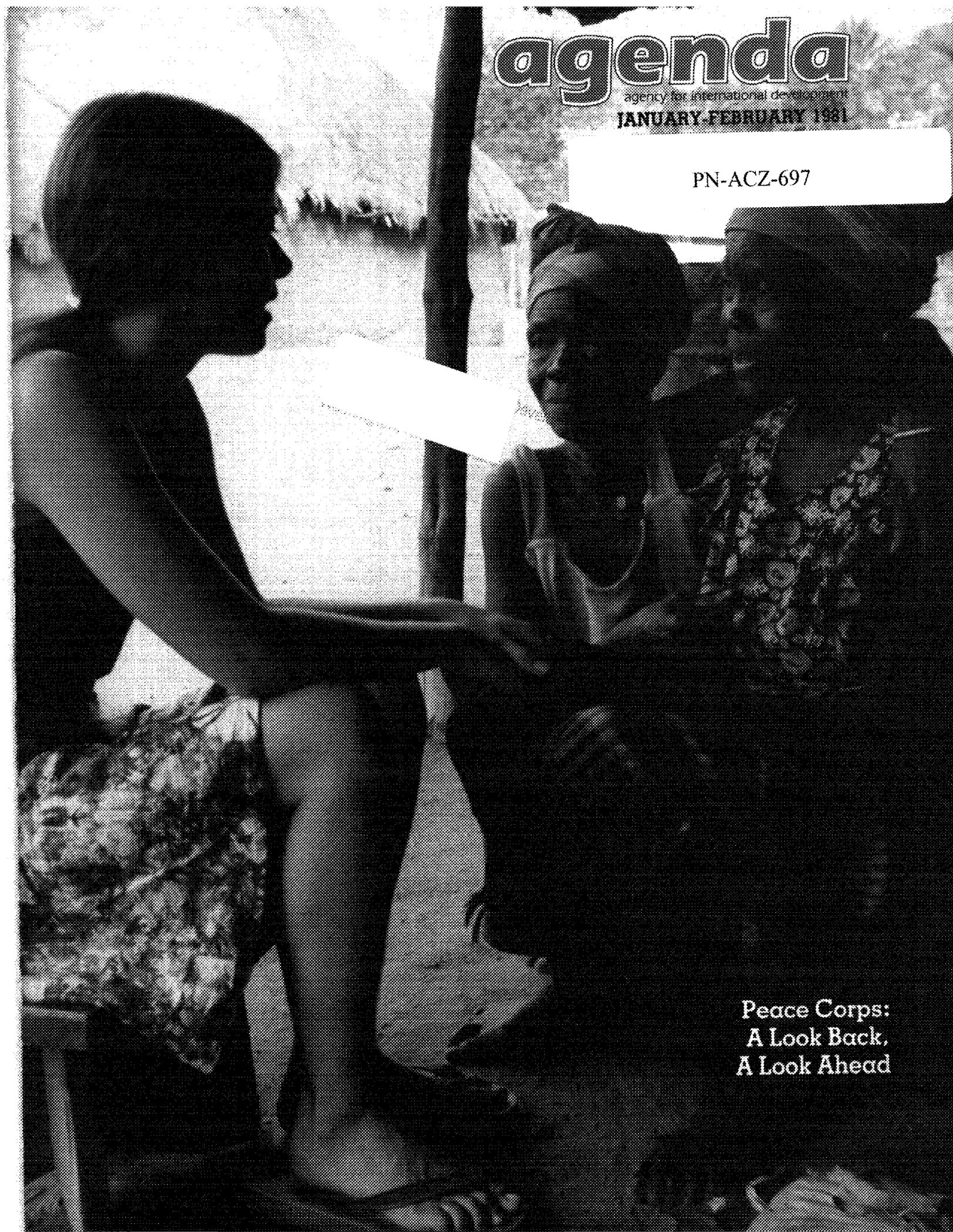


agenda

agency for international development

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1981

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Peace Corps:
A Look Back,
A Look Ahead

DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

Children, East and West: Eve Lee, editor of *The Bridge*, a review of cross-cultural affairs and international training writes: "In much of the world authority is not challenged. Children do not question their teachers; young men hesitate to disagree with their superiors. But Americans are trained from childhood to question, analyze, search . . ."

Eighty percent of the farms in developing countries are 12 acres or less, and half are under 2.5 acres.

Another silent spring? For those who believe the Third World is very distant from U.S. concerns, read on: Birds play an important role in controlling insect pests in American forests and croplands, according to A. Keast and E. S. Morton. Most species of Eastern U.S. birds, including song birds, migrate each winter to the tropical forests of Central and South America and the islands of the Caribbean, they write in *Migrant Birds in the Neotropics*. The birds' return to the United States each year has evolved to coincide with the seasonal appearance of forest and grassland insects. But the birds' habitat in the tropical forests is being destroyed at an accelerating rate as population pressures and resource scarcity in developing countries increase. Ornithologists report that populations of almost all migrating bird species are smaller than a decade ago, and substantial declines are expected by the end of the century. As bird populations decline, insect pests could take an increasing toll on U.S. crops and forests.

Postharvest losses can reach 60% in developing countries, particularly with perishables such as vegetables and fruits, because of problems with storage, transportation and marketing. A minimum of 25% of the world's food supply disappears for the same reason. To seek solutions to this problem, AID has granted the University of Idaho \$2.25 million, which Ken Laurence of the university says "will be helpful to our own state and country, where we also have significant food loss." If this could be minimized or eliminated, he says, the world food supply could be significantly increased without additional land, fertilizer or gasoline.

Don't blame the Shahs and the Khomeinis for unrest and violence in Iran, El Salvador, Colombia and Cuba, says Rey Hill, long-time specialist in Asian and Latin American affairs. They, and the Castros and Communists "merely get a free ride," claims the former AID mission director. "The basic problem is in three parts: Population growth in the developing countries, which is outstripping production; a deep and wide spread of education, which is giving people a capacity to think for themselves; and our exported communication explosion, which has given this expanding, underprovided people the knowledge of what they are missing. This is the match that is lighting the fuse."

To supply the average family in India with fuelwood would require one member to forage for it 200 to 300 days a year.

Reality, according to British economist Barbara Ward, speaking at the International Development Conference in 1970: "If we don't start from the idea that our planetary economy is in desperate imbalance, and growing worse, we're not starting from reality . . . And, if we don't start from the fact that in history these kinds of imbalances are desperate and dangerous, we don't start from the facts . . . We confront . . . a period when the maladjustments of the system are such that they are either going to be corrected or they're going to blow up."



Cover photo: Health volunteer Suzanne Norman and women of Nengbema, Sierra Leone. Peace Corps photo.

Cover: The Peace Corps celebrates its 20th anniversary this year. In over two decades of service more than 80,000 volunteers have been assigned in 85 developing countries. See article on page 2.

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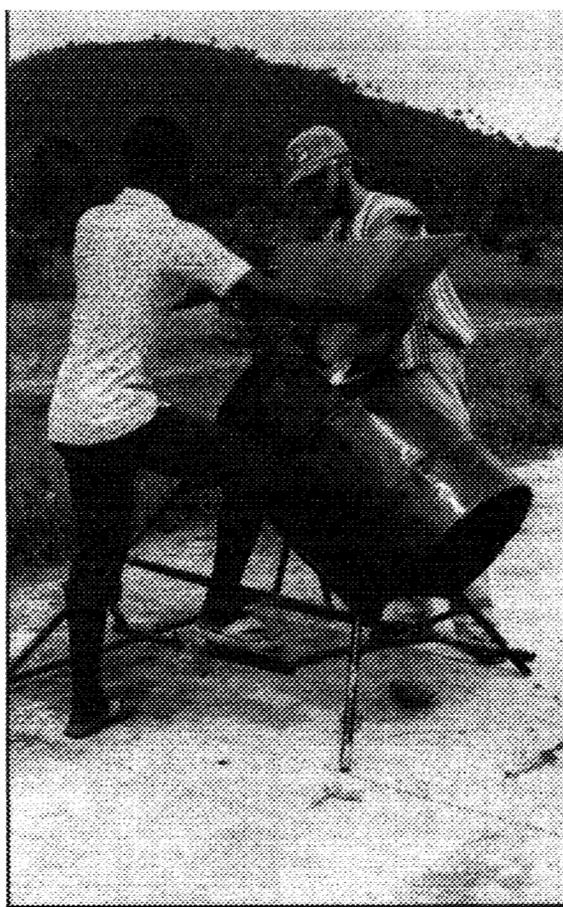
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Clockwise from top:
Volunteer Bruce Woodcock
working with a farmer at an
experimental farm in Sierra
Leone. Mayor Crawford
John F. Kennedy signs the
Executive Order creating the
Peace Corps. March 1, 1961
John Girdle teaching a
machinery technology class in
Mauritania. Pamela Terry
Ingber, mother and former
teacher, talking her mother
over with a member of her
host family.





Close to one-quarter of the world's 4 billion people live out their lives in poverty. For them life is short, and marked by illiteracy, disease and recurring famine. Their children have no better than a 50-50 chance of making it to adolescence.

For nearly two decades, Peace Corps volunteers have worked to help the poor in developing countries.

A year-long, nationwide celebration of those 20 years has begun. To date more than 80,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in 85 developing countries. And the underlying thread behind their success has been the flexibility of the Peace Corps to change with the growing demands of the people it serves, say its leaders.

