

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
1945-1986

By

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PREFACE

The International Agricultural Programs Office at Iowa State University (ISU) strives to advance three goals:

1. alleviate world hunger,
2. increase the export of American goods, and
3. broaden and enhance the educational experience of both faculty and students at ISU.

Although the specific activities may vary, all ISU projects are aimed at achieving one or more of these three goals. All international activities are carried out within the framework established in the planning and policy document, "Iowa State University's Role in International Affairs," and are subject to the approval of university administration.

The information contained in this publication is organized into four parts:

1. administrative overview,
2. description of individual projects (in chronological order),
3. continuing activities, and
4. appendices.

The authors have also included major contracts and documentation of significant activities. Many details had to be omitted because of time and budget limitations. It is the authors' hope that any subsequent compilations of ISU international activities will be able to encompass all aspects of the university's international endeavors.

All of the activities covered in this narrative have taken place since the end of World War II. Iowa State personnel had been active overseas prior to that time, but there was no university-wide thrust in those early years. There has always been an international influence in Ames, however, because of the large international population at ISU. These early visitors--faculty, students, and families--provided members of the university community the opportunity for a liberal exchange of ideas and cultures.

In 1961 an office was established in Curtiss Hall, and a graduate student was hired, on a part-time basis, to staff it. This was the first structured leadership at ISU responsible for overseeing international activities. In 1973 the incumbent graduate student graduated and was replaced by a part-time faculty member; in 1976 this appointment was changed to full-time Assistant Dean of Agriculture and Coordinator of the International Agricultural Programs Office.

In 1983, campus-wide responsibilities were added to the Assistant Dean's duties, and since July of 1985, half of his salary has been

allocated from general university funds. Because of this rather recent acquisition of university-wide involvement, the history presented here concentrates on international agricultural activities and does not include the considerable overseas involvement of other Colleges at ISU.

Overseas contracts have served the needs of both ISU and the recipient countries. They have provided professional enrichment and continuing education for faculty and have enriched the education of the many students involved, who have been energetic and resourceful members of international teams). It is the authors' hope that subsequent generations of faculty and students will be able to build on the foundations on every continent that have been laid by their predecessors.

There is no doubt that people and nations are being pulled increasingly closer together by technology, or that the earth's growing population is putting threatening pressures on the resources of the planet. The dedication of key ISU personnel has aided countries where poverty and malnutrition were commonplace. The transition of Iowa State from a state-oriented university to one with an international view has been incremental in nature, but the progress made in internationalism at ISU over the past half century has been substantial. Future generations are depending on us to provide more for them. Hopefully, this history will present a base that will help in planning for that future.

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INTRODUCTION

International development outreach activities at Iowa State University now touch nearly every corner of the world and involve faculty from a wide array of disciplines. These activities contribute to the national effort in international development, enhance the university education of students, improve the standard of living for Iowans, increase the stature of the university in the international community, and strengthen the long-term security of the United States.

The purpose of this summary report on international development programs in agricultural and rural development is to document ISU's international program activities and to share this information with faculty, students, alumni, and friends of Iowa State University.

International development projects have many different thrusts. On-campus activities provide opportunities for U.S. students to participate in international studies programs, learn foreign languages, and/or target educational experiences and inquiries to specific areas of the world. International students, faculty, and visitors come to Iowa State for further training and expansion of their knowledge base. Applied research develops products that have met with world-wide acceptance and use. Off-campus activities offer opportunities for studying abroad, collecting plants and germplasm, and contributing to the welfare of developing nations. University alumni programs strengthen loyalties to the university and the state and provide a continuing bond between U.S. and foreign alumni. Participation in international development projects enriches the lives of faculty involved and strengthens their capabilities and skills in teaching, outreach, and research activities.

Iowa State began its international development and outreach activities in the early 1900s with the founding of its first international organization, the Cosmopolitan Club. The members of this organization were foreign and domestic, students and faculty. Friendships and ties that developed among club members continued long after campus life, into the members' professional or business careers. Increased faculty travel abroad for research and professional improvement followed formation of the Cosmopolitan Club. Increasing numbers of students from foreign countries began to enroll, many the result of contacts made by faculty members visiting foreign countries.

