

# *War on Hunger*

*A Report from The Agency for International Development*

JULY 1976



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Daniel Parker, AID Administrator  
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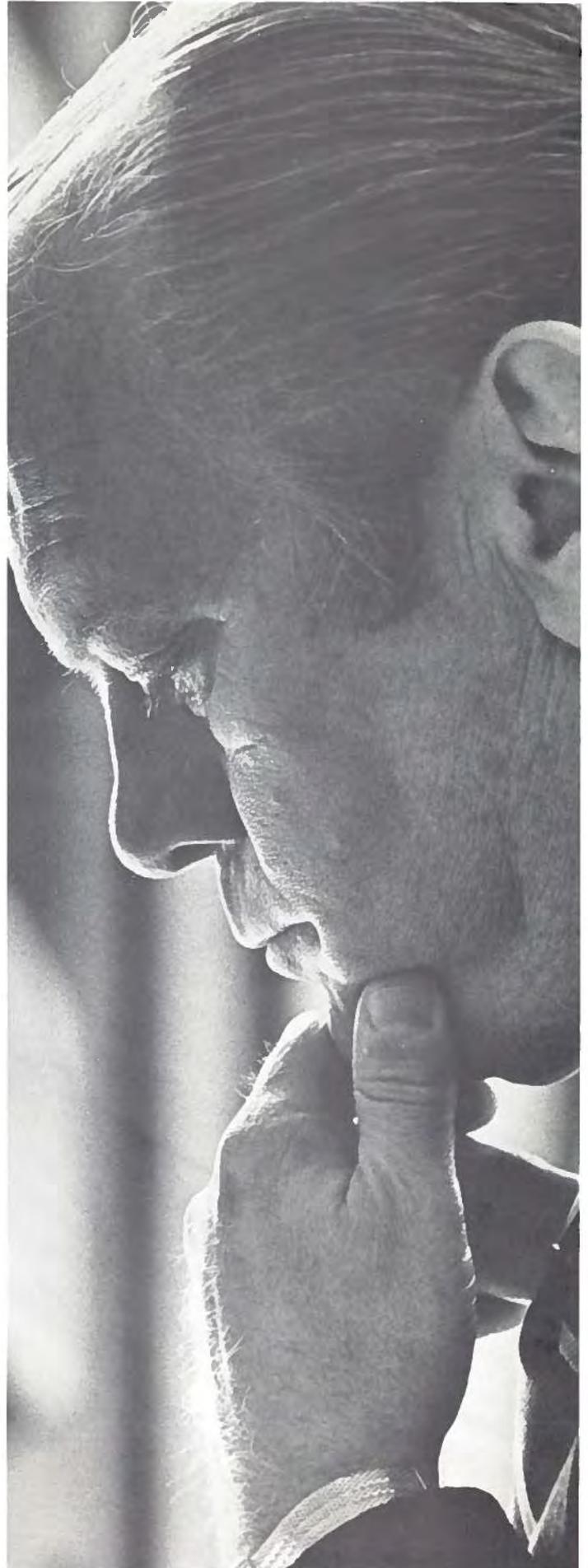
**This Bicentennial issue of War on Hunger is devoted to a discussion of the partnership between the Agency for International Development and the private and voluntary agencies. The text was prepared by Betty Snead, Acting Editor. The issue is being reprinted as a pamphlet.**

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***“We extend the hand of partnership and friendship to make a better world”***

**President Gerald R. Ford**



# FOR A BETTER WORLD



By Betty Snead

As the United States celebrates its Bicentennial, it is appropriate to remember that *independence* and *interdependence* are closely related. The United States did not attain and maintain its independence in isolation. The great economic, social, and political changes that swept the world in the past 200 years helped shape the development of our nation.

In turn, the great American experiment in democracy and American innovation in industrial technology had profound effects on the lives of Latin Americans, Europeans, and Asians.

Foreign aid has played an important role in this interchange. A great part of American history is the story of aid—technical, military, and economic—which the United States received. It came in the form of skills, customs, primitive equipment, and livestock brought over by the early settlers and copied or reproduced in the United States as the country moved west. It came in the form of machinery and materials that Americans imported, and though most of this was paid for by the products of the American soil, a portion—possibly a decisive portion—was financed in the early decades of the 19th Century with private loans from foreign investors. And important military aid came directly from foreign governments—the enemies and rivals of England—to support the American Revolution. The United States to some extent owes its existence to European aid, received in relatively small amounts at crucial points in our history, and applied with energy and ingenuity by Americans to American resources.

The United States, in turn, has come to the aid of its former benefactors, militarily in two World Wars, and economically in the assistance provided through the Marshall Plan and other financial help.

Today the United States and the other countries throughout the world—both developed and developing—are dependent on each other more than ever. Europe and Japan are essential trading partners of the United States. They produce goods we need; we produce materials and services they must have. They and the United States depend on each other for military security. There is also a vital educational, social, and cultural interchange.

In the case of the developing countries, interdependence is equally apparent. The United States depends on the developing countries for raw materials, markets for our manufactured goods, mutually beneficial investment opportunities, and for cooperation in addressing a wide range of economic, environmental, and political issues bearing on regional and global stability and prosperity.

The developing countries, for their part, look to the United States and other industrialized nations for the capital and technical and management skills they need to develop their natural resources; for establishing stable markets for their goods, and for an understanding of the importance they attach to building better lives for their people. Some of their crucial problems are:

- An estimated 800 million of their people suffer from malnutrition.
- Life expectancy is almost 30 years less than in the United States. One out of every five children dies before the age of 5.

*Agriculture in the United States once was as undeveloped as farming in poor countries today.*

- Eighty-five percent of their people have no regular access to health services.
- The great majority of their people cannot read or write. In some countries, 95 of every 100 persons are illiterate.

- Uncontrolled population growth is inhibiting their economic, social, and political development.

The Agency for International Development is the principal instrument of the U.S. Government in helping the people of the developing countries solve their pressing problems. In partnership with AID in this massive assistance effort are the private and voluntary organizations—the PVOs as they are called—which express in a special and personal way the American spirit of humanitarianism.

The challenge faced by AID and the PVOs has been clearly spelled out by the Congress:

**Priority in assistance must be given to the poorest people.**

The partnership is dedicated to that mandate. As expressed by AID Administrator Daniel Parker:

“The effort is to reach the people—reach through the barrier of absolute poverty and help to develop this basic asset of the world, *Man*. The central concern must be to discover the means by which we can enable this poor majority to develop to the point where their intellect is as much an asset as their muscle in the development of their nation. We share the common vision and commitment that they should be given the opportunity to become an integral part of what is now, in fact, a single interdependent world.”



# Compassion, Concern and Voluntarism

Private and voluntary organizations have been — and are—indispensable to the U.S. foreign aid program.

There are over 100,000 PVOs in the United States today. More than 400 help meet the needs of people overseas. Of these 400, 92 are registered with AID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

The PVOs with which AID is cooperating are organizations established and governed by groups of private citizens who seek to improve the quality of lives of people overseas through material relief, rehabilitation, and social and economic development. These PVOs are remarkably varied in origin, motivation, constituency, and objectives. They are supported by the most part by donations from individual citizens.

Americans instantly recognize the names of some of the better known agencies—CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, and Save the Children Federation, for example. Lesser known but vitally important are such organizations as International Voluntary Services, Partners of the Americas, and Africare. Such established organizations as the YMCA and the YWCA are also engaged in assisting the people of the developing countries.

The various programs of the private and voluntary organizations have their basis in concepts which have evolved as our nation evolved—compassion for others, concern for the dignity of the individual, and voluntarism.

## A Look At History

Historians recognize that the age of colonization coincided with one of the great periods of European philanthropy.

“The 17th Century saw the launching of heroic missionary enterprises, a revival of interest in charitable works, the development in England of a system of tax-supported poor relief, and the organization of a host of associations for specialized philanthropic purposes,” according to Dr. Robert H. Bremmer of Ohio State University. “America inspired some of these undertakings and benefited directly or indirectly from nearly all of them, for the discovery of the New World affected the conscience as well as the cupidity of the Old . . . It is not too much to say that many Europeans regarded the American continent mainly as a vastly expanded field for the exercise of benevolence.”



*World Neighbors training has enabled this Indian housewife to supplement her family's income.*

Cotton Mather (1663-1728) was one of the leading figures in the history of American philanthropy. He was the son of the President of Harvard and was himself one of the founders of Yale. Although his charitable gifts could almost make him a one-man relief and aid society, his recognition for the need for involving others was one of his greatest contributions. In his “Essays To Do Good” (1710), he proposed that men and women, acting individually or as members of voluntary associations, should engage in “a perpetual endeavor to do good in the world”.

Whereas Cotton Mather's efforts were largely religiously motivated, Benjamin Franklin introduced the secular spirit to bettering the general welfare.

“He did not invent the principle of improving social conditions through voluntary associations, but more than any American before him he showed the availability, usefulness, and appropriateness of that method to American conditions,” declared Dr. Bremmer.

Walter Trattner, writing of the era of the American Revolution, observes:

“Groups were formed for every imaginable purpose to assist widows and orphans, immigrants and Negroes, debtors and prisoners . . . to supply the poor with food, fuel, medicine, and employment . . .



One of the aims of Catholic Relief Services is to ease the burden of women in developing lands.

“In Boston, the Society for Encouraging Industry and Employing the Poor was created. A society to relieve ‘every poor person without distinction’ was founded in South Carolina in 1764. The Society for Inoculating (and providing medical care for) the Poor Gratis was organized in 1744 by Philadelphia doctors. Marine societies to aid disabled seamen and their families were created throughout the land.”

By 1820 the larger U.S. cities were having an embarrassment of benevolent organizations. With the advancement of communication and transportation, people expanded their local societies into regional and national associations.

#### Constitutional Question

As Americans sought to help each other, they also turned to helping other people. In 1793, they aided refugees in Santo Domingo; in 1812, they sent aid to victims of a Venezuelan earthquake; during the Ottoman War in the 1820s, they provided relief to Greece; in the 1840s, they provided more than a million dollars to the Irish during their famine; they sent food relief to Russia, India, China, and Cuba, and refugee relief to Armenians, Greeks, and Jews.

During this period it was the general belief that the

U.S. Constitution did not give Congress the power to use public funds for foreign relief.

A Congressional appropriation of \$50,000 to aid victims of the Venezuelan earthquake in 1812 was never used. In 1847, President Polk announced he would veto—on constitutional grounds—any Congressional appropriation for Irish famine relief. The same constitutional objection prevented an 1891 proposal to appropriate funds to ship donated food to relieve famine in Russia from being passed.

Even during and after World War I, U.S. relief operations were largely private—not government funded. Private foreign aid continued—and one of the great sources became The Rockefeller Foundation, which was chartered in 1913 “to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world”. Some of its great achievements included: the beginnings of modern medical education in China, the development of a vaccine for yellow fever, and the research and development of new strains of wheat, corn, and rice which resulted in the Green Revolution. At the time The Rockefeller Foundation began its agricultural program, the U.S. Government still had a policy *against* working on certain food crops in foreign countries.

With World War II, however, the U.S. Government became deeply involved in public relief assistance—and from this evolved the contemporary foreign assistance programs that have assisted countries on every continent.

#### Advisory Committee Formed

The multiplicity of private foreign aid donors and organizations through World War II gave rise to the formation of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid in 1946. At that time the Committee was attached to the Department of State but was transferred in 1953 to the Mutual Security Agency, a predecessor of AID.

The Advisory Committee today performs several functions. In its advisory role it: (1) provides information and advice to AID and other U.S. Government agencies relating to areas of foreign assistance in which the government and private and voluntary organizations interact; (2) provides assistance to the community of private and voluntary organizations working abroad, relative to problems and issues in their relations with AID and other federal agencies; (3) fosters public interest in voluntary foreign aid and the activities of the private and voluntary organizations.

Under the Foreign Assistance Act, the Committee has an operational function to register qualified U.S. private, nonprofit organizations that have overseas voluntary aid programs and seek to be registered. Such registration permits the organizations to be eligible for participation in the U.S. Government overseas freight reimbursement, Food for Peace, and government-owned excess property programs. Organizations do not have to be registered, however, to receive AID grants or loans.



