feed livestock and surpluses are being sold to pay for other needs.

Though life remains hard in Magrouna, there is a new spirit of ease and confidence, a new sense of security. Homes have been improved. Tools have been purchased. Fathers, sons and husbands have returned to work for themselves.

*"Every day, I get up at seven o'clock in the morning. I wash my face and have breakfast with my family. I love my father and I like to help him in the field...."*

*— M. Abdel Fattah Morsy:  
Egypt, a sponsored child*

### **Program Highlights**

Confronting the second year of a drought, the people of the Gaza Strip and West Bank are also in great need of water. With over 90 projects under way, Save the Children is responding with a large-scale program of water resource development. The program is channeling village springs to provide domestic water supplies, helping shepherds build cisterns to catch and store rainwater, constructing extensive irrigation canals for farmers, and enabling bedouin communities to procure mobile water tanks. In addition, Save the Children has helped 25 predominantly low-income neighborhoods to install connecting lines to the Gaza municipal sewage system, resolving the health risk of exposed raw sewage.

A program to promote small-scale gardening in Egypt has expanded to encompass seven villages and smaller hamlets in the Taha el-Amida impact area. With a local teacher, Save the Children is assisting interested villagers through home visits, demonstration gardens and informal training sessions in intensive gardening techniques, which make maximum use of very limited space. In addition, a revolving loan program is now giving villagers the opportunity to obtain new breeds of rabbits, which are larger and reproduce more rapidly than local varieties.



**Drawing by Dalal Fathy  
Mohammed, Egypt.**



**At work in the fields of  
Egypt.**

For a number of years, Pakistan has been sheltering refugees from the war in Afghanistan. Those refugees now number 3.5 million, many of them children. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has asked Save the Children to help the Afghan refugees begin to regain self-sufficiency through the sale of crafts. Revolving loans will enable artisans to obtain — and pay for — their tools and materials. The finished products will not be sold in Pakistan, so the refugees will not compete with local artisans. Instead, Save the Children will promote sales in the United States.

In Greece, where Save the Children's work focuses on

the needs of Gypsy families, a mobile school continues to provide instruction in hygiene, nutrition and first aid, to promote backyard gardens and to introduce Gypsy children to a host of basic educational skills.

In Italy, a long-term program to aid in recovery from the 1982 earthquake has devoted special attention to building dairy barns, clinics and schools during the past year.

Confronting a very different set of challenges, Save the Children's three field offices in Lebanon — in West Beirut, Jounieh and Sidon — continue to provide emergency relief and, especially, rehabilitation services to families that are bearing the brunt of the war.

In the past year, emergency rations were distributed to over 30,000 families throughout the country, medical

supplies provided to 52 clinics and emergency centers, and over 1,500 houses and 51 refugee shelters were repaired or improved.

Figures like these reflect the quantity of the agency's work in Lebanon. Equally important is the quality of it — the responsiveness, determination and efficiency of the field staff. Within 48 hours of a car-bomb explosion in Bir el-Abed, to cite only one tragic example, 250 affected families had received blankets, mattresses, milk powder and food from Save the Children. Within two weeks, our staff had helped repair 55 damaged homes.



*Inspecting corn in Greece.*

## United States

**W**e were completely out of everything — I mean we didn't have anything to eat... It's hard to hear your kids cry for something and want something to eat and you don't have anything."  
— Helen: a Tennessee woman, from *Hard Choices*

### Farm Cooperatives & Community Gardens

#### National

The United States is among the world's most affluent nations. Yet, despite rising economic indicators, many Americans are in serious, and deepening, need. As "smoke-stack" industries falter and reduced demand or foreign

competition weaken the market for traditional cash crops, families throughout America are confronting hunger and profound poverty.

Single-parent families and teen parents are at greatest risk of long-term poverty, often having to support themselves without high school diplomas, job skills or child care. During the past year, our National field offices have increased their focus on the needs of this vulnerable group. Education and leadership development projects supported by Save the Children promote the competence and confidence that young people need to escape the trap of poverty. Adult education, job training, child care, craft production and agricultural projects offer a way out for those who are already caught.