In 1945, with the founding of the Iowa State College Tropical Research Center near Antigua, Guatemala, ISU formally stepped into the international development arena. The center in Guatemala was funded with grants from Mr. Earl May of the Shenandoah nursery firm. Research at this center was directed primarily toward studying the corn plant in its center of origin. The objectives of this research were to develop improved

crosses for use in the Corn Belt of the U.S. and increase native Guatemalan maize production. Among the important discoveries made at the tropical research center, subsequently incorporated into Iowa corn breeding programs, were varieties possessing heavy root systems and disease resistance. Iowa State operated the Guatemala Research Center for 10 years, until 1955, when its operation was turned over to the United States' International Cooperation Administration in Guatemala.

With the commitment of the United States government to foreign development aid, the introduction of time-compressing jet air travel, and the establishment of world-wide telephone and television satellite communications systems, the basis for substantial increase in international outreach interaction was established and streamlined. International activities at Iowa State increased significantly as a result of these facilitating factors. Since the 1950s, foreign student enrollment has rapidly expanded, faculty travel has increased, and the participation of the university in international development projects and agreements has grown significantly. The present status of many of these international activities is summarized in table 1.

This report belatedly recognizes faculty members who have served with such distinction on international development programs. These families have overcome adversity on many fronts, in many countries--rabies (Mexico), earthquakes (Peru), government overthrows and revolutions (Argentina and Peru), student strikes and faculty lockouts (Mexico and Peru), jogging accidents (Zambia), and paper diaper shortages (Peru)--in carrying out their assignments. It is to their credit that they completed their missions despite such hardships. It is the professional dedication of these individuals and their families that has helped bring world-wide recognition to the university, the state, and the nation.

A summary of Iowa State University international development projects in agricultural and rural development is found in table 2.

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Table 1. Dimensions of Iowa State University international activities as of January 1, 1986.

Activity	Number/ Amount
1. International development projects	7
2. External funding of international projects ^{1/}	\$32.9 million
3. International cooperative agreements	18
4. Study programs abroad	25
5. International students	2,199
6. International visiting faculty	293
7. International alumni (registered with Alumni Association)	3,027
8. International Studies students	50
9. Foreign Language majors	85
10. Foreign Language class enrollment	1,700
11. Annual faculty international travellers	300
12. Faculty and staff with international experience	600

^{1/} Includes MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) projects for which Iowa State University is a lead or participating institution.

Table 2. Summary of Iowa State University International Programs.

Country	Funding source	Long-term person/years	Short-term person/months	Participants	Dollar amount
Argentina	ICA/AID	10.0	16.0	0	500,000
Bolivia	AID	0.0	12.0	0	145,588
Brazil	Ford Fdn.	2.5	2.0	0	300,000
China/PRC	ISU/PRC	0.0	38.4	0	350,000
Costa Rica	PrivGift	0.0	126.0	15	850,000
East Africa	AID	0.0	12.0	0	158,000
Guatemala.1	PrivGift	10.0	20.0	0	500,000
Guatemala.2	AID	5.8	12.5	0	402,464
IAP/Campus	Pub&Priv	0.0	0.0	0	1,300,000
Indo/Zambia	AID	0.0	60.0	0	360,000
Indonesia	AID	11.3	26.9	81	2,538,134
ISU-211d	AID	2.4	164.0	34	470,000
ISU/Title12	AID	0.0	24.9	18	448,410
Kenya	AID	2.0	0.0	0	250,000
LatinAmer.1	AID	0.0	85.0	0	368,612
LatinAmer.2	IDB	0.0	29.0	0	281,000
Mexico	FordFdn	32.9	21.0	44	2,500,000
MIAC/Wldwide	AID	182.5	380.0	183	48,483,000
Morocco	AID	4.0	8.0	4	660,000
Panama-211d	AID	3.0	16.0	0	375,000
Peru.1	ICA/AID	73.3	75.7	44	4,197,388
Peru.2	AID	12.8	35.0	15	3,183,264
Peru.3	AID	6.0	20.0	0	1,343,781
SponStu/Campus	Varies	0.0	0.0	520	29,900,000
Thai-211d	AID	9.0	0.0	0	400,000
Thailand.1	AID	23.0	17.0	27	1,551,360
Thailand.2	AID	9.4	21.2	0	2,027,860
Uruguay	AID	25.9	23.0	11	1,752,500
WashDC/211d	AID	5.3	0.0	0	320,000
Zambia	AID	72.0	40.0	0	4,030,000
Totals		503.1	1,285.6	996	109,946,361
Count	30				

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS OFFICE
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

(1960-Present)

International agricultural programs at Iowa State University are carried out under the guidelines and direction of the Dean of the College of Agriculture, Lee R. Kolmer. Operational program activities are administered by Assistant Dean and Coordinator J. T. Scott, who heads the International Agricultural Programs (IAP) Office. The IAP office is the administrative hub for all international agricultural and rural development activities.