The Peace Corps is a concept that

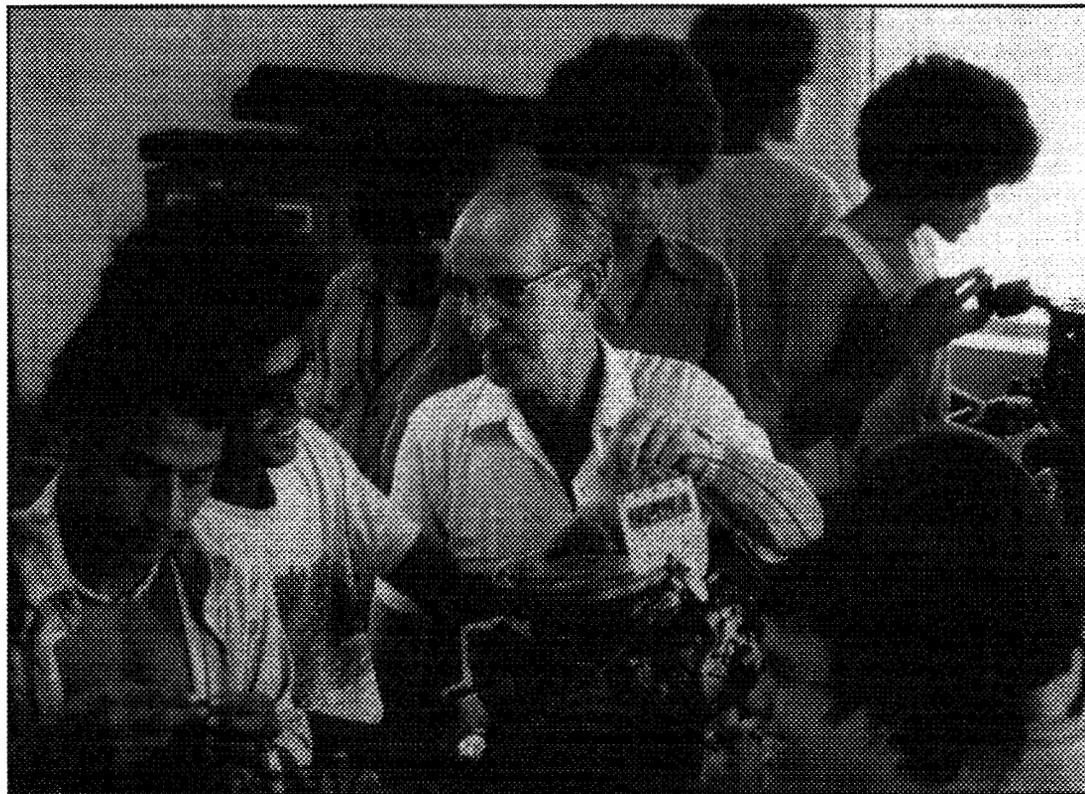
works: its "people-to-people" community-level assistance has survived as one of the most viable of all approaches to world development.

The Peace Corps today sponsors projects that combine the early, idealistic era that saw generalist volunteers living in Third World communities at the level of the people served (a completely new experience for Americans overseas) and, for the most part, teaching in local schools; and the period beginning the 70s when the Peace Corps turned to providing important, direct services by highly skilled, technical volunteers.

As Peace Corps Director Richard F. Celeste put it in a recent address at the University of Michigan, where then Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy first proposed the idea of a

PEACE CORPS: 20 YEARS

A Look Back, A Look Ahead



Continued from page 1. Volunteer Betty Adam and the Tumbon family with whom she had formed a particular friendship, volunteer in La Paz, Bolivia. L. Anne Simpson working with mothers and babies in Nepal.



Peace Corps: "Today we know the hard realities of the development process; we approach our service with a much more realistic idealism."

For the 20 years that Peace Corps volunteers have been working in developing countries, their priorities have changed as the needs and realities of the Third World have changed.

In the 1960s, the classic Peace Corps volunteer was young, energetic and intensely idealistic. Nearly two-thirds of the volunteers served as teachers, usually teachers of English as a second language.

Toward the 1970s, developing countries began to train their own teachers. The Peace Corps established new priorities: technical and vocational skills training.

In the years ahead the program will continue to redirect volunteers' efforts as needed.

The Peace Corps leadership predicts greater emphasis on basic assistance in the 80s. Primary health care, energy, reforestation and untraditional education are all priorities for future assistance.

The strategies of the Peace Corps are based on the stages of development in the countries it serves. Striking a balance between programming and manpower is critical for the continued success of the Peace Corps. Throughout the years, most Peace Corps applicants have been "generalists"—men and women with Liberal Arts backgrounds. But faced with decreasing requests for generalists and unfillable requests for volunteers with specific skills—com-

puter specialists, for example—the Peace Corps has launched a campaign to recruit people with backgrounds in math and science, agriculture, forestry and other specialized fields. In 1979 alone, the Peace Corps received a total of 4,200 requests for volunteers from developing countries.

The Peace Corps of the 80s also will be characterized by growing cooperation with the international development community—United Nation programs, private voluntary organizations, and U.S. foreign assistance agencies such as AID. A mutual appreciation and understanding has manifest itself in a growing number of interagency agreements and joint projects. An unprecedented three-way agreement between the Peace Corps, the



United Nations High Commission on Refugees and the U.N. Volunteer Program was recently signed. In addition, through participating agency service agreements (PASAs) between the Peace Corps and AID for programs in forestry and energy, Peace Corps volunteers will monitor AID installations near home sites and evaluate their effectiveness.

The Peace Corps Fellows Program, which recruits overseas staff members from among the ranks of exceptional returned volunteers, has enlisted the help of AID in the training of some fellows, so that trainees partially prepare for administrative service by working with AID officials in Washington.

On the growing linkage between the Peace Corps and AID, Celeste comments: "AID has a particular set

of responsibilities met in large measure by government-to-government relationships at senior staff level. Program implementation operates through the ministries of host countries. But in the design and implementation of projects from the grassroots up, I think the infusion of a large number of returned Peace Corps volunteers into AID—more than 400 at posts throughout the world—has been significant. It is a matter of shared experience now. People with Peace Corps experience work as project managers in AID missions round the world. This encourages opportunities for discussion between Peace Corps and AID staff at the project design phase. . . .

"We see a fruitful evolution that means our volunteers will be better prepared, better equipped and bet-

ter supported to function as development workers."

"I would hope, though, that our volunteers are never seen exclusively as development workers, because the need for mutual understanding and person-to-person relationships goes to the heart of the individual volunteer's success and ability to work in a cultural context."

AID Administrator Douglas J. Bennet, Jr. defined the Peace Corps' greatest contribution as: "Awakening."

"The Peace Corps has done fantastic work getting people overseas alerted and participating—doing things that they didn't think could be done. The other part of that awakening is what it's done for this country. Imagine what it would be like, discussing development efforts, without the infusion of the Peace Corps experience into the American public. We'd be back in the 40s and 50s."

The number of Peace Corps volunteers has stayed about the same in recent years. About 5,700 volunteers now serve in 63 nations.

Currently, 57% of all volunteers are male and 14% are married. The average volunteer is 28 years old. Five percent are over 50. The minimum age for Peace Corps service is 18.

Twenty years ago primary school education was not available to most children in developing countries. Today, six out of 10 children in the developing world attend school. Since 1950, the real per capita income for people in developing countries has doubled, and the average life expectancy has risen by 15 years. These achievements—and others—serve to gauge the distance traveled. There is still a long way to go. □

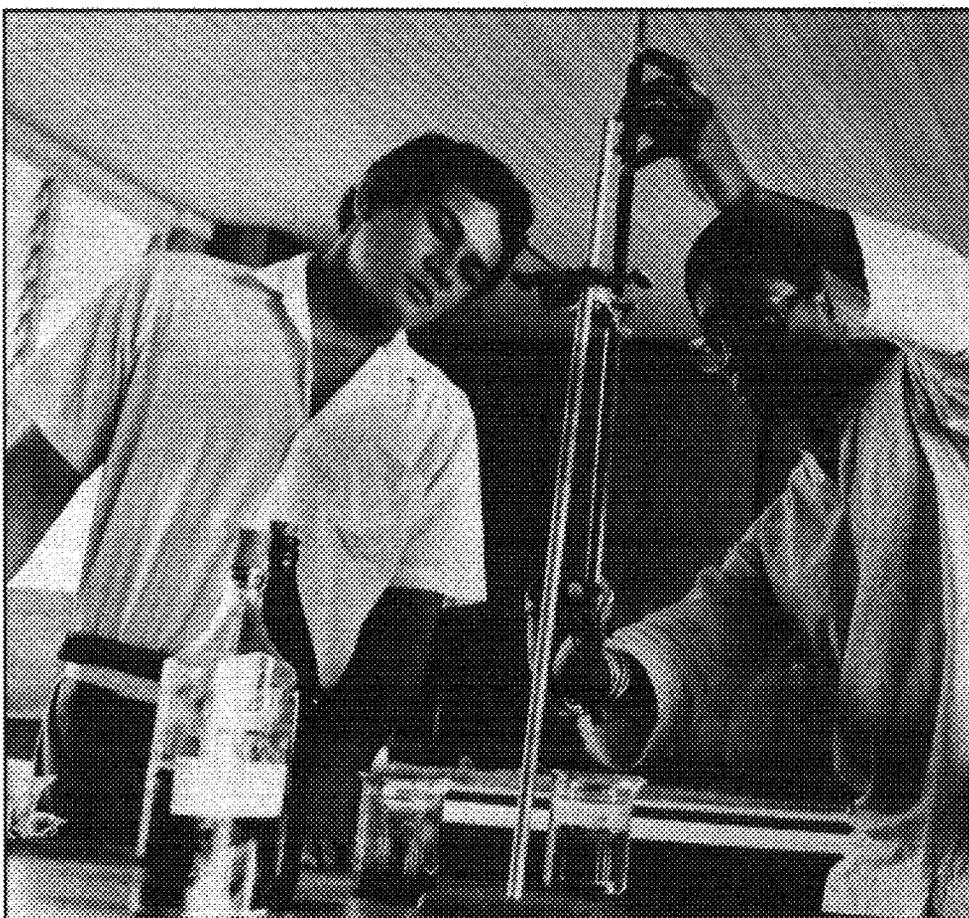
This article was provided by ACTION's Office of Public Affairs. Both Deborah Speights and Bill Barrett contributed.

Information Collection and Exchange (ICE)

The collective experience of Peace Corps volunteers—knowledge gained from practical experience of what works and what does not work—is recognized as a major resource for field-based appropriate technology and development information. The Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) was created in 1977 to make the fullest possible use of this resource this knowledge globally.

