

Mexico Earthquake Update

(as of October 2)

DATA

Areas Affected: Mexico City, the states of Puebla, Oaxaca, Michoacan, Guerrero, Morelos, Colima, Mexico, and Jalisco.

Dead: Approximately 5,600, according to Mexican official estimates, with unofficial estimates at 9,000.

Injured: 30,000

Missing: 3,500

Homeless: 50,000 anticipated, with 23,000 in shelters

Damage: Extensive damage to the central section of Mexico City and to the state of Michoacan reported. The southern state of Jalisco has been declared a disaster zone.

GENERAL SITUATION

- An earthquake registering 8.1 on the Richter scale jolted the southwestern Pacific coast of Mexico and an extensive area of the interior at 7:18 a.m. local time Sept. 19. The quake's epicenter was located 25 miles (40 km) off the Pacific coast, about 250 miles (400 km) south of Mexico City.
- A second major quake of Richter magnitude 7.5 struck at 7:40 p.m. local time on Sept. 20. The tremor's epicenter was located in the same general area as the first quake.
- A third earthquake (4.5 on the Richter scale) hit Mexico City on Sept. 21 at 9 a.m. local time.
- At least 25 aftershocks have been registered in Mexico City.
- Mexico City (population 18 million) sustained considerable damage, particularly in the old sections of the city. Assessment reveals that 400 buildings are totally destroyed; an additional 700 have been badly damaged and will be demolished.
- Water distribution remains an issue in many sectors of the city with leakage in water lines and waste water lines.
- Hospitals—Mexico City's Medical Center suffered considerable damage. Hospital Juarez, another major medical facility, partially collapsed. In-city hospitals suffered further damage from the second quake and relief personnel had to evacuate patients as new injured arrived. The main maternity hospital was evacuated because of extensive damage.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO (GOM)

- The GOM responded quickly. President Miguel de la Madrid declared the Federal District a disaster zone and appointed Mayor Ramon Aguirre Velazquez as head of a metropolitan disaster assistance and coordination commission. The Secretary of Defense declared a state of emergency and activated the DM-3 National Emergency Plan.
- Fire, police, and medical services were reported to be working to their capacity to meet the needs of the

situation. Some 50,000 Mexican troops, police, and rescue volunteers helped rescue thousands of survivors trapped beneath the rubble.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG)

(Total assistance equals \$3.9 million)

- On Sept. 20, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin declared that a state of disaster existed in Mexico. Funds from the U.S. International Disaster Assistance account were made available for emergency assistance to the earthquake victims.
- On the evening of Sept. 19, in response to a televised request for assistance, the U.S. Embassy provided bandages, blankets, pillows, flashlights, and batteries to the Mexican disaster relief authorities.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) convened a 24-hour emergency working group to monitor the situation and coordinate USG response from Washington, D.C.
- A State task force was established and worked around the clock to respond to inquiries concerning U.S. citizens in Mexico.
- In response to the GOM's request, the USG deployed a five-member search-and-rescue team from the Bureau of Mines, the Mine Safety and Health Administration and Westinghouse Corporation.
- Three U.S. Forest Service firefighting/spray helicopters with support vehicles and approximately 25 personnel arrived on Sept. 21.
- OFDA dispatched an 8-member multidisciplinary team to assist the U.S. Embassy in assessing the damage, determine the appropriate USG response, and coordinate USG relief response with other donors. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assembled a 10-person team of volunteers from 2 private construction companies and from the Dallas Department of Public Works to assess earthmoving and heavy equipment needs. In addition to these groups of experts, the Department of Defense (DOD) sent two HF radios with appropriate antenna (minibeam) and two radio operators, a shipment of 1,000 safety protection masks, and 10 small generators from DOD stocks. These teams and supplies arrived Sept. 22.
- The First Lady, Nancy Reagan, traveled to Mexico City on Sept. 23, with Administrator Peter McPherson and others. On behalf of the USG, Mrs. Reagan contributed \$1 million to the National Finance Bank for the Mexican disaster relief effort.
- OFDA sent 155 3,000-gal. capacity water tanks, 20,000 water jugs and 120 rolls of plastic sheeting from its New Windsor, Md., stockpile. In addition, 2,000 respirator masks, 20 empty acetylene gas bottles, 20 empty oxygen bottles, and 120 pairs of leather gloves were also delivered.

U.S. Private Donations Surpassed \$8.14 million.

Assistance Provided by the International Community Surpassed \$6.3 million.

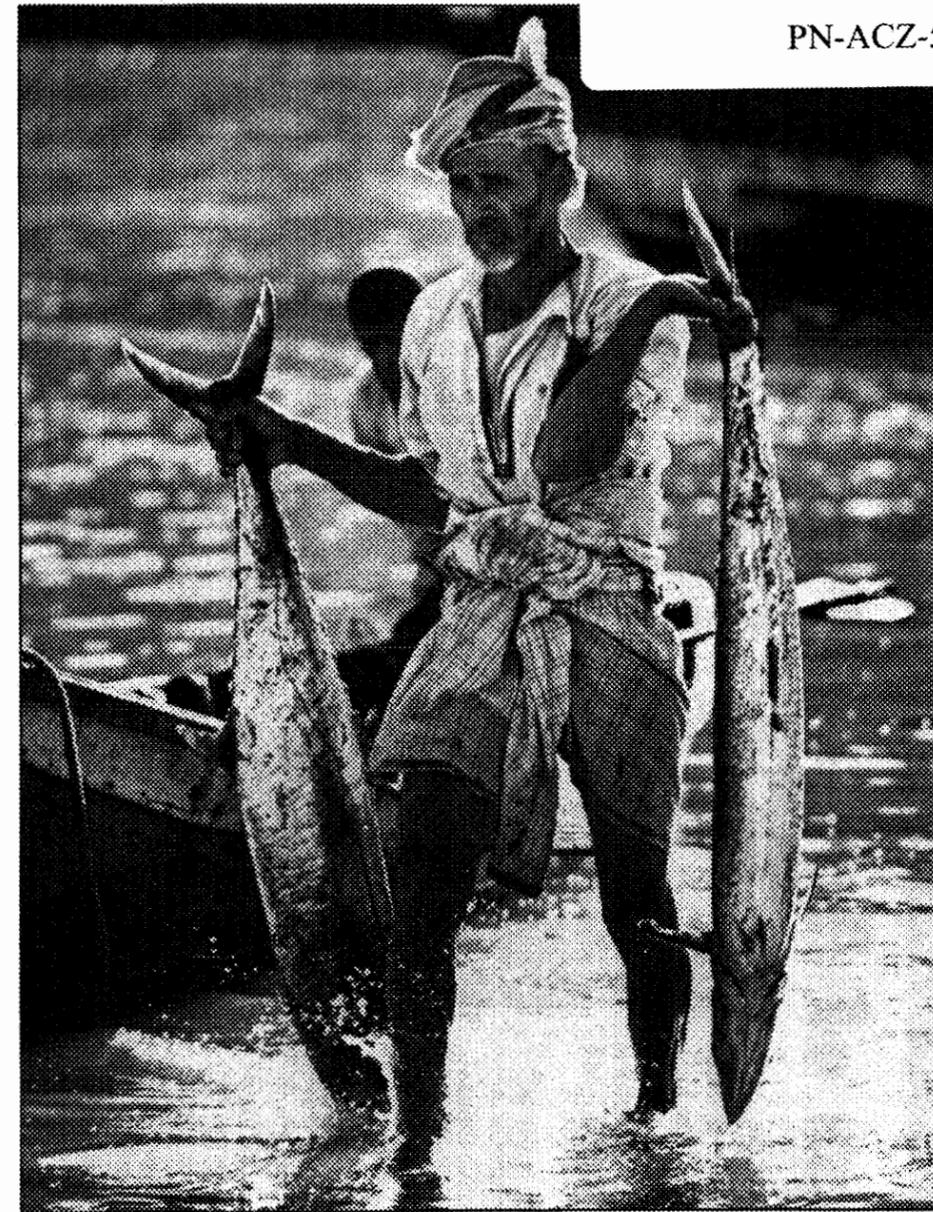
FRONT LINES

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OCTOBER 1985

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

PN-ACZ-523



AID IN OMAN

Campaign Helps People Help Themselves

Aid Bill Stresses 4 Pillars

Famine Victims Benefit from Agreement



More food will reach more famine victims as a result of an agreement AID signed with Live Aid Foundation, Band Aid Trust and the U.N. Office of Emergency Operations (OEOA), announced Administrator Peter McPherson during a press conference on Sept. 18.

McPherson explained that AID will lease 150 trucks while Live Aid Foundation and Band Aid Trust will provide about 100 trucks. All the vehicles will be part of a consolidated fleet working under the U.N. flag in Ethiopia and the Sudan. He said that the United Nations has called on other donors to add more vehicles to the fleet.

The Administrator pointed out that the additional trucks will enable food to arrive in areas pre-

viously unreachable. For example, "our plan is to move 35,000 metric tons of grain per month from the Port of Assab to Wello Province and northern Ethiopia," McPherson said. "By combining our efforts, we will be able to move grain more efficiently, both in terms of time and money."

Also, "AID is contributing \$2.4 million to the United Nations and the Live Aid Foundation, and Band Aid Trust will provide \$1.2 million for fleet management costs," he added.

In the Sudan, "Live Aid and Band Aid have purchased 40 trucks, and AID has agreed to fund \$1 million for operating expenses for these trucks to deliver food to western Sudan," McPherson said.

In addition, Live Aid and Band

Aid have agreed to provide \$1 million to the U.N. World Food Program. Along with \$1 million from AID, "the \$2 million is the amount required to continue the feeding program in eastern and central Sudan," the Administrator explained.

While noting the cooperative effort between the public and private sectors, McPherson said, "The potential exists that we can accomplish a great deal more together than we can accomplish separately. (The agreement is) an effort to reach beyond where we have gone before. Through the United Nations, over 50 million people are being fed in Ethiopia, and the United States is feeding well over half of that group—over half the food is U.S. grain."

Administrator McPherson explains that additional trucks provided by AID, Live Aid and Band Aid will enable food to arrive in areas of Ethiopia and the Sudan previously unreachable.

'Ending Hunger' An Idea Whose Time Has Come

by Suzanne Chase

To allow anyone to die of hunger in a world of plenty is an obscenity that can no longer be tolerated," said Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris at a Sept. 24 briefing. The briefing was held to inform Agency employees about a recently published study on world hunger.

Ending Hunger: An Idea Whose Time Has Come is the result of a five-year research effort undertaken by the Hunger Project to examine why hunger persists and the best approaches to its solution. The organization, which has three and a half million members worldwide, has as its goal the end of hunger by the year 2000.

"The publication of this book is another milestone in the growing awareness and commitment of the American people to end hunger," Morris said in his introductory remarks. "*Ending Hunger* is in truth more than a book—it is an expression that the end of hunger is an idea whose time has come."

Noting other recent landmarks in the growing crusade against hunger, including USA for Africa and Live Aid, Morris said, "We at AID have been working on this problem for a long time and are proud to be an integral part of this tremendous endeavor."

Although most people were raised with the idea that world hunger is an inevitable part of life, he said, "We now know hunger can be ended; therefore, it must be ended."

The briefing also featured Joan Holmes, executive director of the Hunger Project; Roy Prosterman, law professor and an authority on land reform; actors Raul Julia and Valerie Harper; and singer and

composer John Denver.

Joan Holmes, who conceived the project and directed the research and writing of *Ending Hunger*, pointed out that 13 million people die each year from hunger—35,000 per day, 24 a minute, 18 of whom are children. "It is that global obscenity that we are committed to eradicating," she said.

Commending Agency employees for working to alleviate the problem, Holmes said, "We feel that the Hunger Project can be the wind at your back; we intend to create a climate of support and commitment for your work."

The book is intended to be a definitive reference source on the issue of hunger, bringing together "for the first time the full range of expert thinking on hunger and the approaches to its eradication," she explained.

Ending Hunger was produced in response to public demand for information that is comprehensive and accessible. The book is a major part of the Hunger Project's focus on information and education to create a grass-roots commitment for the end of hunger and to support that commitment through ongoing educational programs, according to Holmes.

The information presented in *Ending Hunger* is divided into three main sections. The first, said Holmes, provides an overview of the basic facts of world hunger—"the who, what, where and when information" generally agreed upon by experts. Next is an exploration of the diversity of approaches and perspectives on five major issues—food, population, foreign aid, national security and the interna-

(continued on page 7)

Aid Bill Stresses 4 Pillars

by Robert Lester

The President signed into law the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 on Aug. 8, authorizing foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

It is the first regular foreign aid authorization enacted into law since December 1981.

In addition to authorizing \$12.77 billion for each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987, as well as \$2.008 billion in supplemental aid for fiscal 1985 for Israel (\$1.5 billion), Egypt (\$500 million) and the West Bank and Gaza, the act placed major emphasis on narcotics and anti-terrorism issues and funding for Central American programs.

With regard to development assistance activities, both the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees included the principles of policy dialogue, technology transfer, institution building and the private sector as part of their respective bills. Action by the Congress reflected a continued awareness of the importance of the four pillars in the development process.

AID accounts were authorized close to or above requested levels.

Among the development accounts, Population was increased \$40 million from the amount requested to an authorized level of

(continued on page 4)



Reviewing the Hunger Project's recently published study on world hunger are (from left) singer John Denver, Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris, Joan Holmes, executive director of the Hunger Project, and actors Raul Julia and Valerie Harper.

Businessman Arrested, Charged With Fraud



Worthless Peruvian securities represented as being backed by AID are examined by (left to right) Gene Richardson, assistant inspector general for investigations; Gordon Ransom, regional inspector general for Washington; John Waymire, case inspector; and Herbert Beckington, inspector general.

A central Illinois businessman, Kenneth Hocking, was arrested and charged on Sept. 18 with attempting to sell at least \$385 million in worthless Peruvian securities that he allegedly represented as having AID backing, according to AID Inspector General Herbert Beckington and J. Branch Walton of the Secret Service.

Hocking, 78, of Matton, Ill., was president of the now defunct International Industries Development Corp., which at one time represented eight cooperatives in Peru.

He was charged with negotiating counterfeit securities represented as issued under the authority of the Peruvian government, with possessing—with intent to deceive—falsely modified promissory notes from Peruvian cooperatives and corporations, and with knowingly transporting fraudulent securities in interstate and foreign commerce.