# The Voluntary Role in Foreign Aid

The main areas of activities in which voluntary agencies are engaged overseas include: food aid, disaster relief, refugee relief, and development assistance. In these categories, voluntary agencies—funded in a variety of ways—are engaged in technical assistance, research, training, and providing supplies, food, equipment, and dollars in efforts to improve the condition of mankind.

The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation of the Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance is AID's focal point for relationships with the community of voluntary agencies. In addition to administering grants to PVOs, it is responsible for exploring and expanding approaches for the participation of these agencies in the development process.

*Agricultural projects aimed at teaching more productive methods are carried on by CARE.*



*Food for Peace serves millions of children and adults. AID provides the food to the agencies.*

## Food Aid

For over 25 years, a partnership has existed between the U.S. Government and private and voluntary organizations in the distribution of government-donated food by these agencies overseas.

The statutory basis upon which this partnership was built dates back to the Agriculture Act of 1949, which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to "make available . . . food commodities . . . to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States".

The success of food aid programs, which have provided a remarkable humanitarian service overseas, was reinforced in 1954 with the passage of Public Law 480 (Food for Peace). The Act provides for grants of commodities to other countries and for the distribution of commodities through voluntary agencies. In 1961, PL 480 was amended to authorize grants of surplus commodities explicitly to promote development. Amendments in 1966: (1) removed the requirement that agricultural commodities available for food aid purposes must necessarily be in "surplus" abundance; (2) reinforced the use of commodities for the support of development projects, and (3) authorized the CCC to pay the costs for enrichment, preservation, and fortification of commodities. This latter provision encouraged the development of low-cost, nutritious high protein food blends such as CSM (corn-soya-



*Food-for-Work projects enable the recipients to provide nourishing meals for their families without suffering the indignities of*

*a handout. The concept also helps the community, as with this irrigation project administered by Catholic Relief Services.*

milk) and WSB (wheat-soya-blend), and the recent combination of soy-fortified bulgur, cornmeal, and rolled oats. These products have greatly strengthened the effectiveness of the program in coping with serious dietary deficiency among the very poor in developing countries.

In July 1973, a Congressional report stated that an estimated 300 to 500 million people in developing countries "do not get enough food of any type" and that some "1.5 billion people have inadequately balanced diets and suffer particularly from protein deficiency".

Food aid programs are often associated in the public mind with dole-outs of food to starving children in times of disaster and to refugees without any other source of food. Although this does take place, these feeding programs constitute only a part of the wide-ranging programs in which food aid is used by voluntary agencies.

One of the significant PL 480 programs is Food for Work, designed to support self-help activities at the local or community level. Recipients are paid in part by Food for Peace commodities for their work in projects such as land clearing and irrigation projects, the building of small dams and farm-to-market roads,

the installation of village potable water systems, the development of inland fisheries, and construction of cattle dips. Food for Work provides employment, helps to alleviate the immediate need for food, and often helps to increase local agricultural production.

Food has also been available for school feeding and maternal/child health under the PL 480 program.

One of the major problems which voluntary agencies face in this area of food aid is the inability to plan projects on other than an annual basis due to yearly fluctuations in available PL 480 food supplies. In addition, other factors intervene to make planning uncertain: (1) rising population growth; (2) increased food consumption due to rising affluence (even in developing countries); (3) uncertain and sometimes hostile weather conditions causing droughts or floods; and (4) decreasing availability of food.

Under Title II of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, (the foreign assistance authorizing legislation) a minimum of one million tons of Food for Peace are designated for private and voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

# Refugee Aid

Much of the early history of international voluntary activities in the United States developed from America's traditional concern for the flight of refugees from intolerable conditions in other countries. This concern, no doubt, was based on the experiences of the first Americans—themselves refugees from the Old World.

Voluntary efforts to meet refugee needs were first organized on a local or community basis, eventually spreading into regional and national associations. The work of the American Red Cross in the latter part of the last century and the vast relief activities directed by Herbert Hoover after World War I were among the greatest achievements inspired by voluntary support of refugee situations which occurred prior to World War II.

## Left to Voluntary Agencies

Except for a brief year of participation in Mr. Hoover's program, the U.S. Government was content to leave refugee assistance to the voluntary agencies and to the League of Nations. This position changed in the late 1930s when a program to assist victims of Nazi persecution in Germany was organized under a 36-nation Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. This marked the beginning of what was to develop into a continuing working partnership in refugee assistance between the U.S. Government and voluntary agencies.

Following World War II, not only were there massive population dislocations in Europe, but other regions were similarly affected. In Asia, displaced Chinese, Indians, Japanese, Javanese, Malaysians, and Koreans were stranded in countries other than their own. The revolution in China led to the migration of thousands from the mainland to other locations. Partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 uprooted millions and in 1954, following independence for Indochina, almost a million persons fled from North to South Vietnam. But the complex features of any event such as the forced exodus of Asians from Uganda or the more recent problems encountered in Vietnam give rise to recurring problems of coordination and mutual understanding between the government and voluntary agencies.

## Food Role Important

Food for Peace and ocean freight reimbursements have played a significant role in AID support of voluntary agency refugee programs. In addition, AID has made cash grants to agencies or has concluded contracts with them.

Since the fall of Vietnam, some voluntary agencies, under special contract arrangement with AID, have helped to settle Indochina refugees.



*Non-government agencies helped ease the refugee problem in the India-Pakistan hostilities several years ago.*

# Disaster Relief

When a severe earthquake struck Guatemala in February 1976, private and voluntary organizations helped to distribute and coordinate relief supplies and meet critical health needs. AID, through its Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in Washington, D.C., coordinated all U.S. assistance and the public response through voluntary agencies.

Often, in such instances, a voluntary agency is the only organization on the scene able to cope with the most critical phase of disaster recovery. The agency's staff is familiar with local customs and culture, as well as with the resources which can be mobilized. Indeed, voluntary organizations are sometimes the first to report a disaster to the outside world, and are the first to launch public appeals to finance relief efforts. These agencies usually continue their services to the stricken area after major governmental and intergovernmental efforts are discontinued, and there-



*When a severe earthquake struck Guatemala in February 1976, Partners of Americas was instrumental in collecting goods needed*

*by the survivors. Alabama youngsters pitched in to help their "partners" in the stricken land.*

by sustain the critical task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

In some politically sensitive situations, outside governmental assistance is inadvisable or unacceptable, and in such cases voluntary agencies, often in cooperation with indigenous voluntary groups, are able to perform an invaluable function which governments cannot.

Increasingly today, voluntary agencies do not make arbitrary distinctions between relief, rehabilitation, and development. Instead, they are beginning to view their immediate response to a disaster and subsequent rehabilitative activities as initial steps in long-range developmental programs to overcome the widespread ravages to which peoples are subjected in disaster situations. Disasters may provide unique opportunities, despite the chaos and terrible human suffering, to alleviate more than the most immediate problems; they often offer an opportunity to undertake programs which help people build for the future.

## Development Assistance

Development assistance includes practical work, such as teaching and demonstrating to farmers how to sow and cultivate new varieties of wheat, rice or corn; organizing child care centers at the community level; conducting research and training activities; strengthening existing institutions and creating new ones.

Perhaps the most significant change that has taken place in the operations of U.S. private and voluntary organizations in the past few years is this new emphasis on developmental activities, in contrast with activities generally labeled as "relief and rehabilitation."

This shift of emphasis to developmental activities of a longer-range nature is requiring PVOs to develop new kinds of skills. They face a peculiar and unique challenge in educating their constituencies of individual donors to continue their support for activities—which



*Development is a key activity of the private and voluntary agencies. Above, a CARE Project in Latin America; right, World Neighbors helps Pakistani farmers; below, an African water project carried on by Catholic Relief Services.*



may not seem as dramatic and appealing—but which in the long run may prove far more productive.

To support the development programs of these agencies, AID makes available Food for Peace and provides grants. AID recently established two new types of grants (to supplement those known as General Support Grants): Development Program Grants and Operational Program Grants.\*

Development Program Grants are designed to encourage and support the efforts of PVOs in improving and expanding their headquarter and field capacities to plan, design, manage, and evaluate development activities. These activities are entirely initiated and implemented by the agencies but are consistent with AID objectives and priorities of the developing countries.

Development Program Grants have been used by Africare to sustain long-term programs in the Sahel;

by World Education to increase competency, expand staff, and establish a resource center of information; and by the Save The Children/Community Development Foundation to undertake research and hire key personnel.

The Operational Program Grants are designed to finance new development programs and projects by PVOs in priority areas overseas.

\* AID grants and contracts with private and voluntary organizations in fiscal year 1975 amounted to nearly \$80 million. Food for Peace donations totaled \$177.9 million; AID financing of overseas freight for the agencies was \$75.8 million, of which \$68.3 million was for Food for Peace, and \$7.5 million to ship goods collected and purchased by the agencies. Excess property provided by AID amounted to \$4 million, and AID disaster relief funds furnished through the agencies was \$1.9 million.

# Answering People's Needs

Hundreds of private and voluntary organizations are at work in the United States and overseas. These agencies seek to respond to a huge variety of people's needs. Some PVOs—i.e., Partners of the Americas, Africare, The Asia Foundation, and The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific—focus their efforts on specific geographic regions. Other agencies are concerned with medical needs i.e.: Project Concern, American Foundation for Overseas Blind, and the International Eye Foundation.

Educational training—especially non-formal education and vocational training—is the emphasis of such organizations as World Education and the American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation and Training) Foundation.

Organizations with religious origins or interest and with special emphasis on development assistance include World Vision, Hadassah, and Coordination in Development (CODEL);

A combination of humanitarian and development

services is offered by a number of organizations. Some of the best known are: Save The Children Federation/Community Development Foundation, CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services.

The International Voluntary Services and VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance), as their names imply, rely on individuals' desire to assist.

The YMCA and YWCA, well known for their domestic activities, are also active in international development programs.

The organizations noted above are among those either registered with, and/or receiving assistance from AID.\* They represent only a small fraction of what voluntary agencies are doing. Often their work is little known. Examples of how some organizations operate and their programs are presented in the following narrative.

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\* A list of private and voluntary agencies which are either registered with and/or receive assistance from AID is found on pages 34-36.

## *Partners of the Americas*



*In the Partners' Farmer-to-Farmer program, Kay Siegrist of Michigan discusses chickens with small farmers in Brazil.*



*Mario Benavides of the Utah-Bolivia Partners distributes books in one of 63 schools constructed through the Partners program.*

The Partners of the Americas seeks to involve Americans—North and South—in being good neighbors. The goal of the organization is to help promote the economic, social, and humanitarian development of the Western Hemisphere.

The Partners link the people of a state in the United States with the people in a state, region, or country of Central or Latin America, i.e., Kansas with Paraguay, Oregon with Costa Rica, Texas with Peru. These "partners" then work on self-help projects in agricul-

ture, health, education, community development, rehabilitation, business and tourism, sports and cultural exchanges. This is implemented through the exchange of people and financial and technical assistance.

The concept for the Partners originated in the 1960s when President John F. Kennedy sought to involve U.S. private citizens in development efforts in Latin America as part of the Alliance for Progress, which he initiated.

AID consequently helped to create the Partners of the Alliance in 1964. An AID Foreign Service Officer, James Boren, interested governors and private citizens of various states in the unique plan. In 1970, the organization became independent of AID, and changed its name slightly to Partners of the Americas although it still remains incorporated as Partners of the Alliance.

Today there are 90 Partner committees—44 in the United States and 46 in Latin America. Approximately 100,000 individuals (more than half in the United States) are involved. Over the past 12 years these partnerships have carried out projects valued at nearly \$50 million.

Each people-to-people partnership chooses its own projects and operates independently to complete them. Two examples: In Bolivia there are now over 60 new schools built with money from Utah, using Bolivian labor, land, and teachers. Hundreds of Mexican school children are drinking milk because citizens in Iowa donated and transported dairy equipment to the Yucatan Peninsula.

In 1975, the Partners provided advanced training for approximately 3,000 agricultural specialists, 6,200 medical technologists, physicians and paramedical personnel, and 4,300 teachers, administrators, and other professionals involved in rehabilitation and special education. In addition, the program provided \$495,000 in scholarships for 587 university students from 13 Latin American countries and 14 U.S. states.