The foundation of the Information Collection and Exchange is the volunteer network. Each country is responsible for the collection of Peace Corps-generated materials, such as training guides, manuals, lesson plans, technical designs, and reports of particular projects or technologies. Materials with potential relevance to an audience beyond the country level are systematically reviewed and classified in Washington, to be shared, if appropriate, with volunteers, staff trainers and programmers, host country development workers, and others in development work.

The ICE Almanac is a four page pull-out that appears in the *Peace Corps Times*, the volunteers' newspaper published in Washington. It provides practical information for volunteers and serves as a network through which Peace Corps volunteers can exchange ideas. For further information call (800) 424-8580 x28.



Chuck Corso from Cape Voluntees Odilon Long is a designer and technical adviser for a school building project in Sierra Leone. Peter Corde and a Niger volunteer trainees net fish for a research project. Charlene Green Sanders preparing a chemistry demonstration at Chama College in Western Samoa.

THE FRONTIER OF DEVELOPMENT

by Edmund S. Muskie

Following are excerpts from an address by Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie before the Peace Corps rededication ceremony in Ann Arbor, MI, on Oct. 14, 1980.

The buoyant optimism of 1960 has been tempered in the years since by our experiences and by tides of change that have swept the world, both developing and developed.

- Some 50 nations that were colonies in 1960 have become independent nations, determined to preserve that independence and to chart their own course.

- A growing sense of common cause has emerged among developing nations. It has found expression in regional and international groupings—in the United Nations and the nonaligned movement, in the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States, in the Association of South East Asian Nations, and elsewhere.

- At the same time, we have seen a growing diversity among developing nations, the boundary between "developing" and "developed" itself has eroded. And we have come to understand that there is no single path to development, that the past and the future must be reconciled in

a uniquely local blend.

- New problems have emerged to compound the old—the shocks of energy inflation, the consequences of urbanization, the surge of population, the impact of rapid growth on the ecological balance—on tropical forests and farmland and available water.

- And over this same period, we have also come to recognize the scope of our own challenges here at home—to build a growing, competitive U.S. economy, to break our own costly and dangerous energy dependence, to open new opportunities for Americans who have been left behind while we maintain the promise of a better future for all Americans.

Our nation, like many Peace Corps volunteers serving in the field, has come face-to-face with the enormity and complexity of the challenge. We have been sobered by our understanding. For some, that experience has given birth to despair. "We can't make a difference on global poverty even if we try," is the lament of some. "Our money and energy should be spent here, not in countries half way around the world," is the refuge of others.

I am here today for one purpose, to say to you, and to others who hear these words: We must reject that de-





Journeyman printer David Owens instructs apprentices in offset printing in Fiji.

featism. We have no room for that despair. We have made a difference. And for our sake as well as for others, we must continue the battle—against world poverty and hunger and hopelessness.

I have rarely spoken to a returned Peace Corps volunteer who did not believe that he or she, in some way, had made a contribution—however more modest than their original expectation. And that remains true for today's Peace Corps.

- In Malaysia, a new Peace Corps project is helping small cattle farmers increase milk production through better veterinary practices and new marketing approaches.

- On the small island nation of Montserrat in the eastern Caribbean, which now imports half of all its food, volunteers are helping build farmer cooperatives and better irrigation to increase domestic production.

- Upper Volta faces the need to increase the wood available for fuel tenfold in the next 20 years. Peace Corps volunteers there are helping rural villagers plant and grow the new forests they will need for the future.

- In Malawi, where 3 out of 10 children do not live to see the age of five, volunteers are helping rural villagers increase local water supplies and improve local health care.

These are just a few examples. But they reflect a larger fact: Peace Corps today is making a difference, in the only way that matters—on the daily lives of individuals whose daily lives are harshest.

It is important that we clearly see the difficulty of the road ahead. But it is also important that we know the distance that has been traveled. For the progress that has been made is evidence that further progress is possible.

I refuse to accept the dispirited voices for another reason—not only is progress possible, America's genuine commitment to that progress is vital to our own future. To a far greater extent than when Peace Corps was launched, what happens in the developing world is important to us here.

It is important to our security. Whether we look at the Middle East or Southeast Asia, at Africa or the Caribbean, at Central or South America, we see our stake in

peaceful development.

The jobs of 1.2 million American workers today depend on exports to developing countries. Developing nations are our fastest growing markets. They supply us with critical materials.

Finally, what happens in the developing world is important to the quality of our own lives. A recent study by our government, called "Global 2000," carried some stern warnings about what our world could look like in just 20 years if we fail to see our stake in the progress of others.

These stormclouds are not so distant in either time or place. They will shape our lives, just as certainly as they shape the lives of others. For all of these reasons, our efforts to help developing nations solve their problems are not "giveaway" programs. They are not international charity. They are investments we make in the future of others, and thereby in the future of ourselves.

This new reality—this growing together of our future with the futures of peoples in the developing world—needs to be made clearer to the American people.

Those of you who have served with Peace Corps around the world have a first-hand appreciation of the histories that separate the world's peoples and the destiny that unites us. You have a continuing responsibility to build and share that understanding in your own communities.

The past 20 years have made us more sober, perhaps, in our views of what can be accomplished and how soon. But we have also learned that much can be accomplished. We have learned, in the past 20 years, that our resources are limited. We have also learned that we must, therefore, use our resources with greater sensitivity and effectiveness. We have learned that the developing world may not always welcome the enthusiasm of crusaders. But it does want the expertise and the cooperation of partners. □

MAKING BUSINESSES GROW

U.S. business executives
lend an expert hand to
Third World entrepreneurs.

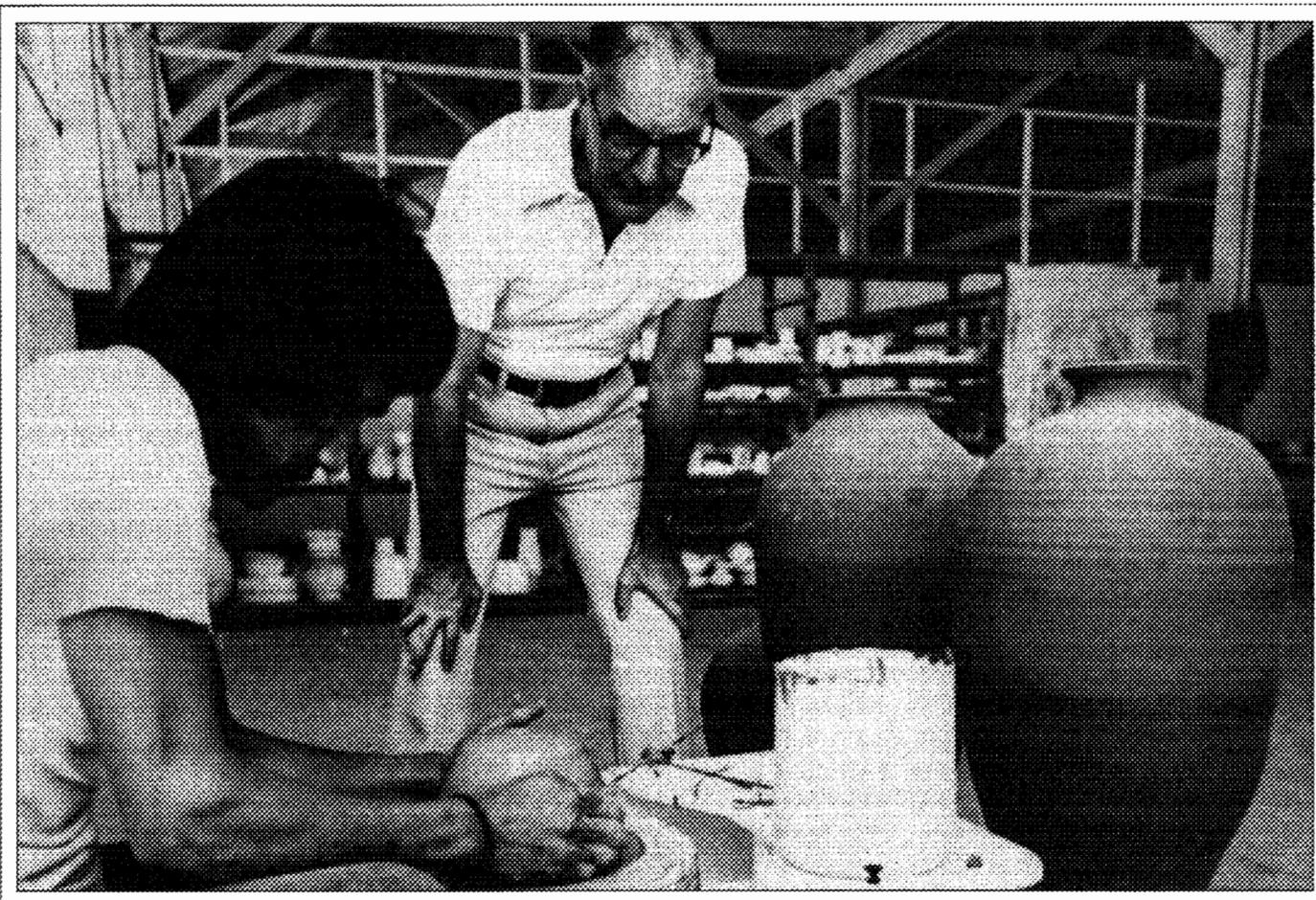
by James Bednar

In the Philippines, a ceramics school and shop has doubled its sales and tripled its employment in one year.

In Uruguay, a rural cooperative of about 1,200 women doubled its sales of their woolen handicrafts and handknit sweaters in the first six months of 1980 and will more than double its employment.

In Egypt, construction has started on a sugar beet processing plant, a fish farm and an agricultural machinery company—all new enterprises to Egypt. Each will increase Egypt's food supply and employment.

These successes came about in part because of the work of a few U.S. business executives, all volunteers. These managers, accountants, efficiency experts and the like—actively employed and retired—travel to developing countries to offer some pretty high-priced consulting at no



cost. They are part of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), an AID-sponsored private voluntary group. Their "clients" are businessmen and women in poor countries.

The Tala Foundation Ceramics School and Shop in the Philippines is just one example. The Tala operation provides training and jobs to families living in a once-destitute community near the Tala Leprosarium. The families have a reason for living near the hospital. Their relatives are patients.