Major functions of the IAP office include:

1. guidance and coordination of project proposal development and submissions, including requests for technical proposals, requests for expression of interest, and documentations of interest and capability;
2. coordination and administrative support of international agricultural development projects, both on campus and overseas;
3. program development and coordination of foreign visits to Iowa State University;
4. administration of sponsored foreign agricultural students;
5. coordination of MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) foreign student placement;
6. administration, counseling, and guidance of students with a secondary major in international agriculture;
7. leadership, administration, and coordination of special grant fund projects for international agricultural programs; and
8. participation in MIAC and other national and regional educational and international agricultural organizations, councils, and committees.

The College of Agriculture is interested and involved in international programs for several reasons. The IAP office helps the college and the university by developing broad-gauge faculty; providing opportunity to expand the collection of valuable plant and animal germplasm; contributing to the development of export markets through new products, new countries, increased market penetration and better prices; assisting in the enhancement of safer levels of world-wide food supplies; increasing the capacity of developing nations to improve the diet of their rapidly expanding populations; and providing a very acceptable method of extending the prestige and influence of this society to many parts of the

world. Contributing to the national effort in international development also enhances the education of Iowa State University students, and improves the level of living for Iowans. By working with other nations to strengthen their internal security, international development adds to the long-term security of our nation.

The ten-year objectives and goals of the College of Agriculture in international programs are as follows:

1. be firmly established in several major, long-term development programs overseas,
2. have major involvement in several other programs with MIAC and other institutions,
3. have a cadre of international professors, from 8 to 12, whose career trajectory is targeted toward overseas work in agriculture and rural development,
4. have an established program for effectively training staff in foreign languages in those countries in which the college has developed programs,
5. encourage the faculty with interest and capability to serve overseas on long- and short-term assignments.
6. have a base budget that will permit the college to support involved faculty and support positions on a continuing basis, (This base budget must include a core budget from federal and state appropriations. The college will strive to find support for individual faculty initiatives through Faculty Improvement Leaves.)
7. continue to actively support and participate in such national organizations as the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP), the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), the Commission on International Agricultural Programs (CIAP), the MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC), the Mid-America State University Association (MASUA), etc.
8. offer courses and majors that bring international dimensions to students, and
9. build an agricultural research program that investigates a broad spectrum of international problems and opportunities for Iowa agriculture.

The goals and objectives of the College of Agriculture in international agriculture programs are consistent with the university's overall goals and objectives as stated in the Report of the Council on International Programs, "Iowa State University's Role in International Affairs," Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, Revised Edition, March 1978.

The International Agricultural Programs office was officially established in July of 1973 with a half-time coordinator and part-time

secretary. It has evolved to its present staff, which includes Assistant Dean and Coordinator Dr. J. T. Scott, a project coordinator, a program assistant, and a full-time secretary. Additional support services are provided by a designated campus-based MIAC program associate. Subject matter project leaders from appropriate departments provide guidance and leadership assistance of individual project activities. Team leaders or Chiefs-of-Party serve as on-site project-specific administrators for those projects located off-campus in developing countries.

During the period from 1960 until 1973, coordination of international agricultural programs was provided by a special ad hoc section within the office of Dean of Agriculture Floyd Andre. This office was staffed by a part-time research associate and a half-time secretary. As international agricultural programs expanded, the need for additional support services resulted in the formal establishment of the International Agricultural Program office under the direction of the then new Dean of Agriculture, Lee R. Kolmer.

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MIDAMERICA INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONSORTIUM (MIAC)

(1977-present)

The MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) is a non-profit corporation comprised of five Midwestern land grant universities: Iowa State University, Kansas State University, the University of Missouri, the University of Nebraska, and Oklahoma State University. MIAC is incorporated in the state of Missouri and has offices at 126 Mumford Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia.