In the United States, tens of thousands of elementary school children in seven states learned about the rich culture, customs, and folklore of their Partner countries through Partner-sponsored curriculum development projects.

Special programs are also underway: "Farmer to Farmer"; PREP (Partners Rehabilitation and Education Programs—a cooperative venture providing treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and improved services for the mentally, physically, and socially handicapped in 32 U.S. states and 17 Latin countries); and the Inter-American Sports Exchange.

Several years ago the Partners in Georgia arranged a 10-day mass exchange of 200 Georgians and 200 Brazilians in similar occupations. The exchange involved journalists, agronomists, educators, housewives, city engineers, and vocational rehabilitation specialists. This exchange is now in its fourth year.

The Partners are especially active in times of crisis. In 1973, when an earthquake destroyed much of



*Partners in the United States provide funds to help build schools in Latin America while villagers provide labor.*

Managua, Nicaragua, the Wisconsin Partners, in cooperation with the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, spearheaded a nationwide relief operation. Radio and television appeals resulted in more than \$1 million in cash and in-kind contributions. Air National Guard cargo planes made seven flights to Nicaragua to deliver supplies to earthquake victims.

In February 1976, when a disastrous earthquake hit Guatemala, the Alabama Partners were quick to respond, providing two fully-equipped hospitals, clothing, food, and medicines.

AID continues to provide some financial support for the Partners, administrative costs and travel for volunteer technicians. Commenting recently on the Partners, Harry Reasoner of ABC News said:

"Partners' annual report is a joy. No crazy, impossible figures. Just small realities. In these days of dizzying budgets, 'Partners' provides some wonderfully human counterbalance—like the Delaware Partners sending 38 pairs of rabbits to their friends in Panama

". . . it isn't the case of 'Here's a wad . . . spend it any way you like.' Partners provide Latin American countries with items they need and the technical skill to get the project going . . .

". . . A few tons of orthopedic equipment. Some jeeps. One live expert off to help out for two weeks. Things like that. Real things that really get where they're going, and for which real people have been waiting . . ."



A young man in Belize learns woodworking as a trade with equipment provided by Partners in Michigan.

## *Africare*

When a severe drought plagued Africa's Sahel several years ago, Africare—a new organization at the time—played a key role in helping the American people understand what was happening in a little-known part of the world. The afflicted countries—Chad, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Niger—were strange names and places.

Africare was officially initiated in 1972 when "we began to get vibes about the drought in the Sahel," said C. Payne Lucas, Executive Director, "We then got caught up—not with our original purpose—but with the question of how in the world can we do something to help save the people of the Sahel?"

Mr. Lucas was working for the Peace Corps in Washington when Africare was formed. He explained:

"Dr. Bill Kirker was stationed as a Peace Corp volunteer doctor in Niger in the late 1960s. He had helped to manage a hospital and when his tour ended, he returned to Hawaii and collected 17 to 18 people (with little funds) to continue work at the hospital. They called the project Africare.

"After several months there was no money and the situation became desperate. While I was stationed in Niger as the Peace Corps Director in the 1960s, I had

come to know the then President of the Republic of Niger. He wrote to me in Washington and asked what I could do to help this group."

Mr. Lucas replied that although he would like to help there was nothing he could really do in his position at the Peace Corps. However, he explained, he was interested in helping Africa on a wider basis—other than just a hospital—and he proposed that a new organization be created to help the rural people of Africa. He further proposed that this new organization keep the name Africare. Mr. Lucas committed himself to the organization if the President of Niger would be actively involved and serve as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The President agreed.

Mr. Lucas established as one of the goals of Africare the involvement of the Black community in the United States in helping Africans develop their countries.

"I had strong feelings that Black people in the United States for the most part were not really involved in Africa—except for one-day liberation movements which were highly explosive, political, and emotional. After that kind of expression once a year no one really knew what to do. We had good models in this country of how

others worked: Jewish support for Israel, Irish support for Ireland, Italian support for Italy.

"Our original theory that Blacks did have this kind of commitment was confirmed. Over a 15-month period we were able to raise over \$250,000 from small donors and at least 75 percent was from Blacks.

"Our offices were installed in the Niger Embassy in Washington," Mr. Lucas stated. "It was the first time in the history of this country where a nonprofit organization has been physically located inside a foreign embassy. We are now in a different location, however."

Mainly because of the drought, the original purpose of helping rural Africans was scaled down to include only the Sahelian countries, plus some activity in The Gambia and Ethiopia. The main emphasis of the program is on water resources development, agriculture/food production, and rural health services.

"Basic to the entire operation of Africare is that the needs, priorities, and directions are set by Africans, and it is the Africans themselves who implement the programs," explains Mr. Lucas.

Funding for Africare programs comes from four major sources: philanthropic foundations, religious and social organizations, AID, and individual Americans.

Africare has established 19 chapters across the United States.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is the Honorable Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Development, Republic of Upper Volta. Also serving on the Board

*Below: Africare's rural development program in the Sahel is designed to help people help themselves. Right: Yvonne Jackson, Africare's Relief Coordinator for Niger, finds a ready response among the children of the Sahel.*



is singer Roberta Flack. Muhammed Ali has contributed \$50,000 to the organization.

AID played a major role in helping the organization get started and continue its work, providing a grant to fund a staff administering a relief program in the Sahel. AID also provided a grant to conduct a pilot/feasibility study to design a comprehensive Maternal Child Health Care Program for the Lake Chad Basin area.

Africare now has 20 different projects in the Sahel, i.e.: well construction, small and large scale irrigated farming schemes, reforestation, expansion of rural health delivery systems, nomad resettlement, and integrated rural development projects.

"Recently, I went to visit villages in Upper Volta where Africare had a part in providing wells. The people were poor," Mr. Lucas recalled, "but in a day's trip (after visiting 15 wells), I had 3 goats, 200 eggs, and an enormous number of chickens. That was their way of saying 'we don't have much but you can take what we got.' This was their way of saying thanks."



## Volunteers in Technical Assistance

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is an association of 6,000 volunteer businessmen, educators, scientists and engineers who have volunteered their time and expertise to help solve the problems of small business and rural development in the developing countries.

VITA was organized in 1959 when a group of scientists and engineers in Schenectady, New York, assembled to respond to questions of a technical nature coming from groups or individuals in developing countries.

In 1960—still on a volunteer program—the organization became incorporated. In 1965 because of the volume of requests, VITA hired a staff to help coordinate the work. In the late 1960s, VITA took on a domestic program helping to solve problems in the United States as well as overseas.

“Our goal,” declared Thomas Fox, Executive Director of VITA, “is to deliver assistance that will provide appropriate technical answers to people in developing countries who are now isolated from such technology. We want to provide that assistance which can be adapted to circumstances of the local people—that which is within their ability to manage, maintain, and construct. We act as extension agents.”

One of VITA's earliest publications—and still popular today—is the *Village Technology Handbook*—over 400 pages concerned with low-cost technical solutions to a wide range of problems on such diversified subjects as latrines, irrigation, and handicrafts. Seven thousand copies of VITA's publications, including the *Village Technical Handbook*, are distributed each year.

Few VITA volunteers actually go overseas to help. Nearly all VITA's assistance is through correspondence with individuals and organizations in the developing countries. VITA generally provides its services free to development organizations, small businessmen, extension agents, missionaries, and others who are engaged in serious development-related activities but who cannot afford the cost of conventional consultants.

VITA joins with local development organizations overseas in developing and implementing technical projects which link the talents of VITA volunteers in the United States with the on-site know-how and sensitivity of per-



A Savonius rotor windmill is another VITA project in response to needs overseas.

sonnel abroad in an approach emphasizing local leadership and initiative.

Responding to over 12,000 requests a year, VITA provides personalized assistance in areas such as: agriculture and animal husbandry; food processing and preservation; small-scale rural industries; equipment design; housing and construction; crafts production; medicine and health; alternative energy sources; and water and sanitation.

Some specific requests:

- A development worker in Bangladesh wants to know how to make a substitute for soap out of locally available materials since the country cannot afford to buy imported soap.

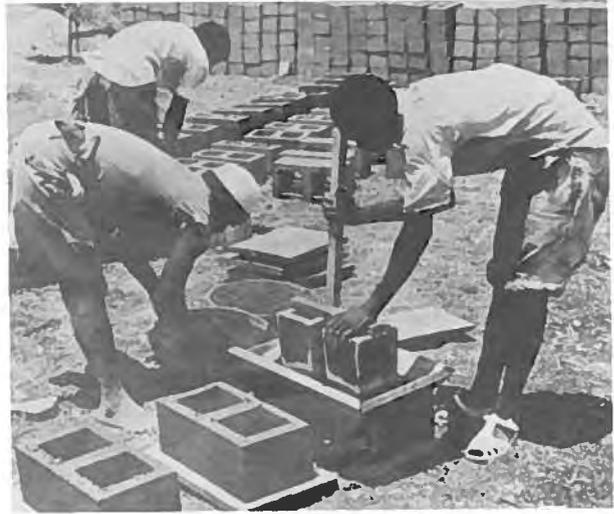
- A Methodist missionary in Bolivia needs to know how ammonium phosphate fertilizer can be used to fireproof thatched roofing.

- A fisheries officer in India would like to find a commercial use for the copious supplies of seaweed that grow along the coast.

- A medical officer in Malawi wants detailed information on grinding corn by means of a water-powered mill.

Many requests can be answered by sending VITA publications or other previously published information. Problems needing individual attention are forwarded to one or more volunteers with relevant expertise. The volunteers will suggest a technical solution and provide continuing advice to the requester until his problem is solved. In the course of rendering advice, VITA volunteers have designed such implements as windmills, Savonius rotors, methane gas generators, Archimedes' screws, low-cost tractors, bicycle-powered pumps, and solar cookers.

Mr. Fox described an average VITA volunteer as "42 years of age and in the middle of his career, usually in the science and engineering professions—although sometimes in



*VITA responds to all needs—including the process of learning to make concrete block forms.*

other fields such as management. He is highly trained—many have Ph.Ds. He may work for a corporation, government, university, or foundation. He is on-call to answer requests."

## *The Asia Foundation*

In 1954, a group of prominent Americans who shared a belief that U.S. private citizens should be more concerned with the needs of the people of Asia and the long-range development of that area established The Asia Foundation in San Francisco.

The Foundation's premise is that the people of Asia must identify and solve their own problems and that outside advice and assistance should play only a supporting role.

"We act as a catalyst—a facilitator to help local Asian groups do what they wish to do," declared John Bannigan of The Asia Foundation.

"We can make available and act as a resource for blending of American government and private funds with Asians on mutually interesting goals. We can help the Asian innovators become aware of resources in the United States and worldwide that can be of help to them," he continued.

Funds for the Foundation come from AID, State Department, corporations, foundations, and individuals, both Asian and American. The Foundation makes grants available to Asians for education; law and public administration; communications (including books and libraries as

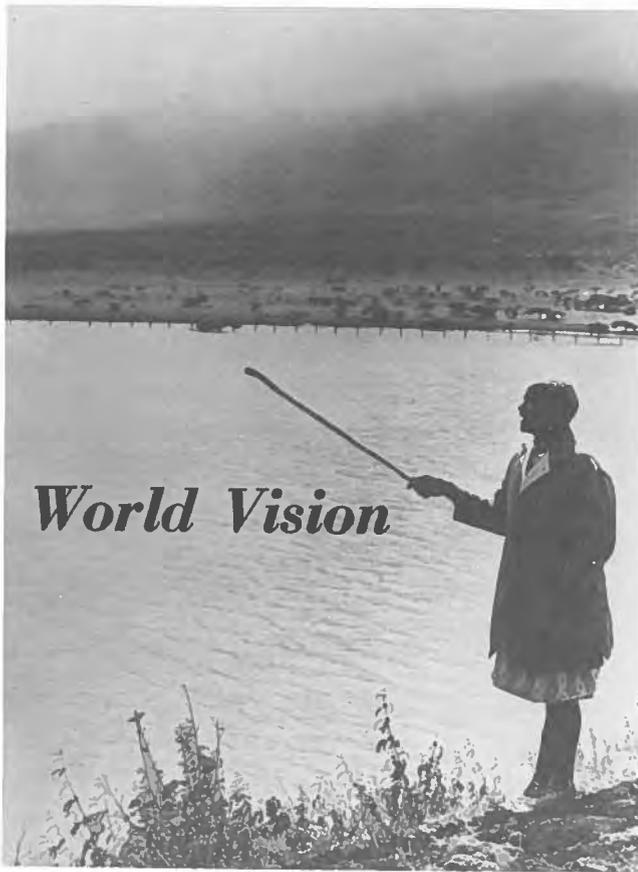
well as various media); management assistance; manpower and economic development; population; food and nutrition; health delivery systems; urban and rural affairs, and regional exchange of people.

