

CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

16-22: Eleventh International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria, Calgary, Canada. Contact: Secretariat 11 ICTMM, Conference Office, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada T2N 1N4

17-20: Twelfth International Conference of the International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR) and Aquatech '84, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Contact: IAWPR, Alliance House, 29/30 High Holborn, London, England WC1V 6BA

17-27: Course on animal nutrition in tropical countries, sponsored by the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Contact: Centre for Industrial Consultancy and Liaison, Nutrition Course Organizer, University of Edinburgh, 16 George Square, Edinburgh, Scotland EH8 9LD1

19-23: Second International Exhibition of Rural Development Technology, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Contact: ZIE (Pvt) Ltd., P.O. Box 4259, Harare, Zimbabwe

24-26: Seventh National Trauma Symposium for medical personnel, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Patricia McAllister, MIEMSS, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 22 South Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201

25-27: International Council of Scientific Unions 20th General Assembly, Ottawa, Canada. Contact: Secretariat, International Council of Scientific Unions, 51 Bd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France

26-28: "Asia and the CBI: The Asian Economic Experience as a Model for the Caribbean

Basin's Economic Development," sponsored by the Council on Religion and International Affairs, co-sponsored by USIA and AID, Washington, DC. Contact: Meta Wagner, Jack Raymond & Co., 488 Madison Ave., NY, NY, 10022; (212) 838-1024

27-29: Conference of Latin American Geographers, sponsored by the Conference of Latin American Geographers, Ottawa, Canada. Contact: Rolf Wesche, Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N6N5; (613) 996-2321

30-Oct. 4: Joint Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the Acadian Entomological Society, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada. Contact: G. Boiteau, Agriculture Research Station, P.O. Box 20280, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E3B 4Z7

OCTOBER

1-4: Pacific Northwest World Trade Conference and Exposition, co-sponsored by AID, Tacoma, WA. Contact: (509) 838-6600

2-5: "Emergency 1984," sponsored by the Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator, the International Civil Defense Organization and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The focus is disaster preparedness and relief and the use of emergency housing and shelters. Contact: ICDO, Congress Secretariat, 10-12 Chemin de Surville, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland

7-10: Symposium on "Farming Systems Research and Exten-

sion: Implementation and Monitoring," sponsored by Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. Contact: C. B. Flora, International Agricultural Programs, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506

7-12: International Conference on Health and Migrating Peoples in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, sponsored by Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX. Contact: Dr. Berry Squyers, c/o ICASALS, P.O. Box 4620, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409; telephone (806) 742-2218

7-16: Field Methods for Pest Management Research in Deep-water Rice, Thailand. Contact: IRRI, P.O. Box 933, Manila, the Philippines

8-11: Plant Protection Conference, Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany. Contact: Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land und Forstwirtschaft, Messeweg 11/12, D-3300 Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany

8-Nov. 2: Workshop on Project and Program Evaluation, sponsored by the Denver Research Institute, Denver, CO. Contact: James W. D. Franche, Office of International Programs, University of Denver, P.O. Box 10127, Denver, CO

10-11: Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) meeting, sponsored by AID, Washington, DC. Contact: John Rothberg, AID/BIFAD, Room 5318, Washington, DC; telephone (202) 632-0228

11-14: Partners of the Americas 20th Anniversary Convention, Washington, DC. Contact: Partners of the Americas, 1424 K St. NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; telephone (202) 628-3300

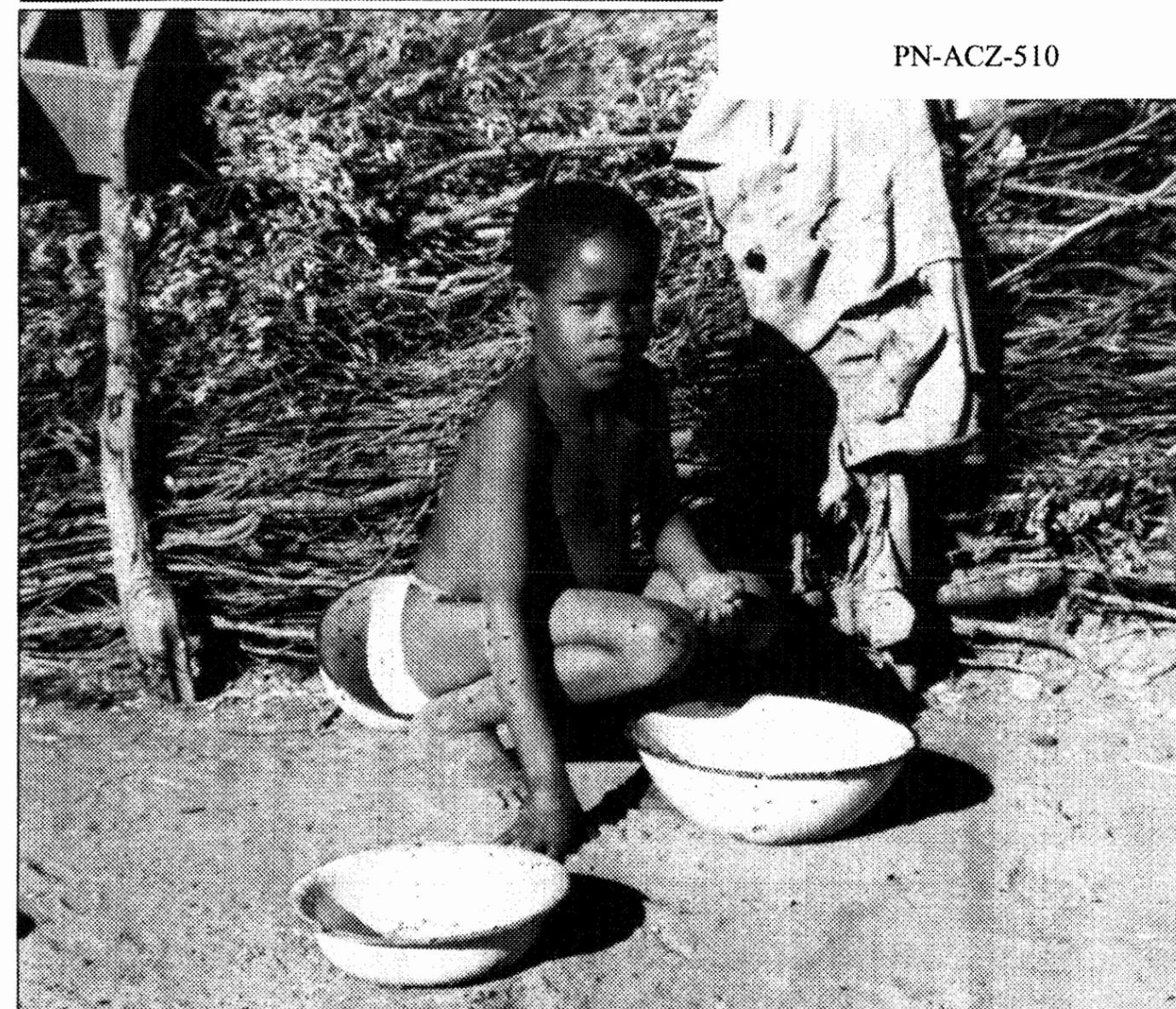
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FRONT LINES

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SEPTEMBER 1984

the front lines of a long twilight struggle for freedom . . . John F. Kennedy



PN-ACZ-510

AID IN BOTSWANA

McPherson States Population Policy
Scientists Open Way for Malaria Vaccine
OFDA Celebrates 20th Anniversary

Scientists Open Way for Malaria Vaccine

Scientists have cleared one of the last major hurdles to production of a vaccine against malaria, the largest single cause of disease and death on earth, according to statements made during a news conference held at AID/W on August 2 to announce the breakthrough.

Through genetic engineering techniques, Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig, chairman of the Department of Parasitology; her husband, Dr. Victor Nussenzweig who is a professor in the Department of Pathology; and a team of researchers at New York University (NYU) have identified and reproduced whole genes from the malarial parasite known as *Plasmodium falciparum*—considered the most life-threatening of the four known species that infect humans.

Scientists also have learned to produce the natural, parasite-produced protein or antigen which is believed to trigger the body's immune system to attack the disease. This material appears to be a good candidate for the basis of a malaria vaccine. The

Nussenzweigs and their team have successfully transferred the genetic code of the protein to a strain of *Escherichia coli* bacteria which makes possible mass production of the protein.

Although further studies are necessary to find the best and safest delivery system, Administrator McPherson said trials in human subjects could begin within the next two years and an effective vaccine

could "become widely available within five years."

To meet this goal, AID provided NYU with more than \$2.6 million over the last three years. A \$1 million supplement to the NYU team to accelerate development of the vaccine is being negotiated.

One reason a malaria vaccine has been so difficult to develop is the malaria parasite's elusive life cycle. In the *Anopheles* mosquito, the

parasite grows in the form of needle-shaped, one-celled organisms called sporozoites.

When a mosquito bites a human, the sporozoites enter the blood and quickly travel to the liver where they grow into another form, a more circular merozoite. These multiply and enter the body's red blood cells. They continue to multiply and rupture the cells causing the disease's symptoms of severe fever and chills. Death can result if the merozoites continue unabated.

Work with sporozoites has been exceedingly difficult. They mature only in the salivary gland of the mosquito, and they cannot be grown or maintained in an artificial medium in the laboratory. Removal of the sporozoites by dissection of the gland is a painstaking process. After dissection, the sporozoites are cleansed of contaminants and the genetic material is extracted. Then, more complex procedures are required to isolate and sequence the genes that produce the major sporozoite antigen.

The technique developed by Thomas McCutchen, John Dame and other researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) differs from other cloning (reproducing exact copies in large quantities) procedures in that the scientists were able to cut intact genes directly out of the parasite's genetic material during any stage of the life cycle and in a form that will produce the complete antigen product. This means that instead of working

(continued on page 4)



Following an announcement by Administrator McPherson on progress toward a malaria vaccine, Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig answers a question from the press. Behind her is Dr. Victor Nussenzweig, another member of the research team.

Fiscal 1984 Bill Passes Congress

by Robert Lester

Appropriations action took place on two fronts during August as the Congress passed a supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1984, and the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee completed its mark up of the foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal 1985.

Working under difficult time pressures, the Congress passed a fiscal 1984 supplemental that contained \$782.7 million for foreign assistance programs. Passed on August 10, it included virtually all funding recommended for fiscal 1984 by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. In completing this action, the Congress appropriated \$68 million in Development Assistance for Central America (versus \$73 million requested), the entire \$290.5 million requested for Economic Support Funds (ESF), and \$140 million of the \$197.3 requested for military assistance.

The Central America appropriation includes \$2 million for the Peace Corps and \$2.489 million for AID operating expenses, of which \$727,000 is earmarked for activities of the Inspector General's Office.

In addition to the funds for Central America, the supplemental provides \$25.5 million for disaster activities: \$16 million is earmarked for inland transportation costs associated with food relief efforts in Africa; \$2 million (transferred from the State Department's Migration and Refugee Program) for medical and medically related assistance for Afghan refugees; and \$7.5 million to provide immediate aid

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McPherson States Policy

AID Supports Family Planning

Population needs to be viewed in its entirety—as a resource, a constraint, a consequence, a determinant and as an integral part of life, according to Rafael M. Salas, Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population, which convened in Mexico City on August 6.

The conference was held in the world's most populous city to review the World Population Plan of Action adopted in Bucharest 10 years ago. Salas pointed out that in 1974, the world population stood at 3.99 billion. By 1984, it reached 4.76 billion. He emphasized the importance of working to strengthen past efforts, to foresee emerging problems and to initiate actions for the future.

"This conference offers a unique opportunity to reflect on the interaction between economic development and population in the light of experience so that we may develop more effective strategies for the years ahead," said Ambassador James L. Buckley, the U.S. representative. "Any policy adopted must be consistent with a respect for human dignity and fundamental freedom."

While explaining U.S. policy, Buckley said, "The United States will continue its long standing commitment to development and family planning assistance to other countries. By exercising greater care in determining how those contributions are used, the United States expects to increase the effectiveness of its economic assistance while ensuring that its family planning funds are used in ways consistent with human dignity and family values.

"By helping developing countries through support for effective voluntary family planning programs in conjunction with sound economic policies, U.S. population assistance hastens each country's graduation from the need for external assistance."

Following his return from the conference, Administrator McPherson explained AID's policy to *Front Lines*:

Q: In the wake of the conference there have been conflicting reports in the media on the policy of the U.S. government on the issue of population. Briefly, what is the policy?

A: Initially, there was a draft policy paper circulated for internal

comment. This paper became public and generated a great deal of discussion. Several weeks later, a final paper was issued with some very important aspects changed. The reaction to the draft paper has clouded the discussion so I'm glad to be able to talk about this.

In Mexico City we made clear, with Ambassador Buckley making the presentation, that the United States continues to support family planning. The words he used were, "broadening availability of contraceptives." He talked about how, under the Reagan Administration, there has been a 30% increase (using 1985 numbers) in what we're asking for family planning. In addition, at the conference in Mexico City, it was announced that we would continue to support the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) with the 1984 money.

In short, we made a very strong statement in support of family planning and I want to be sure that our AID people around the world understand this. There is no backing off from family planning.

The second point was an agree-
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Cover Photo: AID is working in Molepolole and other areas of Botswana to ease the effects of the severe drought. Mission of the Month starts on page 10.



Population needs to be viewed as a resource, a constraint, a consequence, a determinant and as an integral part of life.

AID Policy

From page 1, column 4

ment that economic policy is critical and that family planning programs are complimentary to economic policy to obtain growth—not one being more important than the other, but they are, mutually reinforceable.

And thirdly, the policy has a strong statement concerning abortion. If we're going to give family planning monies to countries that support abortion with their own government programs, then those accounts have to be segregated from our accounts. And also, the U.S. will no longer contribute to separate non-government organizations which perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in other nations. So this policy paper presented those three major points. And, again I say, because it's important to us here at AID, that we are strongly supporting our family planning program.

Q: We're additionally asking, as I understand it, for more funding—additional funding—in 1985?

A: That's right. In 1984 we have \$240 million and in 1985 we'll be asking for \$250 million. There's no change whatsoever in that position.

Q: Is the U.S. policy decision a radical departure from prior U.S. or U.N. policy?

A: There is no change either in our support for family planning or in our view that economic policy, development and family planning are mutually reinforcing. What is new here is the strength of our commitment to these policies. Also, in restating our strong opposition to the use of our assistance for abortion and abortion-related activities, the new policy further

delineates methods for carrying out that policy with respect to funding for bilateral programs, non-governmental organizations and international organizations. I wouldn't say that it's radical, but it is certainly a change.

Q: Now, as I understand it, the Agency, the government, has released funding for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

A: That's right. The policy paper called for "concrete assurances" that the UNFPA was not funding abortion and those concrete assurances were, indeed, given to Ambassador Buckley and myself in Mexico City as well as by a letter that the head of UNFPA gave to us. So the balance of the 1984 funds were released to UNFPA.

Q: What about organizations such as IPPF. Will funding for such organizations be affected by the new policy?

A: We're looking at IPPF very closely and carefully. I have met with them for a couple of hours. They indicate that they are spending about 1% of their budget on abortion or abortion-related work. Those discussions are, of course, ones that we're carrying out carefully—we have found in the past that IPPF could perform many good services, and we frankly hope that they decide they don't want to conduct abortion-related work, but we have to work that through and talk about it. We assume that will work out.

If funding for any project falls through, then that money would, of course, be re-directed into other family planning purposes. There would not be a reduction of family planning activity or monies at all.

Bart Kull of the Bureau for External Affairs conducted the interview for Front Lines.

To examine the effects of the African drought and to assess the U.S. response to the current food crisis, Administrator McPherson traveled to Africa in July. During the trip he visited Mozambique, Botswana, Senegal, Kenya, and South Africa.

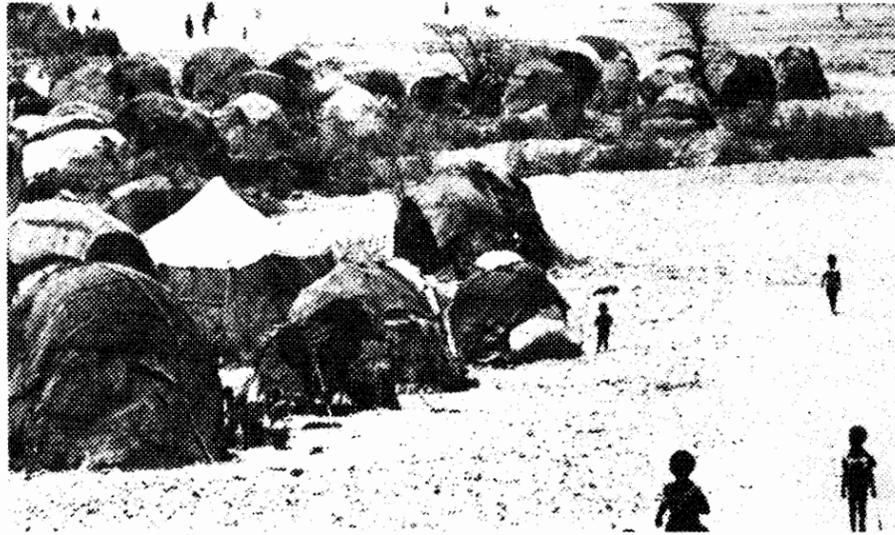
Although the drought has had a tremendous negative affect on food production—causing food shortages throughout Africa—“Mozambique has been hit probably harder than any other country,” according to Roger Carlson, director of the Office of Southern Africa Affairs who traveled with the Administrator.

In talking with the Administrator and other AID officials, Mozambican officials cited the need to put more emphasis on private sector policies in order to alleviate the food crisis. Policy reform was also discussed.

Partly as a result of these positive conversations, Administrator McPherson decided on his return that AID would ask Congress for authority to move ahead with a \$6 million project for Mozambique in fiscal 1984. The project will complement the effort now being made by the government of Mozambique to convert some of the large state-run farms to private ownership.