A group of farmers in Appalachia have formed the Kentucky Mountain Vegetable Cooperative to market their

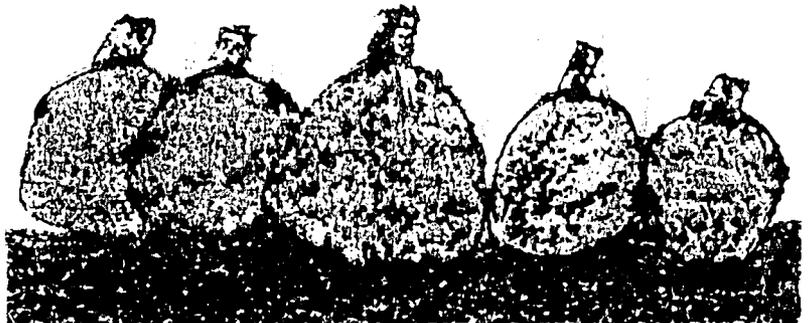
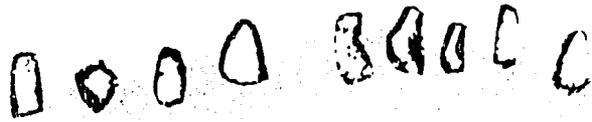
harvests, which have significantly increased in recent years. That increase has been largely due to the Pilot Knob demonstration farm, where Save the Children develops and teaches new, more productive farming techniques. Just a few years ago, many of these farmers were facing the constraints of a dwindling market for tobacco, their primary crop. Pilot Knob has provided an alternative, introducing them to varieties of



An image from *Hard Choices*



Drawing by Christopher Bettig, United States.



vegetables and fruits that are well suited to the region's soil and climate.

Hundreds of backyard and community gardens have been comparably improved by families who have learned the Pilot Knob techniques and applied them on a smaller scale. Rows of corn and heads of lettuce are contributing badly needed nutrients to the family diet, and income to the family bank account.

*"The U.S. today may be the first society in history where children are much worse off than adults." [said] Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. . . . "It is time we realized we had a problem. . . . And we are completely ignoring it." "*  
—The New York Times  
October 20, 1985

### **Program Highlights**

When the leader of a local tenant's association heard that Save the Children was opening a field office in Bridgeport, Connecticut, she was overjoyed. "We've got to start educating these children from the ground up," she declared; and she meant exactly that.

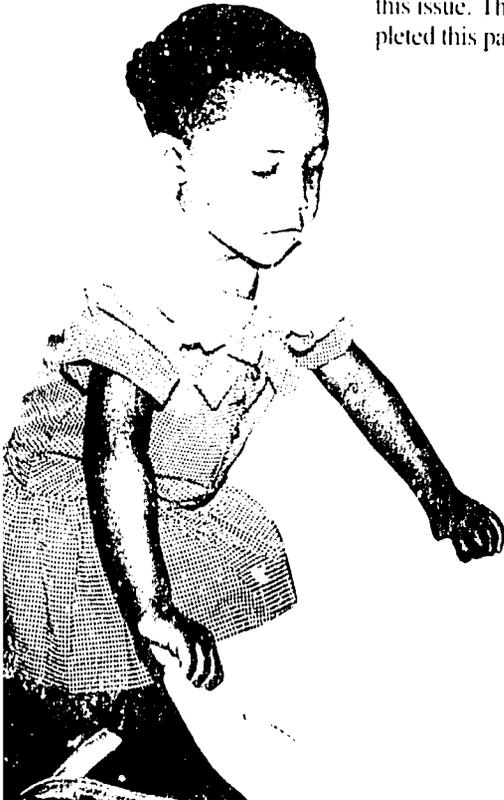
The tenants had been trying to establish a community garden for three years, without much luck. Save the Children has now helped by providing tools, horticultural expertise and organizational skill. Though a late start resulted in a limited harvest this year, spirits are high, and next year's garden is already being planned.

Education is a key issue in many communities. A \$170,000 addition to the Cañones Community Center, in New Mexico, illustrates Save the Children's commitment to this issue. The addition, completed this past summer, will

house a child development center which will help adults develop better parenting skills, and prepare children for the educational and cultural demands they will encounter in school. Activities will range from family counseling to English classes.

In the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, the school dropout rate is over 50 percent. To encourage children to continue their education, the Bridge Street After-School program is offering tutoring designed both to improve learning skills and to promote a more positive attitude toward learning.