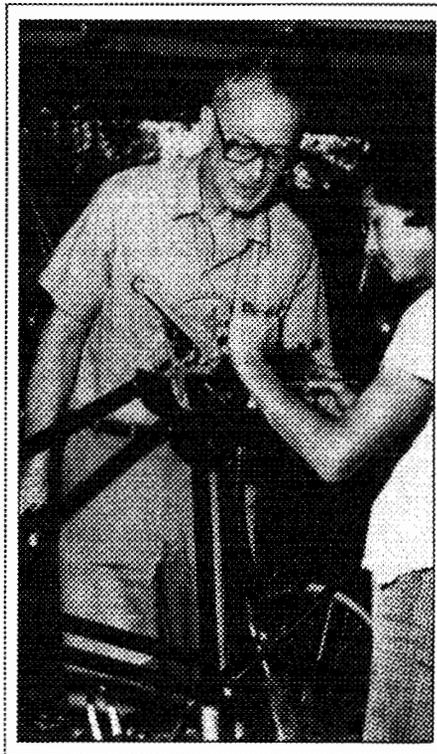
When IESC's John Lux arrived in Tala in late 1977, 60 people were employed and 25 were enrolled in training. The client asked Lux, retired vice president of manufacturing and director for the Buffalo China Co., to advise on the design and production of simple, functional and decorative ceramic-ware made from local clay.

Lux trained the craftsmen, designed simple tools and recommended the use of low-cost equipment until new machinery could be purchased. He also located and charted deposits of clay in the neighborhood. Tala buys the clay delivered by the local families.

One year after Lux's arrival, Tala's sales had doubled and employment tripled to 180 workers. The school now limits its classes to 45 students a year, and all are employed after graduation.

The IESC offers an example of what a partnership between the U.S. private sector and government can accomplish. Both partners are trying to speed economic growth and improve the quality of life for people in the developing countries.

IESC recruits executives to volunteer for short-term—two- to three-month—assignments abroad as management advisers to locally owned private enterprises of almost every description. IESC pays travel and living expenses, but no salary. A resident American IESC country director helps the volunteer adjust to the foreign environment. While some



**IESC is private
enterprise and
government working
together.**

volunteers are still active in business and are made available by their companies, most are recently retired. The volunteers average age is 65.

AID's relationship with IESC began in 1964 and continues today. In the early 60s U.S. business leaders believed that by applying American management practices, developing countries could advance more rapidly. The business leaders, led by David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank, then turned to the U.S. government for support assistance in putting their theory into practice. One of the initial Washington conferences that helped organize the IESC was sponsored by AID. Rockefeller became IESC's first chairman.

AID has continuously contributed

financially to IESC. In fiscal year 1981 AID is providing 49% of the budget or \$4.4 million. The rest of IESC's funds came mainly from three other sources:

- Overseas clients, based on individual ability to pay. Each case is considered individually, but every client must pay at least a minimum fee.

- More than 600 sponsor corporations and former client companies in 30 countries. About 400 are in the United States.

- The governments of some countries served by IESC, including oil-rich countries.

The U.S. corporations that contribute to the IESC program include most of the *Fortune 500* list. The board of directors alone includes top executives from Lever Brothers, the Continental Group, Time Inc., Xerox Corp. and General Electric. Former AID Administrator Daniel Parker of the Parker Pen Co. and former World Bank President George D. Woods also are board members.

Besides financial support and board membership, hundreds of U.S. businesses have provided IESC with volunteer executives. Private enterprise—especially the multinational corporations—are interested in both introducing U.S. business management principles abroad and in creating good will. Strong corporate support for the IESC is evident in the number of active employees sent abroad over the years. Since 1964, 33 U.S. companies have provided IESC with 10 or more volunteers—such companies as U.S. Steel with 66 volunteers, General Motors with 43, AT&T with 45, General Electric with 42 and Westinghouse with 38.

IESC's leader from the start, Frank Pace has been one of its strongest workhorses. His public service has included director of the Bureau of the Budget, secretary of the army under President Truman, and board chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. His corporate experience includes 10 years with General Dynamics Corp.—as

executive vice president, president, and chairman of the board. Despite this wide array of public and private service, Pace has often said publicly that he considers his work in the IESC his most significant.

Since 1965, IESC has completed about 7,500 projects in 67 countries of Latin America, the Middle East, Southeastern Europe, Africa and South and East Asia. The volunteers have contributed to improved food production and health care, textile and apparel manufacturing, investment and banking practices, construction methods and transportation systems, industrial processes, merchandising and marketing programs, government and educational services, communications, and tourist facilities.

IESC activities have concentrated in the following areas:

- More than one-third of all assignments have been for enterprises in agriculture and food processing (19%), construction and building materials (13%) and textile and apparel manufacturing (8%).

- When IESC considers assistance requests, it also looks for potential "ripple" benefits within a country that will reach beyond direct clients.

- Within the past few years there has been more emphasis on health care and education.

- IESC has also developed ongoing programs to encourage small businesses, an area that is also getting increased attention from the host governments and the U.S. foreign assistance program. There is evidence that the growth of small business is directly related to making life better in the community.

Recent political and social unrest in the Caribbean region has prompted the United States to increase its assistance there. In an attempt to make as quick a response as possible, the U.S. government has turned to IESC. AID and IESC have agreed to a cost-sharing program under which IESC has already begun to place 62 volunteers in the Carib-



IESC helps developing nations help themselves achieve self-sustaining growth.

bean. AID has allotted \$600,000 to the program with the stipulation that IESC raise an additional \$300,000. This would bring the total AID funding for IESC to \$5 million in fiscal 1981.

Richard Peck, one of the many former AID employees who go on IESC assignments, has worked on five IESC projects in Latin America over the last five years. Most recently, Peck served three months in Mexico as an adviser to a cattle rancher. His project offers an example of the potential ripple effect of a volunteer effort. Peck was sent to help improve fodder production, but his expertise in animal husbandry allowed him to contribute even more. Not only did Peck provide the client with better ways to produce and mix fodder, he also devised a plan for coordinating the entire cattle pro-

duction and marketing operation. He gave advice on use of pasture land, breeding and cross-breeding, accounting, harvesting, fertilizing, irrigation and rotation of pastures. Peck also gave advice to the local cattlemen's association.

The volunteers add an essential human element to the IESC program. Over 9,600 names of potential volunteers are kept in the IESC's "skills bank." The performance of IESC volunteers, many with no previous overseas experience, has won them the title "Ambassadors of U.S. Business." Ambassador Sol Linowitz, one of IESC's founding members, recently summarized the importance of the person-to-person exchange of ideas: "The best way to send an idea around the world is to wrap it up in a person."

What is IESC's contribution to Third World countries? Some observers put it this way:

"IESC clearly generates management and technical assistance lacking in less developed countries. It:

"Increases the contribution of the private sector to GNP, (gross national product) since client firms generally experience an expansion of production.

That the partnership of business and government has been successful might be added to this list. As Pace recently said, "Just as IESC is a permanent fixture in the business world, it is now a permanent fixture in the government world." The success of this cooperation is confirmed by the continuous support of business and government under four U.S. Presidents, Democratic and Republican. Almost a third of IESC's corporate sponsors have supported IESC financially for 10 or more years; half for five or more years. In an innovative collaboration between government and business, IESC is helping developing nations help themselves achieve self-sustaining growth. □

James Bednar is on the staff of AID's Office of Public Affairs.

Imagine a tenfold increase in your annual income. Most people would consider that large an improvement in their financial circumstances nothing short of a miracle.

Yet just such a miracle has transformed the lives of 600 inhabitants of an ancient Korean village by the Yellow Sea.

For at least five centuries, the villagers of Poil-ri cultivated small rice paddies and fished for their livelihood. Then the Yellow Sea—shallow, salt-heavy—turned their shores into salt fields. And then a big commercial fishing industry wiped out their fishing.

In 1975, with the annual per capita income of \$85, Poil-ri was one of the poorest of Korea's 35,000 villages. The government classifies them in three categories: Class A is a village that possesses leadership and financial and manpower resources; Class B lacks one of these elements, and Class C lacks all three. Poil-ri was rated C. In the words of a villager: "We were a basket case, poor, with no hope."

Today, the children of Poil-ri are well-fed and well-clad and all attend school. The village has electricity. Instead of being thatched with ricestraw, the houses are tile-roofed, sporting a forest of TV antennas. The per capita annual income reached \$800 in 1979 and is expected to exceed \$1,000 this year. In Poil-ri, the increase has improved the standard of living to an extent its inhabitants could not imagine only four years ago.