According to a criminal complaint filed by the U.S. attorney for central Illinois, Hocking had obtained the notes falsely in the 1960s while promising to build low-income housing projects under an AID loan program.

Although the projects never received government approval, Hocking marketed the notes in investment packages that he claimed were guaranteed by AID.

Because some phony securities have not been recovered, Administrator Peter McPherson encourages anyone aware of notes with Hocking's name on them to contact the Agency's Office of the Inspector General, (703) 235-9732.

The investigation, launched by Beckington, was triggered when a prospective investor called AID's housing office to verify that the U.S. government backed the notes as part of the Agency's housing guaranty program in Peru.

Robert Freed, housing guaranty specialist, responded to the call. AID's principal inspector in the investigation, John Waymire,

credited Freed's prompt referral of his suspicions about the notes as being a critical factor in discovering the fraud.

AID's housing guaranty program helps finance slum upgrading and shelter for low-income families in developing countries by guaranteeing repayment to private U.S. lenders for projects requested by developing countries. The program provides about \$150 million in loans each year.

Prosecution of the case is being handled by attorneys in the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Central District of Illinois. Questions may be referred to Frances Hulin, assistant U.S. attorney, (217) 446-8546.

AID Supports Joint Venture

India and the United States will undertake an innovative program in commercial technology under the terms of an agreement signed Aug. 30 in New Delhi.

Financed by a \$12 million grant from AID, the program supports joint ventures in technology development between Indian and U.S. firms in industry, agriculture, health, energy and other areas important to development in India. The grant also finances engineering and experimental design studies, the manufacture of prototypes, and laboratory and market testing.

The program is designed to stimulate commercial research and development in India by providing funds to Indian industry for collaboration with U.S. firms in research and development ventures. The U.S. private sector will supply technology and management skills to help modernize and commercialize technology in India.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Limited, will administer the program.

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Cover Photo: AID is helping Oman discover the potential of its marine resources through a \$17.1 million Fisheries Development project. Story about Joint Commission on page 8.

Campaign Helps People Help Themselves

by Suzanne Chase

Agency employees will have the opportunity to "Give Somebody a Chance" during the fall 1985 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) of the National Capital Area. The government wide fund-raising effort began with a kickoff rally Sept. 24 and will continue through Nov. 26. AID's campaign will be held from Oct. 28 through Nov. 8.

In a message announcing this year's campaign, President Reagan urged support of voluntary sharing. "Through the Combined Federal Campaign," he said, "we can assist the less fortunate in our country and extend a nurturing hand to friends around the world. We can help relieve pain and health problems now and support research to eliminate them in the future. We can help our neighbors without making them dependent on government."

"AID is particularly aware of the importance of the CFC," notes Administrator Peter McPherson, chairman of the Agency campaign. "AID employees understand better than many federal workers that meeting basic human needs requires a multifaceted approach,

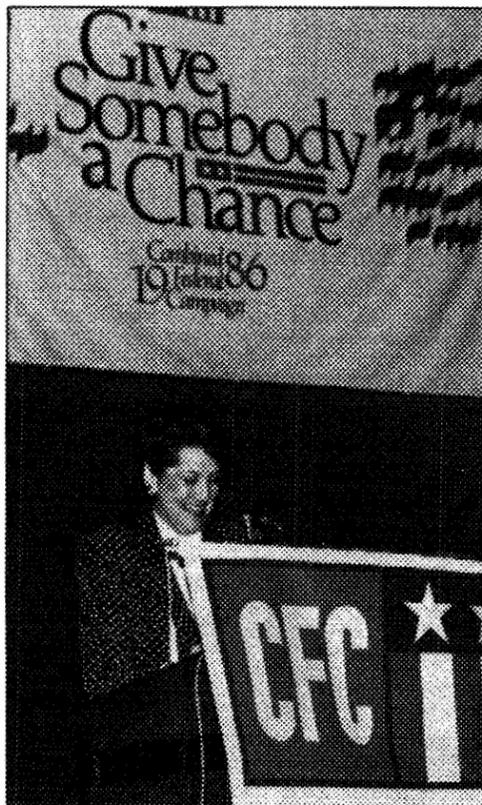
"A gift to the CFC is a way to help others and to help yourself at the same time."

encompassing both short- and long-term solutions. The member agencies of CFC are similar to AID in that both seek to help people help themselves. CFC does this by addressing a variety of needs, from a one-time emergency intervention to long-term rehabilitation."

McPherson also serves as a general CFC campaign vice chairman on the cabinet advisory committee of CFC Chairman Elizabeth Dole, secretary of the Department of Transportation.

"Last year, AID employees contributed more than \$248,000, exceeding both the fall 1984 goal and the 1983 record," says Tom Rollis, assistant to the Administrator for Management and CFC vice chairman for AID. "Employee participation was 55%, an Agency record, and we hope to do even better this year."

The average contribution among Agency employees last year was \$131.26, according to Rollis. Through payroll deduction pledges, 25% of employees gave 75% of the total amount raised. The remaining 25% was from cash or check donations.



Campaign Chairman Elizabeth Dole emphasizes the importance of the CFC to key workers at the kickoff rally for the government wide fund raiser.

Fran Dennis, administrative officer for the Bureau for External Affairs, is the principal coordinator for the Agency campaign. While pleased with AID's overall record, Dennis feels there is room for improvement. "We intend to concentrate our efforts on two factors critical to the success of the campaign: increasing employee participation and encouraging contributions by payroll deductions rather than a one-time cash gift," she says.

Dennis hopes to see the number of employees who contribute increase by at least 5%. The government wide average rate for employee participation in the national capital area is 62%.

"We encourage payroll deductions," she says, "because it is a relatively painless way of making an ongoing contribution to a worthy cause. For little more than the price of a hamburger each pay period, you are helping to make life more meaningful for someone less fortunate. In addition, donations by payroll deduction enable the receiving agency to do advance planning based on the amount of money pledged to them for the year."

Dennis points out that if an employee's personal financial circumstances change and the deduction becomes a hardship, it can be cancelled at any time.

Assisting Dennis on a part-time basis is Mary Valentino, retired deputy director of personnel and the fall 1984 CFC coordinator for AID. In addition, a coordinator has been designated from each bureau who will work with "key workers" (one for every 15 employees) to contact each employee individually.

This year's CFC film, "Give Somebody a Chance," narrated by

Sugar Ray Leonard, features individuals who have benefited from CFC-supported agencies and will be shown to Agency employees.

The campaign in Washington is complemented by Agency CFC fund-raising activities in missions. "We had tremendous response from our overseas personnel last year," says Rollis. "They are in the unique position of seeing firsthand the worthwhile accomplishments of many of the international private and voluntary organizations which benefit from the CFC."

In addition, Agency retirees are among the most generous contributors to the campaign, according to Valentino.

People give to the CFC for many different reasons. Valentino's philosophy is that "people go through life wanting to make a difference, particularly the type of people we have at AID. CFC provides an opportunity for any individual to contribute and make a difference in the life of a child, an older person—people with problems they are unable to handle on their own."

The CFC supports all the United Way and United Black Fund agencies, plus more than 400 health and welfare charitable organizations, both domestic and international. Each participating agency must meet CFC's eligibility requirements and show that it is providing services effectively.

Regulations for the CFC are issued by the Office of Personnel Management. In the national capital area, the United Way/United Black Fund has been appointed to administer the fund-raising drive.

An important part of the CFC effort is the Loaned Executive Program, authorized by the President in 1971. A loaned executive is a federal employee who is detailed from his or her organization to

CFC headquarters to assist agencies in planning and carrying out their campaigns.

Roberto Anson, a management analyst with the Social Security Administration and the loaned executive to AID, points out, "A gift to the CFC is a way to help others and to help yourself at the same time. Last year, one out of every three people in the national capital area received services from the United Way/United Black Fund agencies.

"You do not have to be totally destitute, unemployed or disabled to benefit from a CFC-supported agency service. You may have a specific need at a specific time—a one-time crisis intervention situation—such as mental health counseling at a time of great stress," he continues.

An important consideration for employees, reminds Dennis, is that all donations, whether payroll deduction or cash, are tax deductible. Another attractive feature of the program, she says, is that employees may designate specific beneficiaries for their contributions or a percentage of a contribution may be specified and the remainder undesignated. Contributions not donated to specific agencies will be distributed by United Way on the basis of need.

"By designating a specific agency or agencies," Dennis says, "the gift becomes a more personal one, and the employee is assured that the donation is going to a cause he or she supports."

However, donations that are undesignated are appreciated, stresses Dennis, because they enable the United Way to distribute funds among agencies that perform necessary and valuable services but that may not have the visibility of better-known organizations.

(continued on page 4)



Fran Dennis, Agency CFC coordinator, and Tom Rollis, vice chairman of AID's campaign, discuss how to increase employee participation.

Aid Bill

From page 1, column 1

\$290 million. Health was authorized at \$205 million, and the Child Survival Fund, which was authorized as a separate, new account, received a \$25 million authorization. The request for health programs (including the fund) was \$146.4 million. Education was reduced by \$3.5 million to an authorized level of \$180 million, and \$207 million was authorized for AID's Selected Development Activities and Science Advisor programs—\$223 million was requested. Also, AID's Agriculture account received an authorization of \$760 million, a reduction of \$32 million from the request.

In addition to codifying the four pillars, the act restated as a primary objective of the foreign aid program the "promotion of vaccines for immunization and salts for rehydration" and established as a goal the protection from immunizable diseases of 80% of the children in countries in which AID has programs. This provision is consistent with Agency emphasis on oral rehydration therapy and immunization research.

The act also authorized \$3.8 billion for the Economic Support Fund (ESF), representing a \$224 million reduction from the requested amount. In addition, most of these funds were earmarked for specific countries or programs, including Israel (\$1.2 billion), Egypt (\$815 million), Portugal (\$80 million), Cyprus (\$15 million), the Philippines (\$110 million) and Uruguay (\$15 million).

In addition, \$50 million was earmarked for ESF commodity import program funds (CIP) for a tied aid credit program in accordance with legislation enacted in 1983. The act also earmarked 18% of CIP funds for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Congress adopted the major recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The commission's recommendation for a multiyear U.S. commitment to Central America was incorporated through the authorization of \$1.2 billion for nonmilitary assistance programs for Central America for each of fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

The commission's recommendation for international coordination to foster cooperation in economic development among the countries of Central America was reflected in the act through the authorization of U.S. participation in the Central American Development Organization (CADO). The act stated that the AID Administrator should be the U.S. representative to CADO. While the statute did not direct that this organization maintain control over the obligation of funds, it was proposed that CADO's recommendations should be considered in decisions concerning bilateral economic aid programs.

The act authorized up to \$20

FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATIONS, 1986-1987

Following are the authorizations made in S 960 for foreign aid programs in fiscal 1986. Identical amounts were authorized for fiscal 1987. Not included in these figures are supplemental authorizations in fiscal 1985-86 for Economic Support Fund aid to Israel (\$1.5 billion), Egypt (\$500 million) and Middle East regional programs (\$8 million).

Figures in thousands of dollars

Program	Fiscal 1986 Request	Authorized Level
Agriculture	792,352	760,000
Population	250,017	290,000
Health	146,427	205,000
Child Survival Fund	0	25,000
Education	183,533	180,000
Selected development programs	223,071	207,000
Sahel development	60,500	67,750
Economic Support Fund	4,024,000	3,800,000
Anti-terrorism	5,000	9,840
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	10,000	35,000
International organizations	196,211	270,000
Narcotics control	57,529	57,529
Disaster aid	25,000	25,000
Trade and development	20,000	20,000
AID operating expenses	387,000	387,000
Peace Corps	124,400	130,000
Inter-American Foundation	5,699	11,969
Africa Development Foundation	1,000	3,672

million of ESF aid to support programs that strengthen judicial capabilities and the administration of justice in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The act also authorized \$27 million for humanitarian aid for the democratic resistance (contras) in Nicaragua, established conditions on the disbursement of these funds, prohibited the Central Intelligence Agency or Department of Defense from administering the aid and prohibited the funds from being used for weapons or "material which can be used to inflict serious bodily harm."

Several provisions in the narcotics section of the act will affect programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Bolivia, obligation of ESF and military assistance for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 will be contingent upon the government establishing and meeting coca eradication targets.

In Peru, the government must develop a plan to eliminate illicit and unlicensed coca production before economic and military aid can be obligated in fiscal 1986 and be carried out before aid can be provided in fiscal 1987. Furthermore, the Upper Huallaga project in Peru cannot receive fiscal 1987 development funds until the AID Administrator determines its effectiveness in eradicating coca leaf production.

According to the new law, allocations of ESF assistance to Jamaica should be based, in part, on Jamaica's commitment to reduce illicit cultivation, production, processing and distribution of marijuana.

In the Asia region, the act earmarked \$110 million in ESF aid for the Philippines, requiring that it receive no more than \$50 million in military aid and no more than

\$20 million in foreign military sales financing.

The act also stated that future aid levels for the Philippines will be dependent on a review of the U.S. security interests served by such aid and the progress made by the Philippines government in ensuring free speech and press, free elections, structural economic reforms and military reforms.

Up to \$5 million in each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 was authorized for military and ESF assistance for the noncommunist resistance forces in Cambodia. And, a minimum of \$15 million of ESF assistance was authorized for humanitarian aid for the Afghan people.

In Africa, \$30 million of ESF aid was earmarked for southern Africa regional programs, half of which must be used to assist sector projects supported by the Southern

Africa Development Coordination Conference.

The act also provided authorization for a scholarship program for students who choose to attend South African-supported universities for programs "which in both their character and organizational sponsorship in South Africa clearly reflect the objective of a majority of South Africans for an end to the apartheid system." Human rights funds were earmarked for direct legal assistance to political detainees and their families in South Africa.

Also in southern Africa, the act repealed the Clark Amendment, which had prohibited assistance for military and paramilitary activities in Angola, established a detailed certification requirement before military assistance can be provided for Mozambique and limited bilateral economic aid for Mozambique to assistance for the private sector.

Among several provisions in the act regarding food and agricultural assistance were the following:

- Authorization of \$50 million for each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for U.S. contributions to the second replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
- Establishment of a 1.8 million metric ton minimum and a 1.9 million metric ton minimum for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, respectively, for P.L. 480 Title II. Of these amounts, 1.3 and 1.425 million metric tons are to be used for nonemergency programs of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the World Food Program.
- Authorization to enter into multiyear agreements with PVOs or cooperatives (under Title II of P.L. 480) to make agricultural commodities available for distribution by these organizations.