When the distressing issue of child abuse in day-care centers was brought to public attention in Georgia, Save the Children's Southern States field office took a leading role



***Nap-time in the Putnam Day Care Center, Brooklyn, New York.***

in organizing and designing workshops for concerned parents. Over 70 workshops were conducted, to alert parents to the importance of carefully selecting and monitoring day-care services, checking references and watching for such warning signs as persistent, and often veiled, complaints or nightmares.

Our Mississippi River Delta field office has been operating the Boys, Girls, Adults Community Development Center in Marvell, Arkansas for four years, supporting a wide range of projects. A partial list of the center's activities during the past year includes: four community gardens; an after-school tutorial program; sun-

mer recreation to help counter the lack of such opportunities for black children in the area; and a local Save the Children Day to focus community attention on children's issues and on the progress that has been made in addressing them. This annual event was attended by 200 of the town's 300 residents, testifying to the support the center has earned.

*"For centuries the Hopis have been self-sufficient, growing corn, watermelon, beans and fruits. Our religion, dances, our traditions and ceremonies are all tied to the land we live on. Any land-based culture such as ours needs to tend to the land in order to preserve it for future generations."*

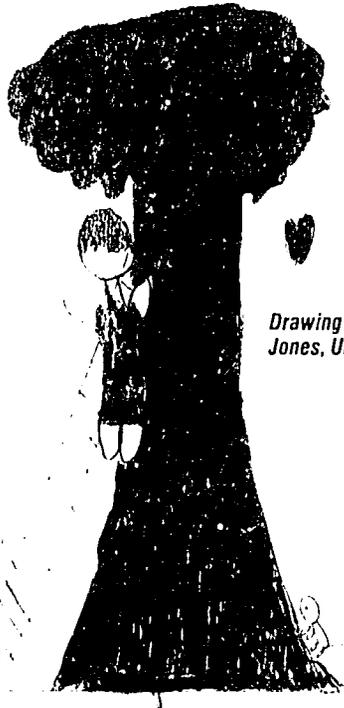
*— Sandra Suhu, Arizona, a Save the Children Day delegate*

### **American Indian Nations**

On America's Indian reservations, where unemployment rates reach as high as 80 percent and per capita income is over 30 percent below the national average, many basic needs are simply not being met. Here, as elsewhere, the causes are numerous and complex. Progress is neither quick nor easy, but it is occurring. And Save the Children is helping to ensure that it continues.

The three related issues of hunger, nutrition and food production are addressed by a single program operated by

**The Pilot Knob Demonstration Farm, Kentucky.**



**Drawing by Kimberly Jones, United States.**

the agency's Southeast Indian Nations field office. Specific projects include workshops, home gardens, a cannery and, most recently, greenhouses.

The workshops focus on nutrition — how to plan and provide a balanced diet with limited resources. Anyone interested in gardening also receives a start-up selection of seeds, instruction in planting and growing them, and the services of a community tractor to clear and plow a field.

The cannery permits tribal members to bring in the fruits of their labor — corn, beans, squash, tomatoes — and store them safely for use throughout the year. A fee of 20 cents per jar covers the costs of maintenance and supplies.

Four greenhouses have been installed in the most recent stage of the program. One of them is in a tribal children's home, where it provides food, income (through the sale of seedlings) and recreational therapy. Two provide heat (as well as growing space) to community buildings. The fourth is attached to a day-care center. In addition to their immediate use, the greenhouses are demonstrating their potential for heating homes *and* extending the growing season.

On the Navajo Reservation in northern Arizona, another cannery is nearing completion. Here, in addition to better nutrition and opportunities for generating income, the project is repaying families who contribute their skills and effort to planning and constructing the cannery with vouchers to purchase clothes for their children.