While in that country, the Administrator visited one of the many

McPherson Views Effects of Drought



The severe drought has caused many Africans to leave their homes and seek shelter and food in refugee camps.

refugee camps that have appeared as a result of the food crisis. In Vilanculos, the delegation of AID and Mozambican officials saw the effects of the improved food distribution efforts of the government of Mozambique and the World Food Program. As Carlson explained, most of these camps are set up close to

the shoreline because of the security problem in the country's interior. The World Food Program has responded by running small freight boats loaded with food and other relief supplies up the coastline from the capital to the refugee camps.

For these camps and others located inland, CARE is now working under

an AID contract with the Mozambican government to devise an emergency plan for supplying the camps on a regular basis. CARE will develop plans for greater use of overland transport to supplement the coastal supply effort and will help the government to establish provincial distribution and storage plans.

In Botswana, the Administrator met with government officials to discuss the food crisis and what was being done to alleviate the situation. Also, Administrator McPherson was briefed on AID's education and agriculture programs.

The drought has diminished Kenya's ability to produce food, and when the Administrator arrived there, he promptly signed a transfer authorization for emergency food aid. This P.L. 480 Title II grant will provide food and necessary transportation worth over \$10 million. In addition, discussions were held with officials of the Kenyan government on AID-financed structural adjustment programs now being negotiated.

The Administrator termed the trip “very productive, and very successful.” A report on the effectiveness of AID's emergency food assistance efforts is being written and will be presented to President Reagan when completed.

—Kevin Rushton

Bill Passes

From page 1, column 1

to Miskito and other Indian groups in Honduras. The bill contains the Administration's request for added operating expense funds (\$3.7 million) and provides \$50 million of ESF for the Dominican Republic.

The multilateral development banks, for which \$299.6 million was requested, received no funds on the supplemental. However, the bill does include a provision that prohibits funds (development assistance and ESF, primarily) made available by the bill from being “restricted for obligation or disbursement solely as a result of the policies of any multilateral institution.”

On August 8, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations concluded three days of markup by reporting to the full committee a bill recommending \$17.1 billion in foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1985. The full Senate Appropriations Committee had previously reported a fiscal 1985 bill.

The House bill provides \$1.6 billion for AID's functional development accounts, an increase of \$15 million over the amount requested. However, within that total the subcommittee made substantial adjustments. These included increases in population (\$40 million over requested levels—to \$290 million) and health (\$15 million over request—to \$173.1 million), and funding for a new Child Survival Fund (\$25 million) were nearly offset by decreases in agriculture (from \$752.5 million to \$745.5 million) and selected development activities (from \$226.2 million to \$168 million). Amounts requested for education and the Science Advisor's Office (\$188.8 million and \$10 million, respectively)

were included in the Subcommittee's recommendations.

The bill contains several restrictions on the use of development assistance (DA) funds. The health account is earmarked so that not less than \$42 million must be used for health activities in Africa. No more than \$1.3 million of agriculture funds are available for Uganda. Also, \$46 million or 16% of population funds, whichever amount is lower, is earmarked for the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

The bill also prohibits AID from providing population funds to any country or organization which includes voluntary abortion as part of its family planning program. In addition, the bill prohibits AID from denying funds to any organization as a result of that organization using its own funds in ways which are legally permissible in the U.S.

Two caps on the use of DA funds were also included. First, not more than \$200 million of DA funds may be used for bilateral and regional activities in Central America. Second, the amount of Selected Development Activities funds for the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and Bureau for Private Enterprise may not increase by more than 15% over the amount made available to those bureaus in fiscal 1984.

The subcommittee recommended full funding for the new Economic Policy Initiative for Africa. This multi-year program, for which \$75 million was requested for fiscal 1985, has been included in authorizing legislation passed by the House and reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It aims to enable AID to support fundamental economic policy changes undertaken by African governments.

Other economic assistance accounts

were included in the subcommittee's recommendations at levels at or above the Administration's request. Thus, the Sahel (\$97.5 million), Disaster Assistance (\$25 million) and the Trade and Development Program (\$21 million) reflect the Administration's request, as does the additional authority of \$20 million for the Private Sector Revolving Fund. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program is recommended to receive \$30 million, \$20 million over the amount requested. Operating expenses for AID were recommended at a \$391.5 million level, \$12.6 million below the request.

With regard to the Economic Support Fund, the subcommittee is recommending \$3.555 billion as opposed to an Administration request

of \$3.438 billion. However, although exceeding the request level by \$117 million, the subcommittee has earmarked assistance to certain countries at levels significantly higher than requested. Thus, Israel is earmarked at \$1.2 billion, \$350 million over the request; Egypt at \$815 million, \$65 million over the request; and Cyprus at \$15 million, \$12 million over the request. Assistance for Israel must be provided as a grant cash transfer and obligated in the first quarter of the fiscal year. The bill also contains a prohibition on ESF assistance for Guatemala. The Senate bill contains no similar provision.

Lester is assistant general counsel for policy and legislation in AID's Office of the General Counsel.

	Fiscal 1985 Request	Senate Appropriation Committee (\$ thousands)	House Appropriation Subcommittee
Agriculture	752,551	749,800	745,555
Population	250,002	250,000	290,000
Health	158,138	155,000	173,138
Education & Human Resources	188,833	184,000	188,883
Selected Development Activities	236,175	214,000	168,000
Science & Technology	(10,000)	10,000	10,000
Sahel Dev. Program	97,500	50,000	97,500
Econ. Pol. Initiative for Africa	75,000	—	75,000
Disaster Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	10,000	30,000	30,000
Operating Expenses	404,113	395,016	391,533
Child Survival Fund	0	0	25,000
Economic Support Fund	3,438,100	3,838,100	3,555,000
Private Sector Revolving Fund	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)

U.S. Colleges Help Solve Farm Problems

by Jack Reeves

Hunger in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) stems from the Sahel's triad of tragedy—overcultivation, overgrazing and overpopulation. The fragile soil has been exploited to its limits. Reddish clouds of dust blow across barren stretches, useless to man and beast.

The AID-funded Agriculture and Human Resources Development Project challenges these realities. It seeks to increase food production by strengthening Burkina Faso's agricultural college through technical assistance and by making available U.S. graduate study to qualified applicants. The project is helping the academic institution apply modern scientific solutions to farming problems which, if unchecked, could lead to the destruction of the country's land base.

The \$9.5 million project is being carried out by the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID), a group of 33 academic institutions and the Research Triangle Institute. Two of SECID's members, the University of Georgia and Tuskegee Institute, are carrying out the technical services and participant training components.

Before gaining independence in 1960, Burkina Faso was part of French West Africa. As a result, education there follows the French system. French education emphasizes, as a rule, classroom and laboratory work over the American system's techniques of research and hands-on experience.

While Burkina Faso has worked to develop new knowledge and apply it to the country's needs, progress has been limited. This has meant gaps in knowledge vital to increasing food production. Agricultural yields increase more from extensive experimentation than from academic and laboratory analyses.

A teaching and research farm carved out of the bush 15 kilometers outside Ouagadougou at Gampela is where students obtain practical training in crop research, poultry raising, animal production and forestry. The experiment station strikes a balance between academic training and practical application—a new idea in agricultural education in Burkina Faso. It is part of the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique (ISP), the University of Ouagadougou's agricultural unit which AID has been assisting since 1979.

Four years ago Aime Nianogo, a 25-year-old graduate of ISP, was selected to study in the United States. His first stop was Fort Valley State College to study English. He then went to Tuskegee Institute for a master's degree in animal science.

Today, Nianogo is back at ISP—this time as a faculty member heading up the ruminant unit that he established at Gampela.

Nianogo is sensitive to his country's precarious development and its need for food production, at least in

the foreseeable future, a major priority. Burkina Faso is an agricultural economy with 87% of its people earning their living from farming. Much land, however, has been ruined from overcropping. Trees are disappearing and topsoil is being blown or washed away. The country cannot feed itself one year out of three.

"Food is the main concern in Burkina Faso. We don't have natural resources and most of our people work in agriculture. Therefore, we have to have people trained in agriculture at the highest level possible. It's the only way we eventually can be independent in terms of food supply," Nianogo says.

To date, 20 ISP graduates have studied or are currently enrolled in U.S. universities. For the most part, the students have done well. Six have returned to Burkina Faso. Four teach



By making available U.S. graduate study to qualified applicants, AID's project seeks to improve food production by encouraging crop experimentation at agricultural colleges in Burkina Faso.

at ISP and the other two are employed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The participants in the academic program have studied at Alabama A&M, Virginia Polytechnical Institute, Michigan State, New Mexico State, Auburn, Tuskegee Institute and the University of Georgia.

Idrissa Ousmane, a plant pathologist, is another graduate who has returned to Burkina Faso. In addition to teaching at ISP, Ousmane is participating in two international agricultural research projects. One is an AID funded Collaborative Research Support Project (CRSP) that is being conducted, in part, at Gampela in conjunction with the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture.

The 33-year-old scientist is also participating in a pearl millet germplasm experiment. The project is spearheaded by Glenn Burton, a well-known plant geneticist, to improve international seed collection and evaluation procedures. Burton, a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research scientist and a member of the University of Georgia faculty, designed a new approach for evaluating pearl millet land races. Instead of using costly professional collectors, Burton proposed that ISP specialists collect and evaluate pearl millet seed samples gathered from Burkina Faso's best farmers.

Burton's experiment calls for half the seed collected to be evaluated at the Gampela station. This deviates from standard practice. Commonly, seeds are evaluated in countries other than where they are grown and collected. This practice can result in uncontrolled and undesirable cross-pollination, hence, germplasm contamination. Or, the seed may be stored without attempts to improve seed quality.

The remaining collected seeds will be tested simultaneously at USDA's Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center, the University of Georgia's Coastal Plain Experiment Station and ICRISAT in India.

Burton was instrumental in developing a variety of pearl millet that enabled India, in a few year's time,

to increase its production by 88% several years ago.

It's not expected that this leap forward can be repeated immediately in Burkina Faso. However, any improvement could help reduce the human hunger problem. "I think there is a good chance that one of the land races may become an improved variety," says Burton.

The government of Burkina Faso has been supportive of this project. High-ranking officials Doulaye Corentin Ki, Burkina Faso's Ambassador to the United States, and Issa Tiendrebeogo, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, visited the University of Georgia for a first-hand look at the institution. Ambassador Ki formally accepted more than three tons of basic science, agriculture, and forestry publications donated to ISP by university faculty. SECID will ship the books which will double the reference material available to the institute.

"As for the future," says Darl Snyder, project director and director of international development for the University of Georgia, "I hope that by working together we can help the University of Ouagadougou become the major institution in the development of Burkina Faso."

Discussions begun earlier this year at the University of Ouagadougou and the University of Georgia include plans for more exchanges involving other institutes of the university. Thus, the project begun by AID/SECID is moving under its own momentum.

Reeves is with the University of Georgia's Division of Agricultural Communications.

Vaccine

From page 1, column 4

with sporozoites, they can use the more accessible merozoites, which can be maintained in a laboratory culture.

Another possibility being researched by Bernard Moss at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the insertion of the *P. falciparum* antigen into vaccinia virus. This virus was used in the past to immunize humans against smallpox and can be administered by simple scratching of the skin. The virus particles would then multiply in the skin cells and function as a living factory of circumsporozoite protein which would attack the malaria parasite and block its entrance into the body's liver.

"Previous efforts to limit the spread of malaria have focused on controlling the mosquitoes," McPherson said. "However, because of increased (mosquito) resistance to insecticides and more drug-resistant strains of the parasite, more than one-half of the world's population is at risk to infection. Over 200 million malaria cases occur annually and in Africa, alone, one million people—mostly children under five years—die each year."

Recognizing the present and future scope of work involved with vaccine development and testing, AID has established a malaria research network which includes 17 universities and other research institutions. The network received \$8 million this year from AID to help finance the malaria vaccine research. The National Institutes of Health, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and the World Health Organization also have provided financial and research support to the effort of creating a vaccine.

"AID is encouraging the institutions to make arrangements with private industry for eventual vaccine production," McPherson added. "The objective is to produce a highly effective vaccine at a cost within the reach of developing nations."

The Nussenzweigs said they have always been interested in combating tropical diseases because they were raised and educated in Brazil where tropical diseases affect many people. She started her malaria research in 1966 when she came to NYU. Six months ago they said they could only dream of an effective vaccine. But with the breakthrough, their dream should soon be a reality.

Bookfair Has Wide Choice

Preparations for the Association of American Foreign Service Women bookfair are almost complete. A wide selection of books, art objects, and stamps has been assembled for the October 20-27 sale.

Dorothy Penner, publicity chairman, expresses great satisfaction at the books collected so far. "We have a sizable donation of 'oldies' in our Collectors' Corner this year," she says. "We have books going back to the 17th century. Some are in good shape, some are not, but many have interesting illustrations and fine paper. There are some real bargains here, and we expect these books to move quickly."

There also will be an Art Corner at the Bookfair with foreign crafts and Christmas decorations, as well as foreign language books and a Children's Corner.

Contributions still are being accepted. For information on the event or for last minute donations, call Dorothy Penner at 365-0975.



A Gabonese soapstone sculpture will be available at the Bookfair.

1984 Selection Boards Meet

The 1984 Foreign Service Selection Boards are reviewing the files of all Foreign Service officers FS-2 and below to make their recommendations for promotion. Notification letters and cables will be distributed after the process is complete.

Evaluation boards:

Program Direction and Development, chaired by Theodore B. Carter; Dianne Blane and Paul O'Farrell; public member, Louis Hubbard.

Program Operations and Management, Section A chaired by Steven W. Sinding; James Thomas Ward and Wilbur Thomas; public member, Harriet Riehl. **Section B** chaired by Pamela Hussey; Paul White and Charles R. Matthews; public member, Arnold Kramish.

Program Support, chaired by E. John Eckman; William Erdhal and William A. Miller; public member, Alex Marvo.

Administrative, chaired by John Steele; Cynthia Bryant and Flora

AID BRIEFS



Present at the signing of a cooperative agreement between Howard University and AID are (standing, left to right): Dr. Tom Georges, chairman of the Department of Health, Community and Family Practices at Howard University; Dr. Carlton Alexis, vice president for Health Affairs at Howard; and Mark Edelman, acting assistant administrator for Africa. Seated are President of Howard University James Cheek and Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris.

Health Care Accord Signed

Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris and Howard University President James Cheek signed a \$6.5 million cooperative agreement to improve health care in Malawi on July 31.

Under the five-year accord, Howard University will work with the government of Malawi to train health care workers such as midwives, nurses and medical assistants. The university will be responsible for providing technical assistance, in-country training and teaching materials, and coordinating the participant training program.

"Over the years, men and women from Howard University have played an important role in helping AID carry

out its humanitarian and economic assistance programs in developing countries," said Morris. "They have worked effectively on health, agriculture, rural development and many other programs in Africa."

The agreement is the largest between AID and the Washington, DC-area university.

C. Crawford Dies in Sudan

Charles L. Crawford, general engineering officer, AID mission in Khartoum, Sudan, died July 20 of a heart attack. He was 55.

Before joining the Agency in October of last year, Crawford was chief, Branch of Program Management in the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior. From 1968 to 1978, Crawford served as chief, Engineering Division, DC Department of Environmental Services.

He is survived by his wife Marion, two sons and a daughter. Correspondence may be sent to his family at 3411 N St., SE, Washington, DC 20019.

Costa Rica to Get PRE Loan

With the help of a \$1 million loan from the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), a Costa Rican business will use new technology to increase production of useful by-products from coffee waste.

The loan will upgrade a plant in San Jose permitting it to extract and process caffeine, alcohol, tannin and pectin. The chemical by-products will be sold abroad earning foreign exchange for Costa Rica.

The pilot project could benefit

Victor Rivera Confirmed by Senate

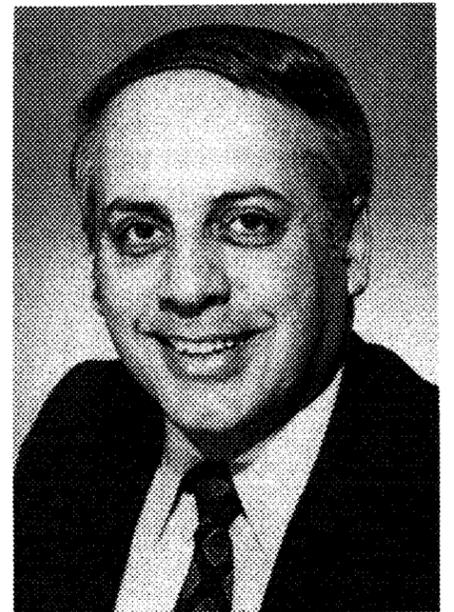
After nomination by President Reagan, the Senate on August 7 confirmed Victor M. Rivera as assistant administrator, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Rivera will now be responsible for administering the \$1.5 billion U.S. economic assistance program for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Rivera brings with him two decades of work in integrating government with the private sector. Just prior to joining AID, he was the Director of the Commerce Department's Minority Business Development Agency. Previously, he served with the U.S. Small Business Administration's (SBA) Office of the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, as SBA district director in New York City, and as SBA regional administrator for the Rocky Mountain States in Denver, Colo.

In his statement before Congress, Rivera emphasized the critical importance of the region he now heads. He indicated his support for "promoting free market economies in Latin America and the Caribbean," and he stressed the importance of effectively managing the growing aid package in Central America.

Rivera added, "The successful implementation of President Reagan's Caribbean Basin and Central American initiatives will be among my top priorities. I'm very fortunate in having a superb staff that is up to the challenge."

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Rivera is a graduate of New York University.



Victor M. Rivera

coffee-growing nations by increasing commercial uses of coffee wastes.

The agreement was signed by Subproductos de Cafe Vice President Ernesto Montealegre and U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica Curtin Winsor, Jr. Also attending the July ceremony in San Jose was Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

Additional information on this project can be found in the PRE Column on page 18.