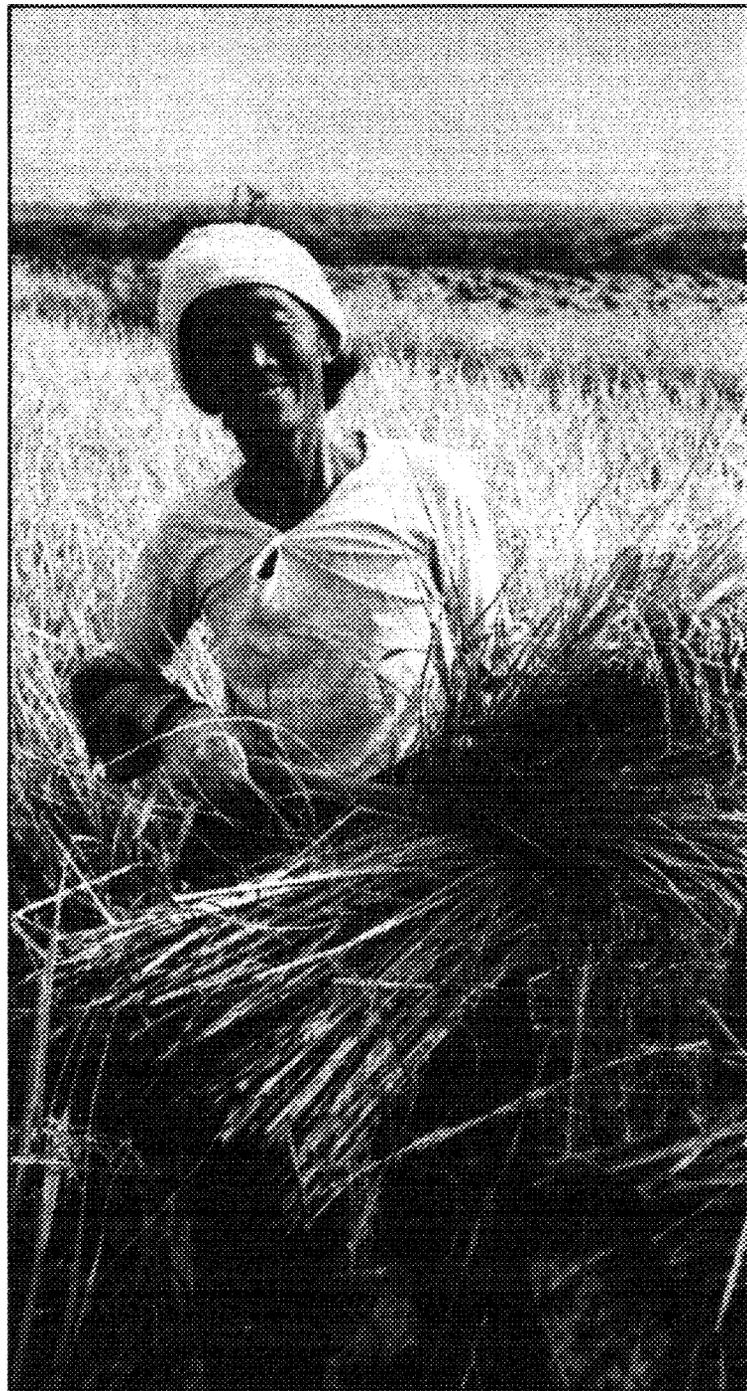
Nothing succeeds like success. Poil-ri recently received a national medal and, to top it off, \$5,500 in prize money as one of the country's five most outstanding Class A Saemaul (New Community) villages.

The economic miracle was brought about by cooperation, teamwork and some seed money on the part of the villagers, and the same, plus some well thought-out training provided by the International Human Assistance Programs Inc. (IHAP) and the Agency for International Development.

IHAP, a New York-based nongovernmental aid organization with 30 years of working experience in Asia, entered Poil-ri in June 1976 to survey the people's needs.

According to IHAP's director of program research, Suk Tae Limb, the first job was to locate and motivate potential leadership. This was followed by two days of discussions with a larger group of villagers regarding their priorities. Agreements were reached on what villagers could do for themselves and what IHAP would do to help. Then followed an intensive 10-day training course for 50 men and the same number of women in nearby Sosa.

"During the training, IHAP asked the villagers to take the initiative in planning their schemes and projects, including a detailed time-frame for carrying out the work," says Limb, himself a Korean born in a seaside town not far from Poil-ri. "Much of the success of the projects IHAP assists hinges on this approach of self-



Using a new strain of high-yield rice provided by IHAP and AID.

help and people deciding for themselves."

Another factor contributing to the effectiveness of IHAP-supervised training is the care taken to provide instruction in easily understood language, free of technical jargon beloved by many experts.

Limb gives credit to the women of Poil-ri as leaders not only in cooperative spirit but also in substance: Like women the world over, they had salted away for a rainy day some small sums, earned as the case happened to be—by collecting salt. With the arrival of IHAP, they



Teamwork Spells Village Prosperity

A tiny Korean village achieves an "economic miracle."

by Elvi Ruottinen



Villagers financed their water system by selling salt.

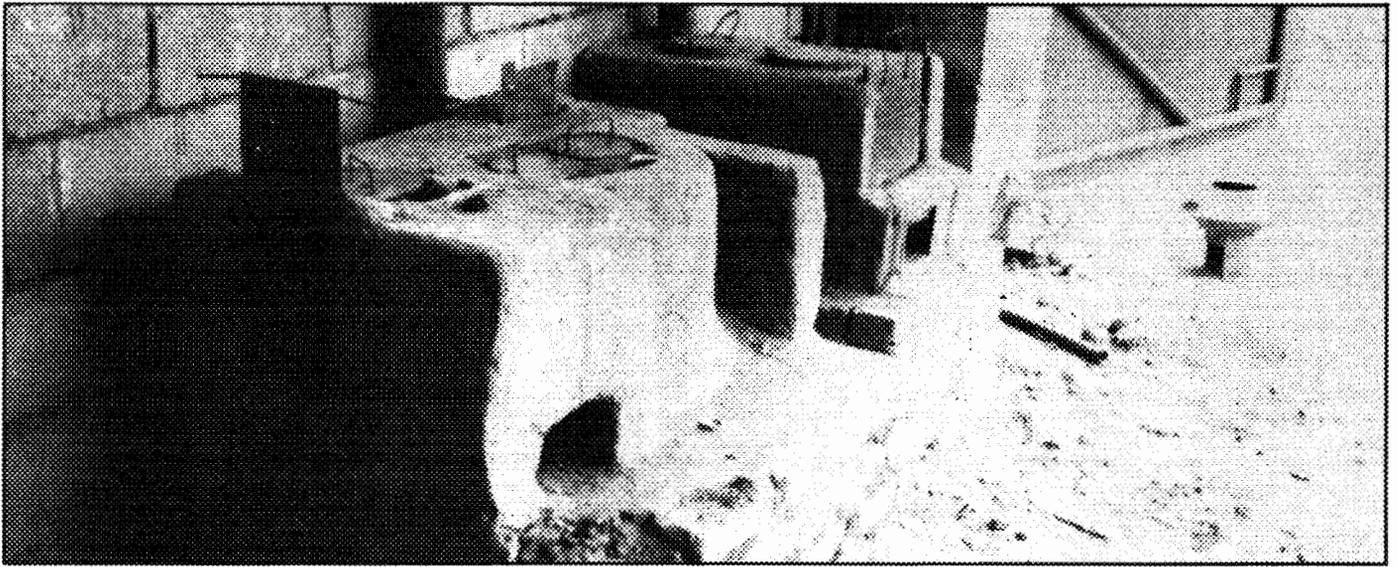
pooled these savings and offered the total amounting to about \$1,000, toward a new water supply. IHAP added \$2,000. A subterranean stream was located and plastic pipe was laid by villagers to individually supply 120 households, in addition to creating a communal well. That was the beginning of the Poil-ri miracle.

At the IHAP center in Sosa, the trainees learned advanced farming techniques, livestock care, construction of village facilities, record-keeping and allied skills. Among their chosen enterprises were a vinyl hothouse

project for growing market vegetables and the raising of poultry for selling both eating birds and eggs. These have proved very successful. Additionally, the Community Co-op Shop showed a net profit of \$6,000 in 1979 and a community credit system, run on an individual family basis, distributed \$4,200 in dividends to its members.

Not bad for a Class C "basket case." □

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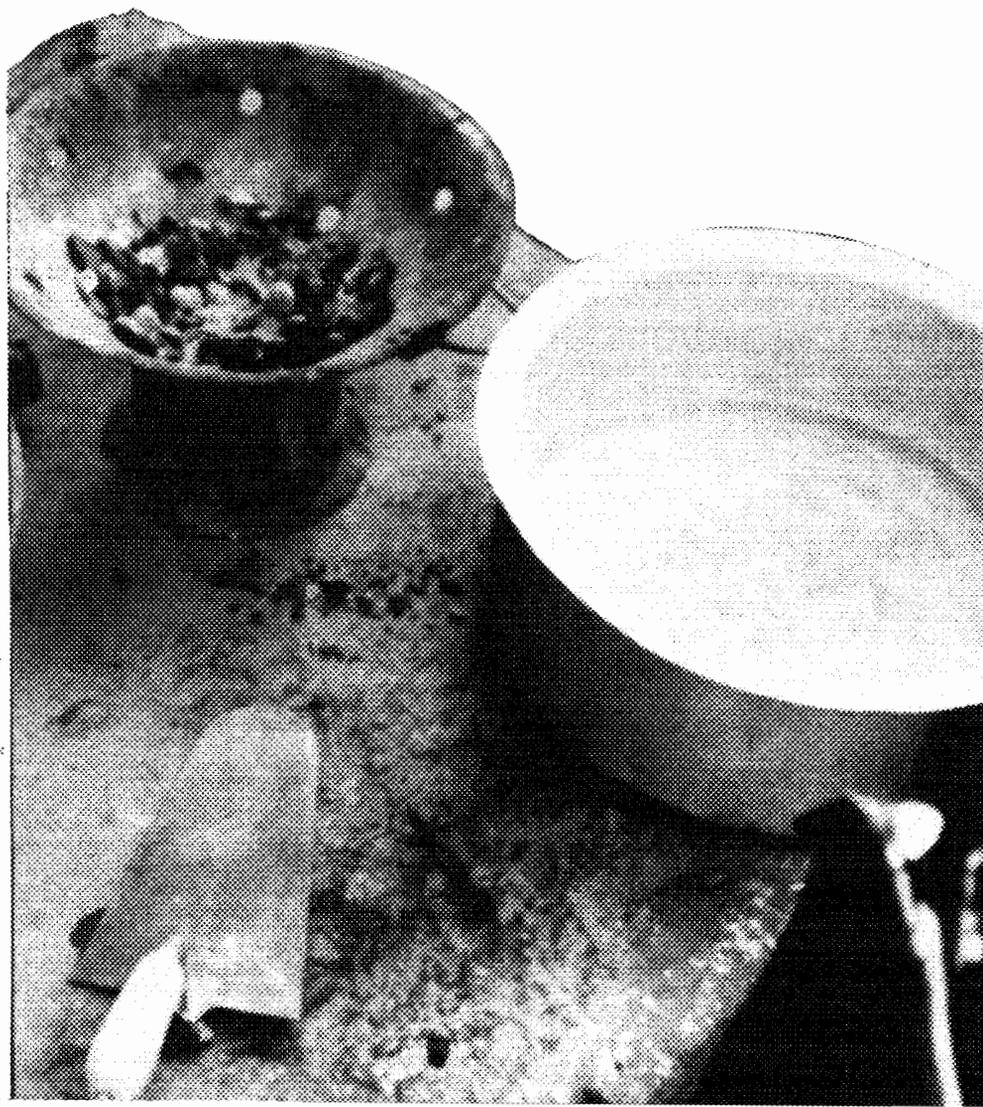
Clockwise from top: This early model proved too expensive and was abandoned. The traditional imbabura—metal charcoal burner. Riaz Gondal cooks on the stove he developed.