*"We grown-ups often forget how much some small things can matter to kids. Just having somewhere to go, something to do... being able to make something on their own. It's really important to them. We have to remember that."*

*— Pat Pumpkin Seed, South Dakota, a community volunteer*

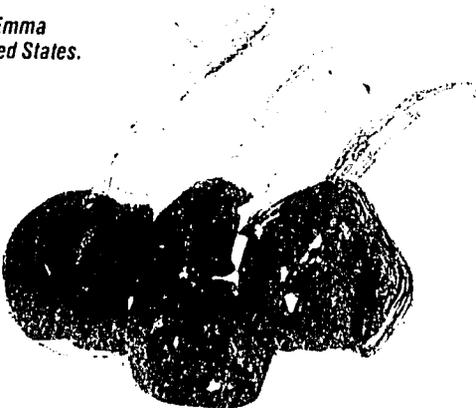
### **Program Highlights**

Along with the constant pressure to develop economic opportunities on the reservations, a high priority for many Indian communities is the preservation of their traditions. Save the Children is assisting in this effort in a variety of ways. One example is the cultural enrichment project supported by the Arizona

*Getting a head start on Arizona's Papago Reservation.*



*Drawing by Emma Cintron, United States.*



field office. A deserted village in the desert, Chuppo (meaning "holes in the rock where water comes out"), was selected as the site for a week-long immersion in traditional Indian culture and survival skills.

Some 100 children, aged 12 to 18, slept in the open, skinned rabbits, prepared *toka* (a wheat bread baked in ashes), cooked saguaro cactus, wove rope out of horsehair and made pottery fired in earthen kilns. The project had a profound impact on the children, strengthening their sense of identity and respect for their elders.

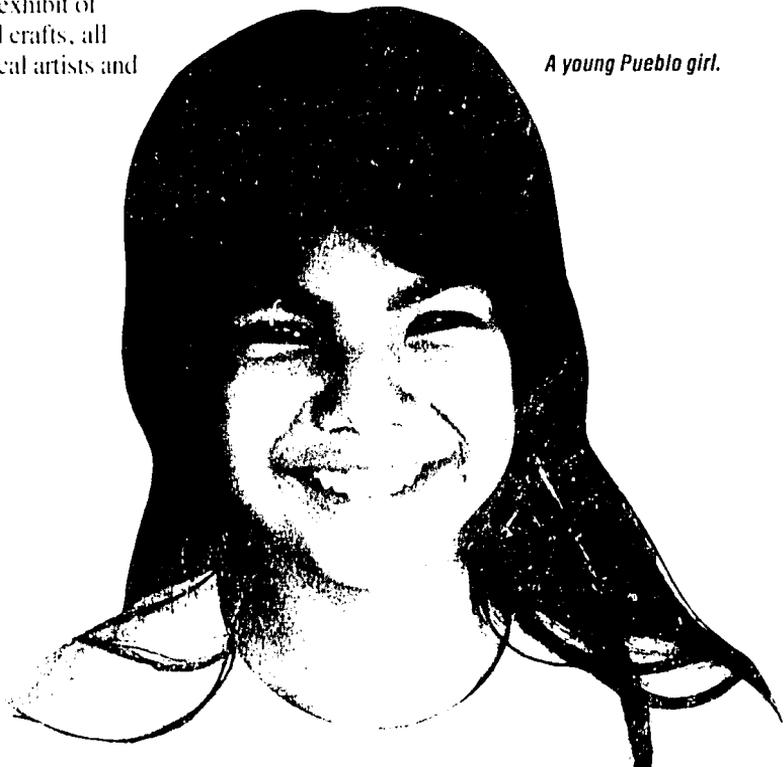
Traditional culture is one of the key concerns of the Heritage Community Center, being built with help from Save the Children on the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation in North Dakota. Although the center is not quite complete, the community has already begun putting it to good use. This past summer it housed an exhibit of local artifacts and crafts, all contributed by local artists and

collectors. Meanwhile, the staff of our Plains Indians field office has recently been expanded in preparation for a new, broader-based program initiative.

Children's needs for improved nutrition and education found an answer in one project supported by the Sierra Nevada field office: a summer day camp in the Reno-Sparks colony. The day camp serves as both a summer school and a recreational program, and provides balanced meals to 100 urban Indian children between the ages of 6 and 12. Fifty children of the Picuris Pueblo community in New Mexico benefited from a similar day camp and hot lunch project this past year, the first cooperative development project undertaken by that community.