PERSONALITY FOCUS

**Gordon Murchie
& Dennis Barrett**

by Raisa Scriabine

What does a career foreign service officer from AID have in common with one from USIA? Plenty. Particularly if they happen to be Dennis Barrett and Gordon Murchie. Designated to lead the recent exchange agreement between the two Agencies, AID's Barrett and USIA's Murchie find that their present assignment is a logical extension of their long-term careers.

In their years overseas, both have become increasingly aware of their agencies' common objectives. "As members of the foreign service community we have a mutual interest in how U.S. foreign policy is addressed overseas," Murchie stresses. "Economic assistance is a vital part of our foreign policy."

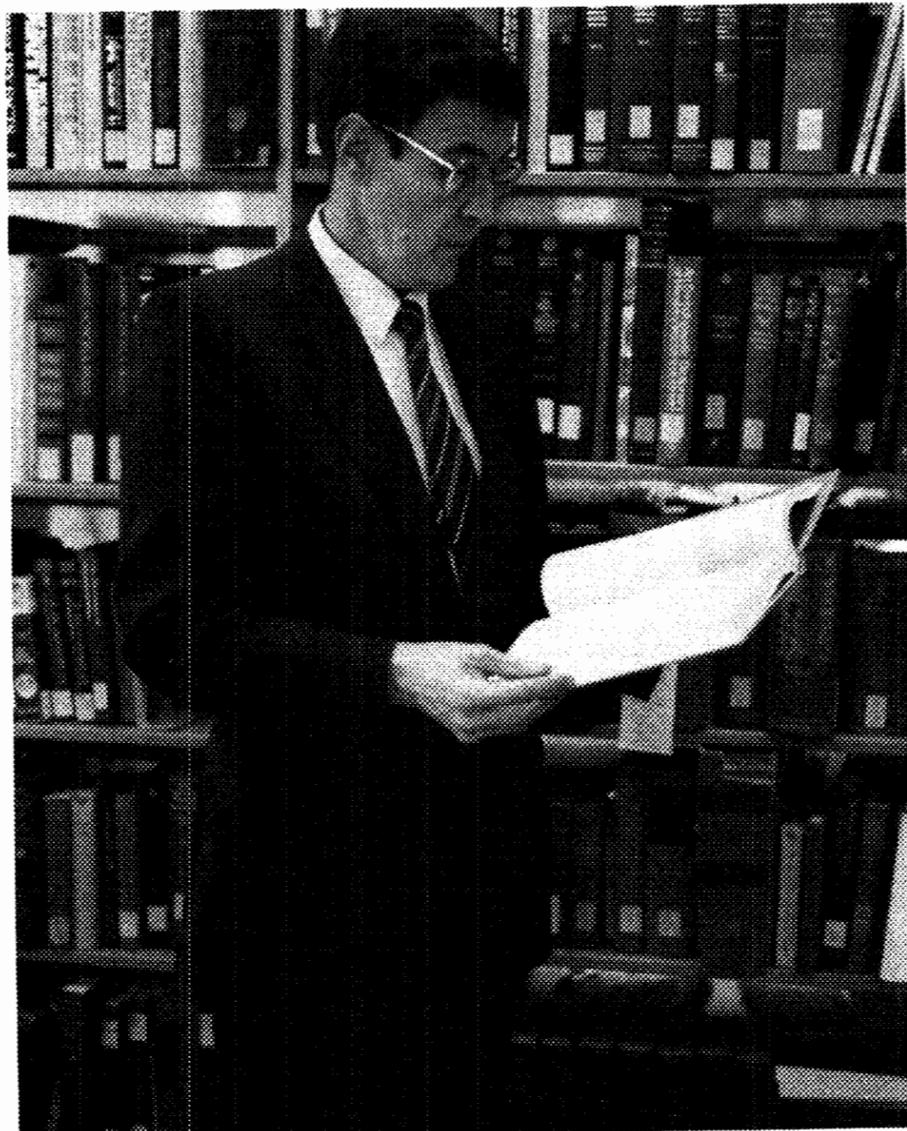
While both agree that in the past the cooperation between AID and USIA generally has been effective on the field level, particularly in the larger posts, attention now needs to be focused on plugging Washington management into the process. The exchange is expected to produce an overall public diplomacy program awareness which uses the worldwide communication skills of USIA to improve overseas understanding and appreciation of U.S. economic assistance. And, as Barrett points out, "We need to keep reminding our people overseas that we're one mission, one team."

This is a challenge for which

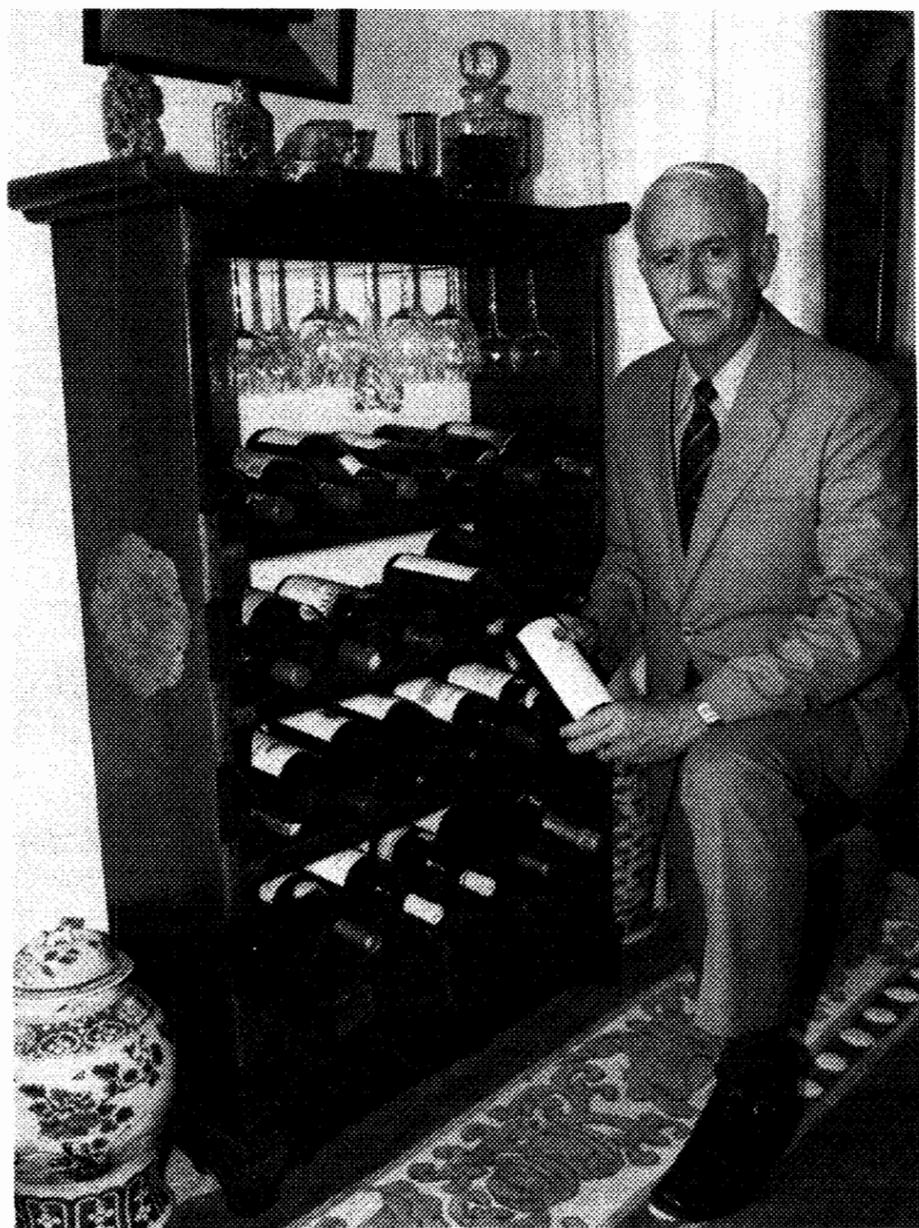
Murchie and Barrett are ready. Both started on their foreign service career track right after college and spent a large share of their overseas time in Southeast Asia.

"My interest in development goes back to well before I ever came to AID," Barrett remembers. "It goes back to my father's involvement with American Indians." Barrett's father was the hereditary chief of Southeast Alaska's Tlingit Indians and was actively involved in economic development and humanitarian efforts for native Americans. "I basically grew up with the Indians in Alaska and with the Navajo in New Mexico and Arizona. My involvement in development began early on while traveling with my father to various health, agriculture, forestry and other projects on the reservation," Barrett notes.

Becoming one of the few American Indians in the foreign service wasn't easy. After landing a bachelor's degree in philosophy at the University of Portland, Barrett came to Washington. He signed up for graduate courses in economics and came to AID for a job. "But they told me, 'We're only looking for college graduates with 10 years experience in the labor market,'" he recalls. Undaunted, Barrett went to work in the Department of the Interior library and sent copies of his resume to every AID desk that seemed interesting. "That was about 50 forms," he smiles. But it worked. "Shortly thereafter, Don MacDonald (then



Dennis Barrett admits to being "an eclectic reader with a soft spot for James Michener."



Gordon Murchie has been able to supplement his collection of wines from all over the world.

executive secretary) called asking when I could come for a job interview. I said, 'how about in half an hour.' After the interview, MacDonald confessed, 'I'm interested in hiring you, but the reason I asked you here was because I wanted to see what kind of individual messed up our personnel system with 50 resumes,'" Barrett explains. He went on to work for MacDonald and later followed him to Pakistan. That was 25 years ago. Barrett never has had any regrets.

Barrett often gets asked why he's working in development overseas instead of among native Americans. "I leave that to my brother who is working on mineral leasing with the Navajo and Zuni Indians in New Mexico," he says. "In many ways it's easier to work in the LDC's than it is with American Indians because for one thing they tend to seek refuge in the cultural isolation and security that a reservation provides."

Murchie seems to have been born to a career in international relations. "When I was 11, I said that I was going into the foreign service," he recalls. The youthful drive to serve abroad is one he shared with his Scottish-Canadian father. At age 14, Murchie's father joined the Black Watch, the kilt-wearing brigade that Germans branded "ladies from hell." Murchie says, "My father was a sniper in World War I and did intelligence work at night. He would crawl toward the German trenches with a ball of twine, tie a knot when he could clearly hear the Germans talking and then crawl back. That was how the allies knew how to set their mortars." The elder Murchie

became a member of the Scottish guard at Buckingham Palace before emigrating to the United States in time to join the U.S. Army in Texas in the waning years of Pancho Villa.

To join the foreign service, Gordon Murchie wasted no time gaining the experience he needed. While in high school in North Hollywood, he went through the YMCA Youth in Government Program and started working as an unpaid page of the California state Senate. Shortly thereafter, he landed a job as a state Senate junior clerk and later worked in the office of the state Secretary of State. Following high school, Murchie completed a semester at the University of Mexico. Not only did he pick up Spanish, but also a keen appreciation for foreign culture. He later earned a bachelor's degree in political science at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Following a stint in the army military police corps, Murchie spent two years as a graduate student and teaching assistant in the Political Science Department at the University of Southern California. Latin America became his prime area of interest. After receiving his master's in Public Diplomacy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Mass., he joined USIA in 1958.

It was in Manila, his first assignment, that Murchie gained first hand knowledge of U.S. aid. "The program in Manila in 1958 was a very big one. I was particularly taken with the fact that U.S. economic assistance efforts and projects were not as well explained and portrayed to the Philippine leadership and people as they could

have been. I noted at that time more ought to be done to address development issues in public communication." Better communicating AID's message became a concern at each post he served.

In Thailand, where he spent nine years, Murchie recalls that problems in cross-cultural communication prevented U.S. economic assistance from being understood by people in rural areas. He cited an example from a remote rural village where the education level was low and where animism was a major religion. "People could not relate to the AID symbol of two clasped hands. While to us this was supposed to symbolize two nations joining hands in friendship—two nations sharing mutual development goals—the village people saw it as two bodiless ghosts holding hands."

Cross-cultural communication is also a concern of Barrett. "My view is that Americans going overseas to work go with the intent of teaching, and they don't listen and learn enough. It's really a 50-50 proposition," he notes. This is a view that can be applied to development. "The approach to economic development varies from country to country. It's a terrible mistake to think that just because an approach worked in Korea, it will work in the Philippines. And, you can't perform at your peak in a country until you have an acute sense of the political nuances there. You have to really know who the players are and how to work with them to be effective," he explains.

Both Murchie and Barrett look back with pride at some of the achievements in their careers overseas. Barrett recalls his tour in Korea from 1971-78. He is especially enthusiastic about the launching of the Korean

“
We need to keep reminding our people that we're one mission, one team.”

Development Institute (KDI)—an AID-sponsored effort that helped establish the major socio-economic policy "think tank." "KDI now serves as the key economic development policy voice of the Republic of Korea," he adds.

Gordon Murchie's four years in Udorn, in remote northeastern Thailand, presented a unique challenge. He served as acting American consul and was one of the original participants in the Joint U.S./Thai Remote Area Mobile Information Team Project. When later transferred to Bangkok, Murchie was assigned as an information liaison to the Royal Thai government. "For three years I worked in Thai headquarters on a full range of rural village problems in remote areas of the country. Working closely with the Thais, I helped draft the plan that is now the National Information Program of Thailand." For his work, Murchie was awarded USIA's Superior Honor Award, and, from the King of Thailand, he received the Order of the

White Elephant, a decoration of merit given high-ranking Thai officials but few foreigners. Murchie's work was not without inherent danger. He once was wanted "dead or alive" by the Pathet Lao whose radio broadcast reported Murchie's description and exact location. "They put a price on my head. But the reward was so small that for me it was ego deflating," he laughs.

Life overseas was not all work. Murchie was able to supplement his collection of wines from all over the world. He is particularly proud of a bottle of well-aged Lafite Rothschild. "My interest in viniculture comes from being from California, I guess," Murchie says. And, it is a hobby that he takes seriously. While overseas, he often advised on the ordering of Embassy wines for tastings and even for White House visits abroad. "Eventually, I'd like to work in the wine industry promoting U.S. wines overseas," he declares.

Murchie is also an avid hunter. But he discovered that hunting after dark in the southeast Asian bush can be a tense experience. One night there were some tiger-like rustling sounds nearby. Fully expecting an imminent attack by a rogue tiger, Murchie leveled a 12 gauge shotgun. Instead of a tiger, he was confronted by a small armadillo.

Dennis Barrett, by contrast, spends his leisure time in more sedate pursuits. He enjoys golf, tennis and classical music—"particularly Vivaldi." He also admits to being "an eclectic reader with a soft spot for James Michener."

While Barrett and Murchie differ in their selection of leisure pursuits, there are similarities in their personal lives. Both met and married their wives in college. Both have two children including a daughter in college and a son in high school.

Barrett and his wife, Carolyn, share a love of music. She is a musician specializing in piano and violin. Carolyn Barrett, who earned her doctorate degree in comparative literature in the Philippines, worked with Shinichi Suzuki, the Japanese mentor of violin instruction. She also published a book on the Suzuki method called *The Magic of Matsumoto*.

Anita Murchie has taught tennis wherever the Murchies have been stationed. While in Thailand, she was asked to play for that nation as a member of the Royal Bangkok tennis team. The Murchies also share an interest in development. After completing a degree in anthropology at George Washington University, Anita Murchie wrote *Imported Species*, a book on the Anglo-American contribution to Costa Rican development—the only historical book on the subject published in English by the government of Costa Rica.

Murchie and Barrett came from different backgrounds but share a commitment to the U.S. foreign service. Though they chose different paths—information and economic assistance—these paths often crossed in the capitals as well as remote regions of the world finally coming together to fulfill a common objective—to begin a new era of cooperation between their respective agencies.

Scriabine is the director of publications, Bureau for External Affairs.



CDIE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Cross-Cutting Issues

Agreement on project objectives is frequently cited in evaluation reports and audits as one of the most important conditions for sound project performance. The Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) finds in its review of Agency evaluations a number of cross-cutting issues (common themes) that must be recognized as necessary for the success of development projects.

Many development projects demonstrate the beneficial effects of common interests and goals. "The lessons of success in a Paraguay Rural Education Development Project," according to an Impact Evaluation Report, "are old ones for AID: in

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Political linkages are a critical part of the process of achieving agreement on project goals.”

institution building and policy redirection, consistency of purpose and effort is essential and, in many cases, is the major determinant of success."

An evaluation of the Egyptian-American Rural Improvement Service Project from 1952-1963 reported that the project succeeded because it coincided with Egypt's high priority political and developmental goals.

On the other hand, in a recent impact evaluation of an area development project in Haiti, the evaluators pointed out that a conflict in development objectives was the underlying factor in minimizing the influence of 16 years of assistance. Also, the repeated demands for relief assistance in the impoverished, drought- and hurricane-afflicted northwest region worked against efforts to create strong developmentally-oriented institutions. The adverse weather undermined the introduction of economically and financially sound agricultural practices. However, relief distribution requirements did bring about the creation of local community organizations which previously did not exist. They are providing a base for future development activities.

In the "Impact Evaluation of the Sudan: The Rahad Irrigation Project," the evaluation team describes the problems of balancing economic and welfare objectives. "Experiences with irrigated systems have made Sudanese managers more aware of the delicate balance which must be achieved between pursuing economic goals or rationalizing mechanized production for export crops and providing for the improved welfare of an impoverished rural population. One of the most

critical factors affecting the achievement of either objective is the level of individual and household incentive and commitment prevailing within the production systems . . . The Rahad Project . . . exhibits many signs of conflict between the goals of productivity and equity and between corporate and individual aspirations."

The Agency emphasizes the importance of a clear, complete statement of goals and purposes in its project designs. The analysis in support of these statements needs to spell out the compatible and incompatible objectives of project participants and beneficiaries. A full appreciation of these circumstances and efforts to create harmony is a central responsibility of project managers.

The Program Evaluation Report, "Strengthening the Agricultural Research Capacity of the Less Developed Countries: Lessons from AID Experience," points out the importance of establishing a logical framework. While the goals of the researchers often determine the research programs they would like to see originated, the goals of the farming community determine which of the programs has a chance of adoption. If researchers become more aware of the goals and incentives within the farming community, the research programs would be more effective.