Other provisions affecting P.L. 480 are currently being considered as part of omnibus farm legislation.

Lester is assistant general counsel for legislation and policy.

Campaign

From page 3, column 4

The fall 1985 CFC goal government wide is \$20.5 million, an increase of 10% over the amount raised last year. The overall campaign goal is determined by the local Federal Fund-Raising Coordinating Committee based on the needs of the voluntary agencies participating and an analysis of campaign potential and factors affecting personal giving levels, according to Anson.

A 21.6% increase over last year in requests for financial support from voluntary agencies in the national capital area and the continuing famine crisis in Africa are factors contributing to the

higher goal.

Administrative costs for running the CFC represent less than 4% of this year's campaign goal, an extremely low figure compared to most other fund-raising campaigns, says Anson. This means that contributions reach the beneficiary agency almost in their entirety.

The Combined Federal Campaign was established by Executive Order in 1964 to meet employees' preference for a single campaign, to reduce government expense and to permit payroll deductions for charitable contributions. CFC is the only authorized on-the-job solicitation of federal employees in the national capital area.

Chase is assistant editor of Front Lines.

PERSONALITY FOCUS

Lois Richards

by Lindsey Stokes

An individual can make a difference. It may not change the world, but it can affect the arena in which you operate—your own little world," says Lois Richards.

Richards is a woman who is making a difference.

While that "arena" has included Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Kenya and Jordan, today her "arena" is one of the most important regions of the world—26 countries in West and Central Africa.

As deputy assistant administrator to the Africa Bureau, Richards is responsible for overseeing all AID programs in an area that is experiencing serious political and economic problems.

She approaches her current duties in the same manner that she has approached every other job in her 21-year career with AID.

"I start with the expectation that things are more positive than negative. I have always been an optimist," she says.

"I never planned on making a career at AID," Richards says. "I was looking for a job that was interesting and gave me an opportunity to learn and do something

"Satisfaction comes from learning, stretching oneself and responding to challenges."

I thought was worthwhile and important. I prefer to have a job that stretches me."

That attitude has carried Richards from her home state of Washington to a position as one of the highest-ranking women in AID and a recipient of the Presidential Meritorious Honor Award in 1984 for her work as mission director in Liberia.

Yet, her career in the Foreign Service began by "accident."

"I was walking through the lobby of my college student union one day and saw a notice on the bulletin board about the Peace Corps exam being given the next Saturday," she recalls. "If I hadn't seen the notice and if I hadn't, contrary to my normal, established behavior, gotten up early that Saturday morning, I wouldn't have joined the Peace Corps.

"I had already been accepted to graduate school in social work at the University of Denver. But, I thought, 'there must be something else out there.'

"I didn't have any expectations that I'd pass the test or be invited to go abroad—the thought of going

overseas, much less to Africa, was beyond the expectations of most of my peers. But I graduated in those heady days of the Kennedy administration, and it seemed like a good, valuable thing to do."

Richards was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Washington State University in June 1962 with a major in sociology. The following September, the Peace Corps sent her to Ethiopia.

She taught 10th- and 12th-grade English in Mekele and worked in the hospital laboratory, using an introductory course in bacteriology to perform blood and other tests. "We did various exams using one of my housemate's college textbooks as a guide. I even diagnosed my own case of ascaris."

Richards left Ethiopia in 1964 to attend graduate school in international relations at the University of Denver on a Peace Corps Fellowship.

"The Peace Corps was a very valuable experience for anybody who joined," she says. "We were all very liberal, and the experience of the Peace Corps tempered our liberalism with a strong dose of realism and pragmatism. Some days I think I'm a liberal, pragmatic, cynical realist and other times a pragmatic, cynical idealist.

"The Peace Corps made me much more appreciative of what I, as an American, have and how insular Americans are."

Richards claims that she also joined AID by accident. She took the Civil Service Exam after graduate school and received offers from the Department of the Navy, the Post Office and AID.

"AID was the only one that offered me an opportunity to go back to Africa," she jokes.

After joining the Agency, Richards spent two years as a management intern (1966-1968), converted to the Foreign Service and, subsequently, served at missions in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Jordan and Liberia.

Richards believes the fact that she is a woman has had little influence on her career.

"Although I once had a male supervisor who told me that I was a woman and what women do doesn't count, that was a long time ago," she says. "There have been an awful lot of men in this Agency who have given me opportunities to learn, expand my capabilities and show what I can do."

Although some people are a little apprehensive with a new boss, especially if they've never worked for a woman before, Richards says, "If you do your job, make responsible decisions, make it clear to people what you expect from them and give them a chance to do it, that you're a woman is irrelevant."

Good management principles also are important. "A mission director has to be sensitive to morale issues



Lois Richards says, "I try very hard not to ask my staff to do more than I'm willing to do."

(like housing) and keep an open door so that people know they can come in with their problems. I don't like to be the last one to hear about problems. It's important to keep information channels open.

"You're always making decisions on things you're not certain about because you don't have perfect information," she adds. "You have to make decisions based on the information you have, on the expertise of your staff and on what you think is right."

In return, Richards expects her staff to do its best and make a reasonable effort to meet job requirements. "I try very hard not to ask my staff to do more than I'm willing to do. I don't think I ask the impossible.

"Satisfaction comes from learning, stretching oneself and responding to challenges. When pushed, sometimes people find out about capabilities they didn't know they had."

Richards has many interests outside of work. She is an avid reader—a "paperback junkie," enjoys all types of music, plays golf "because it's less frustrating than tennis" and usually has season tickets to the Kennedy Center and Arena Stage while in Washington.

Despite the fact that she hates to cook, she did all her own cooking for entertaining in Jordan and believes that "any idiot who can read and follow directions can cook. When frustrated, there's nothing like going home, pounding some bread dough and putting on a good bagpipe record. As long as the neighbors don't throw me out, I have a good time," she says.

Richards gained "notoriety" for her annual Christmas parties in Liberia and Jordan. "I invited about 280 people to the last one in Liberia," she says. "I made 13

quarts of eggnog (that disappeared in 90 minutes), nine different kinds of cookies (between five and 10 dozen each), 11 pounds of fudge and three loaves of Christmas bread. The party is something I like to do—it's a special holiday."

Although Richards has been in her present job only since mid-July, she is particularly interested in the issue of employment of foreign service nationals as the number of AID direct hires declines overseas.

"In the Africa Bureau, we have a long way to go to upgrade those staff positions. We have to turn over more staff responsibility to host country nationals," she says.

"There are a number of problems (retirement funds, job classification, incentives and limited prospects for promotion) that must be addressed."

Although she has many goals for her time in Washington, Richards also looks forward to returning to the field.

"There are many things out there that I've never done. But, I've had a lot of unique experiences—I've been chased by elephants; I've witnessed two coups; I negotiated an end to a school strike in Ethiopia; I spent a night in a brothel in Ethiopia when I was stranded in a little town, and there was no other bed that I could sleep in—they wouldn't let me sit at the bar all night. I've seen much of the world.

"I'm not following a grand scheme in life. It's important not to create too many expectations—there would be too many disappointments and too many missed opportunities. But, deep down, I'm probably still the idealist who joined the Peace Corps."

Stokes is a senior editor/writer in the Bureau for External Affairs.

Creativity Added to Development Effort

by Randal Joy Thompson

It is hard to catch a glimpse of Ron Shaw without a video camera on his shoulder or his nose in a sheet of negatives. The coordinator of the audiovisual (AV) unit at the AID mission in Cameroon, Shaw has added a creative dimension to development activities there.

Assisted by Cameroonians Rose Mbole Epie and Jean Marcel Tang, Shaw established the audiovisual unit last year. He already has completed eight video productions and is working on another 18.

The AV unit, originally the idea of Ronald Levin, former mission director now assigned to Panama, creates audiovisual presentations

"Tapes provide enlightening histories of projects that could never be conveyed in written evaluation reports."

that help inform the government of Cameroon, AID/Washington, other AID missions, the U.S. Information Service (USIS), the American Embassy, the Peace Corps and the public about AID activities in Cameroon.

"The primary purpose of the AV unit is to produce informational tapes for use within AID," says Shaw. "These tapes are used for briefing new staff members, visitors and personnel at AID/Washington."

For example, Gary Leinen, mission health officer, discusses AID health initiatives in Cameroon in one video produced for briefing

sessions. An interview with Emmanuel Atayi, chief of party for the National Cereals Research and Extension Project, offers an African perspective on this project.

Other briefing tapes cover the Credit Union Development project, the Agriculture Education project, the Bean-Cowpea Research project, the CARE Northern Wells and Community Reforestation projects, the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication project and the Schistosomiasis Research project.

Similarly, tapes are produced in connection with evaluations, Shaw continues. Tapes of the final evaluations of the Small Farmer Livestock and Poultry Development project and the North Cameroon Livestock project were filmed recently. Interviews with key employees of Heiffer Project International and the Cameroon Institute of Agronomic Research, as well as other project personnel, provide enlightening histories of the projects that could never be conveyed in written evaluation reports, says Shaw. The tapes preserve the project implementation and evaluation processes as learning tools.

"Tapes also are produced to brief government ministers and other host government counterparts," according to Shaw.

"The Cameroon Report," a 48-minute overview of cooperation in agriculture between AID and the government of Cameroon, was one of the first productions. Made for exhibit at the Bamenda Agro-Pastoral Show held in December 1984, this video highlights key AID projects for a primarily Cameroonian audience. "Mile Three Nkwen," an eight-minute, newsreel-style video, covers the Bamenda Agro-Pastoral Show itself. Both films can be used by people interested in AID's program in Cameroon and are available at the Agency's

Training Library in Rosslyn, Va.

The AV unit also assists the AID mission in Chad. Shaw produced "Dealing with Disaster," a video production concerning AID's role "in the international effort to save one million Chadians from starvation," Shaw explains.

Another tape, "Cooperation in Relief," reports on the role the government of Cameroon has played in "making its transportation infrastructure available to move relief supplies from Douala to N'Djamena," Shaw says.

In addition, "a weekly series of general information radio programs concerning AID-Cameroon cooperation are produced," Shaw says.

William Litwiller, agriculture development officer, recently hosted a technical assistance workshop in which mission staff, project implementation teams and Cameroonian counterparts discussed key implementation issues, as well as the status of agriculture extension in Cameroon.

"All AV equipment was in use every day in support of presentations made by the different conference speakers," Shaw recalls.

Other U.S. government agencies in Cameroon also benefit from the AV unit, Shaw points out. "Work for the mission always takes priority, but the office regularly cooperates with other U.S. government agencies such as USIS, State and Peace Corps," he notes.

"For example, we cooperate with USIS in providing materials that they place with local media in Cameroon, and we have produced a series on Cameroonian musicians for Voice of America," Shaw says.

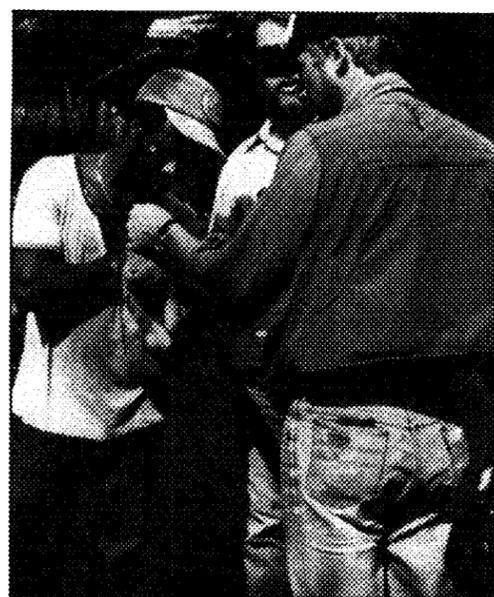
"At the request of the embassy, we are in the process of making a videotaped post report," Shaw continues.

For the Peace Corps, Shaw is shooting a briefing tape entitled "Peace Corps Cameroon: A Microcosm."

Shaw has the combination of creative and development skills necessary to oversee an audiovisual unit that supports AID's activities. Born in Ontario, Canada, he studied journalism at the Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology in Ottawa. From 1977 until 1984, Shaw served as a field representative with CARE in Bangladesh, Chad, Jordan and Cameroon. He gained valuable experience in programs involving food-for-work, refugee feeding, water supply, and health and sanitation education, in addition to working on a community reforestation project in the Sahelian North Province of Cameroon.

Shaw combines his knowledge of development, audiovisual production and writing to produce striking and informative presentations that have earned applause from viewers.

Shaw also provides on-the-job training to prepare Epie and Tang to assume full responsibility for the AV unit. "The AV unit purchased a basic selection of textbooks by subject area—for example, camera,



Ron Shaw's tapes and photos preserve the project implementation and evaluation processes as learning tools.

editing, sound, lighting and script-writing—from which I developed a short curriculum for the on-the-job training process," Shaw says. "Beyond that, everything we do is learned by practice and more practice."

Stan Staninski, AID's audiovisual specialist in Washington, helped Cameroon establish its audiovisual department. "Staninski," according to Shaw, "still provides needed support at the Washington end, especially in helping us track down spare parts, materials and supplies, as well as providing technical advice when needed."

Staninski outlined the mission's needs for equipment, staff and organization and provided supplier and cost information.

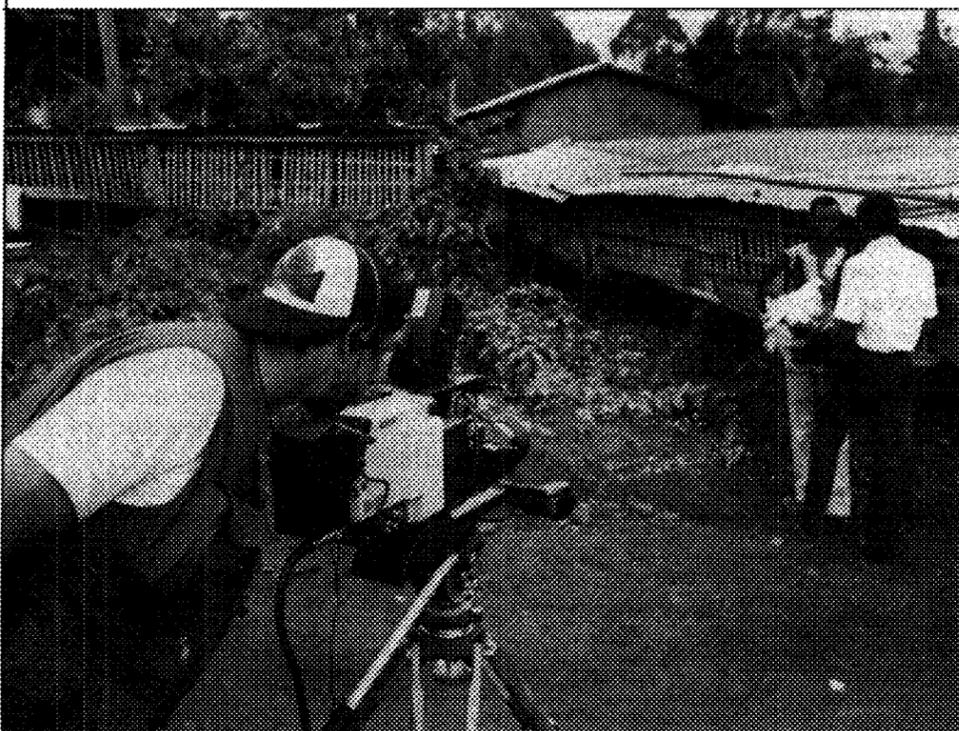
The video system is the basic 3/4-inch BVU system, known in the industry as ENG (Electronic News Gathering). "That is, it's essentially what TV news teams take to the field to shoot news events," Shaw explains. "Tape is edited on the same equipment they use back at the station to prepare the field footage for air."