The year's primary highlight for the Indian Nations region was unquestionably the annual National Indian Child Conference, hosted by Arizona State University in Tempe. Over 1,200 Indians — predominantly children sponsored through Save the Children — attended the three-day event, which focused on leadership opportunities for young people. Workshops offered an opportunity to exchange and compare ideas. A "career fair" provided job counseling. A Congressional forum addressed issues that will confront Indian youth in the future. Billy Mills, the legendary Olympic runner, and other Indians who have triumphed against the odds, brought home one clear and consistent message to those children: The ability to succeed is in your hands; but it requires discipline, hard work and the will to do your best.

*A young Pueblo girl.*



## Principal Projects and Expenditures

<b>Africa</b>			
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	\$462,321		
Income Generation: Weaving Cooperative			
Grain Storage & Food Production			
Revolving Loans			
Staff: 34			
<b>Cameroon</b>	\$410,826		
Primary Health Care			
School Construction			
Community Training			
Staff: 36			
<b>Ethiopia</b>	\$9,744,592		
Supplementary Feeding			
Road Construction			
Seed Distribution			
Staff: 363			
<b>The Gambia</b>	\$387,864		
Income Generation: Cloth & Soap Production			
Maternal & Child Health Care			
Staff: 10			
<b>Malawi</b>	\$344,527		
Home Crafts for Women			
Reforestation			
Local Leadership Training			
Staff: 14			
<b>*Mauritius</b>	\$87,172		
Adult Literacy			
Skills Training			
Pre-Schools			
Staff: 4			
<b>Somalia</b>	\$701,139		
Beekkeeping			
Water Resource Development			
Food Production			
Staff: 161			
<b>Sudan</b>	\$239,648		
Primary Health Care			
Supplementary Feeding			
Refugee Support			
Staff: 71			
<b>Zambia</b>	\$351,436		
Community "Tool Pool"			
School Gardens			
Latrine Construction			
Staff: 12			
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	\$1,134,584		
Child Survival Program			
School Development			
Community Production Center			
Staff: 28			
<b>Asia/Pacific</b>			
<b>Bangladesh</b>	\$545,056		
Primary Health Care			
Women in Development (Agriculture, Business Skills, Health)			
Staff: 40			
<b>*Bhutan</b>	\$180,672		
Road Construction			
Primary Health Care			
Education			
Staff: 10			
<b>*India</b>	\$15,401		
Housing for Orphans			
Education & Recreation			
Staff: 1			
<b>Indonesia</b>	\$559,278		
Agriculture			
Credit Programs			
Primary Health Care			
Staff: 38			
<b>Kiribati</b>	\$197,993		
Housing & Sanitation			
Water Systems			
Skills Training			
Staff: 15			
<b>*Korea</b>	\$237,991		
Agricultural Cooperatives			
Primary Health Care			
Day Care			
Staff: 20			
<b>Maldives</b>	\$126,319		
Education			
Agriculture			
Primary Health Care			
Staff: 11			
<b>Nepal</b>	\$498,361		
Water Systems			
Agriculture			
Primary Health Care			
Staff: 33			
<b>The Philippines</b>	\$285,081		
Water Systems			
Income Generation			
Skills Training			
Staff: 21			
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	\$643,484		
Primary Health Care			
Income Generation			
Skills Training			
Staff: 40			
<b>Thailand</b>	\$218,003		
Animal Husbandry			
Water Resources			
Staff: 15			
<b>Tuvalu</b>	\$223,717		
Boat Building			
Primary Health Care			
Solar Electricity			
Staff: 13			
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
<b>Bolivia</b>	\$34,191		
Primary Health Care			
Staff: 1			
<b>Colombia</b>	\$641,351		
Women's Credit Associations			
Road & School Construction			
Demonstration Farms			
Staff: 31			
<b>Costa Rica</b>	\$107,981		
Low-Income Housing			
Urban Employment			
Farmers' Credit			
Staff: 5			
<b>Dominica</b>	\$265,378		
Small Businesses			
Food Production			
Health & Nutrition			
Staff: 18			
<b>*Dominican Republic</b>	\$559,446		
Organic Agriculture			
Water Resources			
School Construction			
Staff: 60			
<b>*Ecuador</b>	\$238,690		
Cultural Revitalization			
Health & Nutrition			
Agriculture			
Staff: 18			
<b>El Salvador</b>	\$620,599		
Income Generation			
Health & Nutrition			
Primary Education			
Staff: 45			