Ferrel Heady, with the University of Mexico's Division of Public Administration and professor of comparative administration, points out the importance of identifying and taking into account political linkages in institutional development programs. In his paper on public management in institutional development, prepared for the AID Institutional Development Seminar Series, he states, "Donor agencies have too often failed to take inevitable political linkages into account and have unrealistic expectations of success for technical assistance projects which lack support from or might be actively opposed by politicians possessing the ultimate power to determine their fate. Political linkages are a critical part of the process of achieving agreement on project goals and purposes spelled out in project papers."

Often not enough time is given for reaching agreement on project objectives. The development of objectives is, of course, a continuing process. One of the primary purposes of the evaluation is to examine the understandings of those involved in projects to determine what is to be accomplished. Periodic joint reviews of project goals and assumptions are vital to strengthening AID programs.

PPC/CDIE welcomes observations from AID staff on their own experience on issues affecting the quality of AID programs. CDIE is located in room 611, SA-14, telephone 235-3860.

AID'S IMPACT IN THE FIELD

Small-Farmer Credit Survives in Paraguay

Imagine a lending business whose clientele has no dependable income, few assets to pledge, and little experience with credit. Although not very promising, these are the characteristics of most of AID's small-farmer credit programs.

To see if AID's agricultural services, especially credit, meet the needs of small farmers, an impact evaluation team visited Paraguay in March 1984 to review Paraguay's Agricultural Credit Union Program (CREDICOOP).

When AID began its efforts to organize agricultural credit unions in Paraguay in 1973, the model in people's minds was that of Mennonite and some European cooperative settlements which had carved successful commercial farms out of previously

“A purely farmer-membership base proved unworkable.”

unsettled lands. These were purely agrarian cooperatives, and their shared access to capital was clearly a major ingredient to their success.

The way the credit union project unfolded, however, was different. According to Bruce Tippet, small business specialist on the PPC/CDIE impact evaluation team, “A purely farmer-membership base proved unworkable. All members came to the credit window at the same time—

planting season and when crops were poor or the prices low. All loans became delinquent simultaneously.”

The solution to this dilemma was for individual Paraguayan credit unions to diversify, both in membership and services. While maintaining a small-farmer focus, many CREDICOOP member credit unions strengthened themselves by taking in urban members with different borrowing and saving patterns. They also broadened services by opening stores to sell items to farms and by establishing marketing companies to purchase and, in the case of cotton, process farm products. Today, the result is a dynamic, nationwide system of 70 credit unions which reflect the economic realities of the clientele they serve.

When CREDICOOP officials initiated their agricultural credit programs, they felt strongly that the key to servicing their small-farmer clients was relatively low-cost credit. A target rate of 24% was established, to match rates charged by federal programs. With traditional money lenders charging real rates in the 50% to 80% range, it was felt that there would be a stampede to credit unions.

It never happened. After 11 years of effort, with federal and CREDICOOP programs reaching towns and cities throughout Paraguay, the money lender provides 79% of all small-farmer credit. CREDICOOP, with 3% of the market, has competed favorably with several well-financed and subsidized federal programs, but clearly the major lending force is the traditional money lender.

“A number of non-monetary consid-

erations are important to small-farmer credit users. Response time, familiarity with the lender, simplicity of documentation—all rank high in farmers' minds. On a scale of one to ten, the rate of interest is probably a three,” according to Alison Fujino, social scientist with the evaluation team.

“On reflection,” said Tippet, “it makes sense for the farmer to take the broad view. The cost of receiving his loan a week late, the risk of changing

“Members and nonmembers benefit from the competition.”

traditional relationships and the problems of confronting unfamiliar forms and procedures, are too great to justify the difference in the cost of money.”

CREDICOOP and its member credit unions continue to struggle, often on the brink of failure. Yet, the system survives. Through the determination of CREDICOOP and member credit union staff, a momentum has been established that enables them to overcome such obstacles and stay in business.

The impact of the CREDICOOP system on Paraguay's small farmer population has been mixed. For those who over-borrowed during the years of easy credit and then faced crop failure and default, it has been a bitter experience. Faced with debts seemingly beyond their capacity to repay, many such persons have defaulted and withdrawn from the system altogether, returning to the traditional money-lender relationship for modest credit inputs when absolutely necessary. Other more prudent borrowers, however, have prospered as active credit

union members by expanding their holdings, improving their homes and, generally, bettering their living standard.

Most, it seems, have benefited indirectly from the competition CREDICOOP has introduced into the marketplace. As a formal lending institution positioned somewhere between the government credit programs and the traditional money lender, CREDICOOP is meeting an immediate market need and creating a more competitive overall environment for small-farmer credit. Credit union members and non-members alike benefit from this competition—members through the use of credit union services directly and non-members through their increased ability to negotiate forcefully with their traditional lending sources.

The CREDICOOP experience offers some valuable lessons to development professionals. As an AID program aimed at aiding Paraguay's rural poor, it has been consistent in the overall goal of providing agricultural credit to small farmers. As a non-public institution with a very limited budget, however, it has had to be extremely flexible in its approach to avoid financial disaster.

An important result of this “open minded” approach has been a gradual recognition that the traditional money lender has much to teach development professionals. It is he who has been in the marketplace for centuries, meeting the farmer's credit needs, without official sanction or subsidy of any kind.

This article was written by Ray Solem, topic coordinator for agricultural services, CDIE, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. He headed the team that prepared the original report. Copies may be obtained from the Editor of ARDA, AID Document and Handling Facility, 7222 47th St., NW, Suite 100, Chevy Chase, Md. 20815.

by Maggie Boyajian

When the Foreign Service Act of 1980 established the AID Foreign Service (FS) as a career service, career development opened up for Foreign Service Officers.

This Act requires the establishment of a professional development program to assure that members of FS obtain the skills and knowledge required at appropriate stages in their careers. Before 1980, career counseling did not receive the special focus it does now.

AID's career development provides a central coordinating resource for assisting both Agency management and employees in achieving the career objectives mandated by the Act.

Chuck Rheingans, chief of the Career Development and Evaluation Branch, Foreign Service Division of the Office of Personnel Management, defines career development as the process of selecting the proper mix of assignments and training to ensure professional growth.

“The key player in career development is the employee,” says Leonard Cohen, career development officer, who has conducted workshops on

Career Counseling Coordinates Growth

job transition since 1979 for Agency retirees. He handles special referrals and outplacement.

Cohen views career counseling as the development of a person's career and any aspect of his life that contributes to his career. This may include the spouse, the spouse's career, the children's education and the employee's goals in the Agency.

The career counselor's role as advocate on behalf of employees should enhance communication between employees and personnel management, Rheingans adds.

“It's another line of communication,” states Hallie Aiken, counselor and project manager of the International Development Intern (IDI) program. “We feel we have to work together and be straightforward with an employee. If he has any area that appears to need strengthening, we will be honest and candid so the employee can be assured that

confidentiality will be maintained.”

The biggest challenge of the program, Rheingans says, is walking the fine line between being the advocate of the employee and meeting the needs of the Agency.

Paul Struharik, FS counselor, points out, “Working for employees is not just telling them what they want to hear, but it's advising them on areas of performance that could be improved.”

He says that the employee often hears about an area needing improvement for the first time from a counselor because many supervisors find it difficult to be candid with subordinates with respect to shortcomings.

There is always room for improvement, and a negative aspect of a job can be turned around to be a benefit. “You may think you're at a dead end, the supervisor won't change, but a negative relationship can change to a

positive,” Cohen says. Cohen works with employees who may be having difficulties and helps them work through problems and develop a strategy to create change.

“A lot of productivity is lost when employees have an adversarial role,” Cohen continues. “Giving employees an opportunity to discuss problems will permit management to spend less time in conflict resolution.”

Rheingans believes potential problems will be addressed at an earlier stage than in the past. This should improve morale and productivity. Many times people just need someone to talk to who will take the time to listen, he says.

Career counseling can help any employee with problems anywhere, even in Ouagadougou. “We can't change an employee's work environment,” notes Struharik, “but we can have a positive effect if the employee realizes that he has input into the overall system.”

Apart from their role as advisers, counselors participate in the assignment process by working closely with placement officers and Bureau Executive Management Staff to ensure

(continued on page 13)

OFDA Celebrates 20 Years of Relief Aid

by Cecily Mango

The United States made its first foreign aid appropriation in 1812 to assist earthquake victims in Venezuela. Flour and other supplies, worth about \$50,000, were delivered to the injured and homeless.

The Venezuela effort set the groundwork for future U.S. foreign disaster assistance efforts. However, it was not until the end of the 19th century that the United States began to take an active role in overseas relief. In 1899 after the Spanish-American War, Congress voted \$100,000 to aid war victims in Cuba. Consequently, Congress appropriated \$200,000 to help victims of the 1902 volcanic eruption on the Island of Martinique, and \$800,000 to aid survivors of two Italian earthquakes in 1908.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of coordinated U.S. government foreign disaster relief. Between 1964 and 1984 the government has assisted victims of 729 disasters in 121 countries. These disasters killed 2.2 million

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Most of the burden of disaster relief ultimately falls on the affected community itself.”

people, and affected another 746.5 million. To assist victims recovering from earthquakes, floods, fires and civil strife, the United States has provided about \$2.3 billion.

Though disaster relief is the oldest part of the U.S. foreign aid effort, it wasn't institutionalized until the enactment of the Mutual Security Act in 1954. Passage of P.L. 480 that same year created a long-term, food-support program permitting government-held surplus food to be sent to disaster victims, as well as to other needy people around the world.

By January 1964, a comprehensive approach for responding to disasters was established involving AID, the Department of State, the Department of Defense and other relevant federal agencies. That year, Stephen Tripp was named as the first foreign disaster relief coordinator within AID. Simultaneously, chiefs of missions at foreign posts were authorized to spend up to \$25,000 for immediate relief when a disaster struck and the host country requested U.S. assistance.

Recognizing the inevitability of disasters, Congress has increased AID's role in alleviating human suffering resulting from both natural and man-made disasters. Today, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) serves as the coordinating body of the U.S. government to aid countries affected by disasters. Its responsibilities include emergency relief and rehabilitation as well as disaster preparedness, prediction and

contingency planning.

Disaster relief and preparedness are especially important to developing countries. Administrator McPherson calls the disaster assistance program a vital part of AID's overall development strategy. "Development is a difficult, fragile process, and I have seen natural and man-made disasters play havoc on this process," he says.

"Apart from immediate relief," McPherson explains, "our program is designed to help developing countries cope more effectively with disasters by using their own resources. This is done in part by promoting host country disaster preparedness through training and public awareness projects and by integrating these countries into international early warning systems."

OFDA supports disaster prediction and early warning systems research for droughts and famine, earthquakes, severe storms, tsunamis and volcanoes.

OFDA has been working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to develop thorough weather/crop impact assessments for developing countries in Africa, Southern Asia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Caribbean Basins, and Latin America. The system uses regional rainfall readings, satellite imagery analysis and ground station reports made by the host countries.

Certain disasters such as cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes recur seasonally, bringing destruction to the same area year after year. The Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, the North and South Pacific and the Caribbean are repeatedly hit by these catastrophic storms. Working with the U.S. Navy Environmental Research and Prediction Facility, OFDA has supported a research program in storm surge and wind threat analysis. This has resulted in the implementation of a threat probability warning system for the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and the Western Pacific.

The system generates warnings as a result of the information provided by the Joint Typhoon Early Warning Center in Guam, the National Hurri-

cane Center in Miami, and the Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center in Monterey, Calif. The warning messages are expressed in terms of one of four levels of urgency (notice, caution, alert and danger) according to the probability that disastrous conditions will develop within a certain time frame.

The Department of State's 24-hour Operations Center receives tropical cyclone strike, wind and storm surge warnings by telex. They are also sent directly to U.S. missions abroad. The threat message estimates are routinely computed for about 125 major population centers worldwide.

“
The Administrator calls disaster assistance a vital part of AID's overall development strategy.”

Besides monitoring of potential disaster situations, OFDA helps reduce the effects of disasters through preparedness efforts. Most of the burden of disaster relief ultimately falls on the affected community itself. Training host country officials in establishing national disaster organizations, disaster plans and emergency operations centers can prove crucial to organizing responses to emergencies. Furthermore, providing training in specialized areas like hazard identification, shelter management, fire fighting, airport safety and damage assessment can limit the tragic aftereffects of disasters.

For example, OFDA has supported the Jamaican government's efforts to promote disaster awareness in a number of ways. OFDA has helped to develop an island-wide vulnerability and hazard management study and has funded workshops in housing construction patterns, shelter manage-

ment and airport safety. With the Jamaican Office of Disaster Preparedness, OFDA has helped develop hurricane awareness programs in elementary and secondary schools. These have provided audiovisual materials and curriculum planners for Jamaican teachers.

Other disaster preparedness efforts have included: helping the Haitian government establish an Emergency Coordination Center, supporting innovative engineering studies in Fiji and the Cook Islands to foster disaster-resistant building construction and arranging a U.S. Forest Service Spanish language fire management training program for 60 Latin American fire-fighting officials.

While all of these efforts should reduce human suffering when disaster strikes, emergency relief still remains the most important part of OFDA's work.

When a natural or man-made calamity strikes a foreign country, the U.S. Ambassador on the scene determines that a disaster has occurred, that U.S. assistance is warranted and that the affected country wants assistance. The Ambassador can then exercise his authority to spend up to \$25,000 for immediate emergency relief. Beyond that, OFDA and the AID Administrator, in his role as primary adviser to the President on disasters, must approve all further U.S. relief efforts.

The U.S. Ambassador may choose to make a cash donation to the stricken country's government, the Red Cross or other voluntary agencies operating in the country. Additional emergency food may be authorized through the Food for Peace program.

When local supplies are not available, relief supplies from OFDA stockpiles can be delivered in 24 to 72 hours. OFDA stockpiles tents, blankets, cots, cooking stoves, auxiliary generators, plastic sheeting, water pumps, hand tools and other emergency supplies in five strategic locations around the world. Specialized supplies and equipment can also be procured from private U.S. companies.

Emergency relief is immediate assistance given to save lives and alleviate suffering in the first days or weeks following a disaster. The rehabilitative stage, lasting usually up to three months, helps to reinstate basic public and private services. Long-term reconstruction is not carried out by OFDA but rather through AID's other economic development programs, or under specially appropriated funds from the Congress.

OFDA does not work alone on disaster relief and preparedness efforts. Together with U.S. private and voluntary organizations, international relief agencies and other nations' governments, OFDA responds to nearly 50 disasters every year. Through these coordinated early warning, disaster preparedness and relief efforts, AID is helping soften the blow of disasters wherever they may strike.

Mango is an information manager with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.



OFDA coordinates relief efforts following earthquakes and other disasters.

MISSION OF THE MONTH

AID in Botswana

by Paul Olkhovsky

Botswana's landscape is much like the dry plains of America's Southwest. Under the crystal-clear sky, grasslands and dust-covered thorn bushes thrive in the arid environment. There is a scent of burned wood in the air. Two-thirds of Botswana's flat terrain is dominated by the rolling sands of the Kalahari desert broken only by the Okavango Swamps in the northwest and by occasional rocky hills or "koppies" in the east. Craters that were once ponds are haunting evidence that there hasn't been a good rain in months. Continuous drought has been a fact of life for over three years.

The landlocked plateau that forms the Republic of Botswana is the geographic nucleus of southern Africa.

“

Our strategy is to concentrate on a few effective projects where we possess a comparative advantage, such as in education.”

”

Surrounded by South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Botswana is a center of stability in an often-volatile and strategic area of the world.

The ancestors of today's Batswana (the plural term for the people of Botswana) roamed the vast savanna as self-sufficient herders, hunters and gatherers. In 1885, the British government proclaimed the whole of what was then called Bechuanaland a British protectorate following hostilities between the Batswana and the

Boers from Transvaal. Botswana gained independence peacefully in 1966. Yet, today vestiges of the British protectorate still linger. English remains the official language though Setswana is the common tongue shared by most of Botswana's eight clans. Traffic in Botswana moves on the left. Curries are a favorite local fare.

Despite its climatic setbacks, Botswana is a resilient example of post-independence economic growth. Diamond mines such as those at Orapa and Letlakane provide the country with the largest share of its export earnings. Copper, coal, uranium, soda ash, gypsum and manganese are also part of the mining surge that increased the gross domestic product from 1% to 25% in the last decade.

But mining isn't the only economic boon. Botswana is not only Texas-sized, but it is also cattle country. Cattle outnumber the one million Batswana by about three to one. The Botswana Meat Commission at Lobatse currently is the largest single meat-exporting facility in Africa.

Gaborone, the capital—built right after independence—is situated some 12 miles from the South African border. Named for Gaborone-a-Matlapeng, a 19th century chief from a nearby village, the city is home to about 60,000 today. On Saturday mornings, Gaborone springs to life. It's market day—a day that brings out the contrast between the old and the new. Women with large bundles balanced precariously on their heads stroll past vendors peddling locally made baskets and trinkets in front of a modern supermarket. An up-to-date mall is filled with shoppers. Its streamlined design ends abruptly, however, as the pavement changes to dirt on its way toward the AID mission at the far end of the mall.

AID staffers agree that the mission in Gaborone is a pleasant place to work. It's a relatively small post with



As a result of Tau's newly acquired woodworking skills, he now earns \$15 for each of the five sturdy and decorative chairs that he is able to carve each month.

11 direct hires, a few local hires and several AID contractors. "This is a very easy mission to work in," says Controller Jim Brody. "The government of Botswana (GOB) personnel are organized, competent and glad to have us here. Things work in this country."