J. Wendell McKinsey, an agricultural economist, serves as the executive director and conducts the daily business of the consortium. He is assisted by program assistant Geraldine A. Naumann. The MIAC staff is responsible to a ten-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors consists of the Deans of the Colleges of Agriculture and Assistant or Associate Deans for International Agriculture from the five member universities, and meets quarterly. A Management Operations Committee consists of the five International Agriculture Deans, and meets monthly, or as needed to expedite responses to requests for proposals and to make operational decisions. Iowa State University's board members are Dean Lee Kolmer and Assistant Dean J. T. Scott. Dr. Scott also has served as Treasurer of MIAC since its founding in 1977.

The purpose of MIAC is to offer a combination of human resources and technical assistance for worldwide development projects. Such projects require a scope and level of capability that would not be available if each of the member institutions were to work independently. The institutional experience of the member institutions and the professional expertise of faculty, staff, and students all contribute to the support of the consortium projects. MIAC proposes, accepts, and administers grants and contracts, particularly from the federal government, on behalf of the member institutions. This can include both long- and short-term assignments.

Some of the resources available within a consortium of universities such as MIAC are:

1. faculties trained to teach a full spectrum of agricultural and related sciences,
2. a pool of professional and technical staff with research expertise and experience in agriculture and related areas,
3. organized agricultural experiment stations with branch offices and outlying research and training programs involving all agricultural related branches of science,
4. decentralized extension service systems providing program and communication specialists at the universities and at area offices with country extension staff to serve their clientele,

5. undergraduate and graduate student programs with an enrollment in agriculture of more than 11,200 students, approximately 10 percent of whom are from countries outside the United States,
6. a long and productive record of international program effort and accomplishment in the areas of technical assistance, sector analysis, institution building, and training, and
7. contract experience and involvement in both long- and short-term assignments in India, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Syria, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Tanzania, Malawi, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zambia, Pakistan, and Ecuador.

Since it was formally organized in August of 1977, MIAC has completed contracts in Afghanistan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Syria, and Sri Lanka. MIAC continues its involvement in major long-term projects in Morocco, Botswana, Tunisia, Liberia, and Peru. In addition, the consortium is implementing the REDSO/East Africa long-term contract involving many short-term assignments in the various East African countries, particularly Kenya and Tanzania.

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3. Report to the Council of Presidents, November 11, 1985. MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium, Office of Executive Director, 215 Gentry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

GUATEMALA: CORN IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (1945-1955)

Iowa State University's first experience in carrying out a technical agricultural research program in an international setting began in 1945 with the establishment of the Iowa State College-Guatemala Tropical Research Center. The center was originally designed as a pure research operation for the benefit of Iowa farmers. Its purpose was to investigate corn in one of its centers of origin and to develop a corn germplasm bank that could be useful for corn breeding programs in Iowa. Iowa State continued to operate the Guatemala research center for 10 years, through 1955, then its operation was turned over to the United States International Cooperation Administration in Guatemala for further development and support.

The concept of a Guatemalan corn research center was developed by an Iowa State plant scientist, Dr. I. E. Melhus. He had concluded that present-day domesticated plants had their origin in only half a dozen places in the world. One of these centers of origin was in the area of Guatemala and southern Mexico. Therefore, this area offered a rich research laboratory whose results could benefit Iowa plant breeders, and ultimately Iowa farmers.

After determining that neither federal nor state funds were available for the Guatemala research center, Dr. Melhus approached Earl May of the Shenandoah, Iowa nursery firm with his ideas. Melhus was successful in convincing May to make a substantial grant to Iowa State to found and support the Iowa State College-Guatemala Tropical Research Center.

Numerous discoveries were made at the Guatemala corn research center that were incorporated into Iowa corn breeding programs. Among the most important discoveries were corn varieties that possessed heavy root systems and disease resistance. Complementary spin-offs of the Iowa-oriented research resulted in development of a corn that soon became Guatemala's number one variety in that nation's lowlands. This variety was successfully transported to Southeast Asia in 1952, where it made a major impact on Thailand's corn production. Thus, the Guatemala research center had successfully fulfilled its primary research responsibility to the State of Iowa and also was able to provide complementary benefits to Guatemala and Southeast Asia as well.

