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REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE PRIME MINISTER

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE
LIBYAN GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
MADE POSSIBLE BY
AMERICAN AID

JULY 1 1967

Best Available

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Tripoli, Libya
1 July 1957

Your Excellency:

All Libyans are aware that for over five years our country has been receiving economic aid from the United States of America.

But neither the officials of our Government, nor the Libyan people, are well informed about what specific things have been done with American aid funds. We frequently are asked, "What has LARC accomplished?" - or "What are the Libyan-American Joint Services doing?"

I think it is timely, therefore, for me, in my capacities as Chairman of LARC and as the Libyan Government Representative for the Joint Services, to submit to Your Excellency this interim report which lists specific accomplishments under the American aid program thus far. I believe we can all take pride in the progress that has been made.

In a few weeks we will issue a more comprehensive progress and financial report of LARC activities. A separate brief report of Joint Services programs also will be issued.

Many of the accomplishments under the American aid program cannot be easily seen by our people. First of all, much of the American funds is being spent through regular agencies of the Libyan Government and the Provincial Administrations, rather than through special agencies. It is often difficult, therefore, to distinguish between regular Government projects and American aid projects. Secondly, a large part of the funds are spent throughout the country. Consequently, the people in our cities do not see the results. Thirdly, many projects require careful planning and engineering, and the procurement of heavy equipment which cannot be manufactured and delivered quickly. The results of some large projects will not be apparent for some months.

This report does not cover all aspects of American aid. I have not included the military aid to our Army. It does not include the large gifts of American wheat which have been distributed to our people during the past three years. It does not include the program of CARE, an independent American organization which has brought to Libya during the past year more than \$1,000,000 worth of commodities donated to it by the United States.

The report covers only the results achieved with the actual funds granted to Libya for economic development projects.

His Excellency
Abdulmejid Coobar
Prime Minister
United Kingdom of Libya

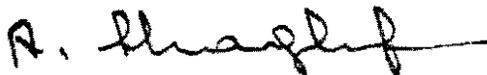
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In addition to financial aid, the U.S. Operations Mission has furnished some American specialists to assist LARC and a large number of American specialists to assist the Joint Services. The salaries and expenses of these personnel are paid separately by the United States and are not paid from the amounts shown herein.

I am particularly pleased and encouraged by the fact that many thousands of Libyans have been provided employment and, more importantly, are receiving invaluable training and experience under this program. The program is wholly devoted to improving the capacity of Libyans, and of Libyan institutions, to effectively meet their own future problems—and to the building of a strong, self-supporting economy in Libya.

So that all our Government officials will be better informed, I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this report to each Provincial Administration, to each Ministry and Agency of the Federal Government, and to Members of the Parliament.

Respectfully yours,



Abd ar-Razeq Shaglouf
Chairman, Libyan-American Reconstruction Commission
Libyan Government Representative, Joint Services

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. WHAT IS "LARC"

The Libyan-American Reconstruction Commission (LARC) is a Libyan Government agency established by Act of Parliament to administer the economic aid funds received from the United States.

LARC is composed of a Chairman and five other members. The Chairman and three other members are Libyan. There are two American members.

LARC receives the American development aid funds and decides how they shall be used. Before approving projects to be financed by its funds, LARC receives recommendations from its "Technical Committees". When it approves projects it also designates the agencies of the Libyan Government ("Action Agencies") which shall be given responsibility for carrying out the projects.

The administrative work and the staff work for the Commission are done by the LARC Executive Director and his personnel. The Executive Director guides the work of the Technical Committees; he prepares materials for the information of the Commission and for action by the Commission; he carries out the decisions of the Commission; he keeps in close touch with all Action Agencies concerning progress made on all projects; and he is responsible for preparing periodic progress reports and financial reports concerning LARC's activities.

LARC is a planning, funding and supervisory organization. It is not an operating or action agency. It does not, itself, carry out development projects.

B. THE JOINT SERVICES

The Libyan-American Joint Services are established under bi-national agreements and are temporary "development agencies" of the Federal Ministries and the Provincial Nazirates, and have replaced the former "Libyan-American Technical Assistance Service" (LATAS) through which U.S. assistance was provided until 1955.

The Joint Services are administratively supervised jointly by the Permanent Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and the Director of the U.S. Operations Mission to Libya, who together serve as "Government Representatives" for their respective Governments. The work programs of the Joint Services are performed under the appropriate Ministries and Provincial Nazirates.

In each Provincial Nazirate, the Nazir is Chief of his Joint Service. All programs are carried out under his direction. American personnel are provided by USOM to advise and assist in carrying out projects.

This gives each Nazirate a temporary agency which can carry out development projects under special procedures, with technical guidance, and with locally hired personnel who are outside the Libyan Civil Service.

The Joint Services are not a part of LARC. They are separate. They are operating agencies working with the Ministries and Nazirates to carry out projects. The Joint Services have been designated "Action Agencies" responsible for carrying out a considerable number of LARC projects.

C. THE UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION

The USOM is the American Government agency in Libya which supplies a large portion of the money and some personnel to the Joint Services and to LARC. It also has the responsibility of meeting all of the legal and reporting requirements of the United States Government in connection with the use of its tax funds in Libya's economic development program.

D. AMOUNT OF AMERICAN AID

1. Summary of LARC Finances

As of 30 June 1957, the Government of the United States had authorized contributions to LARC amounting to a total of LL 14,720,000. Of this total, LL 9,658,000 had been actually paid to LARC. The remaining LL 5,062,000 will be transferred to LARC.

Of the funds already in hand, LARC has transferred to the various Action Agencies a total of LL 7,500,000 to carry out approved projects. Thus the Agencies of the Federal Government and the Provincial Administrations have received the funds necessary to undertake a large part of the development program. The remainder of the funds is being retained by LARC until such time as the Action Agencies require more money, or until new projects are approved.