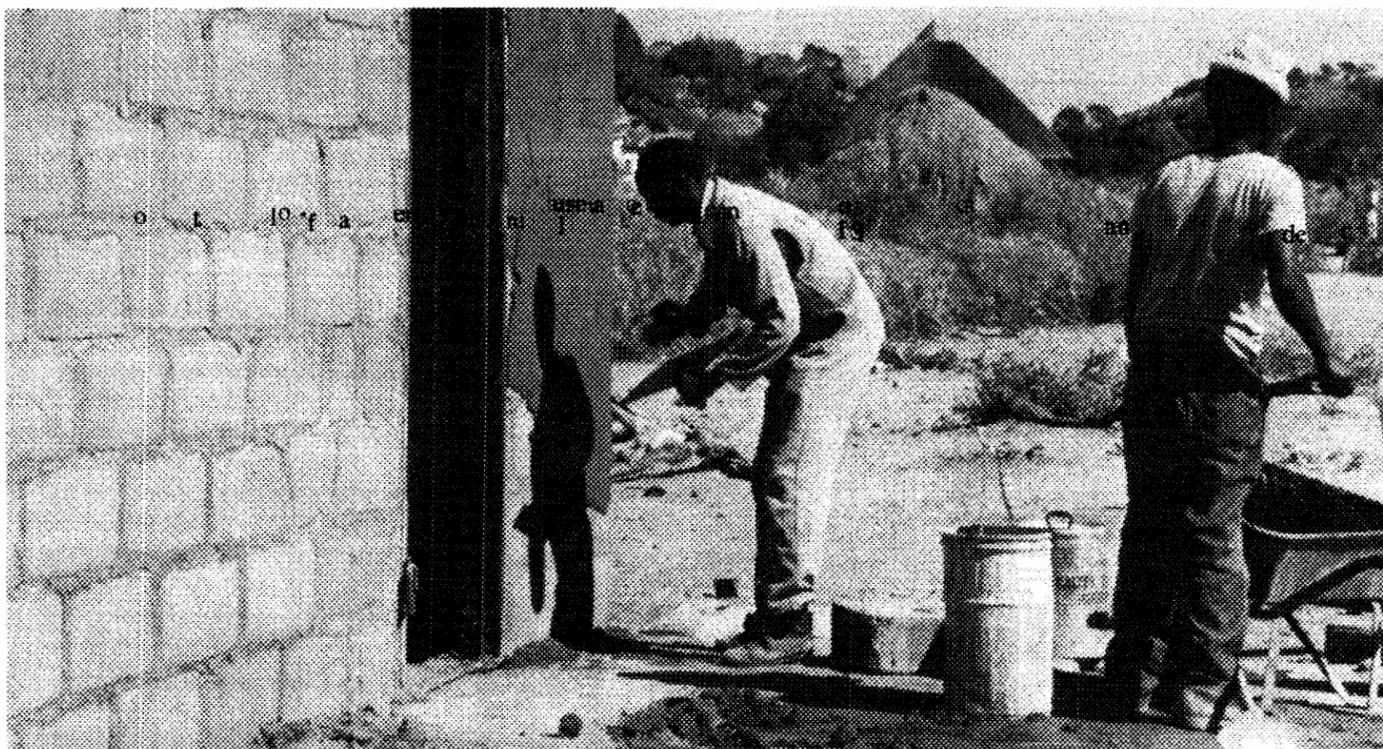
There is also room for optimism. Although nature may not always be on Botswana's side, there is a strong commitment to economic progress. "Being in an open and democratic society, Batswana are able to develop in a pragmatic way while avoiding the turmoil that surrounds much of their country. They are optimistic about their own future which is important for our efforts here to be successful," states Lois Gibson, executive assistant.

Outlining AID's objectives in Botswana, Mission Director Paul Guedet says, "Our goals are to work with the government of Botswana to create employment opportunities, specifically in rural areas, and to provide training programs for Batswana so they are better equipped to participate productively in the development of their country. Our strategy is to concentrate on a few effective projects where we possess a comparative advantage, such as in education."

As a result, AID's \$10 million program in Botswana is focused in two areas: education and human resources development and agriculture and rural development.

"It's tremendous that the government of Botswana recognizes education as the key to development. Our concern is to make sure the quality of education improves," says Deputy Mission Director Edward Butler.

The Education and Human Resources Development program aims to do just that. It is geared to provide advanced training for administrative and technical personnel in the private sector.



of Botswana's Department of Primary Education.

The department's faculty also includes an AID-funded primary education team from Ohio University. "Their goal is to work themselves out of a job," says Domidion. The mission hopes the Ohio team will be replaced with Batswana.

Domidion, who joined AID in 1967, is also the project manager for the Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project (BWAST). BWAST is a human resources development project designed for Batswana in managerial, technical and administrative positions. While Batswana receive advanced training in the United States, U.S. operational experts temporarily replace them in Botswana. "This program provides Batswana in government and the private sector long-term training that otherwise would not be possible," says Domidion.

"We've received such positive feedback that we can't keep up with the demand for Batswana who want to participate," according to Dorothy Dambe, training officer. Dambe is a local hire who joined the Agency in 1971 as a secretary to the AID repre-



Mission Controller Jim Brody checks over a program with Bridget Setlhare, a local hire working as an operating expense accountant.

sentative in Botswana.

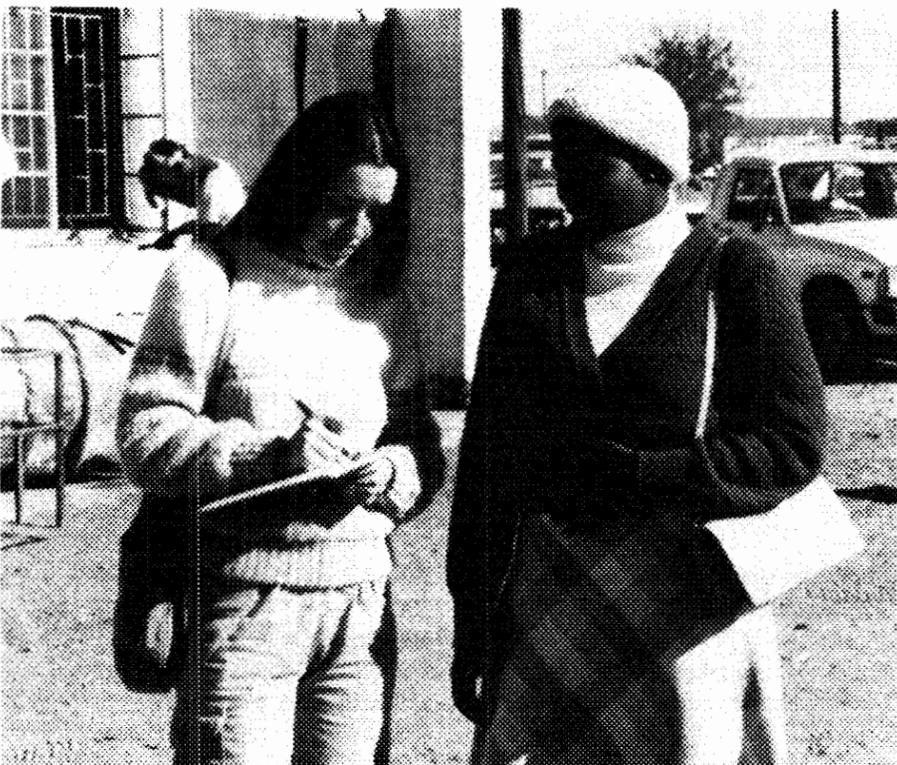
Agricultural training is another priority in Botswana. The Botswana Agricultural College, founded in 1967 just north of Gaborone, has become the country's leading training institution in the field of agricultural and livestock management. A team of AID-supported instructors from South Dakota State University (SDSU) has been at the college for five years. SDSU team members Dan Miller and Ron Thaden note that the curriculum is tailored toward agricultural and animal production. Their work is having an impact. "Graduating more agricultural specialists with higher levels of competence indicates our success," Thaden says. Since 1979 student enrollment at the college has almost doubled to 120 this year.

Agriculture and rural development projects increase access to technology for improved agricultural production, expand training and credit opportunities for potential entrepreneurs, and create more non-agricultural rural jobs.

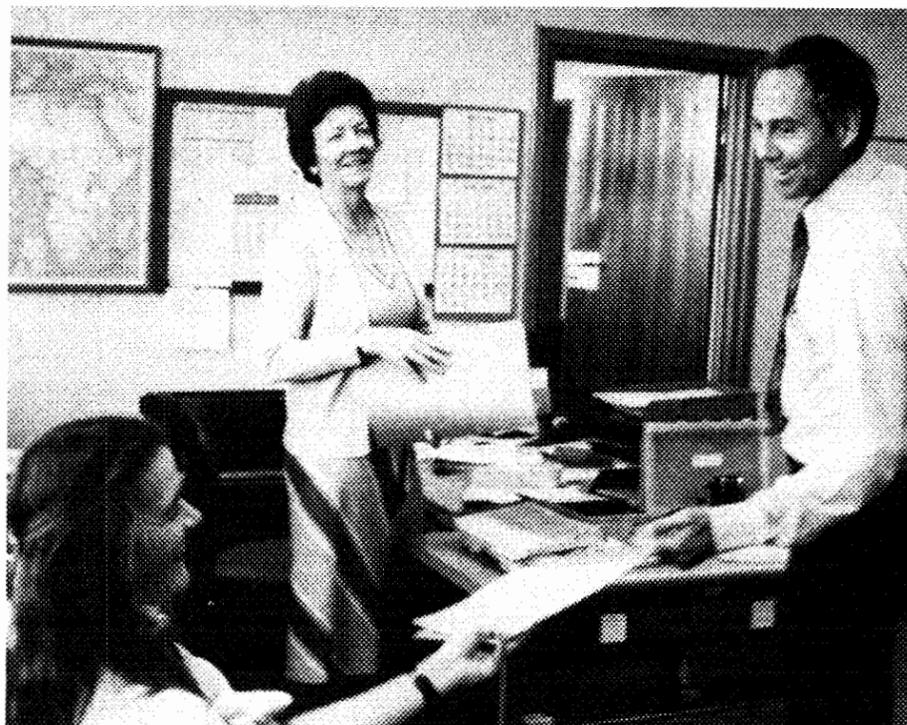
"The Rural Sector Grant Project is designed to help the small entrepreneurs improve basic skills and to create non-agricultural jobs in rural areas," says Laurie Mailloux, project manager. For example, Tau, a carpenter near Molepolole, the Kweneng district capital in eastern Botswana, is one entrepreneur trained under the AID-financed project. As a result of his newly acquired woodworking skills, he now earns \$15 for each of the five sturdy and decorative chairs that he is able to carve a month—that's significantly more than his wage before training.

The AID-trained rural industrial officers (RIOs) are another example of the effect of the Rural Sector Grant Project. "RIOs are crucial in helping the poorest Batswana generate employment and income. In some cases, people are learning to use money for the first time. RIOs teach the value of money and the relationship between the cost of production and the price of goods," Mailloux notes.

Thabologo Botsang is a RIO near Molepolole. She supervises the progress of a variety of business people—weavers, welders, dress-



Project Manager Laurie Mailloux (left) and Rural Industrial Officer Thabologo Botsang discuss the progress of entrepreneurs in the "shells."



Mission Director Paul Guedet (right), Executive Director Lois Gibson (center), and Secretary Paulette Ripley share a light moment in the office routine.

makers and others—housed in a large government-built "shell" which provides rent-free space. The "shell" has produced a number of private enterprise success stories. Among them is a nearby sorghum mill owned by a man who earned enough in the "shell" to launch his own business. His son soon will be learning technical and management skills needed to expand the family business through the AID rural sector grant training program. The one welder in the "shell" is planning to strike out on his own as well.

"I think our job is made easier because the Batswana have been involved with trade and barter for centuries," says Mailloux, explaining why private enterprise development is making headway in Botswana.

While economic development boosts numerous successes in Botswana, drought is becoming a serious economic threat. According to Guedet, nearly 200,000 head of cattle have perished, damaging one of Botswana's most important export commodities and foreign exchange earners. "The cattle slaughtered are down an average of 10 kilograms per head and could become lighter as the drought destroys their traditional grazing areas," says Guedet.

Cereal grain production has also been devastated by the lack of rain. "Botswana annually consume approximately 160,000 metric tons of grain," explains Guedet. "Only 10,000 metric tons are expected to be harvested for the 1983-84 crop season."

The continuing drought means that precious economic resources must be used to feed an estimated 55% of the population. AID responded to the problem with about \$2 million in fiscal 1984 P.L. 480 Title II grant funds to the United Nations World Food Program. Recently, the United States also agreed to provide Botswana with 3,000 metric tons of vegetable oil worth \$3.8 million and 6,000 metric tons of corn worth about \$1.7 million, as part of the P.L. 480 Title II program.

The specter of drought doesn't seem to make the AID mission at Gaborone a less interesting place to work. For leisure moments, there's

a lot to see. Botswana is a country of haunting natural beauty and its landscape and history are intriguing to explore. Mission naturalists can view a diversity of wildlife in Chobe and Gemsbok National Parks or in other protected areas such as the Moremi Wildlife Reserve or the Mabuasehube and Khutse Game Reserves. At Khutse, bushmen and Kgalagadi often serve as guides. Those who love history can visit Tsodilo Hills where paintings and prehistoric village and mine sites are preserved.

Though long working hours are not unusual, mission staff find time for social events. "On the last Friday of every month," says Paulette Ripley, secretary to the director, "some of the staff get together for a TGIF party. Someone usually volunteers to bring the food that's later sold. The money goes to a scholarship fund through the local American Women's Association. It gives us a chance to have a little fun while doing something helpful."

Program Officer Lucretia Taylor, a former Peace Corps volunteer and graduate of the International Development Intern (IDI) program, describes Gaborone as a good family post with many recreational facilities. "I particularly like the fact that Gaborone has become a center for southern African musicians," she says. Jazz star Hugh Masakela, for example, recently performed to a capacity crowd at the University of Botswana.

Botswana is a country of promise rooted in its enterprising and hard-working people. Yet, it is a land under the shadow of the drought that is sweeping across many nations on the African continent. It is a frontier where the battle between man and a hostile climate may be just beginning. But, as many at the AID mission in Gaborone say: It is clear that Botswana has tremendous potential for economic growth. Batswana want it and work for it. And, time is on Botswana's side.

Olkhovsky is a writer in the Office of Publications, Bureau of External Affairs.

Computers Boost Lesotho's Health System

by Cliff Olson

Appropriate technology is a key phrase used often in developing countries. To many people, visions of pit latrines or mud and stone wall clinics come to mind at the mention of those words. However, for Lesotho's health care system, high-tech personal computers have been the most appropriate technology.

The Ministry of Health's (MOH) Planning Unit (HPU) has two computers in use full-time, which give support to finance, personnel, statistics, and nutritional services. The machines have been operational since August 1982 and their popularity has grown so much that scheduling time on the computer is comparable to arranging for box seats at a major football match.

The planning, purchasing and installing of the computers was a cooperative undertaking headed by the AID-funded Lesotho Rural Health Development Project (LRHDP) with technical assistance provided by The MEDEX Group of the University of Hawaii.

In its effort to upgrade health care support services and administration, the MOH requested assistance in obtaining a small computer. UNICEF provided funds. Careful shopping led to the purchase of two TRS-80 model-three computers with an uninterruptible battery power supply (a necessity in most developing countries), four disk drives and a printer. All were purchased for less than \$10,000, the amount originally budgeted for one computer.

Through LRHDP, AID provided for training of local staff at the University of Connecticut "Computer Management in Developing Countries" program. In addition, The World Health Organization (WHO) sponsored local staff for a two-week seminar

on managing computer systems.

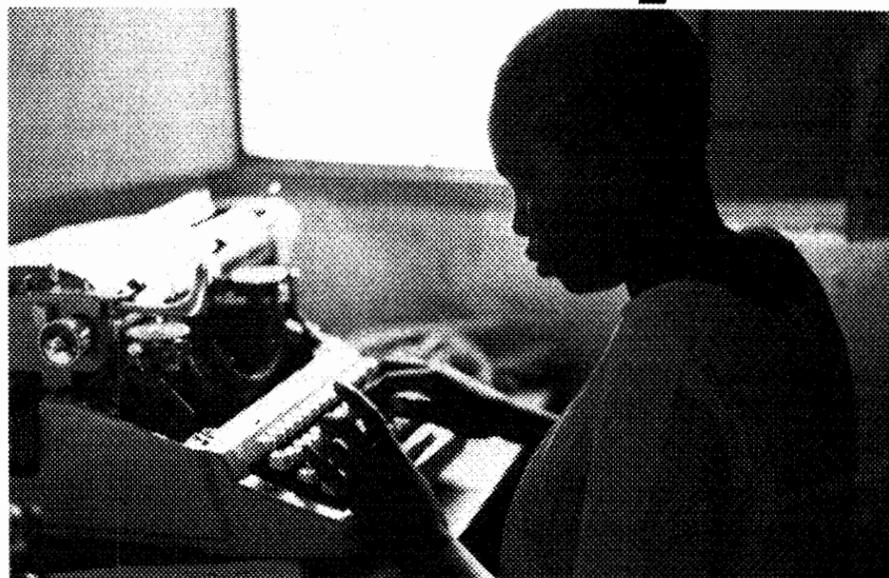
AID/LRHDP provided technical assistance through a contract with CARE/Lesotho. At first, the contractor was hired full-time to train personnel and develop software. So rapidly have the local staff adapted to using the computer that the technician's services are now only required part-time.

The computers were originally purchased to offer faster processing of the vast quantities of health statistics pouring into the headquarters. Under the old system, data from health services programs, outpatient clinics and hospital admissions were sorted and tabulated by hand. It sometimes took up to four years to get the completed reports back to the source. Project managers and clinicians are now using local, district and national data within the next quarter after receiving information.

Another area in which the computer is a success is in development of a management information system (MIS). It is not uncommon in developing countries to find the establishment list (personnel roster) out of date, people receiving duplicate checks, money being sent to deceased persons, or retirees receiving salary and pension. The computer should help remedy those problems and hasten salary increments and expenditure estimates.

Budget preparation also is facilitated greatly by using computers. Having the yearly financial records available at the touch of a few keys means estimates are made more rapidly and accurately.