Some recently supported projects include:

- Materials and consultants for the rehabilitation of medical training institutions in Bangladesh.
- Support for Buddhist monks participation in rural development programs in Thailand.
- Reform of the tax structure and collection procedures in Taiwan.
- Establishment of the first student guidance and counseling centers in Korea, Afghanistan, and Malaysia.
- Development of credit unions and rural cooperatives in Malaysia, Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

When the Foundation makes grants, it asks that the Asian recipients make a matching commitment in local resources, time, and energy.

"This is also a two-way street," Mr. Bannigan reflected. "Asians have much to teach us. Urban planners and social welfare planners in Singapore have much to tell New York City planners about housing projects."



## World Vision

"Let my heart be broken by the things that break the heart of God," Dr. Bob Pierce had written in 1950 when, during the Korean conflict, he was deeply touched by the suffering of the Korean children.

He had been a missionary to China and in the early 1950s was a reporter in Korea. His sympathy for the children led him to write reports and take photos that aroused the U.S. public, which, in turn, led to the formation of World Vision.

Today, World Vision is helping over 75,000 children, in addition to its development efforts centered on public health, nutrition, family planning, and agriculture programs.

"World Vision may come into a country to help with relief needs," said Henry Barber, Director of the World Vision Relief Organization, the relief and technical assistance arm of World Vision International. "And this may lead into development assistance.

"In the Sahel, we came in because of relief needs," he said. (World Vision initiated a \$1 million relief and development program in the Sahel.) "Once the relief needs were met, the major problem became one of water and agriculture. Better agriculture methods were needed when water became available. Training in

agriculture led to functional literacy education as many farmers could not read about the seeds and other materials provided. At times, half of the farmers would miss their training—in many cases because of dysentery. This would lead to teaching practical health methods such as washing hands. As the farmer became better able to produce, he would then have a little money to buy a plow," Mr. Barber continued. "This would lead him into another phase of his life—earning an income. This would involve additional training.

"This is community development as we see it," he said.

World Vision provided over \$4.9 million in relief assistance in 1975. Most of the food, medicine, drugs, and hospital equipment and supplies were donated and AID financed the overseas shipment costs.

AID has recently provided a Development Program Grant to the World Vision Relief Organization to expand its staff capabilities to produce a variety of development programs and projects in a number of overseas countries.



An old well in India is being deepened and cleaned in a Food-for-Work project under World Vision.



## *World Education*

"The task of development is interdependent," declares Thomas Keehn, President of World Education. "The undereducated have much in common, whether they struggle against starvation in a Bengali village or unemployment in an American city. But too often they dwell in a world apart. To enter that world, educators have begun to understand that they themselves must change and grow."

World Education has been involved in nonformal education for 20 years. In the past seven years it has extended its area of work from India to worldwide locations and its scope of work from concentrating on functional literacy to include a more comprehensive approach integrating health, nutrition, family planning, and food production into the learning experience.

"We have come to understand development as an integrated and interlocking process. Integrated means whole. We are concerned with the whole man," Dr. Keehn stated.

In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where there are an estimated 785 million illiterates, World Education is demonstrating that effective learning takes place when educational opportunities intersect with vital daily concerns. World Education has learned that adults often will join a group to learn to read or write—but what really keeps them there is that they are learning not only the basic fundamentals of reading but also what to feed the children, how to earn a living, and insights into family planning.

World Education, which also operates literacy programs in the United States, was the "brainchild" of Dr. Welthy Fisher, who at the age of 72 started the Literacy House in India. She set up World Education as a resource to help her in funding and supplying a staff for Literacy House. Dr. Fisher had previously lived in China and elsewhere. She is now 96 and lives in Connecticut.

AID provided a grant to the Literacy House in 1964 to help develop its program. In 1969, when World Education proposed linking adult literacy programs with population and family planning concepts and information, AID supplied additional funds. Recently, AID provided a Development Program Grant to expand the organization's staff capabilities, establish a resource center, and develop methods and materials to help design more effective educational programs for the rural poor.

World Education has acquired particular skills in:

- developing materials and teaching methods which are based on studies of local needs felt and expressed by the adult learners themselves;
- identifying effective nonformal education processes and materials, and analyzing, disseminating, and promoting their use;
- designing evaluation tools and procedures that provide program personnel with feedback to improve programs and give program planners data needed for their decisions.

World Education implements its programs in a variety of ways:

- conducts a two-to-three week field-oriented seminar in a country—offering training in certain program skills or content areas (i.e., health, education, etc.);
- sends a short-term consultant to work in an area with an indigenous organization;
- sends consultants to provide technical assistance to international organizations (UNICEF, Community Development Foundation);
- provides the entire assistance of designing a program and carrying it through to the final evaluation.

"Nonformal functional education is on the ascendancy," Dr. Keehn says. "The awareness of the limitation of formal education has increased. Many developing countries cannot afford to duplicate our formal system."



*A drum oven is popular in villages of the South Pacific. This is first one in an area which the Foundation helped finance.*

“South Pacific”—the words stir the emotions of most Americans: tropical islands, beautiful beaches, lush vegetation—but also the memory of bloody jungle battles in World War II. Guadalcanal, Tinian, Saipan, Tarawa are gravesites for thousands of American young men.

Following World War II, Europe and other areas of the exhausted world received massive assistance for recovery—not so the South Pacific. Today the islands of the Pacific—despite their tropical paradise image—are an area of poverty and malnutrition. In 1974 Western Samoa was designated by the United Nations as one of the Most Seriously Affected Hunger Areas. The annual per capita income for the South Pacific islanders is approximately \$50. Pacific economies are low-level subsistence and the carbohydrate diets of the people (yams, taros, and bananas) often lead to eye disease, rickets, kwashiorkor, ulcers, and a susceptibility to tuberculosis and leprosy.

To help provide assistance to the islanders, the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific was organized in 1965. The Foundation's beginning is a unique blending of the religious with the secular. Father Stanley Hosie, an Australian missionary priest of the international Marist order, carried out a survey of the Pacific islands in 1963 to determine: (1) how the missions could improve the development aspect of their programs, and (2) how such development

## *The Foundation of the Pe*



*A boat building project for ex-lepers in Western Samoa is a growing business. The Foundation provides some funds for the*

programs could be “plugged in” to other resources in the area, e.g., Peace Corps.

After the survey he sought the advice of American friends in New York, among them Elizabeth Silverstein, wife of the President of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer International, Maurice Silverstein. Mr. Silverstein and his MGM fellow-executives were intrigued by the challenge of a needy area which they knew through their film work and World War II. Their response was to form the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, incorporated in New York in January 1965.

Funding to get the Foundation started came from private donations, company contributions, parties, film premieres, and thrift sales organized by Mrs. Silverstein, President of the Foundation, and her friends. Today the Foundation has offices in Australia, Fiji, and a Canadian affiliate office in Vancouver.

“We are trying to enable people in a very undeveloped part of the world to move into the 20th Century with a minimum of disruption,” said Dr. Bernard Hosie, Stanley's brother, who is the Program Director for the Foundation. “Some Americans ask us why should we interfere—why should we try to

# les Of the South Pacific



project which was initiated and run by ex-lepers to teach skills and provide income for their needs.

disrupt the islanders' ideal society. The answer is that disruption has already occurred. Urbanization in some areas is already a problem—ghettos are springing up in towns. Traditional culture and patterns are already affected. Young people are not prepared to accept the traditional culture. Young men are drifting away from the villages to the towns to live and work in shanties. The villages aren't giving them the kind of human fulfillment they are seeking. The problems must be dealt with on the village level."

The Foundation in general supports:

- Grass-roots development projects, preferably at the poorest urban or village level—e.g., a village water-supply system, sewage disposal, housing for those in urban ghettos, village health programs.
- Food production. This is a high priority whether in agriculture, livestock, or fisheries.
- Cooperatives, credit unions.
- Community development programs.
- Integrated rural development programs.
- Nutrition programs.

An AID Development Program Grant is enabling the Foundation to strengthen its staff in order to plan, design, manage, and evaluate programs in a more efficient manner.

Dr. Hosie told of problems encountered: "We work in partnerships with local village leadership—many of whom are inexperienced. For example," he explained "we sent an American field representative through some of the primitive villages of the Solomon Islands to see how we could help. After interviews in 30 villages, he discovered the people agreed on two goals having: (1) portable sawmills and (2) cattle. They had lots of timber and they thought they could cut the timber, sell it, and develop the land to put cattle on it. Discussions with Solomonese leaders, on the other hand, revealed that these goals resulted from a kind of 'bush telegraph' since word had spread that some villages had made money from timber and cattle. In actual fact, Solomon Islanders do not eat beef themselves and the logistics of freezing and transporting beef for export are at present almost insuperable. Portable sawmills have proliferated to such a degree that existing mills are working at an average 50 percent capacity.

"What the villagers regard as desirable goals," Dr. Hosie concluded, "are not necessarily the best goals—for reasons outside their experience. Infinite patience and understanding are needed to deal with this kind of problem."

Village level projects are often the inspiration of one person who cares. Dr. Hosie cited such examples:

"In Western Samoa there is an ex-leper, Suen Orquist, who is an absolutely brilliant woodcarver. He was originally trained by an American Catholic nun. His work is of high quality and already in strong demand. Samoa ran a series of stamps depicting his woodcarving. Suen could have cut himself off from the other lepers but instead he is living with them and is the main mover behind an ex-leper workshop and boat-building operation. Land has been donated by the government and funds are being provided by our Foundation and a number of partner agencies. Lepers will serve on the managerial board. It will be a place where ex-lepers can find jobs and develop themselves. Suen is the brain behind it all. Rather than set himself up—he has given himself to this."

Another example quickly came to mind:

"In Tonga, there is a fantastic Catholic Sister Juliana. While teaching a full schedule in the Lapaha parish school, she made time to set up a demonstration piggery and waste digester with funds provided by the Foundation. Local villagers were impressed. Pigs are still a prime factor of the Tongan traditional culture. With Sister Juliana to back them, the villagers set to work on their own development program with funds the Foundation obtained through the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign. By selling food to the piggery, 10 villagers have made enough money to build themselves new homes. The piggery required a new village water supply which now serves the whole village. The waste digester is growing algae which provides food for ducks and fish. It is hard to put a limit on the potential benefits of this initiative of one person."



*Project Concern's floating clinic was one of the organization's first medical services in Hong Kong.*

## *Project Concern*

Project Concern began 15 years ago in Hong Kong, inspired by one man, Dr. Jim Turpin. Today Project Concern, consisting of 22 clinics and hospitals, is active among the poorest people of four countries and the United States, reaching over 250,000 people a year.

Dr. Turpin, a Kentuckian, early in his life had aspired to be a doctor. Believing he could not meet the academic qualifications, he turned to the Methodist ministry as a vocation. But his heart was with medicine and he returned to the medical field. He and his wife had often thought of going as missionaries overseas—but that, too, in the long run did not seem the right course of action for them.

During his lucrative medical practice in California, Dr. Turpin began to spend some time doing volunteer work in a clinic in one of the poorest sections of Tijuana, Mexico. One night, returning to his home in Coronado, California, after having saved the lives of two small Mexican boys through surgery in the Casa de Todos Clinic in Tijuana, he was to make a major decision which would change his life and thousands of others in developing countries.

Dr. Turpin described that experience in his book, *Vietnam Doctor—The Story of Project Concern*:

"It was half an hour before midnight when I climbed into my car to drive home. On the way, I had the most exhilarating feeling of absolute satisfaction I had ever known. There wasn't a shadow of a doubt that these children would have died if I hadn't been there. As I sped north on the wide superhighway I wondered how many other children in how many other parts of the world were dying because there was no doctor to help them through such a crisis . . .