The AV unit also has both Beta and VHS cassette recorders, 16mm projectors and slide and overhead projectors. "All of this equipment is used for conferences, meetings and seminars," Shaw says. A still camera is used to shoot prints and slides intended for visual displays and articles.

Perhaps not all missions want to build as sophisticated an audiovisual capability as found in Cameroon. Staninski says, "A mission has to weigh the benefits of having various audiovisual capabilities with the costs of the equipment packages available."

But regardless of the level of sophistication missions choose, the AV unit in Cameroon shows that the contemporary world of audiovisual techniques can play a positive role in development activities.

Thompson's last post was Cameroon. She is being assigned as a project development officer in Morocco.



Ron Shaw (left) and Jean Marcel Tang interview a Cameroonian poultry farmer for a mission film.

by Ken Kaliski

What would it be like to have a city of 450,000 completely without water for two weeks? "It would be like holding your breath for that long; you just can't do it," replies Michael Gould, an engineer in the Niger mission.

Gould was involved in building an emergency barrage (a low dam) across the Niger River to store an additional 1.5 million cubic meters of water for Niamey, the capital of Niger. Because of the severe drought in the region, the Niger River, which supplies most of the water for Niamey, threatened to run dry about two weeks before the expected summer rains.

The construction of the barrage is an example of a coordinated and quick response by AID and a host government to a potential crisis situation.

In December 1984, the Niger government realized it faced a problem, according to Gould. "That year's rainfall was the lowest on record, and the river flow peaked and began receding earlier than ever before—making the prospect of a complete halt in the flow highly likely," he explained.

"In February, the Niger government took the initiative and alerted AID and other bilateral assistance organizations of the impending disaster," says Gould.

On April 26, William Casey, then U.S. ambassador to Niger, declared the situation an emergency. "A water availability crisis of major proportions will occur for the population of Niamey unless measures are taken to ensure the municipal water supply," Casey emphasized.

He authorized \$25,000 to assist

Emergency Barrage Averts Water Crisis



The construction of an emergency dam across the Niger River enabled the city of Niamey to store an additional 1.5 million cubic meters of water in anticipation of the river reaching "zero flow."

in the construction of a low-head barrage across the river. The \$25,000 was made available through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Ambassador's Relief Authority.

On April 29, Niger contracted with a Belgian firm, Maurice Delens, to construct the barrage, an earth and rock impoundment. "As soon as the contract was signed, the firm jumped into operation. It had both labor and equipment functioning almost immediately," says Gould.

The Niger Ministry of Rural Development provided engineering supervision, and the Ministry of Hydraulics and Environment provided technical supervision.

In addition to the \$25,000 cash grant, AID provided technical assistance in planning the dam and technical oversight on a daily basis.

The government of Switzerland contributed \$35,000 to the project, and the government of Niger paid the balance of the \$100,000 project.

Through the technical ability of the contractor and the crew's willingness to work overtime, says Gould, the 578-meter dam was completed by May 10—in only 60% of the allotted time. The reservoir filled to capacity 36 hours after the dam was in operation.

As anticipated, in early June, the river reached "zero-flow." Only after the rains came on July 5

did the river start flowing again. Had it not been for the temporary impoundment, the people of Niamey would have been without water for at least two weeks.

However, Gould stresses, "This is not an isolated response. AID is very active in river basin planning for the Senegal, Gambia and Niger river basins. The action in Niamey should be seen in the greater context of AID's desire to plan the effective use of water resources throughout the Sahel."

This response is primarily through support of the Niger Basin Authority (NBA), a West African water resource organization representing nine countries. "AID is actively assisting NBA in designing a master plan for development of water resources for the basin," says Gould.

AID also funded and completed a study of the watershed in Niger and presently is carrying out a study of the entire Niger River Basin. The project includes a river systems analysis, a socio-economic study and an environmental study of water resources and water use in the region.

Gould stresses the need for greater understanding of river basins and continued cooperation of countries in the area to prevent an emergency situation such as the one in Niamey. "Increased awareness of the importance of water resources planning in West Africa is necessary," he says, "to lessen the chance of a crisis and improve the response should one occur."

Kaliski is a Rockefeller Foundation public affairs intern who worked in the Office of Publications this summer. He is a senior at Dartmouth College.

End Hunger

From page 1, column 4

tional economic order—that affect the international debate on ending hunger. The final section of the book covers the substantial progress already made in alleviating the problem.

"We wanted a forum for all points of view," said Holmes. More than 200 experts on hunger, agriculture and international development contributed to the book. Focusing on the most recent data and techniques that work best in the developing world, the book claims that ending hunger is now possible. "We have the agricultural, technological and financial resources to end hunger," she said. "The only thing we lack is the will to do it. The Hunger Project has taken on the job to create that will, so that what can be done, will be done."

Prosterman, a member of the Board of Directors of the Hunger Project along with Denver, said, "Ending Hunger is the most significant volume to be published in a

long time in support of development." He pointed out that the book discusses the indirect consequences of hunger, such as the relationship between malnutrition and disease, in addition to the more obvious results evident during a famine.

He also said that there recently has been a consensus of expert opinion on a measurement for the end of hunger; the basic goal is an infant mortality rate of 50 or less per 1000 births. A country is meeting basic human needs, he said, if 5% or fewer die in the first year of life. Noting that there are now 80 countries that have achieved this goal, compared with fewer than 10 on the eve of World War II, he said, "The end of hunger will be the major social phenomenon of the 20th century."

Praising the graphics and photographs in the book, which many consider the best since the highly acclaimed *Family of Man*, Prosterman said, "The book can be appreciated on many different levels—from the expert in this field to the layman."

Denver, a founder of the Hunger

Project, stressed the world security aspect of the hunger issue. "Ending hunger is the road to peace," he said, praising AID employees as heroes of the world. "What is most needed is to raise public awareness of this issue. Through the efforts of USA for Africa, Live Aid and others," he said, "people everywhere are becoming more conscious of ending hunger and that they as individuals can have an impact."

This conviction was reiterated by Valerie Harper and Raul Julia, who spoke of their personal commitment to ending hunger and their support for AID's work.

Harper said, "This book brings Americans in contact with the hungry; the photographs show the dignity of those people fighting so valiantly, showing enormous courage just to face each new day—those people who are alongside you in the field." Stressing that it is now time to increase the effort to end hunger, she said, "The magnificence of people can shine through this endeavor. What was possible in 1977 is absolutely achievable in 1985."

Julia, also expressing his admira-

tion for AID employees who work daily to overcome the problem of hunger, summarized the theme of the publication and his personal determination by saying, "The idea is here; now we need to get the job done."

In closing, Morris said, "Where the issue was once a divisive one, there is now general agreement on the tools we need to solve hunger." Restating an earlier comment by Harper that jobs are a key factor in the effort to end hunger, he expressed the renewed resolve of the Agency's commitment to overcome this problem. "The solutions are now within our reach," he declared.

Ending Hunger is available at local bookstores and by mail or phone order. Interested persons may write The Hunger Project Book, P.O. Box 2000, Sparks, Nev. 89432-2000 or call toll-free 1-800-227-1817, ext. 52. Cost is \$19.95 for soft-cover and \$35.95 for hard-cover.

Chase is assistant editor of Front Lines.

FEATURE OF THE MONTH

AID in Oman

by Dolores Weiss

The people of Oman always have had the reputation of being seafarers and traders—an Omani expedition sailed to China around the year 750. In the 10th century, the city of Suhar was home for the legendary Sinbad the sailor. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Sultanate of Oman, which encompassed a vast area extending into Africa, was the dominant marine power of the western Indian Ocean. Oman even had commercial contacts with America starting in 1790.

But wars took their toll and shifted borders until the country became as it is today—about the size of Utah. It took the leadership of Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id starting in the 1970s and the sale of oil to revive Oman's position as a nation and catapult it into the 20th century.

When Sultan Qaboos took command of Oman's government, the country had only about six miles of paved road, and few Omanis were educated. Today, over 1,200 miles of roads weave through towns and connect the country's major cities, and about 400 schools educate the country's boys and girls.

LIMITED OIL

Although Oman's oil has proven enormously beneficial to the country's economy, the oil pumped from Omani fields equals only about 3% of Saudi Arabia's output, and geologists have indicated that the wells could begin to run dry shortly after the year 2000.

Located on the border of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and across the Strait of

Hormuz from Iran, part of Oman guards the oil lifeline of the West. Recognizing the country's strategic position, the United States is assisting Oman in its development and in its search for alternatives to maintain an economy without income from oil.

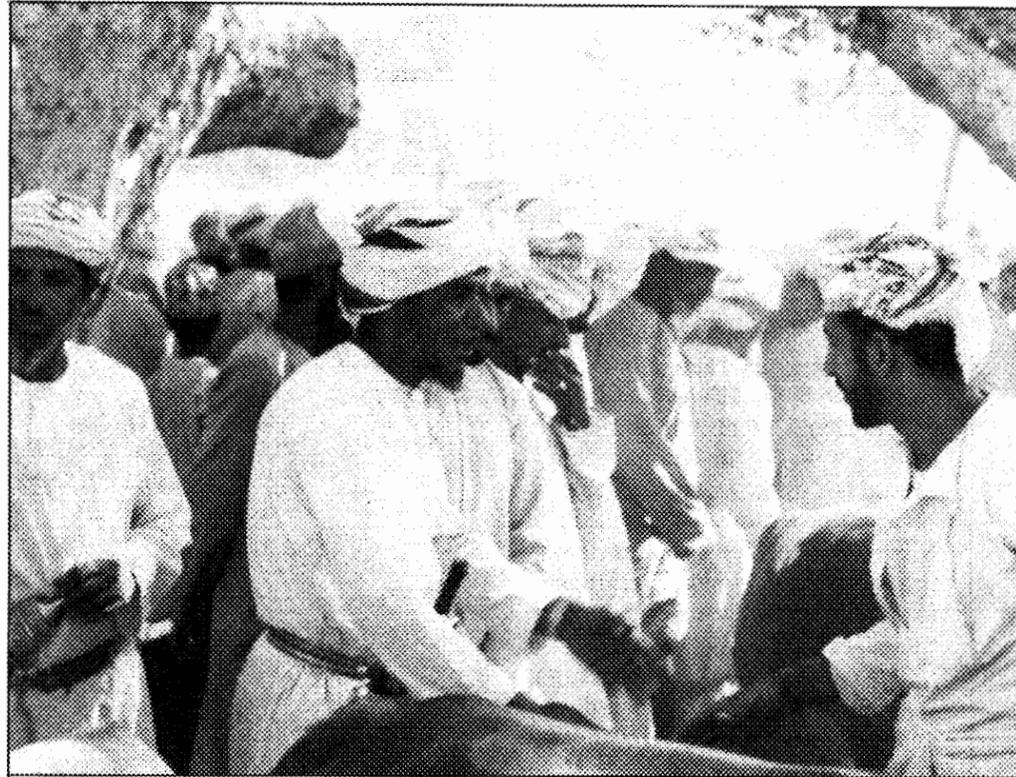
To support economic development, the Oman and U.S. governments established an Omani-American Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in 1980.

Chester Bell, the first U.S. representative to Oman, arrived with only two suitcases shortly after the agreement was signed. Gary Towery, who has been with AID 17 years and is now the U.S. representative, recalls, "I arrived two weeks later with two more suitcases but with no handbooks or guidelines."

Towery describes the unique commission as "truly a partnership in economic assistance." It is directed by co-chairmen, U.S. Ambassador George Montgomery and Oman's Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Saif Bin Hamed al-Battashi. The managing director is Hamood bin Hilal al-Habsi, director general of government affairs and economic concerns of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs.

The commission is considered an Omani government agency, adds Towery. "The Omanis provide the office space and pay for half the operating expenses."

Ben Hawley, Oman desk officer, points out that the small AID staff, which consists of the AID representative, a controller, two project officers, an engineer and an executive secretary, is complemented by four Omani professionals. The



Omanis discuss the price of livestock at a market in Niswaz.

staff also is supplemented by technical experts as needed. He says, "We provide U.S. technology and commodities and promote U.S. business as we assist the Omanis in development." Through fiscal 1985, AID has provided grants totaling \$25 million and low-interest loans totaling \$45 million. The Omani government matched AID contributions.

POLICY DIALOGUE

More than a pillar of support, policy dialogue can be referred to as the keystone of the U.S.-Omani relationship. Commission decisions are a joint activity—"what we do and how we do it is decided with our Omani counterparts," says Towery. "We don't solve problems by ourselves; we solve them together."

"The commission provides the mechanism for a dialogue. Because we have Omani government officials associated with the commission, we communicate more easily, and it is easier to be successful in this environment. Here government officials are committed to what we are committed to."

Oil revenues require the government to take an active role in allocating resources for development and public services. Towery says that while there are many government agencies, the government of Oman is committed to a free market economy. He says that the economic challenge facing Oman requires diversifying the economy by developing its non-oil sectors. In addition, the country must develop further basic infrastructure and services in water, electricity, health and education that can be maintained in the future with Omani manpower.

The harsh and extremely arid climate, the lack of water, the scarcity of proven resources other than oil and the poorly trained labor force make Oman's development a difficult task. Towery explains that the ability of Oman to continue its constructive role in

regional and international affairs depends significantly on continued progress in developing its country and in meeting the needs of its people.