Personnel and financial records are now being stored in disk files instead of file folders, and updating the information takes only a few minutes as opposed to months under the old system. The monetary savings means



Before the use of computers, it sometimes took up to four years to get completed forms back to the source.

the machines are paying for themselves.

The production of a much needed Health Data Book is another result of having the computers. As a planning and management tool, the book is in great demand. Information on service delivery, disease, finance and personnel is updated regularly within a few weeks after arrival at headquarters.

A top priority for machine time is instruction. As word spreads through the ministry, staff from other units are coming in to HPSU to learn how to use the computer to help them in their jobs. More uses are being found as more people learn how to use the machines.

A far-reaching effect of computer use that was not expected immediately, but has occurred, is increased regional cooperation. Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland are three countries with many common problems. Exchange of up-to-date information is a necessity for regional planning, especially in the critical areas of famine relief and communicable disease control.

Swaziland's MOH is in the process of adopting Lesotho's data processing system. Technical assistance has come from Lesotho due to WHO's Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC) program. Talks have begun with Botswana's MOH for implementation of TCDC with Lesotho. It is hoped that exchange of information with the cooperating countries' health care agencies soon will be no more difficult than a telephone call between compatible computer systems.

The computer technology adopted by Lesotho's Ministry of Health has been a boon to the health care system from the point of view of both management and health professionals. The capital outlay and recurrent costs are low, and use of the computer is saving money for the ministry.

Olson is the planning advisor to LHRDP, the MEDEX Group, University of Hawaii. Daniel Thakhihi and David Semelink assisted in writing this article.

Soyfoods were unknown to most Sri Lankans as recently as 1969, when a government survey showed that half of Sri Lanka's people were not getting enough calories, and 40% had too little protein.

Sri Lanka's foreign exchange was being strained by its food imports, including \$9 million for two-thirds of its milk requirements. Interest in the soybean as a food crop grew rapidly in the 1970s. Soy milk can extend or replace cow's milk, serve as a substitute for coconut milk in cooking and be used for many other foods.

The AID-funded International Soybean Program (INTSOY) at the University of Illinois furnished seed for the first agronomic soybean trials at the Maha Illuppallama Agricultural Research Station in 1967. The trials showed that the soybean is well adapted to the dry zone in Sri Lanka and that large yields are possible. INTSOY then began to work with a number of agencies in assisting Sri Lanka to develop and popularize soyfoods.

In 1975, INTSOY signed a contract to help the government of Sri Lanka start the Sri Lanka Soybean Develop-

Soyfood Program Aids Sri Lankans

ment Program, funded by the U.N. Development Program. In the first stage of the project, INTSOY worked with Sri Lanka Ministry of Agriculture personnel to identify soybean cultivars adapted to Sri Lanka, develop cultural practices for local cropping systems and develop an extension system to teach farmers the new techniques.

Food use of locally grown soybeans began in 1976, when 26,000 kilograms were used by CARE in the production of *triposha*, a nutritious food supplement provided through public programs to young children and pregnant or lactating women. Originally, *triposha*, made from a blend of cereal and soybeans, had been supplied from the United States through the Food for Peace Program. As a result of CARE initiatives and technical assistance from AID, a food processing factory was built to make *triposha* from locally

grown soybeans and cereal grains. Currently, the supplement is eaten regularly by 650,000 Sri Lankans, and 40% of it is made from locally grown soybeans.

The first center for the commercial sale of soyfoods opened in Colombo in 1979. Noodles, flour, cutlets, and 10 other soyfoods were sold. The same year, the Soybean Foods Research Center also was opened.

The center includes a pilot plant to develop and produce soyfoods and a training facility. CARE and UNICEF provided funds to construct and equip both. The center perfects local recipes, develops and processes commercial soyfoods, and advises entrepreneurs interested in marketing soyfoods. The training facility, adjacent to the pilot plant, contains 21 cooking units that can accommodate 30 trainees at a time.

By 1982, annual soybean production had increased to 8,000 metric tons,

raised on more than 10,000 hectares.

Many Sri Lankans now accept soyfoods in their diets. A recent survey in the dry zone, where the soybean is most commonly grown, shows that:

- 73% of the people have eaten soyfoods.
- 29% eat soyfoods at least once a week.
- 40% consider soyfoods easy to prepare.
- 47% consider soyfoods reasonably priced.

The remarkably quick adoption of soyfoods was due to the cooperation among Sri Lankan consumers and government agencies and international agencies that have hastened the development with financial and technical assistance.

Private industry also has invested in soy processing facilities. The largest investment is a dry soymilk plant, which was inaugurated in late 1983. Demand for the soymilk is so high that additional plants may be required.

Sri Lanka is now serving as a model for other Asian countries in soyfood use.

—Edward Caplan

by Kevin Rushton

Thanks to a remarkable effort in cooperation, the future of Luis Felipe Calderon may yet be bright. AID, the U.S. military, the Shriner's Hospital for Children in Chicago and the Vermont Partners of the Americas recently combined efforts to help a 13-year-old boy and his family.

In April, Luis and his brothers went to a pool in Choluteca, Honduras to swim and enjoy the sun. Their tranquil afternoon was shattered when Luis dove into the shallow end of the pool. His head smashed against the bottom, which fractured his fifth and sixth vertebrae. Luckily, a Honduran doctor was at poolside. He kept Luis from moving to prevent additional damage to the spinal cord.

After examining Luis, Dr. Barry Smith, AID project officer, and Dr. Paul Perlik, a captain with the U.S. Army at the 47th Field Hospital in Honduras, diagnosed Luis as having incomplete quadriplegia—his arms and legs were paralyzed. It was critical, they said, to get special traction equipment to keep him immobile.

Luis' father, Raul, is a Bolivian contractor working for AID. His 17 years of service to the U.S. government has earned him the respect and friendship of Hondurans as well as Americans. Unfortunately, unlike U.S. citizens working for the government, he and his family are not entitled to government health insurance. Because the Calderons are Bolivians, they are not eligible for free health treatment at the Honduran hospitals.

People pitched in from everywhere. From the Vermont Partners of the Americas, a private and voluntary organization (PVO) active in Honduras, a pair of skull tongs, a specially designed brace which holds the head and spine in place, was rushed to Honduras. The U.S. Army base in Honduras supplied a bed known as a Stryker frame which is designed to turn a patient without moving his spine and to provide circulation. Rosie Cauterucci, who is the wife of the AID mission director in Honduras and who works with invalids as a volunteer, formed a working group for the Calderons.

Surgery was performed in the

Cooperative Effort Brightens Future

hospital to stabilize the boy's condition. Jaime Mendoza, another Bolivian contractor at AID, collected \$2,500 from Americans and Hondurans at the U.S. Embassy and the AID mission to help the Calderon family defray mounting hospital costs. Liz Stephens, the wife of an AID employee and an orthopedic nurse, assisted the nurses at the hospital each morning and trained them in orthopedic medicine.

"The number of people involved in this thing was amazing," said William Goodwin, an AID agricultural officer. "At the mention of a 13-year-old kid in his condition, people just immediately and whole-heartedly responded." Goodwin helped keep the Calderon problem in focus and coordinated the cooperative effort.

The possibility of sending the boy to the United States for medical care was discussed, but the family could not undertake such an enormous financial responsibility. Extensive research by Goodwin and others found the Shriner's Hospital for Children in Chicago. In Chicago, Susan Williams, a therapist in the Spinal Cord Injury Unit, worked out a way for the Shriner's Hospital to pay for the operation and the necessary rehabilitative treatment that Luis would need. Smith's father-in-law in the United States, Ronald Van Hoozen, was a Shriner and sponsored Luis.

The big problem that remained was transportation. Because of his condition, Luis could not take a commercial flight to Chicago. Ron Nicholson, then deputy mission director, called Washington. An inspection of the Foreign Assistance Act by Lisa de Soto, an AID attorney, turned up a clause that allowed the Administrator to allocate funds for humanitarian purposes. Administrator McPherson promptly made money available to transport Luis and to help cover his medical expenses.

An unfortunate twist of fate brought an answer to the remaining transportation question. A Honduran

university student was injured when he was hit by a car driven by a U.S. Army soldier. Because the student's condition required evacuation to the United States, U.S. Army officials in Panama worked out the logistics for him and Calderon to be flown to the States. The U.S. Consulate office in Honduras solved the immigration problems. Through their efforts, Luis

was able to "piggyback" to the United States on the C-141 medical plane on June 7.

After a recent eight-hour operation at the Shriner's Hospital to remove bone fragments and realign his spine, Luis is recovering some use of his arms and some feeling in his legs. Though he will need additional medical treatment and extensive rehabilitation, Luis is grateful for the cooperative effort begun in Honduras and continued in the United States.

Rushton, of the Office of Legislative Affairs, was on temporary duty in Honduras when he wrote this story.



Susan Williams of the Shriner's Hospital in Chicago supervises Luis Calderon's rehabilitation.

FS Career

From page 8, column 4

that employee career development needs are addressed. The counselors have one vote on the Assignment Board.

The counselors work with employees who have performance related problems, especially those identified by Selection Boards, Performance Standards Boards, and Tenure Boards as having problems.

They identify training requirements and work closely with the Training Division to provide the needed experience. Counselors also participate on technical crossover panels to review employee qualifications for positions in other occupational categories.

Outplacement services are offered to employees considering retirement.

Traditionally, services were available primarily through the retirement workshop. "Now there is someone employees can talk to on an individual basis and can turn to develop resources around the country," Cohen says. Employees are also offered assistance in resume development as well as relocation counseling.

Cohen also extends an invitation to spouses at counseling sessions. For some retirees, he prefers the dual resume technique. Cohen says that the tandem couple is better reflected in the dual resume because it shows why a spouse may have limited experience. "The dual resume shows a good total picture that you are dedicated, have stick-to-it-tiveness and have parenting skills," he says.

Cohen, who assesses the strengths and weaknesses of employees who come to see him, states, "We make a

great effort to be honest. We would like to feel that everyone who comes in knows where he stands." He gives his clients tasks and says it's the employee's responsibility to follow up.

Rheingans encourages employees by saying, "Anytime you're in DC, stop by and meet your career counselor. We want to hear from you at any stage of your career."

By showing concern, the Agency hopes to have an improved retention rate of quality employees. Cohen says, "Career counseling is a cost-effective method of working with people to make their work-life more positive."

Future projects for the career counseling program include conferences with people in the field, videotapes and workshops. "The more people we meet and talk with the better," Cohen adds.

Career counselors are located in room 1140, SA-1 (Columbia Plaza),

telephone 632-2944 and 632-2945. Appointments are recommended.

Boyajian is an employee relations assistant in the Office of Personnel Management.

The Executive Personnel Management Staff, Office of Personnel Management, handles career development for employees in executive positions.

BACKSTOP LIST

Chuck Rheingans	10, 14, 15
Paul Struharik	02, 94, 21
Tom Ward	12, 50, 60, 70, 72, 75, 11
John Speicher	03, 04, 08
Hallie Aiken	05, 07, 06, 85, 92, 93, 25, 20
Leonard Cohen	Special Referrals and Outplacement

RETIRING

Charles Christian, AFR/PMR, director, after 23 years

John Fink, M/SER/MO/RM, management officer, after 17 years

Gerald Gold, Panama, contract officer, after 18 years

Evelyn Hancock, M/PM/FSP/PA, personnel staffing specialist, after 17 years

Rachel Hermelin, M/PM/ERS, employee relations clerk, after 7 years

Jon Franklin Hines, IG, audit manager, after 18 years

Robert Lindsay, LAC/SAM, program officer, after 26 years

Fred Obey, LAC, contract officer, after 4 years

Mary Scopino, PPC/PDPR/IP, secretary stenographer, after 8 years

Charles Simmons, COMP/FS, project manager, agronomy, after 6 years
Number of years are AID service only.

LEAVING

Jo Anne Akcin, M/PM/CSP
Friazeal Anderson, M/FM/SSD/FS
Pamela Aulton, Burundi
Sarah Devi Boehme, NE/TECH/
AD

John Diller, Mali

Jerry Fink, GC/LE

Lynne Finney, GC/CP

Warren Frayne, Senegal

Sheila Hayes, M/FM/ESD/TTFS

Keith Jay, PPC/EA

Joan King, M/FM/ESD/CACB

Linda McKnight, COMP/CS/R

Sandra Pixley, AA/AFR

**WHERE?
IN THE WORLD
ARE AID EMPLOYEES**

Sonya Seldon, NE/PD/PDS
Larry Smucker, ASIA/DP
Cathy Stanley, NE/TECH/HPN
R. Maxine Stough, XA/PA/P
Charlie Simmons, COMP/REASS/
REC

MOVING UP

Wendy Ann Adams, M/SER/MO/
RM/AP, procurement agent
Hermena Butler, AFR/TR/ARD/
APB, clerk typist
Doris Byrd, IG/SEC/PSI, person-
nel security specialist
Cynthia Gail Crockett, PPC/
PDPR/EP, clerk typist
Kathryn Cunningham, M/SER/
CM/RO, supervisor contract specialist
Linda Gallegos, AA/PRE, secretary
stenographer
Margaret Greene, LAC/CAR,
secretary stenographer
Raymond Hogan, M/SER/CM/
CO/AN, contract specialist
Elouise Hood, LEG/OD, con-
gressional liaison assistant
Johnnie Huffman, S&T/AGR/
RNRM, secretary typist

Johnnie Huffman, S&T/AGR/
RNRM, secretary typist

John Jessup Jr., M/PM/TD/AST,
supervisor employee development
specialist

Carmen Johnson, S&T/EY, clerk
typist

Clara Kimbrough, M/SER/CM,
secretary stenographer

Patricia McLarney, S&T/POP/
CPS, secretary stenographer

Stephanie McWhirter, PPC/WID,
secretary typist

Diane Daughtry Nichols, LAC/DR/
PS, clerk typist

Katherine Piepmeier, PPC/PDPR/
IP, supervisor social science analyst

Ethel Redfearn, M/SER/MO/RM,
clerk typist

Gerald Render, M/SER/CM/RO/
ASI, contract specialist

Sandra Sozio, M/PM/RP, informa-
tion analyst

Cynthia Tucker, AA/XA, secretary
stenographer

Carolyn Washington, S&T/POP/
PPD, clerk typist

Betty Williams, AFR/PMR/EMS,
secretary typist

MOVING OUT

John Champagne, project manager,
Panama, to assistant regional develop-
ment officer, LAC/CAR

Richard Endres, public affairs
specialist, XA/PA/M, to disaster
operations specialist, OFDA/LACA

Benjamin Fields Jr., RIG/A/Cairo,
to auditor, RIG/A/LA

Richard Fraenkel, rural develop-
ment adviser, Egypt, to assistant
program officer, PPC/DS

Lois Godiksen, supervisor employee
development specialist, M/PM/TD/
AST, to social science analyst, PPC/
CDIE/PPE

Linda Hoopper, secretary, IG, to
assistant personnel officer, M/PM/
FSP/TS

Robert Jordan, project development
officer, Ecuador, to assistant project
development officer, LAC/DR/CP

Gloria Malinowski, executive
assistant, Yemen, to assistant personnel
officer, M/PM/FSP/TS

Alberto Ruiz-De-Gamboa, program
economist, Tanzania, to assistant
program economist, PPC/PDPR/EP

Barry Sidman, program officer,
FVA/PPE, to director, ASIA/TR

Carol Snowden, executive assistant,
COMP/FS, to director, M/PM/FSP/
TS

Alan Swan, executive officer,
Liberia, to assistant personnel officer,
M/PM/FSP/PA

James Ward, development training
officer, Indonesia, to M/PM/FSP/
CDE

IG Last month the residential security program was discussed in this column with emphasis on the responsibilities of IG/SEC, the post, and the individual. This column will explain the appropriate degrees of security as applied to various threat categories which are encountered.

Each AID mission has a specific threat category assigned to it. The

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Regardless of the threat level involved, each residence should be surveyed prior to leasing or purchase.

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overall category is a composite of the perceived terrorist and residential threat as well as various other factors that influence the security of the AID mission and its personnel.

For clarification, residential security threat categories are defined in this article as low, medium and high. Posts in the low threat category experience little or no residential crime and no trends of violence or forced entry.

Medium threat posts experience occasional residential problems with some minor forced entry. Anytime there is forced entry, there is also a potential for physical violence. Although the potential for physical violence exists in medium threat posts, there have been no such incidents. In high threat posts, forced entry is commonplace and the intruders exercise extremes in violence during their burglary attempts.

Regardless of the threat level involved, each residence should be surveyed prior to leasing or purchase. This is to ensure that it can be secured at a reasonable cost. In making these surveys, it is important for posts to remember that threat levels can change, and often do so for the worse.

Residences at low threat category posts should be equipped with solid core exterior doors with functional deadbolt locks and door viewers, exterior lighting at the point of entry and locking devices on all windows.

In addition to the minimum security standards cited for low threat category residences, medium threat category posts also should include residential alarms, exterior lighting for the entire residence, perimeter fencing, grillwork and local guards, if dependable.

Grillwork and local guards are two areas of frequent concern and frustration to IG/SEC. Far too often, local guards are of such poor quality that they offer little in terms of deterrence or early warning. In such instances, use of residential alarms, coupled with a roving response team, can provide better security at a lower cost.

IG/SEC approved grillwork requires

the use of 3/8 inch thick steel, spaced five inches on center and imbedded a minimum of three inches into the walls of the residences. It is preferred that the grillwork be positioned on the inside of the residence to allow for hinging and escape in the event of an emergency. Because of the high costs of this type grillwork, posts in low and medium threat areas are frequently forced to accept lower standards.

In high threat areas, IG/SEC approved grillwork should be used in the development of a secure area within the residence. This secure area should provide the occupants with a protected sleeping area and be capable of providing five to 10 minutes worth of forced entry protection until assistance can be summoned. In high threat areas, it is critical that some form of emergency response team be

available. All the alarms, lights and locks in the world will do no good unless outside help is available.

In the past three columns, IG/SEC has attempted to provide an insight into its operations, and the agency's residential security program. IG/SEC views its role as a service organization for this Agency, and would welcome any comments, suggestions or questions concerning its operations.