I didn't know exactly what I would do . . . but it would be something radically different; something that would give me pleasure in the sheer joy of being needed."

Shortly thereafter a patient of Dr. Turpin described the desperate needs of the people of Hong Kong. Dr. Turpin decided that Hong Kong was where he would serve. He explored the possibilities of working through such organizations as the World Health Organization, MEDICO, Project Hope, and World Vision. When none of these worked out satisfactorily, Dr. Turpin decided to start his own organization with the assistance of friends.

In trying to decide on a name for the new organization, they were stumped. Names such as "Hope," "CARE," etc. all seemed so natural but they were already taken. "Compassion" and "Love" were considered but discarded. As Dr. Turpin thumbed through the dictionary the word "concern" caught his eye. His wife suggested using the word "project" as Project Hope had done. Thus, Project Concern was born!

The first Project Concern clinic was established



*Dr. Jim Turpin, founder of Project Concern, provided medical services to families in the Wall City of Hong Kong.*

in 1962 in Hong Kong in the Wall City area. Wall City is a slum area where nearly 50,000 people live in poverty and disease in a six-square block area. Many of the shops and houses are underground—with no exposure to sunlight.

By 1963, Project Concern was operating a floating clinic in Hong Kong to meet the medical needs of the people who lived and worked on the waterfront.

From the early 1960s to the present, Project Concern initiated projects to provide primary and preventive medical care, nutrition and paramedic training, and public health education to the very poor in Hong Kong, Mexico, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, and the United States. In the United States, the organization serves the people of Appalachia and the Navajos in New Mexico. (Project Concern was also active in Vietnam.)

A Development Program Grant from AID has enabled Project Concern to staff a new Planning, Development and Training Department for field surveys, on-site evaluation, research, and training.

Project Concern still receives most of its funds from the American public—mainly through the annual “Walk for Mankind” and through direct mail appeals.

“Project Concern is successful and growing because young people and adults alike are interested in helping people around the world who need their help,” Robert Cronk, Executive Director of Project Concern, commented. “This becomes impressive when you travel around the world and find that this concern is so unique to this culture. This sharing—of our American people—should be highlighted. It is not a very common thing in the rest of the world. This is one of the strengths of America.”

## *American Foundation For Overseas Blind*

World War I had been a reality for nine months when on the night of May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner *Lusitania*, enroute from New York to England, was torpedoed and sank.

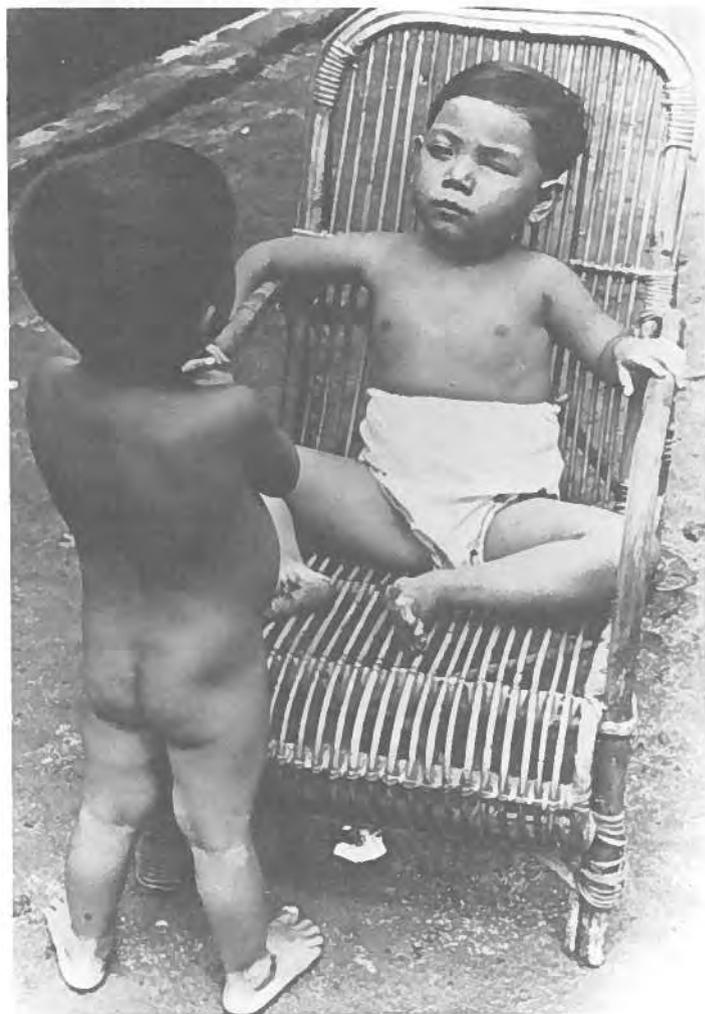
On board the ship was an American businessman, George Kessler. For seven hours that dark night, Kessler clung to an oar in the icy waters. He vowed that if he should survive, he would do something for the victims of the war.

Rescued, he was taken to a hospital in England where he became interested in the needs of soldiers who were blinded.

On November 11, 1915, six months after the disaster of the *Lusitania*, Mr. Kessler and his wife had formed the British, French, Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund which years later would become the American Foundation for Overseas Blind. He obtained the backing of some prominent Americans and plunged into the task of raising funds. On Easter Sunday, April 23, 1916, the Fund had its first benefit at the Hippodrome Theater in New York City. Appearing on the bill were Will Rogers, George M. Cohan, W. C. Fields, and John Philip Sousa!

The Fund later took on a wider dimension—serving not only in Europe but in the United States and finally in developing countries. As the direction broadened—so did the name—in 1925 it became the American Braille Press and in 1946, the American Foundation for Overseas Blind (AFOB).

Helen Keller who was left deaf and blind from an illness she had suffered as a small child was a staunch supporter of the Foundation from its beginning. In 1958 she stated: “The American Foundation for Overseas Blind is an expression of a global



*This four-year-old girl (in chair) in Indonesia was blinded as a result of xerophthalmia.*

movement, which I greatly desire to see grow and expand until its inner light penetrates the darkness of the 14 million blind who are still waiting for a deliverer."

In 1959 the Foundation initiated the Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind in a special ceremony at the United Nations. In 1973, the Foundation named its blindness prevention program the Helen Keller World Crusade to Prevent Blindness.

Prior to 1970, the Foundation had devoted itself to the rehabilitation and education of persons already blind and had expanded its services worldwide. In the early 1970s, the strategy began to shift to include emphasis on the prevention of blindness and the determination was made to concentrate on the needs of pre-school children.

The Foundation's philosophy is that a blind person can be a fully productive member of his community with proper adjustment, education, and vocational training. The Foundation seeks to accomplish its objectives in a number of ways:

- Conducts special studies to determine educational, rehabilitative, and social service needs of blind people.
- Holds seminars for teachers and other personnel working with the blind.
- Designs training centers and workshops in individual countries and assists in equipping and establishing them.
- Conducts pilot projects to test new techniques and program design in education, rehabilitation, and job-training.
- Assists in the establishment of Braille printing plants for the production of student textbooks, journals and general literature in the native languages.
- Supplies educational equipment and other aids to foreign organizations.
- Assists foreign students in arranging for advanced

study in special education and rehabilitation in the United States and overseas.

- Translates professional literature.
- Provides mobility training.

In Colombia and Venezuela, the Foundation supplied the machinery for printing Braille reading material; in Holland, it held training courses for teachers of deaf-blind children; in Israel it helped establish a library of Braille and recorded textbooks; in Japan, it conducted a training course in use of the long cane for mobility purposes.

In the Philippines, the Foundation helped to integrate both blind and sighted children in the public school system. This project established a precedent that was endorsed and adopted subsequently with assistance from the Foundation in other countries in the Far East, Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.

AID has been assisting the Foundation in an effort to determine what role Vitamin A deficiency plays in blindness. In Indonesia, the Foundation assisted in evaluating that government's two-year demonstration program of providing Vitamin A capsules to over 100,000 children. The evaluation turned up more questions than answers and the Government of Indonesia decided to expand the program to undertake extensive research. AID, through the Foundation, is providing over \$1 million to help in this endeavor. The results will have worldwide implications.

Teaching aids to help train people to detect the Vitamin A deficiency have also been financed by AID.

The work of helping the blind suffered a setback in Guatemala during the recent earthquake. Harold Roberts, Executive Director of the Foundation, stated:

"A new hospital for treatment of eye disease had just been opened a year before the earthquake. It was as well equipped as any hospital in this country. But the hospital was severely damaged and all the eye clinics in the rural areas were wiped out as well."

*In Indonesia, Vitamin A capsules were given to children to help prevent blindness. The distribution of the vitamins usually took*

*place inside or outside the house of the local village chief. AID and AFOB have assisted in this project.*



# *Save The Children Federation Community Development Foundation*



*A typical labor-intensive Community Development Foundation project in Bangladesh. An abandoned pond is being reexcavated*

*for intensive fish farming in order to provide more food and income to the villagers of the area.*

Save the Children Federation was established in 1932 in the United States to aid the children of Appalachia, where the Great Depression and the collapse of the coal mining industry created desperate conditions. Today the organization helps to improve the lives of hundreds of thousands of children, their families and communities—from the Appalachian hollows, Indian reservations, Chicano villages, southern Black communities and urban ghettos in the United States to the depressed areas of 15 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

Following World War II, Save the Children became convinced of the need to improve the communities where children lived. It first inaugurated projects in family self-help projects and then in community development (self-help on a community-wide scale). Save the Children established the Community Development Foundation in 1957 to teach the techniques of community development and to provide specific training for community groups.

The Community Development Foundation considers the 1970s and 1980s to be the decades of "community renaissance."

"Old ways will not work in a new era," David Guyer, Executive Director, stated. "The day of the simple 'handout' is gone. The problems are too big. More than ever before new ways are needed that provide the impetus for lasting change, leverage for larger improvements."

"We try to help people 'turn on the light' at the local levels," declared David Hopkins of the double agency. "Our emphasis is on the grass-roots level. Local success means so much. Often people feel they have no control over their lives—we try to bring the positive approach."

The efforts to stimulate local development and long-range planning overseas are implemented through local development committees which a local Foundation field worker may help to organize. The community must decide what needs changing.

The local development committee may be organized in any way the community believes best (ballot, mutual selection), but such committees must be representative of the community—young, old, rich, poor, men, women.

Mr. Hopkins recalled an occasion in 1975 when three villages in Bangladesh where he served elected new community committees:

"New members were encouraged to take a public oath offering their support to village people and their pledge to do a good job as new members. There seemed to be plenty of enthusiasm in the villages.

"In Kulkurami, the election of new members was part of a community picnic which attracted a great amount of village interest and proved to be a most successful day with many people participating.

"Plans and projects made for the next year included adult literacy centers, recreation and games facilities for children, a community clinic, experimental collective farming, expansion of a cooperative store, a roof and furniture for a primary school, improving a village road and irrigation drains."

The Federation/Foundation field coordinator assumes the role of community "ombudsman" and works closely with village volunteers in all areas of concern. He provides appropriate and continuing training in the "how to" of local development. He helps the community to use its own resources to obtain the best

results and gives guidance as to how and where to seek additional resources.

"We consider that the community development *process* may be more important than the *project*," Mr. Hopkins said. "The process is 50 percent production oriented and 50 percent social. After all, we are there for only a limited period. We must phase down our work—they must phase up theirs."

AID has recently provided a Development Program Grant to CDF to improve its capacity to plan, design, manage, and evaluate a program of community-based integrated rural development in selected developing countries. The goals are to improve the economic and social well-being of low income persons in rural areas.

Save the Children/Community Development is serving in 15 countries where the emphasis is on developing "our greatest natural resource: human potential."

"The most isolated village, the most destitute family, the most disadvantaged child is important to the well-being of man's total family," Mr. Guyer said. "In this century the isolated village has become the global village; the extended family has become all mankind."

## Hadassah

Hadassah, which began in the United States in 1912, today consists of 350,000 Jewish women whose goal is to "promote the well-being of the United States and Israel."