The U.S. assistance strategy is to support Omani development objectives through the Joint Commission's program of technical assistance and capital projects related to Omani development priorities. U.S. funds focus on the critical development problems: the scarcity of water; the need for non-oil income-producing activities; and the shortage of educated and trained Omanis.

Although Oman receives about as much rain as other Arab countries, the sparse rainfall is very erratic and must be used judiciously. "The Wadi Al-Khawd Aquifer Recharge Dam is one Joint Commission project in which U.S. technology aims to assist Oman's development. It is designed to catch rainwater and prevent runoff to the ocean," explains Towery.

WATER STORAGE

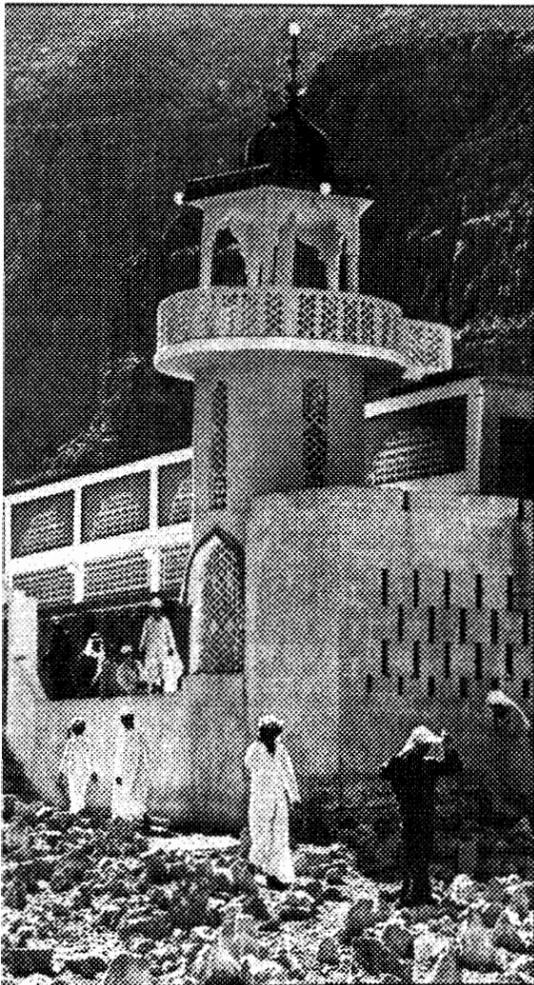
The first of its kind in Oman, the dam allows water to soak into the ground, increasing underground water storage and decreasing saltwater intrusion. If the project is successful, the dam will save about five million cubic meters of rainwater previously lost to the sea.

The dam, co-financed by the Omani government and AID, was designed by Stanley Consultants and built through a joint venture between Consolidated Contractors, an Omani firm, and H. B. Zachry, a U.S. firm. It also includes a monitoring system to provide data for evaluating the dam's effectiveness and for aiding in the design of future recharge dams.

Although the Omanis have added outboard motors to their traditional fishing boats and also are using modern fiberglass boats, they have maintained their traditional ties to the sea along the country's



Gary Towery (left), U.S. representative in Oman, and Ben Hawley, Oman desk officer, review progress of the joint effort to improve Oman's water resources.



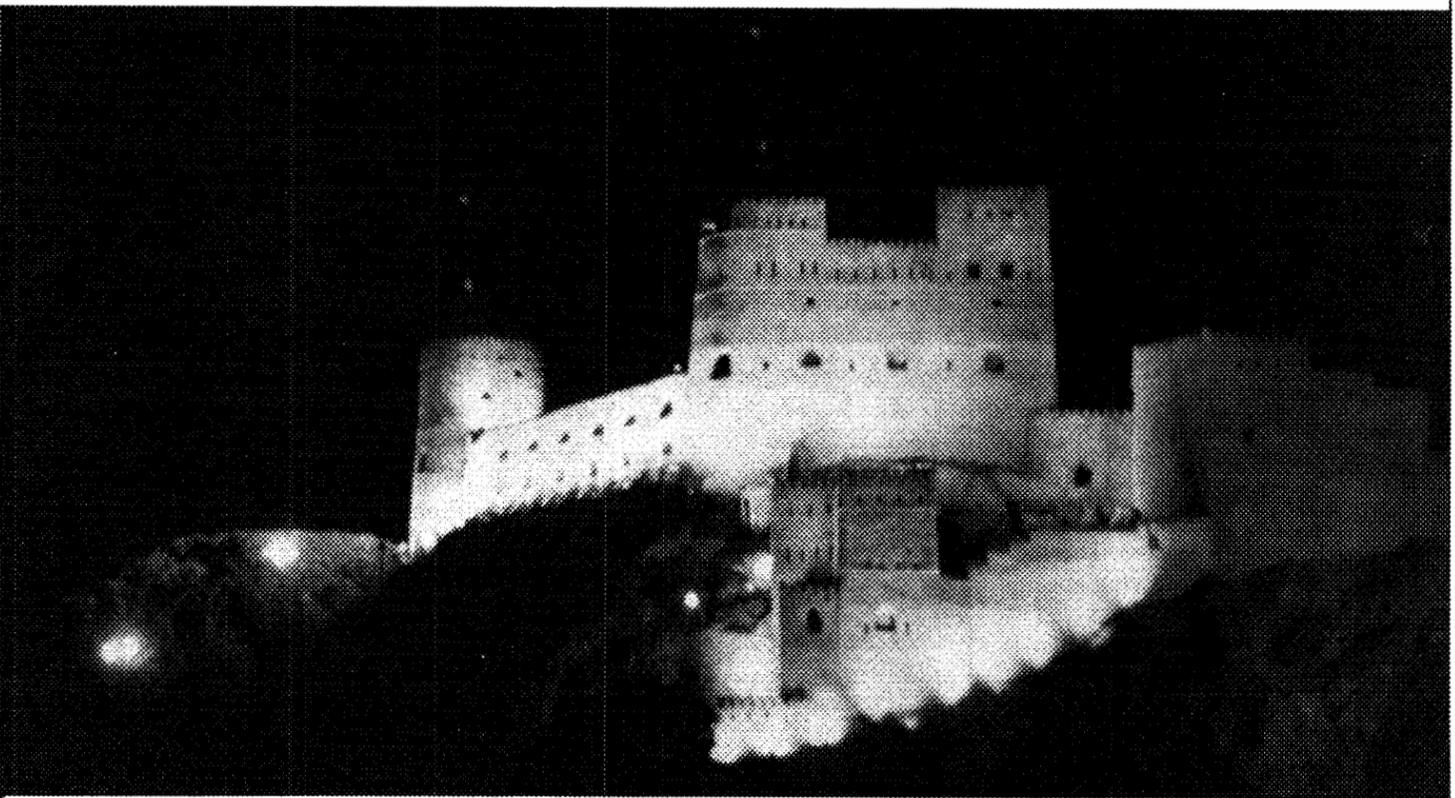
Located on the border of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, much of Oman consists of jagged mountains and rocky plateaus.

approximate 1,000-mile coastline. AID is helping Oman discover the potential of its marine resources through a \$17.1 million Fisheries Development project.

Towery points out that because Oman's national policy is to protect its resources, the project also "will identify what resources are available and the extent of their availability—how much can be fished without depleting the resource."

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the ability of the Directorate General of Fisheries to plan and carry out programs for developing fishing as an important resource and to help promote the welfare of thousands of Omani families who depend on fishing.

Towery says, "We are encourag-



An ancient Portuguese fort beckons history buffs.

ing the government to limit its role to providing extension services and to making policies and regulations. Fishing already is an important export business and with careful planning should provide the country with an important source of foreign exchange."

The project also includes a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic status of fishermen, a plan for fisheries extension, training programs, a one-year statistical survey and a Marine Science and Fisheries Center.

SMALL POPULATION

Oman's small population of approximately 1.18 million—the country has never undertaken a formal census—means that the country has had to import laborers. Also, the limited educational system has caused a shortage of trained manpower. The Omani-American Joint Commission Scholarship and Training project is designed to address the major human resource constraints facing the government of Oman.

The project, financed with \$32 million from the United States and \$23.5 million from Oman, will provide short- and long-term training, mostly in the United States, to 1,075 Omanis over a seven-year period.

Within Oman, the Joint Commission School Construction project also aims to improve the quality of Omani human resources.

AID is providing three loans totaling \$37.5 million to finance design and construction costs of 80 schools. AID also has made available an engineer to assist in developing economical designs.

Life for AID personnel in Oman is a pleasant contrast to some developing countries. The country's entire infrastructure has been constructed within the past 12 years so new roads enable people to travel easily to major cities. Within the major cities, supermarkets make shopping convenient, and sanitation workers provide regular trash pickup—the Omanis take pride in the cleanliness of their country.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING SCHOOL

AID dependents can attend the Muscat English-speaking school that has an American curriculum. And, Towery says, "Oman is the first assignment I've had overseas where there is virtually no crime. This, coupled with the warmth of the Omani people, makes Oman a very nice place to live."

Some adjustments must be made, however, before Americans can fully enjoy their assignment. Hawley points out, "In Oman the days off are Thursday and Friday. When someone asks you to dinner Wednesday night, you have to think twice to remember you won't have to get home early for work the next day. Also, when Saturday night comes, you have to adjust your way of thinking."

Another adjustment is the weather. During the summer, temperatures can reach 120 degrees

fahrenheit. After living in Oman for five years, Towery says he is completely acclimated. "In the winter when temperatures are in the 80s, I wear a sweater and no longer go swimming," he says. "During the summer I never ask the temperature or look at a thermometer."

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

When not working, AID personnel find that water and land sports occupy most of their time. History buffs also have much to explore, including centuries-old Portuguese forts. Museums feature relics and historic papers such as the U.S.-Oman Treaty of 1883 that was the first formal document between the United States and an Arab country solely rooted in peace and a desire for amicable relations and mutually beneficial trade.

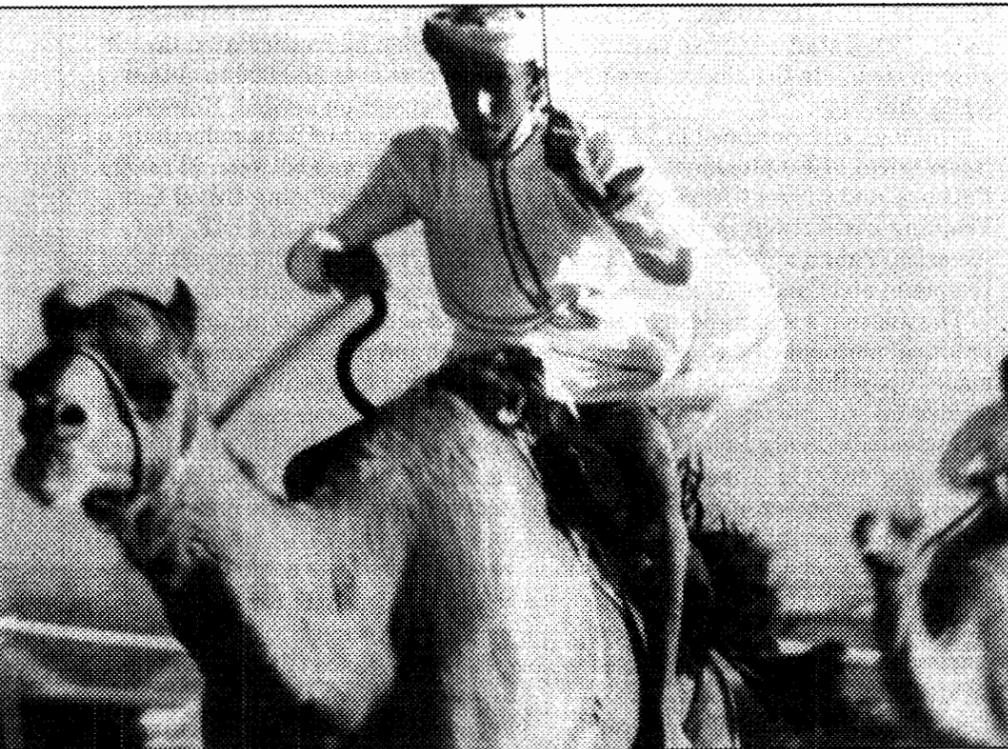
The mountains and plateaus provide challenges for the most ardent hikers and climbers. Also, home entertainment in the form of video shows and dinners helps promote the close relationship among the Omanis, other foreign nationals and Americans posted in Oman.

Looking to the future, Towery says, "The activities of the Joint Commission will be limited to solving what the Omanis perceive as their most critical development problems."

"The development and management of water resources is one area that the Omani government sees as key to the development of its country. The major focus of manpower and resources of the commission will be to design and implement a five-year water resource project."

Because of the dedication and cooperation of the Omani government officials who work with the commission, Towery believes such a major effort, as well as other projects undertaken, will be successful.

Weiss is editor of Front Lines.



Camel races provide entertainment for both Americans and Omanis.

AID Project Assists Thai Technology

To assist Thailand in reaching the status of a newly-industrialized country, AID signed a \$35 million agreement Aug. 15 for a science and technology development project.

The goal of the project is to increase Thailand's development in science and technology by enhancing the effectiveness of its public and private sectors. The project will focus on solving specific technology-related problems and creating technology-based industrial opportunities in the areas of bioscience-biotechnology, material technology and applied electronic technology.

The agreement consists of an \$8.5 million grant and a \$26.5 million concession loan. Another \$14 million will be provided by the Thai public and private sectors.

Finance Minister Sommai Hountrakool, who signed for Thailand, said that the project will improve efficiency in production and in the quality of marketing of Thai products. U.S. Ambassador William Brown signed for the United States.

The initiative is the first major activity following the development of the Thai-U.S. Science and Technology Agreement, which was signed in April 1984. Since then, the Thai Science, Technology and Energy Ministry and Thai scientists have worked with AID in designing this project.

AID BRIEFS



AWARD CEREMONY

AID foreign service officers Charles Hegna and William Stanford, who were killed by terrorists in the 1984 Kuwaiti airline hijacking, were honored posthumously with the Secretary's Award, the highest honor presented by the Department of State. Charles Kapar, who survived the hijacking, received the Award for Valor. At a Sept. 25 ceremony attended by family members, Administrator Peter McPherson presented the awards to Lorraine Stanford (shown at left), Edwina Hegna and Kapar.