—Tom McDonnell

Help combat fraud, waste and abuse. Use the AID Inspector General hotline to report theft or misuse of AID resources: (703) 235-3528 or P.O. Box 9664, Arlington Post Office, Rosslyn Station, VA 22209.



Although Congress was out of town for six weeks this summer, during the summer session the Office of Legislative Affairs (LEG) was occupied with the government-wide supplemental appropriations bill, passed on August 20, and the fiscal 1985 authorization bill.

The Senate did not take floor action on the fiscal 1985 authorization. There is a possibility that floor action will be taken in September.

The following members of Congress

will not be seeking re-election this November: Senators Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-TN)*, Jennings Randolph (D-WV), John Tower (R-TX) and Paul E. Tsongas (D-MA)* and Representatives Barber B. Conable (R-NY), Jack Edwards (R-AL), John Erlenborn (R-IL), Ray Kogovsek (D-CO), Richard L. Ottinger (D-NY), Joel Pritchard (R-WA)**, J. Kenneth Robinson (R-VA), Harold S. Sawyer (R-MI) and Larry Winn Jr. (R-KS)**.

*Senate Foreign Relations Committee member.

**House Foreign Affairs Committee member.

—Ellen O'Mara



The importance of farmer participation in making decisions regarding irrigation project planning, design, construction, operation and

maintenance was endorsed at a conference jointly sponsored by AID and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). It was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia during July.

Entitled "Expert Consultation on Irrigation Water Management," the meeting brought together people concerned with irrigation system

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Farmers must participate in decision-making.

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design, water management experts, officials from Asian research institutions, universities and governments, and representatives from international organizations. AID/W was represented by Mark Svendsen of ASIA/TR and Doug Merrey of ST/RD.

In the keynote address, Norman Uphoff from Cornell University noted that while irrigation projects are in their early stages, development tasks are mainly engineering in nature. Agriculture and organization concerns become increasingly important as systems mature.

AID's purpose in sponsoring the conference was to bring together national policymakers and practitioners associated with AID-sponsored projects and programs.

Participants were presented case studies from Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, China and India. They then joined into groups to discuss the studies and prepare recommendations and conclusions. They found that development, improvement and operation of irrigation systems are usually most effective when farmers participate from the initial stages. "Participation" means that the farmer has a significant role in the decision-making.

Additionally, the conferees visited several project sites. They saw an example of a traditional village irrigation system which included cooperation of farmers in the system's operation. Another emphasized a more technically improved version of village irrigation. A large scale irrigation project also was visited.

The group's recommendations were geared toward governments and donors.

Governments were asked to make a firm commitment to promote substantive participation by farmers in irrigation development programs. They also were requested to initiate a "learning process" to develop and test strategies for carrying out this commitment. Such an effort, attendees said, must involve a variety of institutions and should include identification and modification of government policies and procedures which restrict effective farmer participation.

The recommendations also noted

the importance of donors' financial support and technical assistance in national programs. These should be aimed at increasing farmers' participation in irrigation development and improving governments' ability to deal with such involvement.

Donors have especially important roles to play in the development of methods for farmer mobilization and organization. Also, fostering monitoring systems which teach through usage and developing regional mechanisms to share successful experiences are seen as useful activities for donors.

Participants from Thailand, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia and several African countries attended the conference. A list of participants, conclusions, recommendations and other information can be obtained by contacting Mark Svendsen, ASIA/TR/ARD, 3327A NS; 632-9102.

EVALUATION PERFORMANCE IMPROVES

Asia Bureau evaluation performance has improved substantially over the last three years. Planned evaluations rose from 41% in 1981 to 79% in 1983.

To complement this higher performance level, a volume of ASIA/DP summary evaluations for 1983 will be completed in early fall. This collection of summaries could promote the increased use of evaluation findings in decision-making.

The volume will provide both a record of Bureau evaluation accomplishments as well as concise, easily accessible information on the outcome of specific projects. It is planned as a reference for project designers and reviewers in the field and decision makers in AID/W.

For more information about Asia Bureau evaluations, contact Maureen Norton, chief ASIA/DP/E, room 3208 NS; 632-5860.

—Mary Beth Allen



It's the beginning of hurricane season in the Caribbean and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has geared up to

make sure the United States and the island nations of the region are prepared.

In 1979 and 1980, Hurricane David, Frederick, and Allen together claimed more than 1,700 lives and caused over \$1.1 billion in damages to the islands of Dominica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. Although the region has not faced a serious storm since then, weather forecasters warn that several hurricanes may hit the area this year.

Throughout the Caribbean, OFDA is working to develop national and regional capabilities to address disasters. Recently, disaster coordinators from 15 Caribbean nations met in Antigua to discuss their national efforts to prepare for disasters.

OFDA Director Julius Becton, addressing the meeting, issued a challenge to the national coordinators: "Those of you most involved in national disaster planning must get the attention and support of your respec-



A hurricane lashes Dominica.

tive governments, recognizing that the question is not *whether* or *if* a disaster will occur, but *when!*"

Reinforcing the dual nature of OFDA's mission, he pledged continued OFDA support in both emergency relief and disaster preparedness. "I am convinced that if we can help in preparedness, we can save countless lives, money, and effort . . . but individual countries must also do their share . . . OFDA is ready to help any nation that is helping itself," he added.

As a result of training, public awareness materials and first aid programs supported by OFDA, the Pan American Health Organization and the U.N. Disaster Relief Office, the national coordinators say they are now in a better position to handle a disaster. Their needs remain great, but the local preparedness and relief infrastructure—disaster communication networks, shelters and first aid, and damage assessment teams—are taking hold.

As island residents become more aware that something can be done to reduce the damage hurricanes and other disasters cause, elected officials, government planners, and others are being convinced of the value of developing and enforcing zoning and building regulations and investing in hurricane-resistant housing. The decision to commit scarce development resources to preparedness activities in the Caribbean is slow in coming, but with continued support and encouragement, advances are being made.

As tropical depressions pick up speed and head toward the Caribbean islands, they will be tracked by the National Hurricane Center in Miami and local meteorological stations throughout the islands. Early warnings will go out, national emergency centers will be activated and the threatened populations alerted. Hopefully, this time the Caribbean won't be caught unprepared.

—Mary McGuire Rubino



Jan Barrow, associate director for Civil Service Personnel and David A. Santos, director of the Office of American Schools and Hospitals

Abroad, have been selected for AID's Senior Executive Service (SES) Candidate Development Program. The 18-month "mentoring program" is designed for employees who have shown high potential for senior level responsibilities.

The SES development program presents executive training opportunities for acquiring or enhancing characteristics needed by federal executives. Barrow and Santos will remain in their current positions during training, which will be coordinated by John Jessup of the Training Division and Mary-Rita Zeleke, AID career counselor.

As graduates of the program, Barrow and Santos will be pre-certified by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's Qualifications Review

Board as possessing the managerial skills necessary for entry into SES. Graduation from the program does not guarantee placement in AID's SES, but will provide non-competitive consideration against SES positions government-wide for which candidates are technically qualified.

Barrow's entire federal career has been with AID and its predecessor agencies. She has been assigned to the Office of Personnel Management since 1973. Santos has served in his present position since joining the Agency in 1978.

Selection for the SES Candidate Development Program is made in recognition of outstanding contributions to the Agency and is determined by the Agency's Executive Resources Board with the approval of the Administrator.

NYMAN A FINALIST

Patricia Nyman, secretary in the Office of Technical Review and Information, Bureau for Science and Technology, was one of six finalists in

the government-wide competition for the fourth annual Congressional Secretarial Fellowship.

Awarded by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the fellowship is designed "to assist an outstanding government secretary acquire the education and training necessary to assume mid-level management positions."

"Nyman was one of six finalists selected from 16 semi-finalists representing the various federal government agencies," explained Anne Radigan, executive director of the caucus. "We interviewed each, and they were all outstanding."

Nyman joined AID in 1976 as a clerk-typist in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination and moved to the Office of Health where she was promoted to secretary/stenographer in 1979.

AID's nomination cited Nyman's "enormous contribution to the Title XII program and her tremendous professional potential in research management and related areas."

—Marge Nannis



Women play a major role in agricultural production in many less developed countries (LDCs). In Rwanda, for instance, 75% of all agricultural work is performed by women. PPC/WID's commitment to support projects which recognize the importance of women's roles in agriculture resulted recently in the funding of a collaborative effort between PPC/WID and the AID office in Rwanda.

The project will provide assistance in institution-building activities to the Nyagahanga Women's Agricultural School and assist the school in becoming a more independent and efficient educational institution.

Training and income generation are important segments of the project and should enhance women's roles in agriculture, as well as increase per capita food consumption. Specifically, the project involves clearing, leveling, planting, and sowing a recently drained 20-hectare marsh donated to the school by the Rwanda Ministry for Agriculture and Livestock.

Grains, tubers and vegetables will be grown over 14 hectares and used to provide food for the school. Fodder



Training and income generation are important segments of the project and should enhance women's roles in agriculture.

will be planted on the remaining six hectares to feed the school's livestock. Plans include marketing a portion of the crops to generate funds and cover operating expenses of the school.

In addition, research crops will be introduced to increase the distribution of improved crop varieties in the region. Several small demonstration fish ponds will be constructed as well.

AID is providing funds for personnel and equipment—including various farm tools, seeds and fertilizers. It also will fund construction of two wooden bridges to improve access to the fields.

The project will cover three agricultural seasons—24 months. It is expected that the school will be able to fully recover operating costs of the new fields after the fourth agricultural

season. Field workers will be hired to undertake most of the clearing, leveling, planting and harvesting, with students helping them during their practical field work.

The Nyagahanga Women's Agricultural School was established in 1976 to train women agriculturalists and agronomists. It has since become a model agricultural institution in Rwanda. The school emphasizes local application of improved farming techniques.

Women who have completed the five-year program qualify for positions in agricultural research and agricultural extension at the communal or district level. The government of Rwanda plans to place one woman graduate agriculturalist in each of the country's 141 communes. Other employment opportunities include extension agents and agricultural assistants in private enterprises.

The project represents a unique model of agricultural experimentation and self sufficiency, with clear links to the AID office in Rwanda and the government of Rwanda's agricultural strategy. Because of the Nyagahanga School's expertise and past experience, the cultivation of 20 hectares should have a positive effect on the school and the surrounding community.

—Deborah R. Purcell



AID exhibited employment and foreign affairs information at the 15th Commerce and Industry Show of the 75th annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Kansas City, Mo., July 2-6.

Evelyn Cullins, assistant personnel officer, Bureau for Management, and Von Willingham, equal employment manager, Equal Opportunity Program, represented the Agency at the convention. Julius W. Becton, director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, also attended.

Out of the approximate 60,000 persons who passed through the exhibit hall, about 100 indicated an interest in employment with AID. Several who visited the Agency's exhibit booth took materials to distribute to relatives, friends and students who are interested in overseas employment.

The NAACP is the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States. At its first convention held in New York City in 1901, a resolution was proposed to set up a national committee to aid the Negro race.

Today, the organization continues in this tradition. It celebrated its Diamond Jubilee by reflecting on and rededicating its membership to the goal of improving the status of blacks and other minorities.

In his keynote address to the convention, Kelly Alexander, Sr., chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, gave an historical perspec-

tive of the challenge that currently faces the civil rights movement.

Rep. Peter Rodino, Jr., chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, praised the organization for its achievements and leadership through nonviolent means.

Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole recognized the NAACP for its role in extending the Voting Rights Act and its efforts in getting legislation signed into law making Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday. Dole pledged her support of black efforts to seek a fair share of the nation's economy. Minority business is good business for America, she added.

Workshops covered social issues concerning the black family, economic issues related to the use of fair share agreements, labor and employment, legislative priorities and political action. There were also career workshops for over 800 youth.

The NAACP signed Fair Share Agreements with a major food chain and a major restaurant chain to emphasize "the goal of developing and advancing minority managers to positions of greater responsibility."

Among the resolutions introduced were one to establish a Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Internship in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and another for the NAACP to use its resources and cooperate with national black organizations to strengthen black families.

Copies of resolutions, fair share agreements, speeches and press releases are available for review in the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, room 1226, Columbia Plaza (SA-1).

—Voncile Willingham



Onchocerciasis . . . to some the term is almost unpronounceable, to others it is a burden that is almost unbearable. "Oncho," or "river blindness," is caused by a parasitic filarial worm and often results in blindness.

In tropical Africa, alone, over 20 million people are infected and about 200,000 of these are blind. The tragic results of this disease are compounded by two related problems. Young people can be affected. Once blind, they are unable to work and, thus, become dependent upon society for the rest of their lives. Also, in areas of

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Scientists are hopeful that the disease can be controlled better through preventive methods.”

intense infection, farmers migrate away from fertile lands to avoid the risk of infection. The resulting loss of food productivity worsens the developing country's situation.

A major problem of onchocerciasis is the difficulty of diagnosing the disease in time to halt its progress. Conventional methods involve examining a small piece of skin or palpating subcutaneous lesions at various locations throughout the body. Earlier and more accurate detection is needed.

Under a grant funded by the Office of the Science Advisor, scientists at the University of Yaounde, Cameroon and Johns Hopkins University are cooperating to develop a more reliable diagnostic test. Modern biotechnology is being used to develop highly sensitive techniques that can be applied effectively in the field. The test is based on animal-related heartworm tests already developed in the United States against a parasite that shares common features with the oncho parasite.

The Cameroon-Johns Hopkins approach is innovative because parasites are not likely organisms for use in developing tests based on immunity. If testing is a success, earlier and more accurate diagnosis of oncho, as well as appropriate treatment, will become possible.

Research also could lead to the discovery of antigens which might make possible the development of a vaccine against oncho and would be helpful in guiding future disease control programs. Although development of a vaccine is a long-term prospect, scientists now are hopeful that the disease can be controlled better through preventive methods. The principal means of combatting this disease has been to spray insecticides in an attempt to reduce the vector (black fly) that helps transmit the parasite.

Accurate diagnosis and development of a vaccine would expand the arsenal against this costly disease in tropical Africa. Biotechnology is being used to combat oncho through methods more reliable than insecticide spraying or abandonment of affected land.

—Dr. Howard A. Minners



The firm, Sued Farmaceutica, which is located in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, needed to know where to purchase some resins and diagnostic reagents. It turned to ASSET—the Automated Supplier System for Export Trade—a computerized data base developed by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU). As a result, the firm received a list of 223 U.S. suppliers that could meet its needs.

This is one of the first examples of the ASSET system's ability. A new tool for AID missions and AID/W offices, ASSET can assist host country businesses and governments procure needed commodities through U.S. suppliers. It is a fast, efficient and reliable means for identifying U.S. suppliers of more than 2,500 products.

Developed with the assistance of McManis Associates, ASSET lists more than 30,000 small and medium-sized U.S. exporters. All the infor-

mation needed to identify and contact potential suppliers is contained in this system such as product descriptions and export codes, company name, address, contact person, telephone and telex number, bank references, number of employees and type of business (manufacturer, retailer, or trading company). Buyers and missions will receive a list of suppliers within 10 days of AID's receiving a written or cabled request.

ASSET is part of OSDBU's efforts to increase U.S. small business' participation in the furnishing of commodities and services financed with AID funds as mandated by the Foreign Assistance Act. ASSET will be updated annually. Plans include continued expansion of the system to more than 75,000 entries. As the level of activity increases, remote terminals may be considered for AID missions and bureau offices to provide instant access. OSDBU is beginning a promotional campaign of the system to missions, host country governments and suppliers.

Further information, including brochures for buyers and suppliers, can be obtained from OSDBU, room 648, SA-14; telephone (703) 235-1720.

SPEAKERS CIRCUIT

Administrator McPherson participated in the Tidewater Conference sponsored by the Development Assistance Committee in Orvieto, Italy on July 7. During the meeting, he discussed methods for increasing support of AID's mandate with the public in donor and recipient countries.

Administrator McPherson also addressed the International Association of Schools and Institutions of Public Administration, in Bloomington, Ind. on July 31. The topic discussed was institutional development and management improvement.

Deputy Administrator Morris participated in the Caribbean Island Summit on July 9 in Columbia, S.C. The meeting provided opportunities for President Reagan, leaders of 12 Caribbean nations and AID to discuss the joint Organization of Eastern Caribbean States-U.S. operation in Grenada. They also explored ways to increase coordination and cooperation among the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and

bilateral donors.

The AID Office of Small Business and Disadvantaged Business Utilization held a seminar on minority business opportunities in Los Angeles on July 23. **Deputy Administrator Morris** reaffirmed the President's commitment to increased involvement with minority firms, historically black colleges and minority-controlled private and voluntary organizations.

Other speakers included: **Mike Guido**, chief of the Professional Corps Training Branch, addressed a group of students involved in a cross-cultural seminar from the St. Stephen's School in Alexandria, Va. The students learned about AID's role in training programs in developing countries. (July 9)

Julia Bloch, assistant administrator of the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, spoke to the Illinois Farm Bureau in Bloomington, Ill. She discussed the problems of world hunger and AID's Food for Peace Program. (July 20)



The effect of participant training is enhanced when several individuals from the same institution receive training. Believing in this precept, the Latin American Studies Program in American Universities (LASPAU) recently provided for 17 faculty members of the National Technical University of the Altiplano (UNTA) in Puno, Peru to receive training in the United States.

UNTA, located in Peru's principal livestock-producing area, has set a goal of meeting the needs of the people in its drought-stricken region. And, AID-funded LASPAU scholars are leading many of the university's efforts.

For example, Cayetano S. Rivera was a biology instructor before participating in the program. After he studied at the University of Maine and returned to Peru, he was promoted to director of research at the university. Since then, he has turned a fledgling research experiment center into an extension-oriented, active outreach

program which aids farmers.

Also, an agronomy professor, Basilio Salas Turpo, received his master's degree at North Dakota State University. Now as director of the seed bank and laboratory at the university, he is working on improving varieties of indigenous tuber crops and promoting better nutrition in the area.