A Low-Cost Stove for a Life-Saving Fuel

Burundi has peat.
Now it also has a way
to burn it.

by Cynthia Tobias



Burundi is not unique among developing countries in that it suffers from serious deforestation and a shortage of firewood. But it is fortunate in that it has an alternate energy resource—peat—in abundant supply.

Peat has been an important household fuel in Ireland and northern Europe for centuries. Formed from decomposed vegetation, peat represents an early stage in coal development. Burundi's peat comes from papyrus deposits—as much as 80% is in the flooded basin of the Kagera River on the border with Rwanda. Techniques for the extensive drainage or underwater extraction this area requires are expensive and have not yet been perfected. However, once the methods are available, the basin could be Burundi's most valuable resource.

AID has been helping the country develop this valuable source of energy (see Agenda, July-Aug. 1980) since the late 1970s. Experts figure Burundi's peat bogs should produce one million tons of peat over the next 20 years, enough to help prevent the destruction of at least 150,000 acres of forest. Two tons of dried peat produces the same amount of energy as one ton of charcoal, but at one-quarter of the cost.

Phase one of the peat project, administered by Catholic Relief Services under an AID contract during the last two years, concentrated on developing labor-intensive peat extraction techniques. The peat was marketed primarily to institutional users, such as some small industries and the army. Near the end of the project, it was decided to test the household market for peat in Bujumbura, the capital city, which uses a disproportionate share of the country's forest resources for fuel, mainly in the form of charcoal. A sociological survey of low- and middle-income households was carried out to determine household cooking practices, preferences for stove design and fuel use customs. Riaz Gondal, a Pakistani familiar with

stove models whose characteristics could lend itself to Burundi's needs, was hired to develop a low-cost, fuel-efficient peat stove.

The task was especially difficult because clay stoves for any fuel were unknown in Bujumbura, and most people had never seen or heard of peat. The stoves developed by Gondal incorporate features of the Megan Choola and Korean stoves, which originated in India and Guatemala, with modifications. Peat requires a steady air flow for good combustion; otherwise the fire will smolder and produce smoke that would drive people out of their homes.

Gondal's first models had thin steel plates with holes for pots laid across a stove frame. But the stoves were too expensive—about \$30—for most low-income people, who earn

less than that in a month. A satisfactory answer was a stove-top made of wet clay, sand and rice hulls poured into a brick frame and dried, after which tunnels and holes were cut into it for air and heat flow and to hold pots.

To cut costs further, Gondal recommends finding a substitute for the metal chimney. The cheapest model had a bamboo chimney, which cut the price of the stove to less than \$10. The chimney worked, but, unfortunately, there is no source in Bujumbura of the wide-diameter bamboo the design calls for. In "Peat II," other replacements will be considered—a fired clay chimney, for example—and a source of the special bamboo will be sought.

The first two test stoves, built at the homes of very low-income and lower-middle-income families, at-

tracted so much attention that people started asking for them to be built at their homes. Additional stoves were built only for those persons who expressed interest so that project managers could get reliable feedback.

The stove with the bamboo chimney, for example, is in the house of one of the men who help build the test stoves. It is the only stove that allows the cook to sit down or squat, the method of cooking on the traditional imbabura—or metal charcoal burner.

One clear social conclusion emerged from the stove work—successful introduction of peat and clay stoves will require an intensive extension effort, something planned for "Peat II," to start in January. People must be taught how to use the stoves; peat is slightly harder to light than wood and must be properly stacked to guarantee proper combustion.

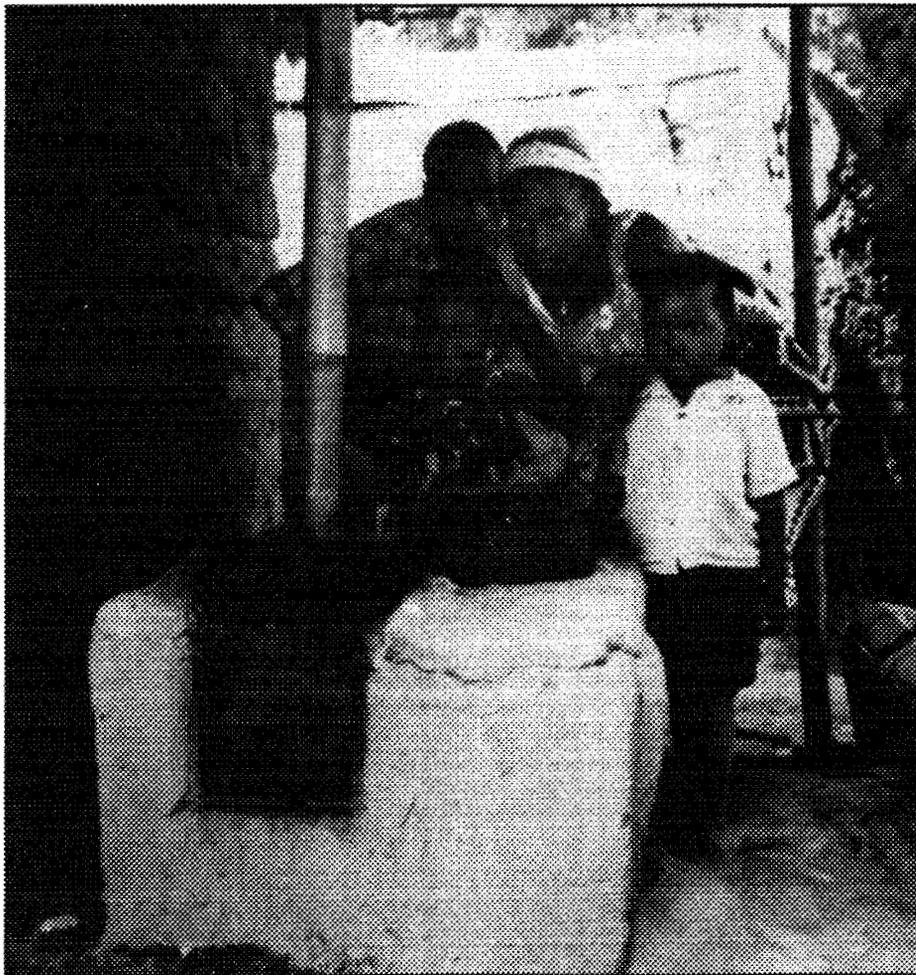
Repeated demonstrations, project workers found, were the best way to get the message across. They visited new stove households almost daily for a week or two, showing users again and again how to cook on the stoves. Until the use of the special stoves and peat is widespread in Burundi, it will be necessary to have trained local people provide demonstrations and follow-up assistance.

Although much work remains to be done this summer's field testing of the stoves indicates that the household marketing campaign, which will be part of "Peat II," will be successful. Also, artisans will be taught how to build the stoves.

In the meantime, since the stoves also burn wood efficiently, and, with slight modification, charcoal, they can be used before sufficient peat is available to the public, resulting in a savings in the amount of wood used for cooking. □

Cynthia Tobias was on contract to Catholic Relief Services in Burundi, conducting a household survey of cooking practices and fuel use.

A family gathers around a stove equipped with a cost-saving bamboo chimney.



ISLAM AND EDUCATION

by C. Robert Scull

Pakistan, like other Moslem nations, is re-emphasizing its religious heritage.

If a country's educational system is to reflect and perpetuate the principles and values of its people, then the Islamic Republic of Pakistan must provide an Islamic education. Although this may seem self-evident, it defines a system that has never existed in Pakistan and whose implementation is causing much serious concern today.

Emerging in 1947 as a homeland for South Asian Muslims after partition from India, Pakistan inherited a nearly complete British colonial economic and political system replete with Western values. These values, held by many Muslims to be excessively materialistic and pragmatic, are sharply evident in the nation's educational system. Western-trained professors teach teachers their style and philosophy of education while defining the organiza-

tion and structure of educational policy.

The concern most frequently expressed by Muslims seeking change is that Westernization has led to a serious degrading of understanding and respect for the Islamic culture. They fear that this promotes a feeling of inferiority and increasing reliance not only on Western technology but upon Western values.

Merely challenging the Western system does not provide a definition of a workable Islamic system in the 20th century, and it is exactly to this issue that much thought is being directed. As anyone who has ever been involved in the preparation of educational objectives will know, it is far easier to state that "Johnny will learn to be good" than to define "good" or explain exactly how he is to learn this.

Philosophers, educators, government officials, and above all, religious leaders are speaking and writing about the Islamic way of life. It has become fashionable to prefix nearly every idea as "Islamic" and to accept it if it seems pious enough.