A number of factors converged in the mid-1950s that resulted in termination of Iowa State's role in operating the Guatemala corn research center. The divergence of opinion on campus concerning Iowa State's role in operations outside of the state's territorial borders became more intense. Earl May, the project's primary benefactor, passed away and financial support began to erode. Dr. Melhus, the project's founder,

retired. Also, a transition occurred in Iowa State's leadership when President Charles E. Friley retired and was succeeded by Dr. James H. Hilton.

Iowa State withdrew from the operation of the Guatemala research center and transferred control of the center to the United States International Cooperation Administration (presently Agency for International Development) Guatemala office in 1955. The Guatemala corn research center experienced the ups and downs of varying funding support and political changes over the next decade. However, as late as the end of the 1960s, much of the corn seed stock was still at the center. According to Paddock [3], describing his findings in 1969,

"...the corn seed stock from the old Iowa State College-Guatemala Tropical Research Center is sitting in a storeroom at the experiment station at Barcenas. It was put in storage ten years ago when ICA stopped funding the program. A faithful Guatemalan there is keeping the seed collection in what he believes is good order, just in case someday someone wants to use it."

Dr. I. E. Melhus served as director of the Guatemala corn research project throughout most of Iowa State's involvement in the program. Dr. William Paddock assumed leadership of the project during the latter stages of Iowa State's involvement and participated in the transition of sponsorship to the International Cooperation Administration's overseas mission in Guatemala. Approximately 10 person-years of Iowa State staff resources were committed to the Guatemala corn research project.

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ARGENTINA:
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(1959-1966)

During the 1950s, the College of Agriculture had many invitations to participate in cooperative assistance projects with developing nations. Because of staff and time limitations, a college policy was established to undertake only a few projects and do each one well. Initial efforts were directed toward development of projects in Central and South America.

The first major cooperative development program was initiated in Argentina during the late 1950s. In 1959, College of Agriculture staff members H. B. Howell, L. N. Hazel, and J. M. Scholl provided professional consulting services in Argentina at the request of the Argentine government. They were sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), a forerunner of the (United States) Agency for International Development (AID). ISU staff members provided consulting services directly to the Argentine National Research and Extension Institute (Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria [INTA]) as coordinated by the Argentine Commission for Promotion of Agricultural and Economic Development (Comision Argentina para el Fomento Agropecuario y el Desarrollo Economico [CAFADE]). Based on the recommendations of ISU consultants, the framework for a longer term cooperative project was developed.

A College of Agriculture delegation headed by Dean Floyd Andre visited Argentina in 1960 to work out the details and specifications for the cooperative development project. The delegation also included L. E. Johnson, H. B. Howell, J. B. Herrick, and L. N. Hazel. Based on an agreement reached between the ISU representatives, INTA, and CAFADE, Iowa State University provided both short- and long-term professional assistance in farm management and livestock production for a five-year period beginning in 1961. These professional services were to be provided to INTA as coordinated by CAFADE and financed by ICA/AID.

A number of factors determined how technical assistance would be provided to the project. Formal university development contracts were not common at the time. Uncertainties existed in Iowa State University administrative circles concerning the role of the university in international program activities. Also, the newness of the ICA-United States Overseas Mission (USOM) mission in Argentina and the political and structural relationships that were being worked out between the United States and Argentine governments influenced the ISU technical assistance arrangements.

The final decision was that Iowa State University was to provide three

long-term staff members, two in farm management and one in livestock production. They were on loan to the cooperative development project, but financed as direct-hire ICA/AID employees. Short-term technical assistance activities were covered under ICA/AID personal services contracts with the individual staff members involved. These activities and arrangements provided a breakthrough to the more formal ISU university contract and grant projects that followed this initial international cooperative development project.

Although the Argentine cooperative project was the first College of Agriculture multi-disciplinary venture into international programs, the process that implemented the long-term technical assistance was carefully structured. Senior CAFADE administrators visited the Iowa State campus in the fall of 1960 to personally interview and evaluate proposed candidates for the long-term positions. The proposed candidates' resumes were further reviewed by INTA officials in Argentina. INTA representatives subsequently met with ISU candidates on campus to review their interests and backgrounds. In view of the proposed talent loan arrangement, representatives of the ICA/AID personnel office in Washington, DC wrote directly to Dean Andre requesting his approval for release of the professional staff members.