The 15-year collaboration between UNTA and AID, carried out through agricultural scholarship assistance, has had a major influence on the agricultural research center, Centro Camacah de Investigacion. UNTA's seed bank for native tubers and grains, variety testing program, cold-water captation and irrigation project, and reforestation nursery add depth to UNTA's services and provide assistance to the Peruvian farmers of Puno's altiplano.

UNTA's programs also are having a major influence on increasing the capital of the department's farmers after their drought-induced agricultural losses in 1983. The university provides technical assistance to several drought projects to match AID and government of Peru financing, channeled through the Puno Department Development Corp.



Educators and representatives of pan-African organizations met recently to make recommendations for a new initiative with AID to improve agricultural education in Africa.

Discussions at the summer USAID/Cameroon Agriculture Education Workshop Conference led to agreement on the following major recommendations:

- Agricultural education should be integrated into all levels of the general education curriculum.
- Technical and vocational training at the secondary level should emphasize policies which provide economic incentives to make rural living and farming more attractive.
- The numbers of professional agricultural educators in higher education should be increased.
- Efforts must be made to identify and promote the contributions that women are making to agricultural development.

Mission Director Ron Levin, U.S. Ambassador Myles Frechette and many officials of the United Republic of Cameroon attended parts of the conference. Attendees also included representatives from nine international organizations, 22 U.S. universities, the National Association for Educational Opportunity in Higher Education and the U.S. Department of Education.

The African nations represented included Cameroon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Zambia and Zimbabwe.



The situation in Lebanon has drawn special attention to the needs of the handicapped, especially children. To help meet these

needs, the Near East Bureau has made a grant to the World Rehabilitation Fund to start an emergency rehabilitation program for disabled people.

The grant will help finance a leadership program for supervisory rehabilitation personnel and an Orientation to Rehabilitation Training Program for community volunteers and participating institution staff. The courses are expected to be held this fall in Nicosia, Cyprus to provide training for medical and service personnel.

It also is expected that a community-based rehabilitation program soon will be organized. The program will assess the needs of each disabled person reached, develop a treatment strategy and arrange for training of family members so that the family can provide necessary follow-up care. Assistance will be provided for planning and starting a screening system.

Medical service programs also will be carried out in most of the major hospitals and medical centers in Lebanon. The grant will help finance essential medical equipment on a priority basis to meet existing needs in the cooperating institutions.

The fund also is planning to make artificial limbs and braces available for children at the American University Hospital of Beirut. Support for the services of two prosthetists/orthotists at the hospital's rehabilitation department will be included.

Supplemental funding from the private sector is anticipated.



AID-funded LASPAU scholars are leading many of the efforts of the National Technical University of the Altiplano to improve agriculture in Peru.

—Michelle Easton

—Ursula Nadolny

PRE

Commercial by-products from coffee wastes in Costa Rica . . . Greater small-farmer production and income in Thailand . . . Increased foreign

exchange earnings for both countries . . . These are among benefits expected from separate AID loans made directly to Third World private businesses by the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE).

Subproductos de Café, a San Jose, Costa Rica coffee recycling firm, received the first loan on July 30 for \$1 million. Mah Boonkrong-RFM Co. Ltd., a Bangkok-based joint venture between Thai and Filipino partners, received the second loan for \$2.5 million. The venture is building Thailand's first privately owned and managed modern meat processing plant just north of Bangkok. It will buy from about 2,000 small and medium-sized livestock producers.

Both projects use concepts that can be duplicated in other countries.

For example, the Costa Rican recycling process, a technology developed by U.S. and Costa Rican entrepreneurs, can be used in any Third World nation employing the "wet method" of coffee production. The process uses large quantities of water to force apart coffee beans and berries. It is found in Central America, Colombia, Kenya and some other African countries.

Subproductos de Café already converts coffee pulp waste into a component of cattle and poultry feed. The AID loan will help bring the plant to full operation. In addition, AID money will help finance equipment (some from Dravo Corp. in Pittsburgh, Pa.), to expand the operation by extracting and processing caffeine, alcohol, tannin and pectine.

The animal feed component is sold in local markets and helps save foreign exchange that would go for cereal imports. The new chemical by-products will be sold abroad, earning foreign exchange and breaking into new markets as non-traditional Costa Rican exports.

Other benefits of the project include income generation and price stability for coffee growers and processors. Communities also will benefit from the elimination of pollution from coffee wastes which have been dumped in rivers or left to ferment.

An additional \$1.5 million PRE loan will be committed later to help finance establishment of a similar operation in a country not yet selected.

PRE's \$2.5 million loan to the Thailand partnership is also based on a concept that can be used elsewhere. It is the "satellite farm" model, pioneered by U.S. and other agribusiness firms in some developing countries. The model includes a core or "nucleus" agribusiness firm which works with and provides extension services to its largely small- and medium-sized rural suppliers. The firm makes a profit and assures suppliers for meeting contractual obligations.

The farmers gain new markets and technical and managerial expertise



The percentage of the population living in urban areas in Zimbabwe increased from 17.6% to 23% within the past 15 years. At present, AID is working to provide over 2,500 housing units.

leading to improved yields. The beneficial effect on production and income generation has been documented in a series of recent case studies by Business International, which was funded by PRE.

The loan to Mah Boonkrong-RFM Ltd., signed in August, will help build a meat processing complex producing top-grade canned and chilled meat products under license from Swift and Co. It will be the only such facility using American technology in Thailand.

Some \$5 million in annual gross foreign exchange earnings for Thailand is expected when the plant sells its products in other Asian markets.

Total value of investment in the plant is \$17.5 million. That means the \$2.5 million PRE loan will generate about six times its value from private investors. This leveraging aspect—drawing outside dollars into development projects to stretch out limited AID funds—is a major feature of PRE's investments.

—Douglas Trussell

IN HOUSING

AID LOANS HELP UPGRADE SETTLEMENTS

Drought, crop failure, dreams of a better future drive people from rural to urban areas. However, as people flock to the cities in less-developed countries, the multitudes often strain existing infrastructures to the breaking point. As rapid urbanization continues, squatter settlements in cities also will increase.

Government attempts at coping with the housing situation are often inadequate. For example, in Zimbabwe the government's policy has been to eliminate squatter settlements by bulldozing.

An AID Housing Guaranty loan of \$14 million recently has been approved to conduct the first squatter settlement "upgrading" project at Epworth in Zimbabwe. Upgrading means improving an existing settlement by providing urban services such as water, sanita-

tion, road improvements and community facilities. It generally is accompanied by loan assistance so that residents can improve their homes through "self help" efforts. AID hopes the project will demonstrate to the government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) an alternative to the bulldozing approach and will initiate development of a more appropriate policy on squatter developments.

The Epworth property was founded by a Methodist mission in the 19th century. Epworth has been chosen for the project because it is the largest and most recognized squatter settlement in Zimbabwe. Until the 1960s only about 500 families lived there, but since then more than 5,800 families have settled in the area.

Located approximately 10 miles outside of Harare, the capital city, Epworth has a median income of \$168 per month. The Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning, with support from the Regional Housing and Urban Development Office in Nairobi, will be responsible for carrying out the project. All households in Epworth will have access to:

- Potable water through a standpipe system which can be upgraded to individual house connections.
- Modified septic sanitation "Blair" systems which are upgradable.
- Major and minor distribution roads plus access streets to some plots.
- Community facilities including primary and secondary schools, bus shelters, markets and clinics.
- Electrical power supply for community facilities.
- Small enterprise plots to generate local employment.

Technical assistance funds (\$400,000) will be provided by the AID mission in Zimbabwe to assist the ministry in its efforts. All of the services and facilities being developed are designed to support the idea that development should be affordable and cost recoverable. The selection of these particular services results from a beneficiary survey which indicated the priorities of the Epworth residents.

According to the 1982 census, Zimbabwe's population is 7.5 million

and is growing at a rate of 3.25% per annum. The percentage of the population living in urban areas increased from 17.6% to 23% within the past 15 years. Population figures from 1969 to 1982 show that urban population has increased from 898,890 to 1,732,600. This rapid growth began during the struggle for independence; as aspirations rose, so did the influx to urban areas.

At the present time, Zimbabwe needs about 52,000 additional housing units. AID already is working with the GOZ to provide 1,300 low cost sites and services units under a \$50 million program. AID and U.N. HABITAT are jointly funding a project to provide 1,200 housing units in secondary cities. To provide capital assistance, AID's contribution is \$2.5 million in Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) funds.

The private sector also is becoming involved in low income housing, and the Beverley Building Society has matched AID funds with \$2.5 million for loans to beneficiaries. However, even with this ambitious housing program, the GOZ will be unable to keep pace with the growing demand for low-cost housing without developing a policy which recognizes the potential contribution of the informal sector to the housing market.

AID hopes this first upgrading project will assist the GOZ in learning more about squatter problems and the urban upgrading process. It plans to show that expansion of housing can be achieved with reduced financial outlays and can be affordable to low income groups. The government of Zimbabwe will use this experience to determine future policy for urban upgrading.

—Barbara Washington

AGRICULTURE



It is a difficult life, often too short, for sorghum cultivars planted in the acid, aluminum (Al)-toxic soils in Colombia.

Lynn M. Gourley, agronomy professor from Mississippi State University, says the soil conditions are a real test for germplasm and a plant breeder's skills. He is on a two-year assignment with the International Sorghum and Millet (INTSORMIL) Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) at CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical), Cali, Colombia.

The main objective of the CRSP is to assist Latin American sorghum breeders in finding and developing sorghum germplasm that will give high yields for farmers who have little access to technology. The goal is to adapt the plants to the soil, rather than adapt the soil to meet the requirements of the plant.

More than two billion hectares of land throughout the tropics have acid soils. Tropical South America, alone, has more than a billion hectares of these infertile acid soil areas.

Though they are predominantly found in the savanna regions in the *Llanos* of Colombia and Venezuela and the *Cerrados* of Brazil, the Amazon basin also has vast areas of acid soils.

Gourley believes grain sorghum will be an ideal crop for grain-deficient areas if more A1-tolerant germplasm can be identified. Africa is the origin of sorghum, but more than 50% of Africa's tropical areas have acid soils, and conventional sorghum hybrids cannot tolerate high levels of A1-toxicity. The quantities of lime and fertilizer which would be required to ensure the plants' survival, if available, are too expensive for profitable sorghum production when conventional hybrids are used by even the most skilled farmers.

The world collection of sorghum is maintained by ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics) at Hyderabad, India. From 26,000 sorghum cultivars in the collection, Gourley is evaluating 3,000 cultivars originally collected in Africa.

In trials of 750 cultivars planted in soil with 65% A1-saturation, some grew for about 10 days and died. Others grew to maturity and produced a reasonable seed yield. While about 10% of the cultivars tested showed promise as breeding stock, only 19 cultivars were considered for distribution in regional trials.

INTSORMIL is funded by S&T/AGR and eight participating U.S. universities. Sorghum breeding lines and populations from this project are made available to national sorghum programs throughout Latin America.

ROOT-KNOT NEMATODES STUDIED

Nearly every agricultural crop is susceptible to infection by a member of the *Meloidogyne* family—root-knot nematodes. The tiny worm-like invertebrates, able to survive virtually anywhere in the world under almost any condition, cause knots to form on the roots of plants. The knots inhibit the flow of nutrients through the plant which retard its growth or kill it. In developing countries, nematodes often wipe out entire fields of crops.

The International *Meloidogyne* Project (IMP) provides a network for more than 100 scientists from 70 countries to work on controlling nematodes to improve crop yields. The project is funded by S&T/AGR and headquartered in the Department of Plant Pathology at North Carolina State University (NCSU).

Over the past eight years, IMP has surveyed and collected root-knot nematode populations. NCSU now houses more than 1,000 populations of nematodes—the largest live collection of *Meloidogyne* in the world. These populations have been tested on crops and their cellular, genetic, biochemical and structural characteristics have been examined.

The IMP has found that 95% of the root-knot damage to agricultural crops throughout the world is attributable to only four of the species scrutinized. In cooperation with developing country scientists, IMP is investigating the biology of these four major species and develop-

ing management strategies for controlling the nematodes.

Scientists have found important links between distribution of the species and survival and ecological factors. Specifically, annual precipitation, temperature range and soil composition have been identified as key factors.

The effectiveness of biological control agents, cropping systems and resistant cultivars are being studied to determine the most effective strategies for reducing root-knot nematode populations. Preliminary test results are showing promises of future control.

ENERGY

CONFERENCE TO HIGHLIGHT BIOGAS

The Bioenergy Systems and Technology (BST) Project of the Office of Energy (S&T/EY) will co-sponsor an international conference on biogas technology transfer and diffusion in Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 17-24. Other sponsors are the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the Egyptian National Research Center.

The 24 AID-supported participants will be expected to prepare papers describing their country's biogas programs, research and development projects, and related technologies. In a workshop atmosphere, participants will be expected to discuss the potential benefits of regional networking in biogas programs. They then will share information learned at the conference with their own agencies and the AID missions in their countries.

Participants will receive an overview of biogas systems and technology, costs, benefits and future needs. In addition to roundtables, poster sessions and a field trip, the conference will deal with:

- Social and cultural factors.
- Engineering design.
- Financial and institutional infrastructure.
- Experience in using alternative raw materials.
- Economic use of effluent.

ANTISERUM BANK ESTABLISHED

A unique sorghum virus identification service is available to sorghum workers worldwide. The sorghum virus antiserum bank, which makes antiserum available free to interested parties, was established by AID and the Texas A&M University Department of Plant Pathology under the International Sorghum/Millet CRSP (INTSORMIL).

Antiserum to identify five viruses and 11 strains now is available. In addition to distribution to U.S. commercial companies and public institutions, antiserum has been sent to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The antiserum bank may be expanded to include other host crops where virus host combinations overlap,

such as maize and sudangrass.

For additional information, contact R. W. Toler, virologist, Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

HEALTH

ORT VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE

Two videotapes on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) produced for the Office of Health (S&T/H) are available to AID units and other agencies and organizations for showing to staffs and at conferences, workshops and seminars.

One tape is 25 minutes long; the other, a summary of the longer one, lasts seven minutes. Through field shots taken in all four AID regions, interviews and diagrams, the tape explains ORT, describes the problem of diarrheal dehydration and shows how ORT works in the body.

It includes highlights of the June 1983 International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy. The film also

shows Administrator McPherson explaining the Agency's commitment to expanding the ORT effort and gives examples of ORT projects.

To obtain the tapes, contact Robert Clay, AID, S&T/H, room 702 SA-18, Washington, DC 20523; telephone (703) 235-9649.

ICORT PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

The entire proceedings of the AID-sponsored International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ICORT), held in June 1983, are available now from the Office of Health (S&T/H).

The publication includes all papers and talks presented at the week-long conference, both in the plenary sessions and the workshops. Subjects include management of diarrheal diseases and ORT program experiences, achievements and direction.

Copies may be obtained through the AID Document and Information Handling Facility, 7222 47th St., Suite 100, Chevy Chase, Md. 20815.

BIFAD Five bean lines resistant to tropical diseases and viruses have been made available through projects supported jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) with the University of Puerto Rico in the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

The Bean/Cowpea CRSP achievements were highlighted at the July 20 BIFAD meeting by Pat Barnes-McConnell, program director, Michigan State University.

In her report, which covered the CRSP's operations since they began in 1980, she pointed out that American scientists from 10 U.S. institutions are collaborating with international

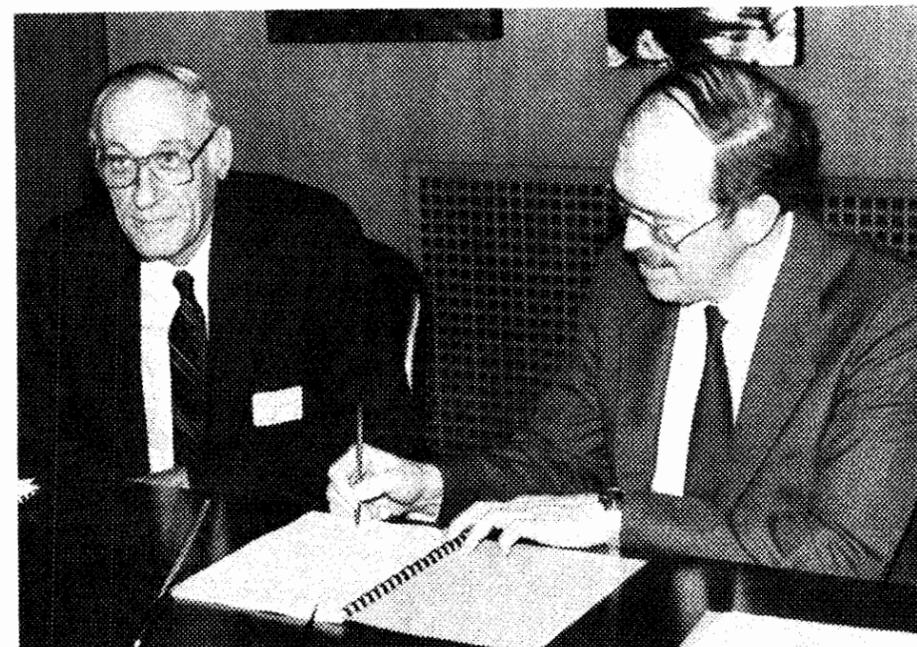
research centers and USDA.

Training scientists in less developed countries (LDCs) is an important element of the CRSP. To date, the CRSP has provided degree training to 75 participants and short-term training to 166 participants.

The presentation for BIFAD marked the end of AID's triennial review, which included the External Review Panel for the CRSP as well as a joint review by the JCARD CRSP Panel and a subcommittee of AID's Agricultural Sector Council.

In recommending a three-year extension of the CRSP to AID, BIFAD emphasized the importance of establishing communication with extension organizations in LDCs to ensure that research results reach farmers.

—William Fred Johnson



Recently, Administrator McPherson signed an agreement with the Mid-America International Association Consortium (MIAC) represented by Lee Kolmer (left), its chairman. AID will provide \$3.2 million for agricultural development in Peru. MIAC will provide seven long-term and several short-term technical assistants.