The LL 7,500,000 which has been transferred by LARC to Action Agencies of the Libyan Government is divided as follows among the program categories listed in this report:

Public Roads	LL 1,096,000
Electric Power	1,764,000
The National Bank of Libya	700,000
Telecommunications	209,000
Radio Broadcasting	109,000
Public Works & Miscellaneous Projects	301,500
The National Agricultural Bank	1,000,000
Other Agriculture and Natural Resources Projects	1,281,000
Education and Audio-Visual Services	252,500
Health and Sanitation	<u>787,000</u>
Total	LL 7,500,000

The total United States contributions of L£ 14,720,000 mentioned before includes the following which were made available to LARC on 30 June, 1957, and which are not included in the breakdown of the L£ 7,500,000.

Communications	L£ 358,400
Education	537,600
Special Projects	132,600
Electric Power	1,254,400
Economic Survey	107,500
Municipal Water Systems	72,000
Radio Broadcasting	<u>950,000</u>
	L£ 3,412,500

These additional funds have not yet been allotted by LARC.

2. Joint Services Finances

The United States Government provides Specialists and supporting personnel to the Joint Services. It pays their salaries and expenses. This is separate from, and in addition to, the amounts shown above.

Cash contributions also are made directly to the Joint Services by the U.S. Government to carry out certain training and demonstration projects. This is in addition to the contributions to LARC. During the financial year just ended, the direct contributions by the U.S. Government to the Joint Services amounted to about L£ 300,000.

The largest portion of Joint Service Funds, however, comes from LARC. The Joint Services, operating under Libyan Government supervision, have been designated to carry out LARC projects totalling about L£ 2,000,000.

E. USE MADE OF AMERICAN FUNDS

The following pages give an account of specific accomplishments by the Federal Government and the Provincial Administrations with the aid of American dollars and American personnel since the beginning of the American assistance program in 1952.

It should be stressed that these are accomplishments of the Libyan Government, since the Libyan Government has the majority membership on LARC and all projects are executed under the direction of Libyan agencies.

The only limitations to Libya's use of American funds are that money must not be wasted and each project must be carefully examined to ensure that it will make a positive contribution to Libya's economic strength. These limitations are no greater than those which always should be attached to the use of public funds, whether they be American or Libyan.

Accomplishments are listed under each major category of the Libyan Economic Development Program. The report is necessarily brief. It would be impossible to list the details of all projects in a brief statement. But this report will give a general picture of what the Libyan Government has accomplished with American aid to the present date, as well as some indication of expected future activities.

II. PUBLIC ROADS

A. FEDERAL ROADS

A five year program has been laid out for repairing and resurfacing entire Federal Coast Road, including the "South Road" in Cyrenaica, and rebuilding the bridges. Thus far LARC has given a total of LL 533,000 to the Ministry of Communications for this purpose. Additional funds have been set aside by LARC for future work.

The Ministry of Communications already has completed rebuilding 350 kilometers of the Federal Coast Road.

LARC has also given LL 150,000 to the Ministry of Communications to reconstruct the road from the coast road to Sebha in Fezzan.

B. PROVINCIAL ROADS

LARC has so far transferred LL 244,500 to the Nazirates of Public Works in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania for rebuilding and surfacing Provincial roads. Additional funds have been set aside for future work.

The Nazirate of Public Works in Tripolitania has completed work or is about to do so, on the Towargia Road; Hamedia-Homs Road; the road between Suani and Biobsa; and the road between Taguira and Littoriana. The road from Tarhuna to Beni Urid is in process — about 20% complete. The road between Sichehshuck and Giosh is almost complete. Bids are being asked for the construction between Zuara and Regdalin.

Equivalent work is under way in Cyrenaica, including roads between Zawait and El Gusar; Mass and El Hania; Banina and El Abiar; Ghaminas and Soluk; Barce Jerdas and Sidi Faraj and Zuweitina.

III. ELECTRICAL POWER

A. PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

LARC has provided funds to improve Municipal Power Plants in all three Provinces. LL 33,500 has been given to the Nazirate of Public Works in Tripolitania; LL 18,750 to the Nazirate of Public Works in Cyrenaica; and LL 27,500 to the Nazirate of Public Works in the Fezzan for this purpose.

Power facilities are being improved in Gubba, Aghedabia, Soluk, Sirte, Zuara, Agelot, Hon and Sebha.

B. THE TRIPOLI POWER PLANT

One of Libya's critical needs has been more adequate electric power for Tripoli City and the surrounding agricultural areas and communities.

LARC provided L£ 1,122,701 to the Ministry of Finance to purchase the Tripoli Power Plant from the company of SECCI.

In addition, LARC has made a loan of about L£1,000,000 to the Tripoli Power Plant to meet urgent immediate requirements for operations and acquisition of stores, and expansion.

Plans have been made to greatly enlarge the Tripoli Power Plant and to modernize the entire transmission and distribution system in the Tripoli area. Two new 10,000 KW generators have been ordered from the American firm of Westinghouse. Contracts soon will be let for construction. It is expected that almost L£ 3,000,000 will be expended on this project during the next three years.

The United States Government recently has granted an additional long-term, low-interest, loan of L£ 1,255,000 for this project.

The basic survey for this project was made by the U.S. Engineering firm, "Gibbs & Hill", under contract with the Ministry of Finance.

IV. THE NATIONAL BANK OF LIBYA

LARC provided the sum of L£ 700,000 for capitalization of the National Bank of Libya, following the enactment of the National Bank of Libya Law in 1955.

The Bank has established its main office in Tripoli and a small branch in Sebha. The Benghazi Branch of the Bank will be opened in the near future.

During its first year of operation the Bank increased its assets sixfold. The institution is still in its infancy, but is building its functions and staff on a sound basis. Plans call for the early establishment of a Research Section. It is expected that in time the National Bank will make a most significant contribution to the development of a strong national economy in Libya.

V. TELECOMMUNICATIONS & RADIO BROADCASTING

A. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Thus far LARC has transferred L£ 209,000 to the Ministry of Communications for the improvement of Libya's communications system. This includes telephone, telegraph and teletype facilities. An additional amount of L£ 730,000 has been set aside by LARC for future work.