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**\*Guatemala** \$43,457

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Handicrafts  
Housing  
(Alliance Staff)

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**\*Haiti** \$226,107

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Forestry  
Agriculture  
Education & Training  
Staff: 4

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**Honduras** \$747,482

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Animal Husbandry  
Small Businesses  
Water & Sanitation  
Staff: 37

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**\*Mexico** \$461,459

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Vocational Training  
Water & Community  
Improvements  
Agriculture  
Staff: 26

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**Nicaragua** \$106,853

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Lorena Stoves  
Gardens  
Small Livestock  
Staff: 10

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**Middle East/North Africa**

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**Egypt** \$267,252

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Animal Husbandry  
Economic Productivity  
Health Care  
Staff: 11

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**Gaza/West Bank** \$3,631,191

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Water Resources  
Agriculture  
Staff: 18

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**\*Greece** \$116,026

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Mobile School  
Health Services  
Small Businesses & Crafts  
Staff: 7

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**Israel** \$423,873

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Health & Sanitation  
Supplementary Education  
Staff: 15

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**\*Italy** \$1,138,871

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Earthquake Reconstruction  
Dairy Barns  
School & Clinic Construction  
(Cooperating Agency Staff)

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**Jordan** \$115,890

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Health Survey  
Needs Assessment  
National Crafts Program  
Staff: 6

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**Lebanon** \$2,355,161

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Credit Programs  
Health Care  
Emergency Relief  
Staff: 47

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**Pakistan** \$21,378

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Afghan Refugee Self-Help  
Staff: 3

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**Tunisia** \$456,267

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Beekeeping  
Water Systems  
Solar School Construction  
Staff: 13

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**United States  
National**

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**Appalachia** \$957,012

---

Crafts Production & Marketing  
Agriculture  
Adult Education  
Staff: 7

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**Inner Cities — CT** \$51,807

---

Community Gardens  
Youth Services  
Nutrition Education  
Staff: 3

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**Inner Cities — NY** \$396,377

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Urban Homesteading  
Youth Leadership Development  
Early Childhood Development  
Staff: 5

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**Mississippi River  
Delta** \$422,582

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Housing  
Community Centers  
Comprehensive Youth Services  
Staff: 6

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**Southern States** \$4,004,198

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Family Day Care Network  
Youth Tutoring  
Economic Development  
Staff: 22

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**Southwest Hispanic** \$169,505

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Crafts Production  
Community Centers  
Health Screening  
Staff: 2

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**American Indian Nations**

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**Arizona** \$849,253

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Community Facilities  
Housing Improvements  
Winter Storm Relief  
Staff: 11

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**Navajo** \$645,122

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Food Production & Canning  
Income Generation  
Family Day Care Training  
Staff: 8

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**New Mexico** \$495,134

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School Gardens  
Day Care  
Traditional Arts  
Staff: 4

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**Plains** \$392,119

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Health Care  
Income Generation  
Community Centers  
Staff: 3

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**Sierra Nevada** \$126,780

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Community Facilities  
Income Generation  
Community Transportation  
Staff: 2

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**Southeastern** \$380,377

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Early Childhood Development  
Community Gardens  
Community Transportation  
Staff: 6