Once the candidates were approved by the appropriate Argentine and U.S. government offices, formal "home interviews" were conducted by representatives of the U.S. Department of State. The objective of these home interviews was to evaluate families at home in order to determine their ability to adapt to life in foreign service. Dr. Sherwood Berg, formerly of the University of Minnesota and President Emeritus of South Dakota State University, and his wife conducted some of these interviews. Through the mid-1970s, the periodic Performance Evaluation Reports on overseas staff professionals included performance evaluations of the families' adaptation to local cultures, participation in community affairs, and representation suitability. These factors were then considered in the overall performance rating of each professional staff member. This indicates the importance assigned by the State Department to all members of a family representing the United States abroad.

After completing the approval process and passing a difficult medical examination, those staff members who did not have a facility with the Spanish language were assigned to language training and orientation at the State Department Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Virginia. The process, from nomination until arrival in-country, took from 18 to 24 months.

All three College of Agriculture long-term professionals were assigned to the Pampa Regional Agricultural Experiment Station headquarters at Pergamino in the Province of Buenos Aires, some 150 miles inland from the city of Buenos Aires. They were the only American families residing in

the town of 50,000 people. With only 300 occasionally functioning telephones in the entire town, communications with central offices in Buenos Aires were carried out by a six-place, twin engine Cessna 210 courier plane. Professionals were expected to keep one bag packed with a three-day supply of clothing, in case their presence was needed in the capital city.

Technical assistance activities in Argentina were carried out within the guidelines developed by senior ISU subject-matter specialists who served as short-term consultants to the project. Major activities in farm management were directed toward an intensive training and application program for a cadre of 20 INTA farm management specialists. Livestock activities centered on breeding and production applications, with outreach demonstration activities for producers.

Long-term College of Agriculture staff in Argentina included farm management specialists Randall Hoffmann and Charles Greenlee and livestock production specialist Robert deBaca. Short-term College of Agriculture leadership and subject-matter guidance was provided by Dean Floyd Andre, Duane Acker, L. N. Hazel, J. B. Herrick, H. B. Howell, L. E. Johnson, J. L. Lush, and J. M. Scholl. Argentine CAFADE administrators included Ing. Roberto Rizzo Patron and Ing. Dario Bignoli. Professionals from INTA who collaborated in the project included Ing. Walter F. Kugler, Director of the Pampa Region, and subsequently Minister of Agriculture; Ing. Uvaldo Garcia, Director General of INTA; Ing. Norberto Reichardt, Director of Extension for INTA; Dr. Guillermo Joandet, present Director of Research for INTA; and Dr. Francisco Barrutia, farm management subject-matter specialist for INTA.

The College of Agriculture considered its cooperative development program in Argentina highly successful, and it was well received by the Argentine administrators and professionals. A measure of this appreciation was shown by the emotion displayed by Minister of Agriculture Walter F. Kugler when he personally played "Auld Lang Syne" on the piano and led the singing at a farewell "despedida" party for one of the College of Agriculture long-term professionals.

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PERU: AGRARIAN REFORM, AGRICULTURAL PLANNING,
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(1961-1977)

The Agrarian Reform, Agricultural Planning, and Economic Development project in Peru represented a unique undertaking in development assistance programs. This Iowa State University (ISU) program began in 1961 and was the first formal development assistance project to be implemented. While most programs have a three- to five-year time frame, the development work in Peru continued over a 16-year period (1961-1977), and spanned four university contracts with the Agency for International Development (AID).

The commitment of resources to the Iowa-Peru project was enormous. More than 30 long-term advisors performed over 73 person-years of technical assistance. An additional 76 person-months of short-term consultations were completed, and 44 participants completed academic degree programs. Contract financial resources exceeded four million dollars. In constant-term value, this contract represents one of the largest technical assistance programs carried out in Central or South America.

The Iowa-Peru technical assistance program began with a request from the U.S. Ambassador to Peru, James Loeb. Loeb's request for development assistance was made within the context of the newly formed Alliance for Progress between the United States and Latin America, and had the full support of the Peruvian government. In September of 1961, John F. Timmons from ISU and John C. O'Byrne from the State University of Iowa (SUI) went to Peru to advise the newly formed Agrarian Reform Commission and the Institute of Agrarian Reform. The work of this initial team set the stage for future project activities in Peru. The cooperation and support of SUI and ISU became known as the Iowa-Peru Program. In-country offices and staff were referred to as the Iowa Mission in Peru.