Dwelley Heads Naples Office

Hugh Dwelley was sworn in as AID representative in Naples, Italy, on Aug. 4.

Dwelley has been with AID since 1961, when it was the International Cooperation Administration. He has served in Jordan, Turkey, India, Sri Lanka and Washington, D.C., where his most recent assignment was director of the Office of Contract Management. For his accomplishments in that position, he was presented the Agency's distinguished honor award.

Dwelley describes the program in

Naples as an "earthquake reconstruction program." He says that his job will be to "carry out the programs already instituted in a manner that will best benefit the people of southern Italy and will reflect well on the United States."

Since 1980, the U.S. has provided or financed \$80 million in assistance for the earthquake-affected areas of Italy. The Agency's activities consist of emergency relief, school reconstruction, seismic monitoring and programs to encourage the private sector to assist in relief.

Miller Named New Director

Herbert Miller, a career foreign service officer with 20 years of experience in international development, was sworn in Sept. 11 as director of the mission in Burkina Faso in West Africa.

Miller will direct a program which focuses on improving Burkina Faso's health, population and agricultural programs. Burkina Faso has been affected severely by the drought and this year has received over 75,000 metric tons of food aid plus \$2 million for repairing water facilities.

Since joining AID in 1965, Miller has held several positions in AID missions. For the past year he has been acting mission director in Cameroon. From 1980 to 1984, he served as program officer and deputy mission director in Cameroon. Miller also has served in Laos, Niger and various West African divisions of AID/W.

IN MEMORIAM

AID retiree Ruth W. Hetzler died Aug. 30 of emphysema in Omaha, Neb. She was 84.

Hetzler joined AID in 1951 as a foreign service secretary. During her 20 years with the Agency, she served in Germany, Lebanon, the Philippines, Taiwan and Korea.

Condolences may be sent to the family in care of her son, William Hetzler, 7812 Poppleton Ave., Omaha, Neb. 68124.

CDIE PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR DATA-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Developing low-cost approaches to data collection and analysis for the Agency is an area of particular concern to the Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE). Experience indicates that standard sample survey techniques are inappropriate for meeting the Agency's information needs if time is a critical factor. Also, excessive costs are usually linked with statistically rigorous surveys.

Recently, alternative methods that CDIE is developing helped provide the AID mission in San Jose assistance with the Regional Agricultural Higher Education project.

The mission needed data to understand better the types of agriculturalists being hired by private and quasi-private sector employers; the future hiring anticipated by these employers; if businesses intended to expand their operations in humid lowland tropical areas; and the correlation between the needs of these employers for agriculturalists and the types of agricultural training cur-



rently available. The mission had approximately two months to obtain this information from the entire Central America region.

When called on for assistance, CDIE staff first helped plan and design a rapid, low-cost method for collecting the necessary data on private and quasi-private sector employers of agriculturalists and on the existing agricultural training institutions in the region.

The mission then contracted with researchers at the University of Costa Rica to collect data. The information was obtained from 69 employers and 19 schools, including vocational schools, technical schools and agricultural colleges in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

While information was being collected, CDIE's assistance shifted to the analytic requirements of the study. In Washington, CDIE staff developed a basic spread sheet for data entry using Lotus 1-2-3.

When all data had been collected and entered on the mission's computer, CDIE staff returned to San Jose to complete the analysis and write the study.

Findings are contained in "An Assessment of Employment Patterns and Current Agricultural Training Institutions in the Central America/Panama Region" by Chris Hermann and Sandra Amendola.

The mission's willingness to use practical methods of data collection made it possible to obtain the needed information quickly.

Questionnaires only asked for the most specific facts. The relatively small number of agriculture schools made sampling unnecessary.

Due to time constraints, a statistically representative sample of employers was not feasible. Instead, employers purposely were selected to cover the range of agricultural operations that hired agricultural graduates. Consequently, the employer information indicates

only general patterns, but it is sufficient to meet project information requirements. Also, using local contractors knowledgeable about agricultural training and private sector agricultural operations expedited the process.

In addition to saving time, the cost of data collection was reduced considerably. Based on experience, the mission had anticipated that it would cost over \$50,000 to obtain the information needed. However, the actual cost of data collection and analysis was between \$11,000 and \$12,000, including travel and per diem expenses of CDIE staff.

CDIE welcomes the opportunity to assist other missions with data-related activities pertaining to project and program planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Some assistance can be provided from AID/Washington at little or no cost to missions. Other services require working in the mission. In those cases, CDIE covers the salary costs of its contract staff while missions pay for travel and per diem expenses.

The assistance CDIE provides also can serve as the basis for generalized guidance concerning cost-effective methods for meeting AID and host country data needs.

Foreign Nationals Learn Procurement

The importance of procurement has been recognized since Renaissance author George Herbert noted, "For want of a nail, the shoe is lost; for want of a shoe, the horse is lost; for want of a horse, the rider is lost."

Recently, eight mission-sponsored foreign nationals took part in a two-week training course designed to make sure an adequate supply of "nails" is always on hand.

The course was conducted by the Afro-American Purchasing Center, Inc. (AAPC), a nonprofit corporation which provides ongoing training for developing countries that receive U.S. aid and assists them in purchasing commodities for AID-funded projects. Participants in the work-

shop came from Tanzania, the Sudan, Senegal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Jamaica, Lesotho and Botswana.

"During the first week, the group reviews the procurement procedures of bilateral and multi-lateral donors and supply management in successful project implementation," says Anthony Polemeni, president of AAPC. "Students are instructed in procurement functions; for example, they are taught when to borrow, lease, make or buy needed items for projects and the technical, financial and legal implications of these decisions."

The second week involves instruction in bidding procedures, insurance and shipping. Participants receive on-site training at a

major marketing-warehousing operation and manufacturing plant and attend a one-day seminar conducted by the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. Following the seminar, they tour a container facility at Port Elizabeth and an air cargo facility at Newark International Airport.

The course concludes in Washington, D.C., where participants review procurement regulations and procedures applicable to AID-funded projects.

"Developing countries spend millions for commodities," says Polemeni. "What they need are people trained in procurement who know the marketplace. This course is designed to meet that need."

To date, AAPC, in conjunction with AID missions, has provided training to more than 300 persons who subsequently have purchased over \$230 million worth of commodities for developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Resources Secured for Audits



More than 2,000 AID programs, projects and functions are subject to audit, according to the Office of the Inspector General (IG).

An "Audit Workload Assessment and Staffing Requirements Profile" was developed that assessed the nature, time frames, strengths and weaknesses of these programs and projects. One result of the assessment showed that IG could provide only about half of

"Audits should improve AID activities."

the audit coverage required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). To bridge this audit resource gap, the Nonfederal Audit Program was developed.

Under the program, IG has established indefinite quantity contracts with three accounting firms to perform financial and compliance audits. These audits review the reasonableness of costs claimed for administering AID-financed development activities.

In addition, the audits are expected to produce recommendations for improving the management operations of AID developmental activities. After the audit reports are issued, the IG's Office will analyze the audit findings and identify areas judged effective that should be checked by IG staff.

The Nonfederal Audit Program began in September 1984. Since then, 36 audits have been initiated, most of which have been funded by AID missions. Recognizing that AID missions had not included audit costs in the planning process, IG initiated procedures to secure independent funding in 1985.

For fiscal 1986, IG has secured funding for over 100 audits by CPA firms located in the United States and in over 70 other countries. According to OMB requirements and the Inspector General Act of 1978, IG is responsible for monitoring and controlling these audits.

The regional IGs for audit are responsible for initiating, monitoring and reviewing the work performed by the CPA firms, for providing technical assistance and for reviewing and accepting all audit reports. The IG office also will monitor the follow-up on audit recommendations.

Audits for AID missions and host country contracts must be coordinated with IG to assure compliance with the IG Act and OMB requirements. For information, AID missions should contact their regional IG office.

—Julie S. Tessauro

Legislation Provides for Assistance



Congress passed a supplemental appropriation in early August providing \$1.5 billion for Israel and \$500 million for Egypt, both as cash grants. The legislation appropriated an additional \$250 million in commodity import financing and project assistance for Jordan and \$8 million to expand AID's program of humanitarian and development assistance to the Palestinians living on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

ISRAEL

The supplemental assistance for Israel will be disbursed in fiscal 1986 in support of Israeli government efforts to decrease inflation, reduce the balance-of-payments deficit and create the conditions for sustainable economic growth and development.

When Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzak Shamir visited Washington a year ago, they agreed to establish a Joint Economic Development Group to review economic developments in Israel, policy options and ways in which the U.S. government could be supportive of Israeli economic stabilization and development efforts.

In July, the Israeli government adopted an economic stabilization and structural reform program including several important measures which previously had been discussed in economic group meetings. Major features of the program include deficit reduction measures, cuts in real wages, stabilization of prices and the foreign exchange rate, and a process for separating wages and financial assets from increases in the price index and associated changes in the foreign exchange rate.

Both governments agree that the ongoing process of economic stabilization and structural reform requires further action and consistent implementation of measures already announced.

JORDAN

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Jordan achieved rapid economic growth, averaging 12% a year. More recently, the rate of growth has slowed to a point where per capita income has stabilized and, perhaps, even dropped slightly. At the same time, the balance-of-payments deficit has grown and international reserves have dropped.

The \$250 million in supplemental assistance that Jordan will receive will help accelerate the pace of economic development despite its recent difficulties. Part of the assistance—\$50 million both in fiscal 1985 and fiscal 1986 and \$60 million in fiscal 1987—will be used to finance imports from the United States. Incentives will be provided to increase private sector use of the Commodity Import Program.

The supplemental also will be used to expand AID project assistance to Jordan. In fiscal 1985, \$30 million was obligated for school construction. In fiscal 1986 and 1987, AID plans to make another \$30 million available for additional projects.

WEST BANK AND GAZA

For many years, AID has supported humanitarian and development programs in the West Bank and Gaza through U.S. and Palestinian private and voluntary agencies.

Programs emphasize post-secondary academic and professional education, expansion of domestic water distribution systems, agri-

cultural mechanization and marketing, health and nutrition education, programs for the handicapped, and rural community development. The \$8 million supplemental will be used to continue and expand these and similar programs.

EGYPT

The fiscal 1985 supplemental cash grant of \$500 million for Egypt is intended to support additional development activities by the government of Egypt, assist in its economic reform efforts and provide balance-of-payments support.

Policy dialogue has helped bring about a number of major changes in the Egyptian economy. While the U.S. and Egyptian governments may differ on the pace of needed change, there is agreement on the need to reduce subsidies, to increase user rates for energy and water and to improve producer prices for agricultural and manufactured goods.

The emphasis placed by the U.S. and the Egyptian governments on increasing food production and small farm productivity has encouraged pricing policy reforms that influence farmers' production decisions. For example, in the last two years, prices for cotton (Egypt's largest agricultural export), wheat, export onions and groundnuts have been raised by one-third. Under a new initiative, the government also has brought prices for some fruits and vegetables closer to market levels.

To gain public support for needed reforms, the Egyptian government has launched a major public education campaign about the problems facing its economy.

The supplemental assistance supports the reform effort by helping to ease the burden of adjusting to new economic realities.

PROMOTED

Wendy Ann Adams, FVA/ASHA, secretary stenographer
 Anthony Boni, S&T/POP/CPS, population commodity specialist
 Sharron Bratrud, LAC/CAP, secretary stenographer
 Elaine Carson, S&T/RD/SEE, secretary typist
 Johnnilyn Davidson, S&T/RD/DA, secretary typist
 Beverly Farrell, PPC/PDPR/SP, program analyst
 Angela Faye Guinn, LAC/DR/CEN, program operations assistant
 Richard Hammersmith, M/SER/CM/SO/PDC, contract specialist
 Janet Hosford, S&T/AGR/RNRM, clerk typist
 Sylvia Mitchell, PPC/PB/PIA, program analyst
 Paul Olkhovsky, XA/PR, public affairs specialist
 David Ostermeyer, M/FM/CAD/FA, supervisor operating accountant
 Gloria Proctor, M/SER/MO/RM/AP, purchasing agent
 Mary Helen Smith, LAC/DF/SD, clerk typist
 Thomas Stukel, Jr., COMP/FS, deputy mission director

REASSIGNED

Richard Brown, deputy mission director, India, to program officer, ANE/NE/E
 Paul Cohn, health population development officer, Guatemala, to health development officer, AFR/TR/H
 Rosette Damus, clerk typist, M/SER/CM/CO/PE, to administrative operations assistant, M/PM/FSP/AB/AM
 L. Harlan Davis, deputy agricultural development officer, S&T/AGR, to foreign affairs officer, BIFAD/S/ED
 Joe Duncan, program analyst, PRE/PPR/CSBD, to congressional liaison officer, LEG/CL
 Katherine Jones-Patron, assistant health development officer, Bolivia, to project manager health development, LAC/DR/HN
 Ted Gilmore Lee, financial analyst, AFR/PD/IPS, to program analyst, PPC/DC/DAC
 Nick Mariani, program officer, AFR/SWA/SGM, to deputy program officer, Kenya
 Shirley McCain, staffing assistant, M/PM/R, to mail supervisor, M/SER/MO/CRM/MM
 William Meeks, management officer, ANE/NE/EMS, to executive officer, M/SER/EOMS/OD
 Henry Miles, supervisor program officer, COMP/FS, to program officer, ANE/ASIA/EA/ISP
 Steven Mintz, project development officer, COMP/FS, to supervisor regional development officer, AFR/EA
 Linda Morse, health development officer, LAC/DR/HN, to deputy mission director, Haiti
 Yvonne Nelson, administrative operations assistant, M/SER/EOMS/EMS, to procurement agent, M/SER/MO/RM/AP

WHERE? IN THE WORLD ARE AID EMPLOYEES

Ronald Nicholson, deputy mission director, COMP/FS, to program officer, LAC/CAP
 Walter North, Food for Peace officer, Ethiopia, to special projects officer, FVA/PVC/P
 Leonard Rogers, program analyst officer, PPC/PB, to supervisor program analyst, ANE/ASIA/DP
 Erhardt Rupprecht, Jr., assistant agricultural development officer, LAC/DR/RD, to deputy agricultural development officer, Dominican Republic
 Douglas Sheldon, controller, Jordan, to supervisor financial management officer B/A, M/FM/SSD
 Monica Sinding, deputy project development officer, ANE/NE/PD/Egypt, to project development officer, ANE/NE/PD/MENA
 William Spat, audit manager, IG/RIG/A/W, to auditor, IG
 Edward Spriggs, supervisor regional development officer, AFR/EA, to legal adviser, GC/EPA
 Howard Sternberger, development coordination officer, PPC/DC, to program officer, AFR/SA/ZS
 William Trayfors, population development officer, COMP/FS, to supervisor general development officer, AFR/TR
 Sean Walsh, housing/urban development officer, PRE/H, to supervisor general business specialist, PRE/I
 Clemence Weber, assistant agricultural development officer, LAC/DR/RD, to deputy agricultural development officer, El Salvador
 John Westley, program officer,

ANE/ASIA/DP, to mission director, Bangladesh
 William White, executive officer, Philippines, to supervisor executive officer, ANE/ASIA/EMS
 Marcus Winter, supervisor agricultural development officer, AFR/TR/ARD, to supervisor general development officer, AFR/TR

RETIRED

Martin Billings, REDSO/WCA/PAD, agricultural development officer, after 18 years
 C. Eugene Clarke, M/SER/COM/PP, supervisor international trade specialist, after 21 years
 William Gohn, M/SER/CM/RO/ASI, contract specialist, after 24 years
 Anne Brown, M/SER/IRM/SM, computer programmer analyst, after 24 years
 Mary Laurich Brown, M/PM/PMC, personnel officer, after 28 years
 Charles Reed, M/PM/TD/PCT, human resources development officer, after 18 years
 Edward Vinson, AA/ANE, special assistant, after 19 years
 Bernard Salvo, ANE/NE/TECH/SRD, rural development officer, after 19 years
 John Oleson, LAC/DP, supervisor program officer, after 20 years
 Sidney Bowers, Egypt/AGR/A, project manager agriculture, after 7 years
 James Hanks, Jordan/PROJ, project development officer, after 15 years

Richmond Allen, Jordan/REA, program economist, after 18 years
 Morris Anderson, COMP/DS-JAO, administrative officer, after 28 years
 Harlan Hobgood, COMP/Reassign, mission director, after 19 years
 John Figueira, COMP/Reassign, special projects officer, after 10 years

Number of years are AID service only.