2. Funds for the capitalization of the National Agriculture Bank of Libya was furnished by LARC. A total of LL 1,000,000 has been contributed to the National Agricultural Bank for this purpose.
3. USOM has furnished four specialists in Agricultural Credit to help the Agricultural Bank get its program under way.
4. The Bank already is conducting a large volume of business. By extending credit to the Consorzio Agrario in Tripolitania and the Cyrenaican Cooperative Society in Cyrenaica for loans to small farmers, and through direct loans, more than 300 farmers have been assisted. A new program has been started under which the Bank is loaning money to farmers on wheat and barley which is placed in storage. It is expected that almost 80% of Libya's farmers will benefit from the program during the coming year.

C. LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

A total of approximately LL 145,000 has been made available by LARC for the livestock improvement activities carried out by the Joint Services under the Provincial Nazirates of Agriculture. Following is a listing of specific activities financed with these funds and with other U.S. aid funds.

Tripolitania

- At the Sidi Mesri agricultural farm considerable improvement has been made in the livestock center. Livestock sheds have been built, three poultry houses were constructed and a 1500 egg incubator was provided; a veterinary laboratory was established; the dairy was modernized and new equipment provided; and selected breeds of livestock were procured.
- b. Livestock stud centers and forage production reserves have been established at Sirte and Beni Ulid.
 - c. The Savari Farm has been established as a livestock isolation center. Farm land has been set aside and barns and administration buildings provided.
 - d. At the Gharabulli Sheep Farm, buildings have been renovated, forage is being produced on irrigated land and trees have been planted for a windbreak.
 - e. More than 45 wells have been cleaned and rehabilitated in the Sirte area to provide water for livestock. Water-drawing equipment, curbing and troughs have been provided.

- f. Fifteen permanent dipping vats have been built in various parts of the country for dipping livestock to kill external parasites (lice). An additional 30 portable dipping vats have been made available.

Demonstrations have been held throughout Libya of dipping for external parasite control and "drenching" (giving medicine internally) for the control of internal parasites. More than 100,000 animals have been treated in these demonstrations.

Many farmers and livestock owners are now doing this at their own expense because of the improvement they see in their livestock.

2. Cyrenaica

- a. In Cyrenaica at the El Awelia West (Marzoti) Livestock Center, there has been extensive improvement. Twenty buildings have been renovated, fences constructed, larger watering ponds provided, and livestock and equipment have been procured. In 1957 over 500 tons of forage were grown, cut and stored.
 - b. A livestock breeding center is almost completed at Gubba.
 - c. A modern "pilot dairy" is being established at Fuihat, Benghazi. The dairy will be completed with modern equipment within two months.
3. These projects have furnished work for an average of 81 Libyans during this past year.

D. IRRIGATION

1. A significant, new development project has been undertaken with LARC funds at Wadi Caam. This is a unique situation in Libya. There is a continually flowing stream which normally empties into the sea. Under the Nazirate of Agriculture, the Joint Service has prepared a plan for nearly four hundred hectares to be irrigated from this stream. This will provide farms for nearly 200 farmers. One hundred hectares of new land are already in production. 25,000 meters of canals have been constructed. 495 irrigation structures have been completed. 250 hectares of land have been levelled. Concurrently with the physical development of the irrigation works, the Executive Council of Tripolitania established, at the request of LARC, a Community Development Committee that has been very active in setting the policies and seeing to the human side of the settlement on this farm land.

It has concerned itself with the selection of settlers, size of farm, arrangements for repayment by the settlers, provision of housing, community facilities such as school, stores, mosque, water supply, community management and cooperatives. 54 farm houses already are completed and others are planned. A community center also is being provided. To date, LARC has provided L£ 146,000.

2. An irrigation system for 37½ hectares of land was completed in 1954 by LATAS at the Nazirate of Agriculture, Tripolitania, El Guea Forage Farm.
3. Land levelling and installation of irrigation equipment has been finished for 13 hectares of land at the El Guea Seed Production Farm. A total of 110 hectares will be provided. This will be the source of seed for many farmers in the Province. L£ 13,000 has been made available by LARC, which will furnish about L£ 12,000 more to complete the work.
4. An experimental irrigation plot of 15 hectares is being developed at Towargia, using waters from a large spring. LARC has provided L£ 6,000 to the Agriculture Joint Service for this work.
5. At the Nazirate of Agriculture, Tripolitania, Bir Ghnem Desert Station, a well, pump, reservoir and 5,550 meters of canals were installed to irrigate 25 hectares of land.
6. At the Nazirate of Agriculture, Tripolitania, Gharabulli Sheep Farm, an irrigation system for 17.5 hectares of land has been provided.
7. In Fezzan Province a demonstration farm with 20 hectares of land has been established at Taraghan. A 20 hectare irrigated farm is being developed at Sabha, and a 5 hectare demonstration irrigation farm at Murzuk will be re-developed in the near future. A 20 hectare irrigation demonstration farm has been established at Brac. LARC has made available approximately L£ 85,000 for irrigation works in the Fezzan.
8. These irrigation projects furnished an average work payroll for 474 men in the past year.

E. FORESTRY

1. Forest nurseries of the Tripolitania Nazirate of Agriculture have been assisted to increase their capacities from 2.5 to approximately 7.0 million trees per year.
 - a. Production at the Sghedeida nursery has been increased by about 50% by digging a new well and providing pumps, a pump house, engines and an overhead irrigation system.

- b. The Nursery at Hascian has approximately doubled its capacity. A well has been dug; pumps, reservoir and overhead irrigation and fencing have been provided at the nursery.
 - c. Similar improvements and equipment are now being provided to more than double the capacity of the Fonduk ben Ghascir Nursery. Equipment also has been made available at the Misurata Nursery.
 - d. The Hascian Forest Guard School has been rebuilt and facilities expanded.
 - e. In Tripolitania 13 vehicles have been provided to augment transportation facilities at the Forestry Department.
 - f. For these projects in Tripolitania, LARC has provided Lb 63,000.
2. Assistance has been given to Department of Forestry, Nazirate of Agriculture, Cyrenaica.
- a. Nurseries at Fuihat, Derna and Cyrene have been expanded to bring their capacity to about 600,000 seedlings. A horticulture nursery is being established at Gubba to provide fruit tree seedlings.
 - b. Four forest guard stations have been constructed. Six forest guard stations are under construction and contracts have been let for four additional stations.
 - c. A Forestry Administrative headquarters has been constructed at Cyrene and a Forest Inspectors headquarters is under construction at Baida. An office, storage warehouse and dwelling have been constructed at Fuihat Nursery.
 - d. Approximately 1,000 hectares have been afforested at the following locations: Buyazki, Aghedabia, Soluk, Tobruk, etc.
 - e. For these forestry projects in Cyrenaica LARC has provided Lb 125,000.
3. These projects have employed an average yearly payroll for 56 people plus seasonal work for 250 more.

F. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

1. Rock and earth dikes, dams and terraces have been constructed in Tripolitania in the areas near Beni Ulid and Tarhuna. The productive capacity of 3,800 hectares of land has been greatly improved by this work.
2. Approximately 190 dikes have been completed in Cyrenaica. Dikes in the Wadi Gattara area have significantly increased the production of crops and forage for livestock.
3. A ten year plan for control of the Wadi Megenin watershed has been approved. LL 40,000 already has been provided by LARC for the project and additional funds are set aside. Preliminary work is under way. The project will include dike and dam construction, planting trees and grasses, range management, and other conservation activities.
4. Range management plots have been established in several areas to demonstrate the value of grazing controls and other improvement practices.
5. Underground water studies for agricultural purposes have been made throughout the Tripoli area and in other parts of Libya. Test wells have been installed at two locations in the Fezzan. Two test wells are being developed at Barce in Cyrenaica. Three well drilling rigs with supporting equipment have been furnished.
6. These projects have furnished full-time employment for an average of about 2,500 Libyans.
7. LARC has made available approximately LL 370,000 for land and water conservation and test wells.

G. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

1. American Agricultural Guidance Specialists have been provided by USOM for the past four years. They are now stationed at Derna, Cyrene, Barce, Benghazi in Cyrenaica; Misurata, Homs, Suk el Giuna, Tripoli, Zavia and Garian in Tripolitania; and Sebha, Fezzan. Other stations will soon be established at Tarhuna and Beni Ulid. Working with approximately 25 Libyan assistants these specialists provide technical assistance to individual farmers in these areas to improve their production and income. The Nazirates of Agriculture now are developing their own Agricultural Guidance Services to be staffed in the future by the Libyans now being trained.

SUMMARY OF L.A.R.C. PROGRAM

AS OF JUNE 30, 1957

البرنامج PROGRAM :	ل.ج. L.S.	1000000											
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العارف EDUCATION													
الصحة HEALTH													
الاشغال العامة PUBLIC WORKS													
البنوك BANKS													
المشروعات الخاصة SPECIAL PROJECTS													

LEGEND :

EARMARKED FUNDS :



ملخص برنامج لاداء

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الليل:

الأموال المخصصة:

2. Individual visits have been made to hundreds of farms, and demonstrations have been conducted to show the increases in production which result from (a) better irrigation practices, (b) using better seeds, (c) improved methods of soil preparation and planting, (d) control of parasites in livestock, (e) pruning olive and fruit trees, (f) using fertilizers, (g) using improved tools, etc., etc. Many farmers have adopted new farming practices as a result of seeing the trials and demonstrations and participating in this educational program.
3. With the assistance of the Audio-Visual Center, the Agricultural Guidance Officers have distributed agricultural bulletins, pamphlets, and posters and have supervised the showing of numerous agricultural motion picture training films to Libyan farmers.
4. Many individual farmers have started what might be called "self-help" projects. After receiving technical help and some tools or supplies (such as cement) they undertake their own projects without receiving any money or help with the actual work. Thus farmers are developing small irrigation systems, cleaning and repairing wells and cisterns, pruning olive and fruit orchards, repairing terraces and dikes, or constructing watering facilities for livestock. More than 300 farmers in the Tripolitania Jebel have undertaken such "self-help" projects.

H. STORAGE PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1. A wool washing plant has been constructed and equipped in Benghazi. LARC provided L\$ 15,000 for the equipment for this project. The Plant is now operating. It is capable of processing 1,500 kilos of wool per day. This cleaned and sorted wool will receive a higher price in the export market.
2. A substantial grain storage program has been undertaken. LARC has set aside L\$ 110,000 for this project and already has transferred about L\$ 22,000 to the Ministry of National Economy, which is the Action Agency. This is being used to repair and renovate the silos, warehouses and other facilities for grain storage. Grain storage buildings have been rehabilitated in Zliten, Misurata and Beni Ulid. Work is now under way to rehabilitate grain storage buildings at Suani ben Adam, Sidi Mesri, Benghazi, Nalut, and Zavia. At a later date additional storage space will be provided or repaired at Derna, Nofelia, Sirte, Giodo, Beurat el Haun, Beida, and Barce. USOM has furnished a grain storage specialist to assist the Ministry.

3. Grading and testing equipment for grains have been ordered and will be made available to all grain storage depots. Training courses will be held for all grain storage personnel.
4. L\$ 2,300 was furnished the Nazirate of Agriculture, Tripolitania, to provide better facilities at the Zliten Date Market as a demonstration project.
5. A substantial sum has been set aside for the developing of food processing and cold storage facilities. Plans are under technical review. Improvements also will be made to abbatoirs and tanneries.

I. ADDITIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

1. LARC has set aside L\$ 56,000 for the construction of new buildings for the Nazirate of Agriculture in Benghazi. Construction is under way.
2. A forestry division headquarters has been built at Cyrene. This headquarters includes offices, garage and storage, residences, and a water and sewage system.
3. Office quarters and stores have been supplied for a Nursery at Fuihat.
4. L\$ 10,000 was provided by LARC to the Nazirate of Agriculture, Cyrenaica, for agriculture transport equipment.

J. MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS

With L\$ 21,350 provided by LARC and an advisor provided by USOM, minerals investigations have been carried out. These included investigations of potash deposits at Ulaeada, manganese deposits at Ulad Mahmud and Wadi Uvavi, iron deposits in Western Tripolitania, gypsum deposits in Tripolitania, phosphate investigations in the Wadi Soffaggin, iron deposits in the Fezzan, and salt deposits at Edri, Pisida and Toworgia. A water and minerals chemical laboratory has been reorganized and better equipped at Sidi Mesri to support the minerals program. An average of 36 Libyans are employed on this project.

K. LOCUST CONTROL

USOM/Libya and the Joint Services have assisted the Nazirate of Agriculture in its locust control activities by the provision of three locust control planes since 1955. These planes took a large part in the major control operations in the summer of 1955, spraying areas around Castel Benito, Zavia and Beni Ulid. Because of the different problems in 1957, only one of the planes has been utilized in Libya, the other two being diverted to Tunisia on agreement between the Libyan and Tunisian Governments.

Five tons of Aldrin were supplied for use in locust control operations.

A program to train Libyans to fly and operate the locust planes is just beginning with three students from the Joint Services.

L. ENGINEERING TRAINING

17 Libyans have received training in engineering and are now doing technical field work.

VIII. PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

A. AMOUNT OF AID

Thus far LARC has set aside a total of L£ 856,000 for educational projects, of which L£ 233,000 has been transferred to action agencies to carry out approved projects.

Recently, the United States Government has agreed to make available substantial additional funds to LARC for the Libyan educational program, including a grant of L£ 250,000 for the construction of a new Men's Teacher Training College in Cyrenaica; a grant of L£ 215,000 for an overseas scholarship program, and an additional sum of L£ 71,000 in addition to L£ 20,000 previously available, for the development of teaching materials.

In addition, during the years 1952-1955 the United States contributed L£ 482,000 to the Education Division of LATAS and during the years 1955-57 it contributed L£ 239,300 to the Education Joint Service for education and Audio-Visual work. Education specialists have been furnished to assist the Ministry of Education as well as the Nazirates of Education in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. The salaries and expenses of these specialists have been paid by USOM.

Finally, the United States Government has provided a total of approximately L£ 90,000 over the past five years for the training of Libyan students and technicians outside of Libya.

This report gives a general summary of what has been done with this aid.

B. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

During the period 1952 to 1955, under LATAS, schools were constructed in Alemein, Giama Grewy, Derna, El Harsha, Zintan, Um El Gersan, Beni Khalifa, Zliten, Glil and Sidi Shareef. Repairs and alterations to the Secondary School Gymnasium, Sciara Zavia and Gazella were also completed.

During the past two years, under the Joint Services, using LARC funds, additions to the existing schools at Magharba and Dabra for girls have been completed. Eight schools at Zavia (boys and girls), Twaiba, Sorman (boys), Debman, Jennan Ben Nesib, Yeddar and Kirzas are under construction; and eight other schools have been tendered for bidding. These schools are located at Almayah, Jud Dayim, Mamoura, Zliten, Ziddu, Bayayna, El-Awinyah and Kebow. El Zeiziah is now ready for tender.

LARC has set aside L£ 217,000 for construction of elementary and secondary schools. Also a contract has been let for the construction of four additional units at Sidi Mesri for the Vocational Agriculture and Handicrafts Training Centers. Approximately L£ 90,000 will be required to complete this project.

In Cyrenaica, the Secondary Trade School is being expanded and is nearing completion. Extensive remodeling is being carried out at El Awelia. A preparatory school which will accommodate approximately 400 students at El Abiar is presently being planned. L£ 250,000 have been appropriated for a new Men's Teacher Training College in Benghazi.

In the Fezzan a preparatory school with facilities for agriculture and handicrafts is ready for tender. It is estimated that this construction will cost L£ 10,000.

C. TEACHER EDUCATION

The Education Joint Services under the Provincial Nazirates of Education have assisted in improving the program and facilities at the Men's and Women's Teacher Training Colleges in both Tripoli and Benghazi. Some staff has been provided by the Joint Service in all four schools, and the total teaching staff in the Benghazi Men's Teacher Training College has been provided by the Joint Service. This staff has participated with the Nazirates in conducting special summer "refresher and preparation" courses for teachers and others which are now reaching approximately 700 students a year.

Additional funds have been provided to increase the training ability of the teachers colleges to train Libyan teachers and to meet the increasing need for teachers. Gradually this will lead to the availability of sufficient Libyan teachers for the total school system.

Laboratory equipment, classroom furnishings, and instructional materials have been provided by LATAS and the Joint Service to all the teacher training colleges, including all the basic equipment of the Benghazi Men's Teacher Training College. An entirely new physical plant for this college has now been provided through a grant of approximately L£ 250,000 and plans for its construction are progressing. Some basic library materials have been provided by the Joint Service for these four colleges.

D. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The Education Joint Service has established an instructional materials center in Tripoli which has collected over 2,000 publications. The first member of a five technician team has arrived to assist the Libyan Government in the preparation of improved textbooks and other teaching materials. The U.S. Government is providing LARC with approximately L£ 91,000 which will be used for publication of new teaching materials.

E. AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

The Education Joint Service has assisted the Nazirates of Education in developing a Vocational Agriculture Center at Sidi Mesri, Tripolitania, and the El Awelia Secondary School of Agriculture in Cyrenaica. Originally sponsored by LATAS, they have received their greatest development under the Joint Service. Staff, teaching equipment and supplies have been provided these schools. With United States Government funds available through LARC, alterations and improvements in the school plant at El Awelia have been made and work is continuing in improving the water supply and farming equipment, and in developing an elementary demonstration school.

LARC has assisted VATC in remodeling its present building to become the boarding section and is providing entirely new buildings for the remainder of the school plant. These will be modern and functional and provide accommodations for both VATC and the Handicraft School.

LARC expenditures for VATC and El Awelia will total more than L£ 200,000.

Six graduates of VATC have been sent to the United States for further training and the Joint Service is assisting the Nazirate in extending agriculture education into the elementary and preparatory schools through the establishment of agriculture teaching centers. There will be ten such centers in 1957. Graduates of VATC are used as teachers.

F. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

LATAS assisted the Nazirate of Education in Tripolitania in establishing the Handicraft School. During the last two years under the Education Joint Service, the school has been enlarged. Teaching staff, equipment, furniture and instructional supplies are being provided. In addition, the Joint Service is assisting the Nazirate of Education, Tripolitania, in extending handicraft training into the elementary schools by providing the salaries of ten graduates of the Handicraft School who are serving handicraft classes in 25 elementary schools. Within a year the school will be moved to a new plant built by LARC funds planned to house VATC and the Handicraft School.

LATAS originally sponsored the Benghazi School of Trades, but during the last two years as a Joint Service project it has had a big increase in enrollment and in development of training facilities. The enrollment in 1952 was 61, while the present enrollment is 350. The old barracks buildings in which the school is located have been remodeled and equipped for classroom and shops with funds from the Joint Service and LARC. A Home Life Center for girls has been established. LARC funds amounting to about L£ 90,000 have been provided for a new dormitory and additional shops and equipment.

LARC and LATAS funds were furnished to provide shop and mechanical equipment to the Technical and Clerical Training Center in Tripoli. LARC funds were provided for shop and craft equipment for the El Hani Orphanage.

G. SCHOOL EQUIPMENT AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Science equipment was provided by LATAS between 1952 and 1955 for the Teacher Training Colleges in Tripoli and Benghazi, and for the Secondary Schools in Zavia, Derna, Garian and Misurata. The Agriculture Schools at Sidi Mesri and El Awelia received sufficient science equipment and supplies to meet their needs.

Since 1955 a substantial quantity of science equipment and laboratory supplies have been distributed by the Joint Service to Tarhuna, Cussabat, Surman, Sabratha, Ujailat, Jefren, Jado, Ruhaibat, Cabao, Nalut, Zavia, Zanzur, Tajoura, Suk el Juma, Jedya, etc. etc., and Tripoli preparatory schools. Also, during the past year additional equipment and supplies have been delivered to the Secondary Schools in Tripoli, Zavia, Garian and Misurata.

Biological and botanical charts are being delivered to all schools in Tripolitania. Approximately 100 large size and 5,000 smaller charts have been delivered.

Library and teacher reference books have been provided for the Tripoli Secondary School, the Zavia Secondary Schools, the Government Libraries in Tripoli and Benghazi, and the schools in Sabratha, Zuara, Garian, Mizda, Jefren, Giado, Nalut, Tarhuna, Cussabat, Beni Ulid, Homs, Zliten, Misurata, Sirte and Hon. Two mobile library units were also furnished to the Nazirate of Education in Cyrenaica, and one sixty-passenger school bus has been supplied to each Provincial Nazirate in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

H. SCHOLARSHIPS

Approximately LL 90,000 have been provided by USOM/Libya over the past five years for special training programs outside of Libya. These training programs have been primarily in the fields of agriculture, health and education, with a few programs also in industrial development. Over 100 persons have been, or soon will be, sent on these training courses. They have included programs such as the six VATC graduates who are attending regular college courses at Utah State Agricultural College and the University of New Mexico; 17 education specialists who, traveling as a group, spent three months visiting American Educational institutions and observing educational systems; 2 young men who were sent for training in sanitation in Cyprus; 3 school administrators who will attend a "workshop" in American University, Beirut, this summer; and 2 young men who are being sent to attend regular agricultural college courses at the Abu Ghraib Agricultural College near Baghdad, Iraq.

In addition to the special training programs sponsored by USOM/Libya, the Joint Services have sent a number of persons to special conferences and short training programs, such as the recent printing conference held in Geneva. Under LARC's program, specialists are occasionally sent abroad for specialized training. And, as noted above, the U.S. Government has now provided LARC with an additional fund of LL 215,000 for overseas scholarships.

IX. AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES

A. AMOUNT OF AID

An Audio-Visual Center was established in Tripoli in 1953 by LATAS. The Joint Services have greatly expanded the Center and provided a large amount of additional equipment.

The purpose of the Audio-Visual Center is to produce training films and other training and teaching materials such as posters, pamphlets, photographs, film strips, etc. These training materials are produced for Federal and Provincial Government Agencies, including all of the Joint Services.

LARC has provided a contribution of LL 70,000 to finance the establishment of improved Audio-Visual Centers and for additional capital equipment.

B. FACILITIES

Two principal production centers have been established — one in the Federal Compound in Tripoli and another in the Nazirate of Education Compound in Benghazi. In Sebha, a small distribution and photo processing center was established just recently.

In the Tripoli and Benghazi Centers first-class photographic processing laboratories and efficient plants for simple forms of printing are in operation. In both Centers, training and demonstration halls and projection rooms are nearly completed.

A comprehensive file of 7,000 photo negatives has been developed as well as a substantial photo library. In Tripolitania a 175 title film and filmstrip library developed jointly with UNESCO is serving as a base for instructive titles being used extensively under direction of the Nazirate of Education and in support of Agriculture Joint Service.

A films production studio in Tripoli is being equipped to complete locally more and more of the phases of films production, including sounding via a magnetic process. From this Center two mobile units have been in operation, equipped not only with films and filmstrips, but also with instructive graphics materials and public address systems.

Preliminary arrangements have been made with the Nazirate of Education, Tripolitania, to set up a small Audio-Visual Center for schools in the Nazirate. Certain materials and personnel will be transferred from the Federal Center to the Nazirate.

C. PRODUCTION AND SERVICES

To date, Audio-Visual teams have completed or brought to final stages of production a total of 16 films and 12 filmstrips. An additional 10 films and 4 filmstrips are at midpoint in production. Of the first category 4 films are for the Office of the Prime Minister and include such titles as King Idris Visits Turkey, and Libya Welcomes King Saud.

Two films are for the Nazirates of Education and Departments of Tourism such as the Moslem Arts and Crafts School and Tourism in Cyrenaica. Two films were produced for the Health Joint Service, such as Infectious Eye Diseases used in the fight against trachoma.

Eight films were made for the Nazirates of Agriculture, including Healthy Sheep Mean More Money; Sheep Improvement; Producing Peanuts in Libya; Tomato Preservation and Save Your Land.