One distinctive feature of the Iowa-Peru Program was an administrative structure designed to facilitate re-entry of ISU staff after serving overseas in Peru. With the cooperation and approval of top-level university administrators and the head of the Economics Department, shadow departmental positions were created to ensure re-entry space for those staff members serving on long-term assignments in Peru. These shadow positions worked well for staff members whose primary responsibilities were in teaching and research, although some readjustments in class assignments were sometimes necessary. The system was less effective for persons involved in administration, for they sometimes found their job responsibilities had changed significantly during their absences. Overall, the shadow-position system was very

successful in assuring that positions at ISU would be available to faculty returning from Peru. The system was designed for use during the early phases of the Peru project, but did not necessarily carry over to its final stages.

Because of political and social changes that took place in Peru during the 1960s and 1970s, the working environment in Peru changed several times. The military coup of 1968 that overthrew the elected Peruvian government, and the subsequent invocation of the Hickenlooper Amendment, seriously hampered the work of the Iowa Mission during the middle years of the project. Civil disturbances and a major earthquake that struck Lima in the fall of 1974 placed additional stress on staff members there. Due to the quality of people selected and the excellent project support, both on-campus and in-country, no major professional or locational problems occurred with an staff members in Peru. One incident that will be well remembered was the unavailability of "Pamper" diapers. Local suppliers were unable to provide even a substitute, so an emergency request was sent out. The Dean of Agriculture's office at Iowa State had a surplus stock of Pampers until the project terminated in 1977.

Peruvian organizations that collaborated with the Iowa-Peru Program included the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture, National Planning Institute, Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Commerce, and the Institute of Agrarian Reform. Peruvians who maintained a close and continuing relationship with the Iowa Mission were Landor Pacora and Luis Paz. Another Peruvian, Fernando Belannde-Terry, a former President of Peru, maintained an interest in and supported the Iowa Mission over the entire life of the first Peru project and during the initial stages of the second.

A summary of the Iowa-Peru Program from 1961 through 1977 was prepared by John F. Timmons, who served as project director of the program. Dr. Timmons' report is titled Agrarian reform, agricultural planning, and economic development in Peru.

After a seven-year absence, Iowa State University has renewed its involvement with development activities in Peru. ISU initiated two new agricultural planning and institutional development programs in Peru, one each in 1984 and 1985. These new activities are described in subsequent sections of this publication.

References:

1. Iowa State University projects in Peru and Uruguay. A report on Iowa State University AID contract activities--Peru and Uruguay--from October, 1962 to June 30, 1964. Ames, Iowa.

2. Iowa State University projects in Peru and Uruguay. A report on Iowa State University AID contract activities--Peru and Uruguay--from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965. Ames, Iowa.

3. Iowa State University projects in Peru and Uruguay. A report on Iowa State University AID contract activities--Peru and Uruguay--from July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966. Ames, Iowa.

4. Timmons, John F. Agrarian reform, agricultural planning and economic development in Peru. International Studies in Economics, Monograph No. 13, Department of Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. September, 1981.

URUGUAY: DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(1962-1968)

The agricultural research and education institutional development program in Uruguay was a large multiple disciplinary technical agricultural development effort. More than eight technical agricultural fields were represented in development activities carried out in Uruguay. The contract also provided for the purchase of \$615,500 worth of equipment necessary to support the teaching, research, and other selected activities of the cooperating Uruguayan institutions.

The Uruguay project evolved from a 1962 report by Iowa State University (ISU) agronomists Wayne Scholtes and Frank Gardner on Uruguayan research and educational institutions. The study was requested by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) mission in Uruguay and the government of Uruguay. On the basis of the Scholtes and Gardner recommendations, Iowa State University entered into a contract with USAID to provide technical assistance to that agency and the government of Uruguay to improve agricultural production through development of agricultural research, education, and extension programs. Specifically, ISU agreed to provide approximately 25 person-years of long-term professional staff to work with counterparts on the Faculty of Agriculture at the National University, the La Estanzuela Experiment Station, and the University of Trabajo system of vocational high schools. ISU professionals worked with counterparts at these institutions to improve academic standards and course materials and develop improved research programs in different phases of agricultural production and processing. In addition to long-term staff, some 20 person-months of short-term professional consultations were provided to the project.