What seems to have emerged is a feeling that knowledge is universal and neutral, but studied from several different viewpoints depending upon the values of the educational system. To adequately adjust this viewpoint to "proper" Islamic perspective, it is suggested that Islamic cultural studies, including literature, art, philosophy and history, assume a major position in the curriculum. These studies would replace or force aside the highly Westernized studies now offered. Science is to be taught with greater attention to Islamic scientific



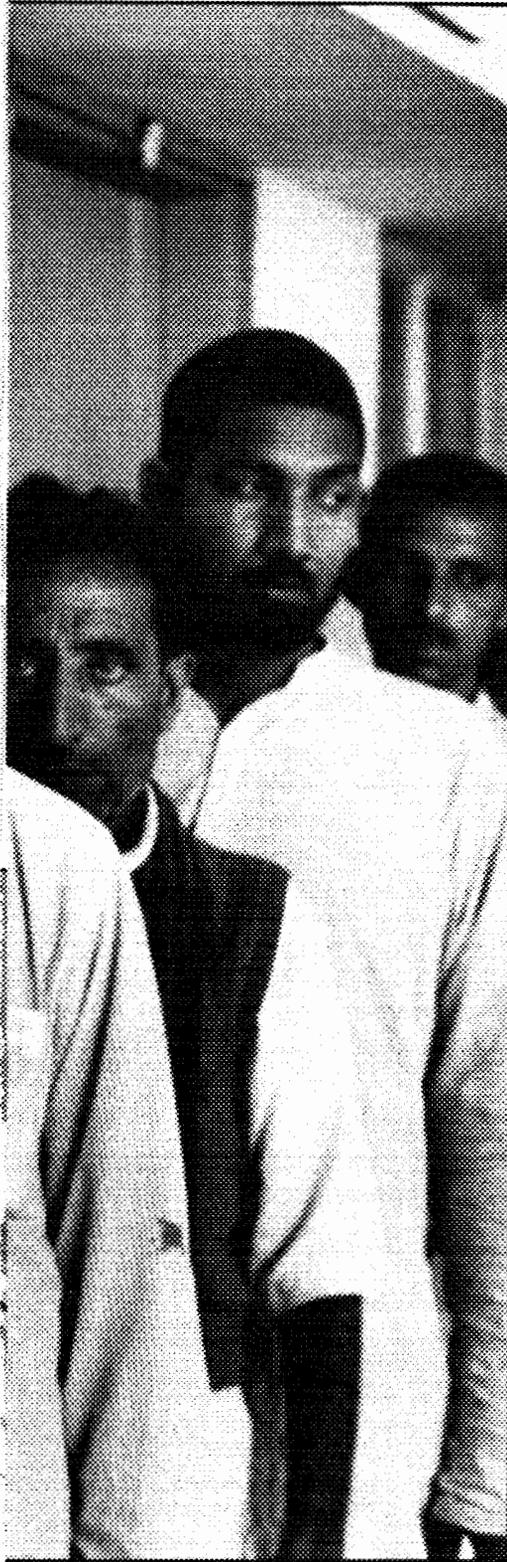
achievements and theory of the past while, of necessity, using Western technology and established research.

Boys and girls are to be educated in separate facilities in keeping with

the Islamic tradition of separation of the sexes. Unfortunately, economics and religious interests may conflict on this issue since facilities must be built, staffed and equipped to provide for this dual education. Of fur-

ther concern is the question of the true equality of this system. Much emphasis seems to be placed on home economics in the female institutions proposed.

Two primary level institutions of



The concern most frequently expressed by Muslims seeking change is that Westernization has led to a degrading of understanding and respect for the Islamic culture.

has generally religiously qualified leaders who have always provided lessons in Islam for young boys. This institution is to be expanded with financial assistance, textbooks and other government sources of support. For the young girls, the mohalla schools are to be revived. These schools are being operated in rural villages by a local woman in her home providing instruction in religion, basic literacy and home economic skills. Both of these primary schools are being encouraged to extend the educational programs into rural areas, where the vast majority of the population lives and where literacy is at its lowest.

In recognition of the fact that many primary students will not con-

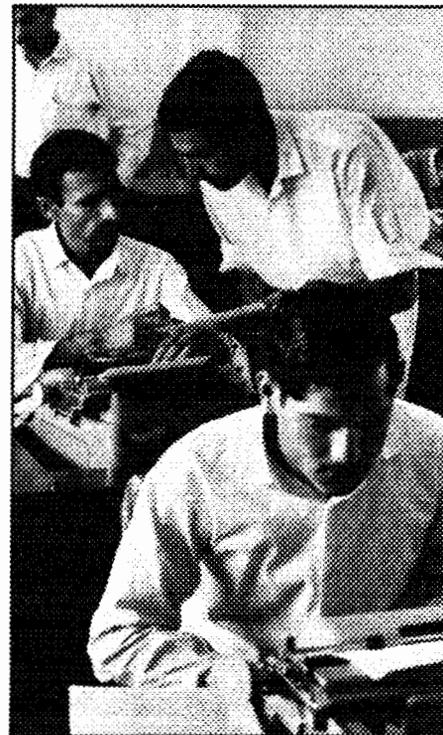
tinue on into secondary levels, the government is encouraging the development of village workshop schools where emphasis will be on farm-based trades and skills taught by local craftsmen.

The old system of primary, secondary, college and university levels of education will be reshaped into elementary, secondary and university levels bringing the system more in line with international norms. Secondary education facilities will be expanded and new equipment supplied as possible, but emphasis again will be on Islamic values and the separation of boys and girls.

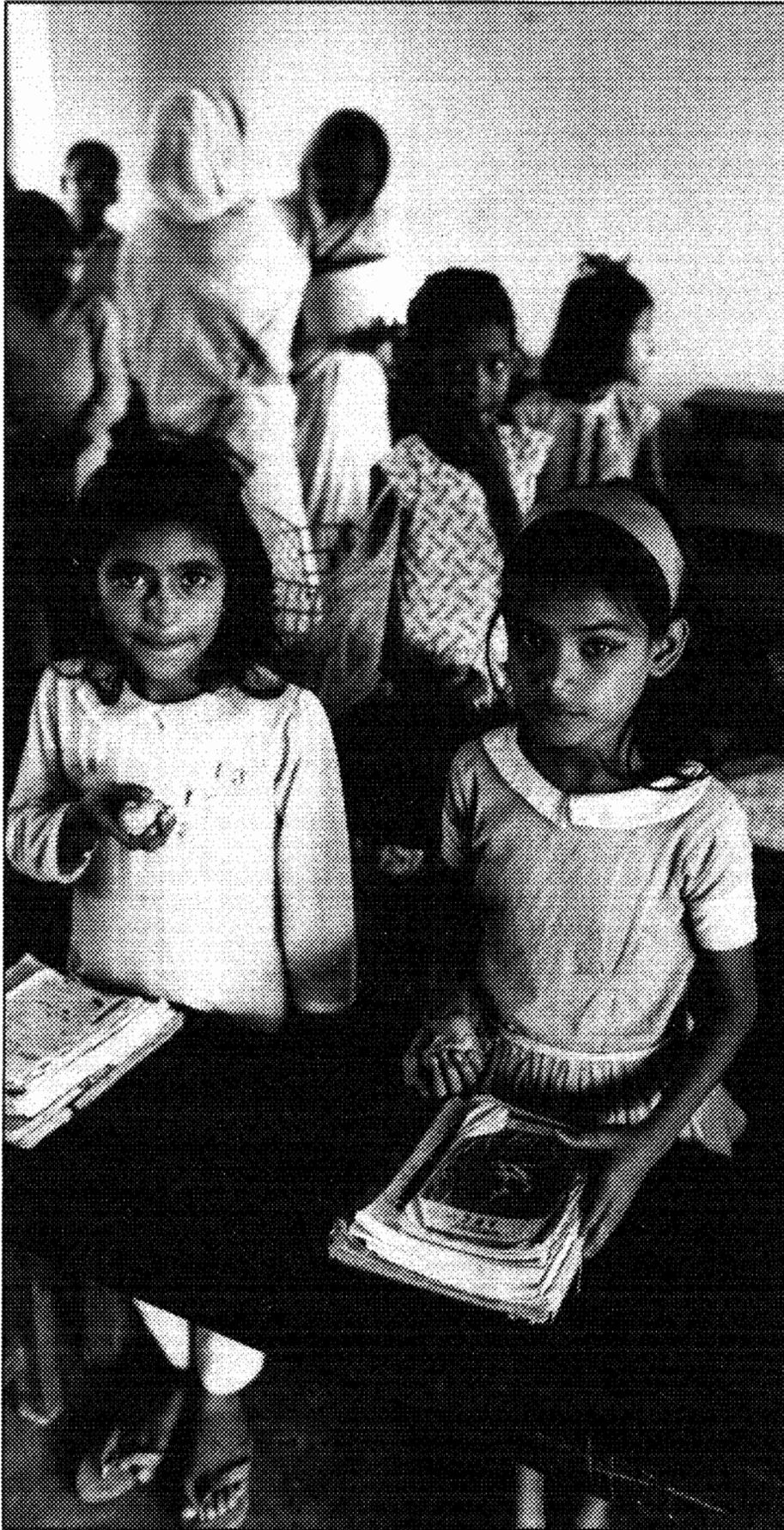
Islamic values and morality are to be further reinforced through the employment of teachers who are deemed by the authorities to possess a good Islamic character. Once again, theory vs. practice seems to raise very challenging questions. The problem becomes increasingly critical in a country that has a shortage of academically qualified teachers at all levels and where most of those who are qualified in a given subject are products of the previous Western education. Compulsory religious studies, or Islamiyat, will be implemented in all schools through the 10th grade, thus formally stressing the emphasis on Islamic thought.

It is much easier to make surface and organizational changes that at least give some Islamic form to the system.

Many of these changes have already been made and others are being introduced at a steady pace.



learning that had fallen into neglect during the colonial and post-colonial periods are the mosque school and the mohalla school. The mosque is a central structure and institution in every city, town and rural village. It



There are new dress codes now. Girls will wear the traditional head-to-foot covering for modesty.

Forming the basic guideline for this reform is the "National Education Policy and Implementation Program" prepared by the Ministry of Education in 1979. This policy statement attempts to identify areas of needed reform, establish a rationale for such change, and specifically define how it is to be done.

This comprehensive statement will take an estimated five years to complete and demands a substantial financial commitment on the part of the government. The total cost of the plan is estimated at \$2.889 billion. Nearly 3.1% of the Pakistan GNP for the year 1982-83 may be expended on education, a significant amount in view of the previous allocations of less than 2%. Economic development progress and military demands over the next few years will obviously have a direct impact upon the achievement of this ambitious program.

Here are a few revealing aspects of the proposed new structure.

Dress codes have been established requiring boys to attend school in the "native" shalwar-qamiz (a long, loose shirt and pajama-like bottoms). Girls are required to wear similar clothing with a dupatta (long, lightweight scarf) and a chaddor (or head and face covering) for modesty.