Henrietta Szold was the founder of the organization. She had joined a group known as the Daughters of Zion. In 1909 Miss Szold and her mother visited Palestine and on her return she described, in tragic detail, the distressing social and health conditions there. The Daughters of Zion were then inspired to devise a program of action and on February 24, 1912, the national organization of Daughters of Zion was formed with the New York Chapter taking the name Hadassah, the Hebrew name of Queen Esther in the Old Testament. Hadassah is also the Hebrew equivalent of "myrtle", a plant indigenous to the soil of Zion.

Miss Szold was also the founder of the night school program in the United States. She started small classes for Russian immigrants, teaching more than 4,000 men, women, and children to read and write English.

Hadassah first began its ministry of healing in 1913 when it sent two American nurses to work in a tiny chamber in the Old City of Jerusalem. From this beginning has evolved the internationally known Hadassah Medical Organization, based since 1961 in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center in Jeru-



salem with the rebuilt and expanded facilities of the Hadassah University Hospital on Mt. Scopus. The Medical Center trains some 1,500 students annually in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, undergraduate and postgraduate nursing, occupational therapy, micro-biology, medical sciences and clinical psychology. The Center is also engaged in research for which Hadassah provides "seed money".

"We treat anyone without regard to color or creed," declared Mrs. Rose Matzkin, President of Hadassah. "We treat Jews, Arabs Christians, Moslems.

"We consider medicine as a bridge for peace. We perform open heart surgery and cancer treatment for Arabs on the West Bank without compensation."

AID provided a \$5 million grant in the 1960s to help rebuild the hospital and medical center.

# *International Voluntary Services, Inc.*

International Voluntary Services (IVS), a forerunner of the Peace Corps, was started in 1953 when concerned church people decided that a private organization was needed to work at the grass-roots level overseas in cooperation with the U. S. Government. Pioneering in people-to-people development programs, IVS has supported nearly 1,000 volunteers in 24 developing countries during the past 23 years. Today there are almost 70 volunteers serving in 10 developing countries.

"Our purpose," declared Anthony Lake, Executive Director of the organization, "is to provide technical assistance in projects that benefit poor people overseas. Volunteers seek to teach skills which will enable the poor to make a visible, permanent improvement in their living conditions."

Volunteers teach the rural poor how to grow their own food supplies; tend to their own health needs; build their own roads, bridges and water systems. IVS provides the modern techniques and skills while local residents provide energy and hard work.

"Volunteers join us for many different reasons," Mr. Lake commented. "Some join from almost pure altruism, others from a desire to gain experience working for a local institution as part of their careers in development. In all cases, since they are earning less than their technical skills would allow them to earn in the United States, they are seeking satisfaction in actual accomplishment."

Describing qualifications, Mr. Lake commented, "Our volunteers are technical people; we don't have positions for B.A. generalists. They usually have advanced technical degrees or experience or both. Many have served overseas previously." There is a wide age-range among the volunteers from people in their 20s to those in their 60s.

Typical of skills IVS looks for are the following: horticulturalists, nurses, well drillers, dairy specialists, nutritionists, plant pathologists, extension agronomists, and civil engineers. Volunteers are selected not only from the United States but from other countries as well, including currently Argentina, Ecuador, Japan, India, New Zealand, and Czechoslovakia.

Some typical examples of volunteers' activities:

- In Bangladesh, Volunteer Jim Archer trained local farmers to operate a duck hatchery that produces over 900 ducklings per week as a source of food. Agriculturalist John Peak has introduced new varieties of vegetables that not only increase crop yields, but add two months to the growing season.

- In Yemen, Jun Conje successfully managed an AID sorghum-millet research and small-scale farm experimentation program.



*Dick Meunier, IVS Director of the Agricultural Training Center in Singue, Ecuador, helps construct one of the Center's buildings.*

- In Honduras, Kazuyoshi Kageyama plans irrigation systems and bridges.

- In Sudan, Mary Krauskopf is one of a group of IVS educators conducting classes in English, nutrition, and teacher training.

"In the 1960s we became concentrated in areas that the Peace Corps could not or would not go into, i.e., Algeria, Indochina. Most of this work was under contract or through grants with AID. In the 1970s we changed directions—emphasizing private funding and a more technical, multinational character. We have moved into a number of new countries including some where the Peace Corps has workers."

AID has provided financial assistance to IVS since the organization's inception and recently provided grants to develop specific projects.

# *The American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training*

The American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training—better known as ORT—is only four years away from celebrating its centennial. Founded in 1880 as a fund to help Jews in Tsarist Russia learn trades in agriculture and industry, ORT eventually became a full-fledged vocational educational system, one of the very earliest in the field.

Today ORT is considered the largest non-governmental educational and vocational system in the world. Over 70,000 students attend almost 700 training units in 24 countries of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia. Since its beginning, ORT has trained more than a million students in over 90 trades.

ORT's teaching system ranges from basic to highly sophisticated levels. Training may be given in a classroom, factory schools, or on the job. The organization employs more than 3,600 teachers, workshop instructors, and administrators.

ORT's philosophy is one of developing people. ORT:

- Sends specialists to appraise training needs and make recommendations for new programs and the improvement of existing programs.
- Sends teams of specialists to provide specific training on the spot.
- Screens and selects local candidates for training as teachers, workshop instructors, technicians or mid-level management personnel at the Central ORT Institute in Geneva.
- Works within the existing vocational training framework of a country after an appraisal study has been made. ORT is prepared to supply necessary documentation, training aids, and guidance to help improve local training institutions.

ORT believes in a phase-in, phase-out system of technical assistance. Its goals are to implement the establishment of a training system, to train local staff as trainers and administrators, and then to turn the program over to personnel who have been trained as ORT counterparts to continue to administer and operate the program as a wholly indigenous project.

In the 1960s, AID helped ORT set up vocational training in the post-secondary school level in Mali and Guinea. Training was provided in general mechanics, auto-mechanics, technical drawing, refrigeration, diesel me-



*This young Moroccan learns welding in an ORT vocational training school.*

chanics, electronics, and telecommunications, as well as modern office skills. Instruction in advanced science and mathematics was also offered.

AID has helped to finance ORT's diversified training projects in a number of countries, including Gabon, Central African Republic, Kenya, and the Ivory Coast.

AID has also provided a Development Program Grant to ORT to enable the organization to establish an added capability for project identification, design, and evaluation.

Under ORT's philosophy all students are regarded as having potential. The development of that person and his potential remains ORT's goal.



*Diagnosing and detecting eye disease early can save a child his eyesight. There are over 16 million blind people in the world*

*today and the World Health Organization estimates the total will climb to 30 million by the year 2000.*

## *International Eye Foundation*

Concerned with eyesight, but not associated with the Foundation for the Overseas Blind, is the International Eye Foundation. Its emphasis is on rehabilitation, prevention of blindness, teaching, training, and supplying eye tissues, as well as performing actual surgery.

The International Eye Foundation, like the Foundation for the Overseas Blind, owes its start in large measure to one man—Tom Dooley—a young surgeon who gave his life to improving the lives of thousands in Indochina.

The beginning of the Eye Foundation was actually “stimulated by Tom Dooley who was then working in Laos,” declared Dr. John H. King, Jr., President and founder of the International Eye Foundation. “Dr. Dooley came to me hoping that we could teach him the technique of cornea transplant so that he could treat some of the numerous blind in Southeast Asia.

“When he found this was impossible, he asked if we could form a team to go to Hong Kong and teach the doctors there and start an Eye Bank.”

Dr. Dooley died in 1961 at the age of 34. Prior to his death, however, he promised the doctors in Hong Kong that the team of eye doctors would come.

The team of three American ophthalmologists—which included Dr. King—traveled to Hong Kong in October 1961. It was to be the first surgical teaching mission of the new organization, then known as the International Eye Bank. Its purpose was to distribute free-of-charge, fresh and preserved eye tissue to developing nations and to assist these countries in establishing their own Eye Banks. (To date, over 7,500 corneas have been supplied by the International Eye Foundation to 62 developing nations and the United States for transplant operations.)

The International Eye Bank became part of MEDICO, which had been started by Tom Dooley. MEDICO was subsequently to become the medical arm of CARE. In 1969 the International Eye Foundation became an independent organization.

The blindness rate today in developing countries far exceeds 1,000 per 100,000 people as compared to rates of 200 or less per 100,000 in Europe and the United States.

The World Health Organization now estimates that there are over 16 million blind in the world and that unless significant programs for cure and prevention are initiated, the number of blind will rise to over 30 million by the year 2000.



*Trained indigenous aides can save the time of doctors by assisting in testing patients and providing other services. This ac-*

*tion will enable many people in urban and rural areas to receive eye care who otherwise may not have been reached.*

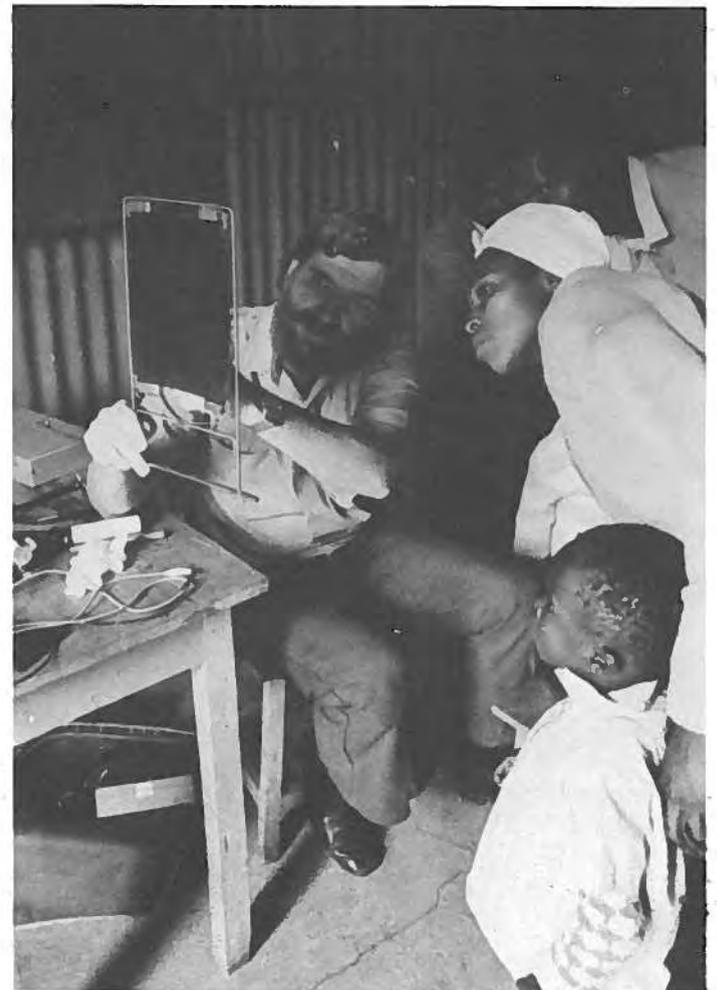
The urgency to establish eye care programs and eye banks abroad is strengthened by a finding by the World Health Organization that 85 percent of those who are blind could have their sight restored. But most developing countries lack the ophthalmologists who could prevent or restore the sight of thousands. For example, in Ethiopia, officials of the Haile Selassie I Foundation estimate that 14 million of their 25 million population already suffer from serious eye disease, but there is only one Ethiopian ophthalmologist at present. In Honduras there are six ophthalmologists to care for over three million people. In Kenya an estimated 500,000 are already blind as a result of inadequate eye health care. In Indonesia there are only 120 ophthalmologists for over 120 million people.

The International Eye Foundation has determined that the best means of combatting widespread blindness and eye disease is through the training and deployment of ophthalmologists, health workers, and paramedical technicians. The Foundation's programs now include:

1. *Fellowship Program*—Bringing foreign ophthalmologists to the United States to learn the latest eye surgery techniques and eye care practices.
2. *Visiting Professor/Senior Surgeons Program* — Sending volunteer American doctors to developing countries for three to six months to help set up Eye Banks and to teach the latest surgical and preventive techniques.
3. *Ophthalmic Assistant Training Program*—Training indigenous personnel as aides to assume many of the responsibilities for minor treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of eye disease. This effort enables the ophthalmologists to concentrate on more difficult cases. It is estimated that a good paramedical aide can save an ophthalmologist approximately 60 percent of his time, enabling many more people to be treated. "These aides can also get out to the villages to teach prevention methods and deliver eye treat-

ment to the poorest of the poor who previously have never had the opportunity to receive care," declared Dr. King.