MOVED ON

Robert Ashton, M/SER/MO/CRM/MM
 Shirley Blanchard, FVA/FFP/II
 Melvin Blase, BIFAD/S/CP
 Monica Boettcher, GC
 Maggie Boyajian M/PM/CSP
 Sallie Bruce, FVA/FFP/II/NE
 Lorraine Clarke, PPC/DC
 Hugh Cobb, PRE/TF/IPE
 Doris Dawson, BIFAD/S/ED
 Laveta Dockery, ANE/ASIA/PNS/PK
 Lennora Doores, M/SER/IRM/MPS
 Ida Mae Edwards, S&T/POP/TT
 Sharon Hailstalk, M/SER/MO
 Richard Hammersmith, M/SER/CM/SO/PDC
 Oliver Harper, Burkina Faso
 Evelyn Mae Hearn, M/SER/MO/RM/AP
 Timothy Henderson, M/SER/CM/SO/PDC
 Monica Herring, ANE/NE/PD/Egypt
 Paulette Jordan, PPC/EA
 Rhonda McClain, S&T/N/OP
 Tia Ann Murchie, PPC/WID
 James O'Connor, PPC/PDPR
 Howard Pfeffer, IG/RIG/A/W
 Constance Robinson, S&T/IT/PP
 Cathryn Semerad, AA/XA
 Loretta Vargas, El Salvador
 John White, AA/PPC
 Ethelyn Willhoite, GC
 Sandra Wittig, PRE/PPR/MS
 Alan Zinstein, PPC/PDPR/EP

Grant to Benefit OECS Health Sector

 Nine Caribbean countries will benefit from a \$2.8 million grant agreement that the Regional Development Office for the Caribbean (RDO/C) recently signed with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Funds will be used to develop policies and programs for improved procurement, management, and use of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for health sector resources. The new Caribbean regional project will assist the countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

OECS member countries have experienced a number of problems with pharmaceutical supply systems including: short supply of

drugs; disorganized warehouses; out-of-date products; staff untrained in procurement-inventory management; inadequately equipped dispensing units; unsecured storage areas; unreliable transport; and, fiscal constraints, according to RDO/C Mission Director Jim Holtaway.

He also pointed to the need for technical assistance and training to improve in-country supply management systems that can assist OECS governments in procuring medicines at reasonable prices.

An AID centrally-funded operations research project (PRICOR) in Dominica has succeeded in increasing the availability of prescription drugs while simultaneously decreasing costs.

The new Regional Pharmaceuticals Management project will establish a pooled procurement mechanism and improve supply

management practices through the creation of the Eastern Caribbean Drug Service (ECDS), which will be administratively situated within the OECS.

By pooling medical purchases, ECDS expects to lower unit costs by at least 25%. Country-level activities will include improving in-country logistics systems to increase public sector management efficiency. These activities will include improving port-clearing procedures, inventory control, management information systems, in-country distribution procedures, prescriber and dispensing practices and cost recovery methods.

AID will provide technical assistance, training, start-up financing of the ECDS, minor upgrading of storage facilities, computers, vehicles and pharmaceutical reference materials.

Hogan Honored for Service

 Elizabeth Hogan, coordinator of development education in the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA), has been selected as a recipient of the 1984 Congressional Award for Exemplary Service to the Public.

The award was established in 1978 to recognize exemplary and courteous public service and encourage a responsible attitude toward the public among government employees.

Three winners were selected this year from among 57 nominations submitted by 34 departments and agencies. Nominations were made on behalf of employees who have:

- Established innovative procedures for responding to citizen's needs that are efficient, economic and effective; and,
- Consistently exceeded job requirements in dealing with requests for information, materials or other services.

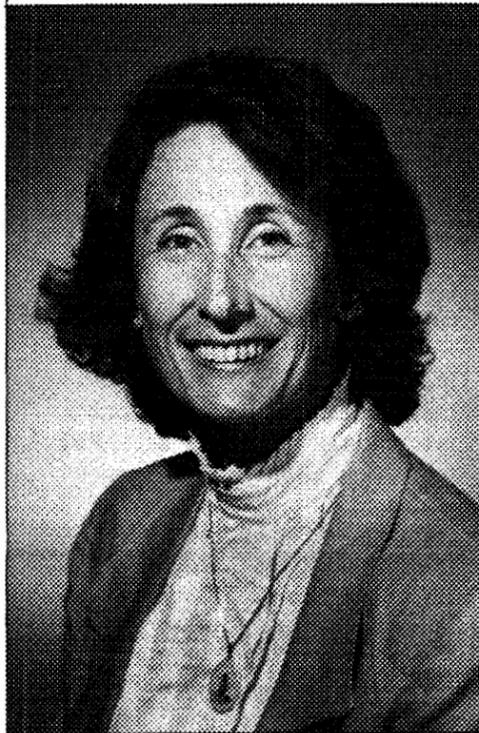
Hogan is an international cooperation specialist in FVA and the Agency's principal architect of the \$2.4 million Biden-Pell Development Education Program. Established in fiscal 1981, this program is designed to educate the American public about world poverty, world hunger and the link between local and global problems.

A native of Winthrop, Mass., Hogan received a bachelor's degree in international affairs from Stonehill College in 1975. She then

joined the Peace Corps and served in the Ivory Coast.

Hogan returned to the United States in 1978, taught English and then moved to Washington, D.C., to work as a planning analyst in the Office of Policy and Planning at ACTION. In 1981, she joined AID.

Although Hogan always has intended to return to Africa, she says she enjoys her work at AID and, "it's not necessary to be overseas to have an impact in international development. We really are changing people's attitudes and perceptions."



Elizabeth Hogan

"We're at the exciting part now. You can begin to see the ripple effect of AID's more established programs."

In remarks at the Capitol Hill awards ceremony honoring this year's recipients, FVA Assistant Administrator Julia Chang Bloch praised Hogan's initiative. "The Development Education program designed by Beth reflects her keen sensitivity to the multifaceted nature of the U.S. private sector—its individuals, schools and community groups. She has engaged a growing network of U.S. journalists, educators, women's groups, cooperatives, farmers and countless others in analyzing, discussing and recommending actions to alleviate world hunger and poverty," she said.

In speaking about Hogan's rapport with the public, Bloch commented, "Whether a request comes from a member of Congress, a high school student in Wisconsin or a home economics teacher in Kentucky, each inquiry has been accorded high priority."

The Congressional Award for Exemplary Service to the Public, presented by the Office of Personnel Management's Director, Constance Horner, also was presented to Annie Pope, chief, Social Work Service, Veterans Administration, and Lillian Johnson, registered nurse, Regional Hospital, Langley Air Force Base.

—Lori Forman

Hispanics In Spotlight

 Immigration reform, bilingual education, minority business development, veterans employment and training services, and the Federal Hispanic Employment Program were the focus of the 37th annual national conference and convention of the American G.I. Forum of the United States, held recently in San Antonio, Texas.

Based on the conference theme, "Hispanics Changing the Face of America," Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio, opened the convention with a recap of Hispanic contributions, influences and sacrifices in America.

"Hispanics always have had a role in this country," Cisneros said. "Now we stand on the threshold of becoming the largest minority in the United States, and the signs of opportunity are surfacing everywhere."

The American G.I. Forum, founded in Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1948, is the nation's oldest and largest Hispanic civil rights organization, with over 500 chapters.

Though the forum started with an emphasis on veterans' affairs, it focuses on a wide range of Hispanic social and economic concerns. The objectives are to uphold democracy, end discrimination, develop leadership and upgrade the standard of living in the Hispanic community.

—Voncile Willingham

Plan Now for Retirement Seminar

 If you hope to retire in 1987, 1988, 1989 or even 1990, now is the time to start planning. AID employees have found that a helpful first step is enrollment in a two-day retirement seminar.

Scheduled for Dec. 2-3 at AID's training center, the seminar covers a wide range of retirement-related topics, from predicting an individual's retirement financial situation (including social security benefits, foreign service and civil service annuities, taxes and investment planning) to retirement employment and the effects of retirement on a family. A variety of speakers from AID and the private sector will be featured.

To apply, submit AID Form 182 to Gwen Outterbridge, M/PM/TD, room 485, SA-14 by Nov. 15. Overseas employees should schedule attendance in conjunction with home leave, program-related travel to Washington or retirement since travel to Washington cannot be

funded for this seminar. Spouses also are invited to attend.

CHECK STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Do you have furniture and other household effects in storage? Have you checked recently on their status with the storage company?

AID employees are urged to periodically check on the location and condition of household items that are in continuous storage for long periods of time. Periodic checks uncover any storage-related problems, and potential damage and/or loss can be minimized.

For information regarding authorized storage, refer to section 6 FAM 170, AID Handbook 22, chapter 9, appendix 9A.

EPAP MEETINGS SCHEDULED

The Executive Personnel Assignment Panel (EPAP) will begin meeting on Nov. 5 to consider assignments of foreign service employees to and within executive-level positions in AID/W and overseas.

Generally, executive-level positions include mission directors and their deputies, other principal officers of overseas posts, AID/W office directors, their deputies and

deputy assistant administrators.

EPAP consists of assistant administrators of regional and staff bureaus and boards of independent offices. The panel is chaired by the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator. The acting director of the Office of Personnel Management's Executive Personnel Management Staff, Judith Ross, is the executive secretary of the panel.

Following formal approval of specific assignment recommendations, individual posts, bureaus and offices will be advised of actions to be taken for the 1986 placement cycle, Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1986.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM HELD

Periodically the Office of Personnel Management's Civil Service Career Counseling Unit sponsors briefings on various programs that it believes may benefit AID employees. The latest session was the Simmons College Management Development Program, "Managing with Influence," during which Harriet Destler, from the Bureau for Science and Technology, shared her management experiences with a group of interested AID women employees.

"Managing with Influence," one of several seminars given at

Simmons Graduate School of Management, is unique in that it addresses the critical problems facing women in management roles. It is intended to help the participant learn to interact as a member of a management team. The recent session emphasized refining writing styles and techniques.

The program is open to all civil service and foreign service women in mid- and senior-level positions.

For information on the program, contact your EMS officer or Mary-Rita Zeleke or Ronnie Ward of the Civil Service Career Counseling Unit at 632-3942.

CLARIFICATION

The September *Front Lines* listed training courses in AID/Washington for the rest of 1985.

Please note that application should be made by submitting a completed form SF-182 (or optional form 170) through supervisory channels and executive management or administrative offices to the appropriate project manager.

The Training Division also requests that applications be submitted 30 days in advance of the course date.

—Marge Nannes

Respiratory Disease Focus of Research



Respiratory diseases, along with diarrhea, are the most significant causes of preventable death in the world.

In a recent article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, it was estimated that at least 2.2 million deaths in the world occur annually from respiratory infection. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is especially common in children because they have not yet developed an effective immunity to viruses and bacteria.

Last month researchers from around the world met in Washington, D.C., to discuss and coordinate their studies of acute respiratory infection in children in developing countries. The Office of the Science Advisor's (SCI) research grants program of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) finances the studies.

Researchers from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the United States discussed project goals and methods and the difficulties in developing baseline data for future research.

In 1983 SCI approved a multiyear effort to study ARI under the research grants program of the Academy's Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID). To date, about \$2 million in grants has been awarded, funding researchers in 12 countries.

The incidence of respiratory disease is particularly high in developing countries where malnutrition often weakens the victims and where medical attention often is unavailable or inadequate. In fact, infant mortality from respiratory infection in such countries as Mexico, Paraguay and Egypt is about 30 times higher than in Canada or the United States.

In theory, there are many effective and low-cost approaches to reduce the number of cases and deaths from respiratory infections. With whooping cough or measles, safe, established vaccines can prevent disease. In other cases, it might be possible to reduce risks through programs to ventilate homes, reduce smoke and pollution or reduce crowding.

However, there are problems in obtaining information about the causes of ARI.

For instance, it is difficult to obtain uncontaminated cultures of microorganisms (especially from the lungs), to transport and culture the samples, and to identify the specific organisms in the culture. There are over 1,000 agents known to cause respiratory infection, requiring a wide variety of sensitive tests to determine specifically the organism or organisms responsible for a particular

case. In fact, it is common for seriously ill people to have a number of additional infections complicating the initial disease.

All these problems are compounded in developing countries by shortages of trained personnel, lack of laboratory capacity and even by poor roads and uncertain electrical power.