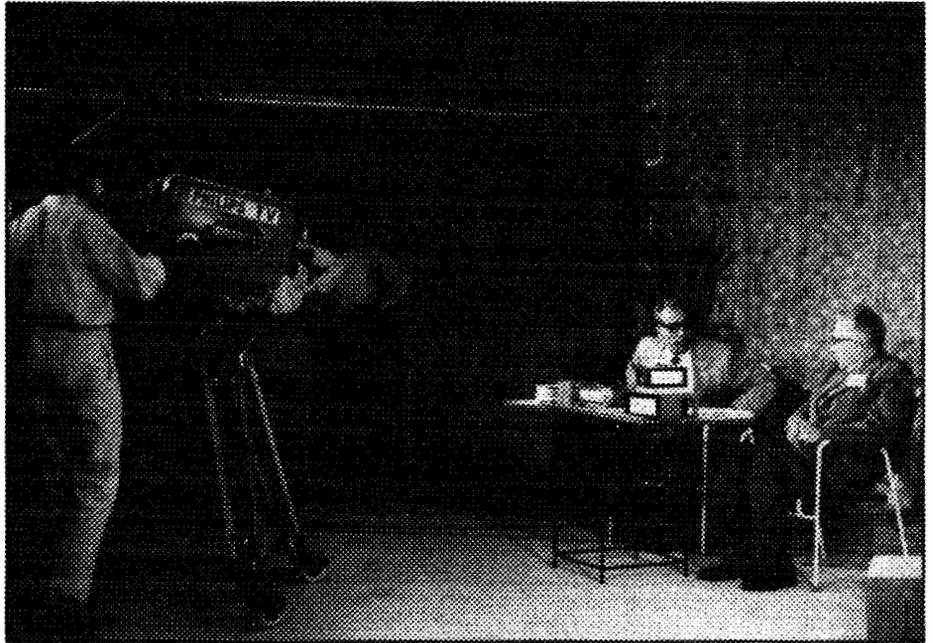
Americans may view the Islamization of Pakistani education either as a unique experiment or a nation's retreat into the dark ages. In reflection, however, it must be remembered that a significant period in the molding of the United States occurred when religion was an integral part of education and educa-

tion was to serve primarily religious ends. It is possible to trace the parallels, but the important question is not the exact nature of comparisons, but the rationale behind such a system.

In the case of New England Puritans, a new society quite different from that which existed in England was being established and "proper" education was seen as a critical factor. The low levels of literacy and economic development at the time necessitated the multiple function of church facilities and staff. This religion-based education extended through the higher academic levels to the first universities established in the area. Not only was religion made a cornerstone of the social, political and economic system, but it provided a common point of unity and purpose for the entire population.

At a time when Pakistan has staggering problems of illiteracy, slow economic development, and uncertain national unity, it appears reasonable that the single common denominator, Islam, should emerge as a unifying and development-oriented institution. Islam is accepted by nearly 97% of the population and has deep roots in the daily life and tradition of the people. As an established system of historical precedence, it appears to be a natural element around which the purposes of nationalism, literacy and development can evolve.

Unfortunately, the problem of aligning the historically established values of Islam with the demands of a modern nation is causing more than a little unrest. Certain religious



Western technology, here in the form of educational television, may be put to work to meet the goals of the new reforms.

leaders have a very strong vested interest in "pure" Islam, which, by their interpretation of the laws, would give them great authority. Others seek a more moderate line by adapting the values of Islam to modern circumstances.

Several important problems immediately suggest themselves as this new system takes form. With such emphasis being placed upon religion and religious education, are the academic skills going to receive adequate time and attention? Are the "religious" teachers adequately prepared to teach modern science and mathematics? Is the parallel male/female education system too costly for a developing country? Can a functional philosophical basis be found where the fundamental Islamic beliefs are smoothly and func-

tionally integrated into the educational system of a 20th century country?

All of these questions and many more remain open at this point. It is hoped that satisfactory solutions will be found, but much depends upon the political stability of the country and upon the acceptance of the basic concepts of such change by the small, educated, middle class of people. Obviously, only time will tell, but for anyone interested in education and educational systems, it will provide an interesting case study. □

C. Robert Scull is an associate professor at Shippensburg (PA) State College. His article is the result of a research visit to Pakistan funded by the American Institute of Pakistani Studies.

Eastern Intellectuals and Western Solutions: Follower Syndrome in Asia, by Doh Joon-Chien, *Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad, U.P., India, 1980* (145 pages plus bibliography and index).

Generalists and specialists alike engaged in development administration will find this short but provocative book of great value. It provides sound and stimulating insights into some of the recurring problems and disappointments experienced in the long history of Western technical assistance in planning, budgeting and management in Asian countries.

The author is uniquely qualified for the task. A Malaysian of Chinese extraction, he is the chairman of the Division of Public Administration at the University of Malaya. After receiving a doctorate from the University of Pittsburgh in 1970, Doh served as a frequent consultant to a number of United Nations agencies and the East-West Center in Hawaii. He also was a member of a number of Malaysian government committees. He has closely studied administrative systems in a variety of Asian settings, including India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, as well as Malaysia. He has been associated with the UNDP/ESCAP Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre in Kuala Lumpur since 1974. Fluent in several Asian languages as well as in English, Doh has recorded in English his thoughtful, and often profound, observations on the reasons for the frequent failure of Western-oriented social sciences in Asian settings.

Far from casting blame on the Western social scientists (scholars, development administration specialists, planners, economists, among others), who are only doing in Asia what they know how to do in Western industrialized countries, the author instead takes to task the

IN PRINT PROBLEM SOLVING: Western Solutions Don't Always Work

A Review by
William A. Carlson

"Eastern intellectuals" for being willing accomplices in misguided efforts to transplant Western administrative technology to Asian settings. His diagnosis of the "intellectual colonization" by the Western-trained intellectual elites in Asia, and their propensity to uncritically admire and adopt Western attitudes, values and prescriptions, is as potentially disturbing to thoughtful Westerners as it must be to Asians. Doh is particularly provocative when he illustrates the fact that Asians are likely to misunderstand the nature and effectiveness of Western administrative techniques in their Western settings. They often have an exaggerated notion of how well those techniques actually function in the West, as contrasted with the self-serving descriptions of how well they function that too often appear in the professional literature.

His criticism of Western experts is mainly focussed on their insensitivity to cultural values and constraints, and on their disinclination to objectively appraise the real impacts (or lack of results) of their prescriptions in the real world. He reports one delightful example of a prestigious American development administration expert who conducted an evaluation of an institution-building project he had inaugurated. The expert proudly reported to the sponsoring U.S. organization that after several years the new institution was successfully established, that it was delivering innovative services, and that its continued existence was not in jeopardy. Unfortunately, the organization in question was abolished by the host government shortly before the expert's final report was published.

American personnel and budget experts who have been involved in abortive efforts to transplant to Asia the U.S. Civil Service Commission or Bureau of the Budget models will find much to ponder in this treatise. Doh presents detailed case studies in Malaysia and the Philippines, and diagnoses the reasons for their partial or complete ineffectiveness. In the process, he illustrates the types of "games" Eastern politicians and bureaucrats have often played with Western administrative technology.

While the author provides some generalized prescriptions, he refrains from offering specific tactical advice to Western administrative experts. He does not reject out of hand all forms of Western administrative technology, but firmly admonishes, "For lasting progress to be made, the administrative systems of Asia have to build on the strengths of its cultures, traditions, values and resources." □

William A. Carlson is the former director of the Office of Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Agriculture. He retired in 1975.

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WHAT THE MEDIA SAY...

BANGKOK, Thailand— After a long period of war and famine, a measure of stability appears to have returned to Cambodia for the first time in a decade, specialists report.

Relief officials say that since last year's catastrophic famine the costly international aid campaign has been largely successful in providing minimal rations to most Cambodians. The number of Cambodians is estimated at between 5.5 and 6.5 million; pre-1970 estimates made before Cambodia was fully drawn into the Indochina war; placed the population at nearly 8 million.

—New York Times

CARACAS, Venezuela— Venezuela, the only South American country with the economic resources to have a foreign aid program, is using it to help other troubled nations in Central America and the Caribbean toward democracy.

Venezuelans are understandably reverential about a resource that brings more than \$11 billion a year. The stained-glass portals leading to Mr. Calderon Berti's office in the Simon Bolivar Center in downtown Caracas picture sunbursts of color emanating from an orb embracing a hydrocarbon.

"We don't want to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries," the Energy Minister said, "but we hope that our help in solving their problems will contribute to democracy and stability."

—New York Times

The Organization of American States, overcoming a deep ideological split, approved a consensus resolution yesterday (Nov. 27), calling on six Latin nations to improve human rights performance.

Agreement was reached following an all night debate that underscored the sensitivity of all human rights questions and the profound differences between the hemisphere's democratic and military-dominated governments.

The countries named in the resolution were Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay and Uruguay.

—Washington Star

Oregon State University has signed an agreement to help develop agriculture in North Yemen.

"The agreement we signed is the Consortium for International Development, an organization of 11 western U.S. universities," said Robert MacVicar, OSU president.

The program is funded by the Agency for International Development. It is scheduled to run for five years with a projected budget of more than \$100 million for all projects and universities involved.

—Gazette Times
Corvallis, OR

KORHOGO, Ivory Coast— "The problem is this country," the doctor was saying, "is to live to be 5. If you can do that, you may make it to 40."

For every 100 babies born in West Africa. 15 die before they reach 1 year of age and 33 die before age 5. In Upper Volta, a semi-arid country north of here, the infant mortality is even higher—50% die before they are 5 years old.

They become the victims of the relentless forces of malnutrition and diseases that go largely unchecked in this vast region south of the Sahara, which is larger than the United States, including Alaska.

A larger percentage of these deaths could be prevented by vaccination, but authorities say only 10% of the children at best are now immunized.

Perhaps the largest mass vaccination program in the world—and certainly under what must be the most difficult circumstances—is now getting under way in West Africa.

The territory extends from Cape Verde to Zaire. The distance between Dakar, Senegal, and Lubumbashi, Zaire, is 1,000 miles more than the air distance between New York and San Francisco.

With the support of the World Health Organization, the U.N. Children's Fund and the U.S. Agency for International Development, the goal is to vaccinate every newborn child in West Africa against six major killers before 1990.

—Los Angeles Times

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