In order to gain additional support for its programs, the Foundation established in 1969 the Society of Eye Surgeons — composed of over 1,200 members



*Learning from the doctor about eye illness enables patients to understand better how to care for their eyesight.*



*Under the International Eye Foundation program, American doctors volunteer to work in a developing country for three to*

*six months teaching and treating. Dr. Randolph Whitfield of Atlanta, Georgia, is serving under the program in Kenya.*

worldwide. The Society helps sponsor fellowships, eye teams, and international conferences. Its members are a rich source of voluntary talent.

To date, the Foundation has sent over 500 U.S. ophthalmologists to other countries and over 20 ophthalmologists have been brought to the United States for training. Thirty-six Eye Banks are now operating in 35 countries as a result of the Foundation's programs.

"We are also working on trachoma control," Dr. King commented. "The World Bank has established that trachoma is the sixth most important health problem in the world and is the second leading disease in the world—surpassed only by the common cold. Upwards of 500 million in the world are affected by trachoma. This can be controlled or prevented by the introduction of public health measures—hence our stress on preventive programs."

*To date over 500 U. S. ophthalmologists have been sent to other countries by the Foundation in response to expressed needs.*



AID has provided General Support Grants for the Foundation since 1971 and last year gave the organization a Development Program Grant. The grant enabled the Foundation to expand its staff and provided seed money to design, implement, and evaluate programs for the urban and rural poor.

One of the most exciting programs in which AID and the IEF collaborated occurred in Bangladesh in 1974, according to Dr. King. "Bangladesh is a country with overwhelming amounts of blindness caused by corneal disease—a condition in which the front portion, or 'window-pane,' of the eye becomes cloudy or scarred. In most cases, those blinded by corneal disease—and in Bangladesh there are probably over a million—could have their sight restored by a cornea transplant. The Bengalis, however, did not know how to perform a cornea transplant, and they could not get corneas. The AID Mission there asked for our help.

"We were able to go in, help rebuild the wing of the eye hospital in Dacca, and open the whole country to cornea transplants. It was very difficult as the operating room and hospital had to be fully equipped. It was also impossible to fly eye tissue half way around the world because, despite preservation methods, many of the tissues could not be used when they arrived in Bangladesh.

"Since then the country has passed an eye bank law and now has more corneas than can be used—in fact, they are asking the Foundation for assistance in shipping their excess tissue to other areas of the world where it is desperately needed."

# Coordination in Development

Coordination in Development (CODEL) is a consortium of 34 church-related organizations and private voluntary service agencies whose members in 70 countries are committed to assisting the self-help efforts of the people of the Third World. Personnel of the organizations comprising CODEL have experience in agriculture, medicine and health, nutrition, leadership training, education, community development, literacy work, and communications. One of the major aims of CODEL is to enable its members in particular countries to join their resources in development projects in order to produce stronger, more effective programs.

CODEL considers itself a service agency. "We are an ecumenical organization designed to create opportunities for broader and deeper collaboration among Christian organizations which contribute to world development," declared Walter George, Latin America Coordinator of CODEL.

In an effort to help their members become more efficient and their development contributions more significant, CODEL functions in the following manner:

- Serves members and supporters as an information center and advisory service on development matters.
- Acts as liaison with the United Nations and other multilateral agencies and church-related European funding sources and agencies.
- Helps raise funds, as an agent to solicit funds for proposed projects sent in by members, and acts as a project-evaluation agent often at the request of certain private American foundations or companies.
- Assists in educating its own members and their constituencies and the general U.S. public about the efforts to jointly aid in development.
- Acts to see how projects in an area or region can, wherever possible, be truly joint efforts of several

members. An example of such coordination is the Malawi Christian Service Committee, made up of four CODEL members and their local counterpart groups who are working together in the health field: Congregationalist Christian Service Committee, Medical Mission Sisters, Medical Missionaries of Mary, and Church World Service.

AID provided a Development Program Grant to CODEL in 1975 to enable the agency to strengthen and support its members' activities in food production, health care, training, and income and employment generation projects at the local community level. The grant provides for a series of demonstration projects intended to attract funding by foundations, governments, and multilateral donors.

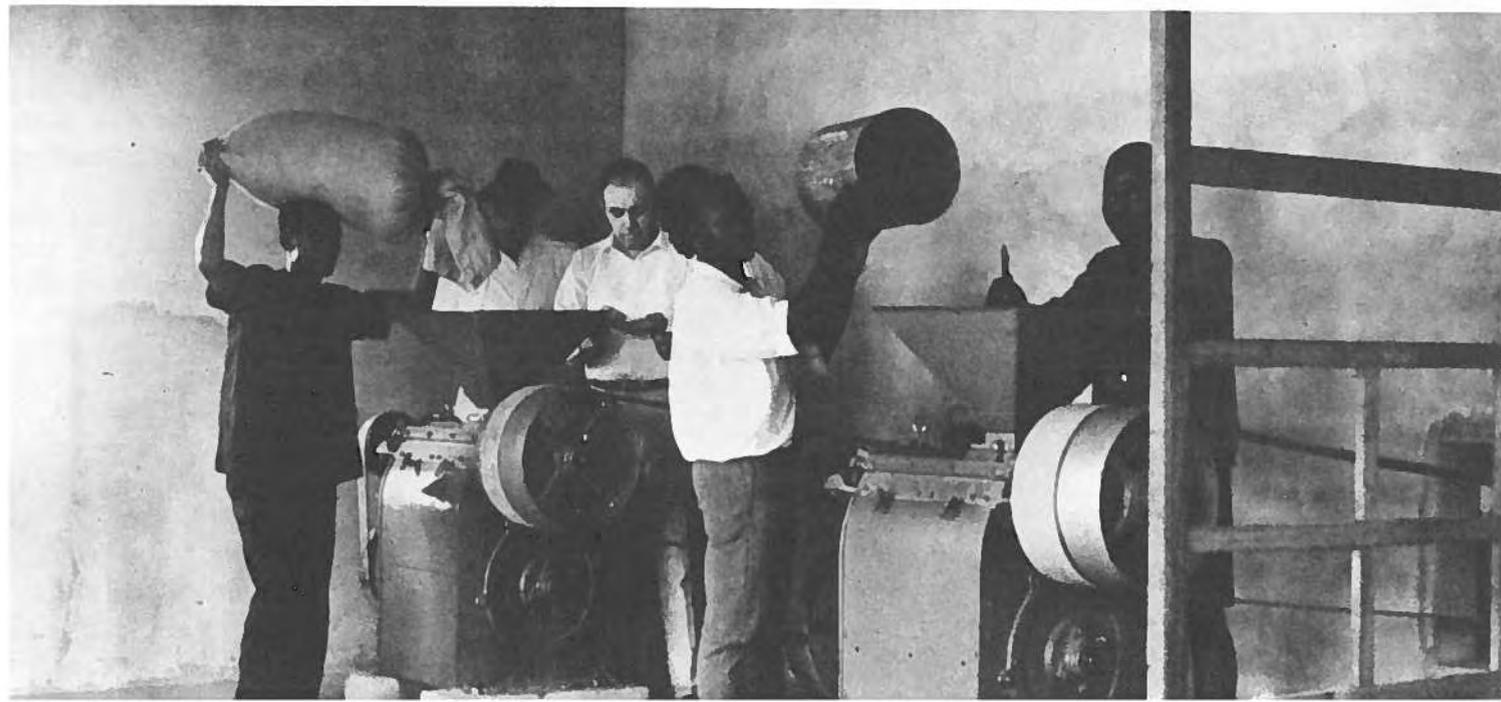
Some typical coordinated projects already underway overseas include: cattle dips in Tanzania, rice mills in Nigeria; tractor/plow schemes and joint cottage industries in Kenya; boys vocational training in the Sudan; irrigation/agricultural production projects in Honduras; and post-flood reconstruction in Brazil.

James McCracken, Executive Director of CODEL, commenting on the organization, described it as "unique". He added, "Members join because they think that in communication with each other and sharing resources and expertise they will be able to do more for the vast majority of humankind in need who are seeking to develop themselves so they will be able to live with dignity.

"The basic goal is to have men and women who are working in the developing world to come to a point where they trust each other and work together because we recognize that in the agony of humankind, time is important. We do believe in coordination and development and that starts with communication."

*A newly installed rice mill in Nigeria was partly funded by CODEL. Fr. William O'Carroll, Diocesan Development Coordi-*

*nator, Ogoja, Nigeria, talks with the farmers. Joint efforts to improve the economy in developing countries is a CODEL goal.*



# Young Men's Christian Association



Young farmers in Sri Lanka are improving their agricultural production and income with YMCA assistance.

The U. S. Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) overseas operations date back to 1899 when representatives from the United States helped to open "Y" centers in India and Japan. (Today there are YMCA centers in 88 countries with a constituency of many millions.) Frank C. Kiehne, Executive Director, International Division, National Council of YMCAs, says: "Our role has been to help develop and strengthen YMCAs, in other countries and through various programs, projects and services to assist them in meeting their countries' basic human needs. Today, our major priority is world development which seeks to improve the quality of life for all people through social and economic improvement."

Through the World Alliance of YMCAs, the U. S. YMCA helps to further the growth of Ys in Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America.

Most of the YMCA activities have concentrated on vocational training, agricultural/community development, health and nutrition.

AID has provided the YMCA with a Development Program Grant to strengthen that organization's capability to generate and support development activities for low-income people in developing countries through the World Alliance, its related area structures, and YMCAs in less developed countries. Operational Program Grants have also been provided by AID to be used by the Ys in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Colombia, and Ethiopia. Under this new development thrust, there are more than 62 development activities occurring in 31 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Pilot projects are also being conducted by the YMCA with AID assistance. One, in Sri Lanka, was described by Ed Torrence of the YMCA: "The big need in Sri Lanka—as stated by their government in their five year plan—was to produce more food. There was also

high unemployment among educated rural young people.

"Basically the YMCA plan was to aid 50 young farmers who had at least two acres of land—which belonged either to them or their families. We would teach them how to make the most of the land, what to plant and how to plant, help them with loans for seed, fertilizer, equipment, and help them market products.

"We had tremendous support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Government of Sri Lanka in planning ways to produce food and employ rural people in projects. The program is now in its third year. One young man who had been existing on about 25 rupees a month before our project earned more than 400 rupees a month in his first year with this project. This is a very good income and he's very excited about what the project has done for him. Young people from other parts of the island are writing and coming in and asking where they can get into a similar project.

"We had to protect the young people, however, for when a good crop was grown an uncle might step in and reclaim the land. So we drew up legal contracts that whatever the young people did would go to their benefit.

"The loans made are *loans*. Every person is also required to set up a savings account which we help monitor—to go for repayment of the loans, to help them in buying additional equipment and whatever is needed to improve farming and to give them some spending money. It is a systematic way.

"The 'Y' employs an agriculture school graduate to reside in the community and visit the farmers. Recently OXFAM gave a landrover-type vehicle to use for marketing three crops: passion fruit, pineapple, and bananas."

In addition to development activities, the YMCAs are also engaged in refugee relief and rehabilitation work in 17 countries.



A YMCA trade school for Arab refugees near Jericho trains young people so they can become self-supporting.



*Left, a VITA-suggested 'jab planter' eases work in test plots. Above, millions of children rely on CARE. Below, literacy training is provided by Hadassah. Opposite page: above, a young Latin American carries reinforcing rods provided by Partners of the Americas. Below, World Vision and International Volunteer Service projects.*





## The Promise of The Future

Recent polls indicate a basically favorable attitude among a majority of Americans toward humanitarian assistance, especially if channeled through private and voluntary organizations.

The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid has recommended that, in selected countries where the AID program is being reduced, responsibility for appropriate segments of the AID program should be assumed by voluntary agencies or consortia, provided the necessary financial support to carry out these programs is made available to them.