In addition to producing films for local need, A/V teams have secured adaptable films from other sources and assisted the Joint Services in preparing narrations and lectures for local use in such fields as general education, livestock and poultry improvement, use of fertilizers, forestry development and management of water and land.

Under the direction of the Nazirate of Education, Tripolitania, a mobile unit presented 18 of such films to more than 16,000 students in 140 schools in Tripolitania in the first five months of 1957.

A separate unit is operating in connection with the agricultural program. Locally produced agricultural films and related demonstrations have been presented to more than 30,000 Libyan farmers in more than 15 points in Tripolitania.

In Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, a series of 65 posters have been produced, ranging in numbers from 200 as teacher and office aids to 5,000 for mass distribution. More than 40 leaflets, brochures, maps and pamphlets have been designed and produced with individual printings ranging from 500 to 10,000 copies of each.

Other services include providing assistance in the training of teachers, agricultural and community workers in the use of audio-visual materials; preparation of graphic charts and posters for summarizing data; preparation of exhibit materials for the Government's use at Fairs and Expositions; provision of photographic coverage for the press, reports and offices of Government; design and production of exhibit materials such as blackboards, flannel-boards for schools and community workers, and duplication of many types of forms and procedures necessary to operations of the Government and Joint Services.

D. TRAINING

More than 40 young Libyans have been in training, technical and administrative positions - some for a 3 and 4 year period. The Audio-Visual Centers now have trained and qualified Libyans as follows: Six productive silk-screen printers; five creative artists; two librarians; five projectionists; four lecturers; and two materials demonstration specialists of increasing competence. An offset printing crew of three is gaining skill in materials layout, negative and plate making and press operation. A films production crew of five is learning this technique both in the studio and on location. Photo processing has reached the stage where Libyans from the Center are setting up and training others in schools. Six able young Libyans are assuming supervisory and administrative responsibility.

X. PROGRESS IN HEALTH AND SANITATION

A. AMOUNT OF AID

LARC has allotted a total of L£ 830,000 for health projects of which L£ 787,000 has been transferred to Action Agencies to carry out approved projects. An additional L£ 255,000 has been earmarked by LARC for future needs.

In addition, the U.S. Government has contributed L£ 200,000 directly to the Health Joint Service, and to the former LATAS, for health projects. Specialists in health and sanitation have been furnished to assist the Ministry of Health and the Provincial Nazirates of Health, and their salaries and expenses have been paid separately by the United States as an additional contribution.

B. REHABILITATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

1. LARC funds amounting to L£ 31,700 have been furnished to procure and install complete X-ray equipment, two complete sterilization units, a supply of radium, hospital and other surgical and obstetrical equipment at the Government Hospital in Tripoli.
2. L£ 20,000 has been allocated to remodel building and completely equip an out-patient department as part of the Tripoli Hospital unit. Plans are completed and equipment is under procurement.
3. L£ 40,000 have been allocated for completely refurbishing and equipping Misurata Hospital, including special surgical instruments, remodeling and re-equipping kitchen and laundry facilities. Surgical instruments and two institutional refrigerators have been delivered while the remainder of equipment is under procurement.

4. Tobruk Hospital. Funds have been allocated in amounts of L£ 45,000 on deposit with the Nazirate for construction and L£ 45,000 for equipment, architectural and engineering services.
5. Government Hospital, Benghazi. L£ 3,400 have been deposited with the Nazirate for reconstruction of the surgical block, and L£ 16,000 for equipment is on order.
6. Sebha Hospital. L£ 14,000 have been deposited with Joint Services, Fezzan, for expanding and reconstructing hospital facilities. L£ 14,000 have been obligated for cash services and equipment awaiting purchase contracts.
7. L£ 4,477 have been expended from miscellaneous repairs to ambulatoria at Zoura, Agelot, Jefren, Giodo, Bir el Ghnem, Nalut, Mizda, Ben Kahlifa, Cussabat, Sirte-Taourga and Tarhuna.
8. L£ 13,500 has been allocated for reconstructing and equipping a principal ambulatoria and health center at Zavia.
9. L£ 4,023 has been obligated for continuing the miscellaneous repair of ambulatories throughout Tripolitania.
10. L£ 19,400 originally allocated for rehabilitation of ambulatories in Cyrenaica has been, at the request of the Nazir, obligated for Benghazi Hospital rehabilitation as under item #5 above.
11. L£ 4,200 has been deposited with the Nazir of Finance, Fezzan, for ambulatoria rehabilitation, but has been held unobligated pending completion of plans.
12. Laboratory Facilities. L£ 9,000 has been allocated for construction of additional laboratory facilities in Tripoli. L£ 3,100 has been expended for equipment already delivered. L£ 700 has been deposited for remodeling of the Benghazi Hospital Laboratory and L£ 3,300 worth of equipment is on order. L£ 1,500 has been obligated for new laboratory equipment at Fezzan Hospital.
13. Community Health Facilities. L£ 6,200 has been obligated for the Zavia Community Health Center in joint connection with the principal ambulatoria project there. L£ 4,000 has been spent in reconstructing a building and equipping community health center and eye clinic at Misurata. L£ 1,000 has been spent in establishing a community health center at Garian and an additional L£ 2,000 has been obligated for expansion of this facility. L£ 8,000 has been obligated for construction and equipping a community health center at Barce.