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**Refugee Programs**

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**\*Indonesia** \$2,823,345

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Staff: 738

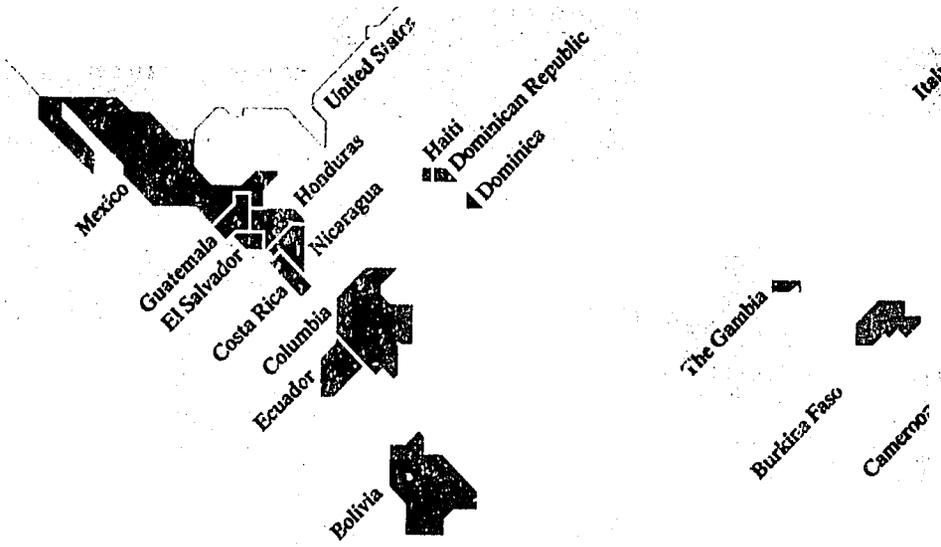
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**\*Thailand** \$3,598,006

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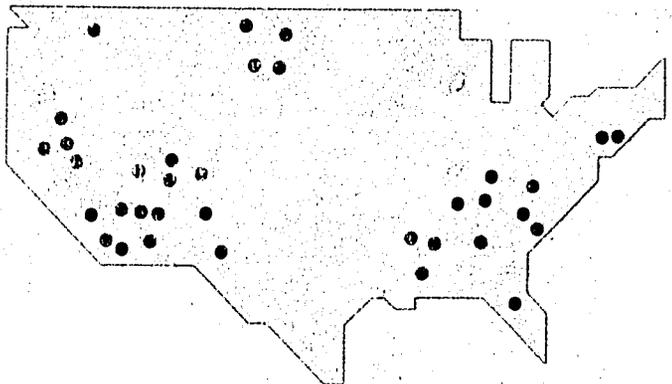
Staff: 793

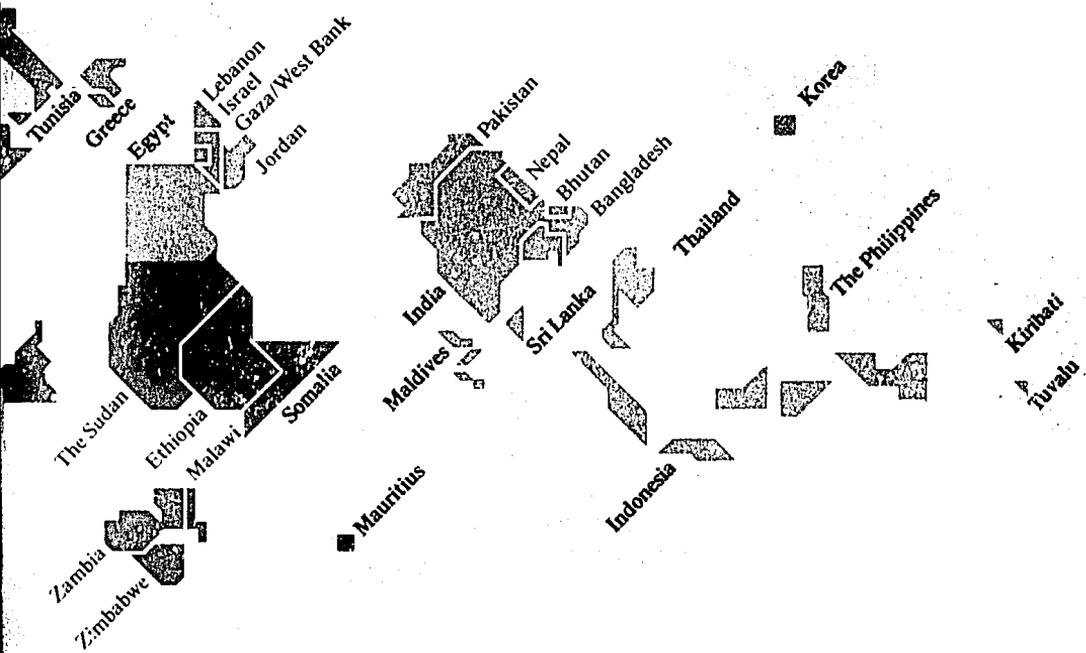
\*Alliance or Cooperative Program



**National Programs:**

- American Indian Nations
- United States





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