It also has recommended that where voluntary agencies have the necessary experience and knowledge, and an AID mission is no longer appropriate, that AID should consider turning over programs of direct benefit to the poor in principal problem areas to U.S. voluntary agencies working in partnership with indigenous groups and organizations.

Whatever the future may hold for foreign assistance programs, voluntary agencies will play a vital role as outlets for the expression of the American spirit.



# Representative List of Private and Voluntary Agencies Working With AID

**ACCION International**  
10-C Mount Auburn Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
02138

**African-American Institute**  
866 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017

**AFRICARE, Incorporated**  
1424 Sixteenth Street,  
Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036

**Agricultural Cooperative  
Development Interna-  
tional**  
1430 K Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20005

**Agricultural Development  
Council, Incorporated,  
The**  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10020

**Agricultural Missions  
Foundation, Ltd.**  
Post Office Box 388  
Yazoo City, Mississippi  
39194

**Aid for International  
Medicine**  
1411 North Van Buren  
Street  
Wilmington, Delaware 19806

**Airlie Foundation/Inter-  
American Dialog Center**  
Airlie House  
Airlie, Virginia 22186

**American Bureau for  
Medical Aid to China,  
Incorporated**  
1790 Broadway  
New York, New York 10019

**American Committee for  
Shaare Zedek Hospital in  
Jerusalem**  
6 East 46th Street  
New York, New York 10017

**American Dentists for  
Foreign Service**  
619 Church Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11218

**American Foundation for  
Overseas Blind**  
22 West 17th Street  
New York, New York 10011

**American Freedom from  
Hunger Foundation**  
1625 Eye Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20006

**American Friends Service  
Committee**  
1501 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
19102

**American Fund for  
Czechoslovak Refugees**  
1790 Broadway, Room 513  
New York, New York 10019

**American Institute for Free  
Labor Development**  
1925 K Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20006

**American Jewish Joint  
Distribution Committee**  
60 East 42nd Street,  
Suite 1915  
New York, New York 10017

**American Kor-Asian  
Foundation**  
345 East 46th Street  
New York, New York 10017

**American Mission to Greeks**  
801 Broad Avenue  
Ridgefield, New Jersey  
07657

**American Mizrahi Women,  
Incorporated**  
817 Broadway  
New York, New York 10003

**American National  
Committee to Aid  
Homeless Armenians**  
240 Stockton Street,  
4th Floor  
San Francisco, California  
94108

**American National Red  
Cross, The**  
National Headquarters  
Washington, D.C. 20006

**American Near East Refugee  
Aid, Incorporated**  
900 Woodward Building—  
733 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

**American ORT Federation**  
817 Broadway  
New York, New York 10003

**Americans for Children's  
Relief**  
3502 Hancock Street  
Post Office Box 81123  
San Diego, California 92138

**Asia Foundation, The**  
550 Kearny Street  
San Francisco, California  
94110

**Asia Society**  
112 East 64th Street  
New York, New York 10021

**Asian-American Free Labor  
Institute**  
815—16th Street, Northwest  
Room 406  
Washington, D.C. 20006

**Assemblies of God-Foreign  
Service Committee**  
1445 Boonville Avenue  
Springfield, Missouri 65802

**Association for Voluntary  
Sterilization, Incorporated**  
708 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

- Boys' Town of Italy**  
24 West 57th Street  
New York, New York 10019
- Catholic Relief Services—USCC**  
1101 First Avenue  
New York, New York 10022
- Children's Medical Relief International Incorporated**  
230 East 48th Street  
New York, New York 10017
- Christian Children's Fund, Incorporated**  
Post Office Box 26511  
Richmond, Virginia 23261
- Christian Reformed World Relief Committee**  
2850 Kalamazoo Avenue  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49508
- Christian Medical Commission/World Council of Churches**  
150 Route de Ferney  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
- Church World Service**  
475 Riverside Drive  
New York, New York 10027
- Community Development Foundation**  
48 Wilton Road  
Westport, Connecticut 06880
- Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)**  
660 First Avenue  
New York, New York 10016
- Cooperative League Fund**  
1828 L Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Cooperative League of USA**  
1828 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Coordination in Development, Incorporated**  
79 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10016
- Credit Union National Association**  
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Dental Health International, Incorporated**  
825 South Melledge Avenue  
Athens, Georgia 30601
- Direct Relief Foundation**  
Post Office Box 1319  
27 East Canon Perdido Street  
Santa Barbara, California 93102
- Docare International**  
885 South Colorado Boulevard  
Denver, Colorado 80222
- Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, The**  
442 Post Street  
San Francisco, California 94102
- Education Development Center, Incorporated**  
55 Chapel Street  
Newton, Massachusetts 02160
- Esperanca, Incorporated**  
5901 West Indian School Road  
Phoenix, Arizona 85033
- Foster Parents' Plan, Incorporated**  
Post Office Box 400  
Warwick, Rhode Island 02887
- Foundation for Cooperative Housing**  
1001—15th Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20005
- Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Incorporated, The**  
158 West 57th Street  
New York, New York 10019
- Franklin Book Programs, Incorporated**  
1221 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10020
- Friends of Children**  
14 Brookside Road  
Darien, Connecticut 06820
- Friends of Children of Vietnam**  
600 Gilpin Street  
Denver, Colorado 80218
- Goodwill Industries of America**  
9200 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20014
- Hadassah**  
65 East 52nd Street  
New York, New York 10022
- Heifer Project International, Incorporated**  
Post Office Box 808  
Worthen Bank Building  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
- Holt Adoption Program**  
Post Office Box 2420  
Eugene, Oregon 97402
- HIAS**  
200 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10003
- IDEAS, Incorporated**  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Institute for International Development**  
8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 504  
Vienna, Virginia 22180
- Inter-American Literacy Foundation**  
1414 Sixth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019
- International Council for Educational Development**  
680 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019
- International Development Foundation**  
175 Clearbrook Road  
Elmsford, New York 19523
- International Educational Development**  
34 West 33rd Street  
New York, New York 10001
- International Executive Service Corps**  
622—Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10022
- International Eye Foundation**  
Sibley Memorial Hospital  
Washington, D.C. 20016
- International Institute of Rural Reconstruction**  
1775 Broadway  
New York, New York 10019
- International Rescue Committee**  
386 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10016
- International Voluntary Services, Incorporated**  
1555 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Kaiser Foundation International**  
2682 Ordway Building  
Kaiser Center  
Oakland, California 94666
- Laubach Literacy**  
1011 Harrison Street  
Post Office Box 131  
Syracuse, New York 13210
- League for International Food Education**  
1155—16th Street, Northwest  
Room 705  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Lutheran World Relief**  
315 Park Avenue South—Suite 1940  
New York, New York 10010
- Meals for Millions Foundation**  
1800 Olympic Boulevard  
Post Office Box 1666  
Santa Monica, California 90406
- MAP International**  
Post Office Box 327  
Gunderson Drive  
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
- Mennonite Central Committee**  
21 South 12th Street  
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
- Missions Health Foundation**  
Post Office Box 89  
1235 West Lexington  
Independence, Missouri 64051
- National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Incorporated (Partners of the Americas)**  
2001 S Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20009

- National Council of Negro Women, Incorporated**  
1346 Connecticut Avenue,  
Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association**  
2000 Florida Avenue,  
Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20006
- Near East Foundation**  
54 East 64th Street  
New York, New York 10021
- Operation Bootstrap, Tanzania**  
Law Office Building  
110 North Mill Street  
Fergus Falls, Minnesota  
56537
- Operation Crossroads Africa**  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10011
- Opportunities Industrialization Center International**  
240 West Tulpehocken  
Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
19144
- Overseas Education Fund-League of Women Voters**  
1730 M Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- Oxfam-America, Incorporated**  
302 Columbus Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
- Pan-American Development Foundation**  
1725 K Street, Northwest  
Suite 1409  
Washington, D.C. 20006
- Partnership for Productivity Foundation/United States of America, Incorporated**  
Post Office Box 170  
Annandale, Virginia 22003
- Pathfinder Fund, The**  
1330 Boylston Street  
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts  
02167
- People-to-People Health Foundation, Incorporated, The**  
2233 Wisconsin Avenue,  
Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20007
- Planned Parenthood Association of Chicago**  
185 North Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60601
- Planned Parenthood Association of Metropolitan Washington, D.C.**  
1109 M Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20005
- Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Incorporated**  
810 7th Avenue  
New York, New York 10018
- Planning Assistance, Incorporated**  
2067 Broadway  
New York, New York 10023
- Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee**  
17 Irving Place  
New York, New York 10003
- Population Council**  
245 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017
- Population Services International, Inc.**  
105 North Columbia Street  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
27514
- Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Incorporated**  
777 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10023
- Project Concern**  
Post Office Box 81123  
3802 Houston Street  
San Diego, California 92138
- Refuge des Petits**  
30 Broad Street, 47th Floor  
New York, New York 10004
- Dr. Jose P. Rizal—Gen. Douglas MacArthur Memorial Foundation**  
611 North Broadway, Room  
208  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
- Salvation Army, The National Headquarters**  
120-130 West 14th Street  
New York, New York 10011
- Save the Children Federation**  
48 Wilton Road  
Westport, Connecticut 06880
- Albert Schweitzer Fellowship**  
866 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017
- Seventh-day Adventist World Service**  
6840 Eastern Avenue,  
Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20012
- Shoeshine Boys Foundation**  
c/o DHJ Industries  
1345 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019
- Stelios M. Stelson Foundation**  
Post Office Box 8535  
State Street Station  
Columbus, Ohio 53215
- Summer Institute of Linguistics**  
7500 Camp Wisdom Road  
Dallas, Texas 75211
- Technoserve, Incorporated**  
36 Old King's Highway  
South  
Darien, Connecticut 06820
- Tolstoy Foundation, Incorporated**  
250 West 57th Street—  
Room 1004  
New York, New York 10019
- Travelers Aid-International Social Service of America**  
345 East 46 Street  
New York, New York 10017
- Unitarian Universalist Service Committee**  
78 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
- United Israel Appeal**  
515 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022
- United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America**  
2606 West 63rd Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60629
- United States Foundation for International Scouting**  
North Brunswick, New Jersey  
08902
- United Ukrainian American Relief Committee**  
1321 West Lindley Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
19141
- Volunteer Border Relief**  
Post Office Box 981  
Harlingen, Texas 78550
- Volunteer Development Corps**  
1629 K Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20006
- Volunteers in Technical Assistance**  
3706 Rhode Island Avenue  
Mount Ranier, Maryland  
20822
- Working Boys Center Foundation**  
55 East Fifth Street-401 First  
Fed. Bldg.  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101
- World Education, Incorporated**  
1414 Sixth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019
- World Neighbors**  
5116 North Portland Avenue  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
73112
- World Rehabilitation Fund**  
400 East 34th Street  
New York, New York 10016
- World Relations Unit/National Bd. YMCA**  
600 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10022
- World Relief Commission, N.A.E.**  
Post Office Box 44  
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania  
19481
- World University Service**  
20 West 40th Street  
New York, New York 10018
- World Vision Relief Organization**  
919 West Huntington Drive  
Monrovia, California 91016
- Y.M.C.A.—International Division**  
291 Broadway  
New York, New York 10007





## *‘To Achieve Peace . . .’*

*“Our role has grown central to the peace and prosperity of the world. We have become the engine of the global economy, a source of security for those who share our values, a creative force in building international institutions of cooperation and the pioneer in science and technology.*

*“The past three decades have taught us that our commitment to global leadership is not an act of choice, but a recognition of reality. The past three decades have also taught us that our contribution is indispensable. We cannot solve every problem, but few solutions are possible without us. Basic to our foreign policy objectives is the desire to achieve peace in the world.*

*“The foreign assistance program of the United States is essential to the achievement of that objective. We must assist as we can to develop stable, national and regional economies and raise all people of the world to a level of self-sufficiency and thus reduce their vulnerability to external political manipulation. The challenges we face are great, but the opportunities available to us are unlimited.*

*“We must recognize that there are no separate futures for the rich and poor of the world. Materially, as well as morally, our destinies are inextricably intertwined.”*

**Daniel Parker  
Administrator  
Agency for International Development**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**Agency for International Development**  
**Office of Public Affairs**  
**Washington, D. C. 20523**

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