C. SANITATION AND AREA DISEASE CONTROL

1. Malaria and Typhus Control. Intensive insecticide control, supplemented with drug therapy, instituted in 1954 and continued through 1957, has eliminated malaria in Taourga oasis. DDT residual spray applicators through Mursuk, Brak and Sebha cases have reduced incidence of malaria. All malaria control operations are supplemented with DDT dusting to suppress typhus. Intensive entomological investigations are under way to pinpoint foci of malaria and schistosemyiasis (Bilhorisia) in the Fezzan. Entomological studies toward reduction of endemic typhus and fly-borne diseases are under way. Control measures within local environment will be developed.
2. A fly control project through intensive basic sanitation supplemented with some insecticidal support in operation since early 1956 has shown considerable indication of disease reduction.
3. Funds and equipment have been contributed to the annual province-wide DDT dusting campaign conducted by the Cyrenaica Nazirate of Health for typhus suppression since 1953. Assistance has been rendered the Nazirate of Health, Tripolitania, in the control of outbreaks of typhus in Gosraim, Sidi Giloni, Suk el Giama and Castel Benito. In the Suk el Giama outbreak, The Nazirate of Health issued 350,000 one ounce tins of DDT powder.
4. Over 40 community sanitary facilities have been constructed for villages, cabillas and schools, and waste disposal for municipal abattoirs. Over 500 sanitary turkish slabs have been furnished for home demonstrations in self-help programs in connection with community health activities.
5. The above activities, in addition to the direct benefit, have provided an adequate environment and scope of activity for in-service and on-the-job training for the Libyan sanitarians and sanitation aides engaged therein. Fourteen Libyans have completed one year of training in sanitation at AUB and two of these have completed an additional year of training in the United States. Periodic in-service, short-course training has been given the Health Joint Service staff to broaden the perception of both the technical aspects as well as the environmental approach to community health.

D. DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT

1. Ninety-three rural village and school wells have been completed and another group of five is under construction. The wells were reconstructed, deepened for a three meter reservoir, plus curbing, sanitary covering, installation of pumping equipment, and watering and laundry troughs. Wells have been completed in the districts of Sabratha, Taourga, Suk El Giama, Jefren, Homs, Suk el Kemis and Garian. A group at Bir el Ghnem is under way.

XI. SUMMARY OF THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TO LIBYA

(Figures in Rounded Libyan Pounds)

<u>Purpose of Funds</u>	<u>FY 1952</u>	<u>FY 1953</u>	<u>FY 1954</u>	<u>FY 1955</u>	<u>FY 1956</u>	<u>FY 1957</u>
Overseas Training Programs Provided by USOM	—	6,000	22,000	20,000	8,000	52,000
ICA Contribution Direct to Joint Services (and to J.S. predecessors)	283,000	353,000	363,000	286,000	231,000	326,000
LARC Regular Receipts from Economic Aid Agreement of 1954	--	--	357,000	1,428,000	1,428,000	1,428,000
ICA Contributions to LARC	—	—		1,071,000	1,785,000	4,643,000
ICA Long Term Loan to Libya	—	—	—	—	—	1,250,000
Total	283,000	359,000	742,000	2,805,000	3,452,000	7,699,000

As shown in this table the cash assistance from the United States during Fiscal Year 1957 amounted to L£ 7,699,000. It should be re-emphasized that none of this money is used to pay the salaries, housing, or other expenses of American personnel. The personnel costs of persons furnished to assist in the Libyan development program are paid separately through USOM as an additional contribution. The United States is spending approximately L£ 500,000 per year to pay salaries, housing, furniture, transportation and other costs for personnel stationed throughout Libya.

Similarly, the figures shown above do not include military assistance, or contributions of relief wheat which have amounted to about L£ 1,000,000 per year during the past three years.

XIII. AMERICAN PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE
LIBYAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The United States Government, through its Operations Mission (USOM) in Libya, provides specialists and administrative and clerical personnel to assist with the development program. The salaries and expenses of these personnel are paid by the American Government in accordance with its standard schedule of salaries and allowances set forth for the Foreign Service of the United States, applicable to all countries in which U.S. Diplomatic Offices or assistance programs are located.

The personnel provided by USOM are in Libya on two-year contracts. At the end of two years, each person is entitled to return to the United States for about two months of leave. Some of them return to Libya for a second assignment. Others return to take up positions in the United States. Still others accept positions with economic development programs in other countries. All persons assigned to Libya are subject to the approval of the Libyan Government. Any person found not suitable for work in Libya may be returned to the United States at the request of the Libyan Government.

Specialists furnished by USOM generally are not career officers of the United States Foreign Service. Most of them are here on "Leaves of Absence" from educational institutions, Government agencies, or technical organizations in the United States. After an assignment in Libya, they resume their careers at home.

Upon completion of assignment in Libya, each specialist prepares a report summarizing his work and experience, and setting forth technical observations and recommendations. These reports are presented to interested agencies and officials and are placed on file with the Development Council.

XIII. CONCLUSION

The Government of Libya, through LARC and its other agencies, is endeavoring to make the best possible use of the aid it receives from the United States, in the interest of Libya's long-range economic development. Libya's needs are great. There have not been sufficient funds to undertake all of the projects desired by Provincial and Federal Agencies. The Government, therefore, has had to carefully consider all proposals, and to establish priorities in order to ensure that those activities of greatest benefit to the economy, and of greatest service to the people of Libya, are given first consideration. Much has been accomplished. Much still remains to be done. The rate of accomplishment is steadily increasing. The next year should show very substantial progress.





AMER USOM/Libya

Many nearby dormant springs (stagnant water holes) like this are being renovated under guidance of an American technician, Dewey Brown, in center.



APR 1964 Libya

This typical Libyan oasis village is surrounded by barren land.



//Libya

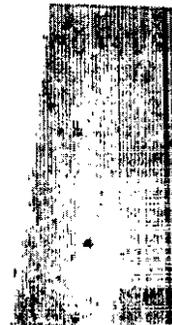
is many soil and water conservation activities, Dewey
cultural Engineer Advisor, U. S. Operations Mission
s closely with District Commissioner, Regeb El Gadi,
n taking a peep through the transit.





A&NR USOM/Libya

Water flows from the reservoir through concrete canals to garden spots or small farms.





5
A&NR USOM/Libya

Spring renovation work in the Libyan Desert is being done on a self-help, wheat-for-wages basis. The Biggest reward the people get from this work is the personal satisfaction of being able to help their respective communities produce more food.





A&NR USOM/Libya

After renovation, a dormant spring is transformed into a reservoir of fresh water.





USOM/Libya

Food grown on irrigated land which has long been unproductive brings joy to people of the desert communities. This farmer Sheikh of one of the communities, is proud and happy to show sample of his onions harvested in mid-June and made possible through the American-supervised spring renovation program.