The pattern of ARI in the developing world may be different than in the United States and Europe. Variations in disease prevalence can stem from differences in average or extreme temperatures and altitudes, contact rates caused by crowding, ventilation, patient care or hygiene, susceptibility of populations to specific disease agents, or from other—perhaps unsuspected—causes.

Development and testing of new vaccines is a lengthy and costly process. It is unlikely to be undertaken without firm evidence of widespread need and potential markets for the vaccines.

Also, while antibiotics are effective against many bacterial diseases, they do not cure viral disease. Medicating victims of viral pneumonia with antibiotics may unnecessarily expose them to risks of side effects of the drugs.

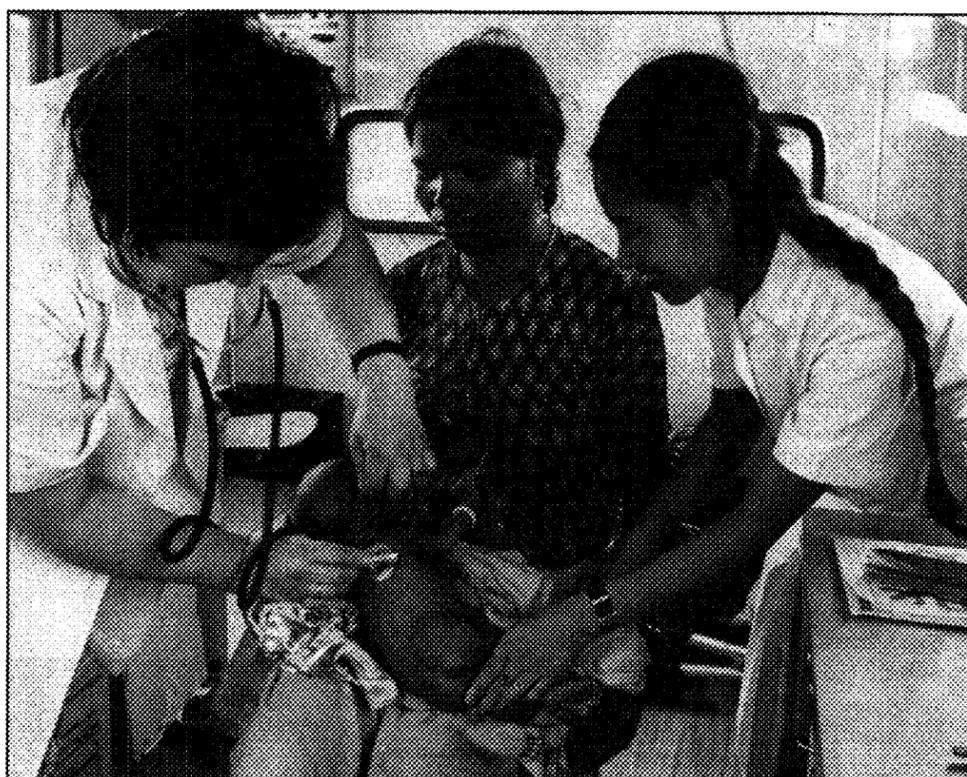
In organizing the ARI program, NAS had to find centers in the developing countries that had the expertise to carry out the demanding laboratory work and to organize, manage and analyze the studies. Moreover, the centers had to be located where they had access to the range of conditions influencing respiratory infections in the poor populations of developing countries.

For example, using essentially the same methods, scientific teams are studying low-income, urban children in Guatemala, Nigeria, India, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Kenya.

These are all community-based studies, focusing on the earliest stages of infections in children seen in the home. While some of these infections develop into serious cases requiring medical treatment in the health center or hospital, many are relatively mild and self-limiting. A major task of the study is to learn the factors that influence the severity of respiratory infections.

In parallel studies, in many of the same locations and also in Bangladesh, Thailand, Argentina and Pakistan, researchers are studying the usually more serious respiratory infections of hospitalized children.

Training workshops have been held for bacteriologists and virologists, and special efforts are being made to standardize reagents. Coordination is necessary so that as many of the disease agents as



Acute respiratory infection is especially common in children because they have not yet developed an effective immunity to viruses and bacteria.

possible are identified and data from different centers is comparable.

The introduction and development of advanced laboratory methods as part of the program is an interesting aspect, according to Howard Minners, AID science advisor. One project, under the direction of Pedro Potocnjak of the University of Chile, involves the use of advanced biotechnology in the development of new hybridoma (crossbreeding to produce a specific antibody) techniques for the rapid identification of diseases caused by micro-

organisms such as viruses and Chlamydial agents.

It will be some years before the field studies are completed and perhaps years more before the findings are interpreted fully and available to public health officials.

However, the current collaboration of a network of developing and developed country researchers on this problem seems to exemplify the "more innovative and collaborative" program of scientific and technological cooperation that SCI was created to support.

—John Daly

Paarlberg Emphasizes Agricultural Research



"Mankind is winning the battle against hunger," according to Don Paarlberg, professor emeritus, Purdue University, Ill.

Speaking at the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) Sept. 4 meeting, he said, "Though the casualty lists still are long, the crucial period may have been passed in the battle against hunger."

He pointed out that per capita food supply is increasing in most developing countries with the exception of Africa. The death rate is falling; the life span is lengthening. Birthrates, though still high, are dropping.

"Famine will make its last stand," declared Paarlberg, "where agricultural science has not penetrated, where economic development lags, where weather is most erratic, where government is unstable, where food needs of the unfortunate are ignored and where birthrates continue at their historic highs."

In noting the 10th anniversary of the Title XII legislation that created BIFAD, Paarlberg said

that a number of issues are yet to be solved in fulfilling the goals of the legislation. One of these is the need for a longer planning horizon, said Paarlberg, citing the description of agricultural development now as "a 100-year problem addressed with five-year plans, staffed with two-year assignments and financed by annual appropriations."

Paarlberg also emphasized the evolutionary process of agricultural development and the need to resist the temptation to install inappropriate technology in underdeveloped countries.

Paarlberg's presentation was a highlight of a BIFAD meeting devoted to reviewing AID and university experiences with Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). Former BIFAD executive director Fred Hutchinson and Erv Long of the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T) reviewed the background and concept of CRSPs, and Anson Bertrand (S&T) and Rodney Foil (Mississippi State University) discussed program achievements.

—Alice Skelsey

Success of Agriculture Relies on Energy

S&T Will adequate, affordable and sustainable commercial energy supplies be available in the future to attain AID's agricultural production goals in less developed countries (LDCs)?

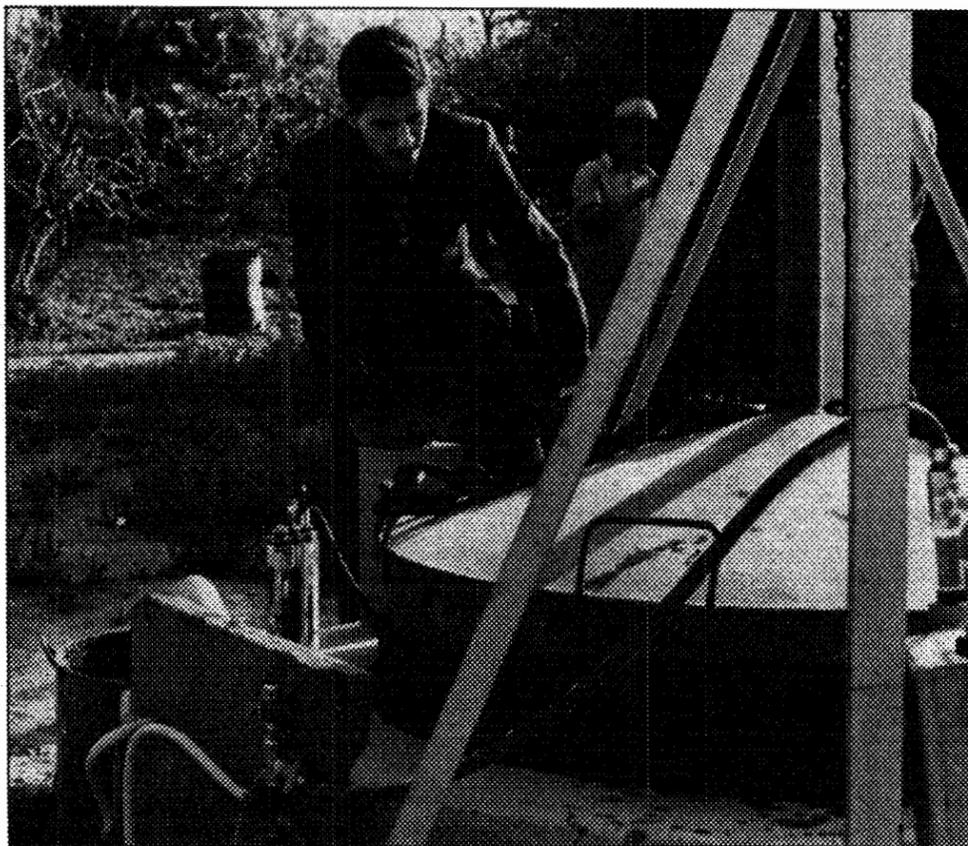
The expansion of agricultural output in many LDCs increasingly relies on energy-intensive inputs associated with modern agriculture—nitrogen fertilizer, pumped irrigation, mechanical power and processing, and transport of produce to markets and goods to farms.

Perhaps even more important than the high cost of energy supplies is the issue of reliability and assured energy sources to rural areas. Fuel and electricity shortages in the Sudan during 1984, for example, are estimated to have resulted in a loss of \$100 million in agricultural output. Similar examples have been found in other countries, such as Burma, Somalia, India and Malawi.

The use of energy in Third World agriculture is an important issue if LDCs are to provide sufficient food for their people.

The goal of increasing caloric intake, as stated in the Agency's *Blueprint for Development*, will require an increase of 3.7% a year in agricultural growth rates, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization. Each increase of 1% requires an additional energy input of over 2%. Thus, if AID is to attain its goals for nutrition and agriculture, it must ensure that LDCs increase their energy supply by at least 7% annually.

Energy constraints in agricultural production, processing and transport systems are severe in many developing countries as a result of supply scarcities, high



The expansion of agricultural output in many developing countries increasingly relies on sustainable energy supplies, such as that obtained from biogas systems.

energy prices and the depletion of natural resources.

At the same time, foreign exchange accounts in many developing countries need relief from the cost of importing food and petroleum. Thus, future growth in agricultural output may be limited by the availability of fuel and other power supplies.

The Bureau for Science and Technology's Office of Energy (S&T/EY) is developing a project, Energy for Agriculture, that will strengthen the technical capability of developing countries to increase

agricultural productivity by assuring sustainable energy supplies and improving energy efficiency in agricultural systems. Project design activity will consider all major sectors of agriculture: tillage, irrigation, application of fertilizer and other chemicals, harvesting, storage, transport and processing.

The project will include analysis and policy development, application of energy research and development to specific agricultural problems, networking and training.

At the urging of agricultural officers in the Asia-Near East and

Africa bureaus, initial project activities will focus on energy-water links for agriculture, particularly irrigation.

Depending on the interest of missions, other activities will be undertaken as a secondary focus.

The Energy for Agriculture project will begin in fiscal 1986. For further information, contact S&T/EY.

RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES STUDIED

The Office of Energy (S&T/EY) sponsored case study papers for a two-day International Roundtable on Renewable Energy held recently in Sacramento, Calif. Representatives of 17 developing countries and U.S. private- and public-sector officials attended.

The four countries on which the case studies were based included Brazil (alcohol), Cyprus (solar water heaters), India (biogas and solar water heating) and the Philippines (geothermal, gasification and dendrothermal). Two papers were prepared for each country, one by a government representative and one by a government "critic."

As part of the meeting, visits were made to agro-industrial, utility and farm sites generating or using energy from wind, geothermal sources, agricultural waste and water. California was chosen as the site for the meeting because it leads the world in its use of renewable energy.

SCIENTISTS WORK TOWARD VACCINE FOR SHEEP DISEASE

Colorado State University and San Marcos University (Peru) scientists involved with the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Programs are trying to identify the nature of the virus that causes sheep pulmonary adenomatosis (SPA).

Each year, about 150,000 sheep valued at \$3 million are lost to SPA in the Central Sierra region of Peru.

A large percentage of the country's sheep are owned by campesinos. Thus, the presence of the virus is a major impediment to increased livestock productivity and improved income for a disadvantaged segment of the population.

In reported research, fractions of concentrated extract from lung fluid of a Peruvian SPA case was compared to Scottish and South African SPA cases. Similar reaction patterns were produced by one particular protein in all of the samples.

Since the antiserum used in the assay was prepared to react with a particular virus, these results give an important clue to the virus that causes SPA. It soon may be possible to isolate and identify the virus and then develop a vaccine to control or prevent the devastating disease.

—Edward Caplan

House Committee Ratifies Bill

EC The House Appropriations Committee reported a fiscal 1986 foreign assistance appropriations bill on Aug. 1. The committee ratified the account levels reported earlier by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.).

The appropriations bill significantly cuts bilateral economic, security and military assistance programs from the fiscal 1986 request level.

The Administration's request for the Economic Support Fund was cut from \$4.24 billion to \$3.6 billion while military assistance programs were cut from \$6.67 billion to \$5.9 billion.

On Sept. 12, the committee completed work on a short, stop-gap continuing resolution (CR) appropriations measure for fiscal 1986, thus signaling a new legislative procedure to keep foreign assistance, as well as other federal entities, funded from Sept. 30 (the end of the fiscal year) through Nov. 14. A CR allows a federal department or agency to continue operating temporarily until a decision on its budget is final.

Congress returned from its August recess without having completed action on the 13 annual funding bills the President needed to sign before the new fiscal year began on Oct. 1.

Although a CR cites a maximum funding level, it usually does not specify the actual amount to be spent. The CR containing foreign assistance will be equal to the previous year's appropriation and supplementals or the President's fiscal 1986 budget request, whichever is lower.

—Clark Wurzberger

Education Seminar Set

FLO On Saturday, Oct. 19, the Family Liaison Office (FLO), in conjunction with the Foreign-Born Spouse Network of the Association of American Foreign Service Women, will offer a seminar on educational options in the Washington, D.C. area for children in preschool through grade six.

Specialists will discuss preschools, public school systems and private schools in the area, special programs for learning disabled, handicapped and gifted children, and day-care and summer programs designed to meet the needs of working parents.

All interested foreign affairs personnel and spouses may attend. The seminar will be held in the Department of State from 9:15 a.m. to 1 p.m. For registration or information, call FLO, 632-9624 or 632-3178.