With the implementation of three projects (Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay) in South America, the need for additional on-campus support services for international programs arose. In July of 1963, a part-time graduate assistant, Richard Perin, was assigned to coordinate and provide support services for international programs. A part-time secretary, Carolyn Thomas, was added later in the year. Jerry Ladman and Janice Gordon had performed these services on an ad hoc basis from 1961-1963. It was not until ten years later (1973) that a permanent faculty position of International Agricultural Programs Coordinator was created. It was initially filled by a senior staff member on a half-time basis. In 1976, fifteen years after initiation of the first College of Agricultural international project, the assignment was upgraded to a full-time faculty position.

Dean Floyd Andre provided on-campus administrative leadership throughout the life of the project and made several executive visits to on-site operations. Floyd Arnold served as Chief-of-Party of in-country operations throughout the initial three years of the project. William Shrader assumed Chief-of-Party responsibilities after Arnold's departure. Twenty-six person-years of long-term staff assistance and 23 person-months of short-term consultations were provided to the project. In addition, 11 advanced-degree programs were completed, and 13 short-term study tours were carried out at Iowa State. Large quantities of equipment were purchased and installed at the cooperating institutions in Uruguay.

Project personnel successfully implemented new forms of expanded practical research of direct value to farmers. They also introduced new teaching methods that conveyed to students of all levels the challenges and opportunities for increased agricultural production in Uruguay.

In-country project activities were carried out at several locations in Uruguay. At the National University, work was conducted in the Soil Science and Animal Science Departments. Research on crop and pasture production was carried out at the La Estanzuela Experiment Station. Support to the University of Trabajo was provided at four locations: the farm machinery, poultry, dairy industry, and animal production schools, and also at their new horticulture institute.

References:

1. Iowa State University projects in Peru and Uruguay. A report on Iowa State University AID contract activities--Peru and Uruguay--from October, 1962 to June 30, 1964. Ames, Iowa.
2. Ibid. July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.
3. Ibid. July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966.

BRAZIL: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AT
MINAS GERAIS STATE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

(1963-1967)

Brazil underwent considerable growth and development during the decade of the sixties. The Ford Foundation was very active in promoting development of educational institutions during this period, and made several substantial grants for university development. One beneficiary of a Ford Foundation grant was the Minas Gerais State Agricultural University (Universidade Rural de Minas Gerais), which received a one million dollar institutional strengthening grant.

The Rector of Minas Gerais State Agricultural University, Edson Potsch Magalhaes, had received an M.S. degree in agricultural economics from Iowa State University (ISU) in 1945, and maintained an interest in his alma mater. He wrote to the Dean of Agriculture at ISU, Floyd Andre, to request technical assistance in implementing the Ford Foundation grant. Dean Andre and E. R. Duncan of the ISU Agronomy Department went to Brazil in 1963 to make arrangements for the technical assistance support and finalize an agreement with the Ford Foundation to fund the support.

Technical assistance to Minas Gerais Agricultural University encompassed the teaching, research, extension, and facilities development aspects of that university. A major component of the grant supported the construction and development of a university library. ISU technical advisors, E. R. Duncan and R. Scott Allen, assisted in building-design and equipment-purchase decisions as well as in the selection of appropriate texts and reference materials. Other ISU technical advisors supervised the implementation of the library development project.

Dean Andre continued his interest in South American development, and made several visits to Brazil to provide administrative advice and assistance. Project funds were used to build and furnish a house for ISU consultants, and a vehicle and driver were provided for them.

During this time, Minas Gerais was rapidly expanding with assistance from both the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Ford Foundation. The AID-sponsored Purdue University project had an in-country staff of 10 to 16, working primarily in agricultural economics. ISU and Purdue personnel collaborated in overall university and development activities; coordinating meetings were held with Purdue Dean of Agriculture Earl Butz and with Purdue staff members in Brazil.

The Brazilian state of Minas Gerais had difficulty funding the

rapid expansion of the agricultural university. The university was later transferred to the federal university system in order to receive broader based financial support.

Iowa State was actively involved in other development activities in Latin America during the 1960s. At the same time as it was working on the Brazilian project, ISU was active in major projects in Argentina, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. Leadership and guidance for these projects was provided by Floyd Andre, William Pierre, L. E. Johnson, J. F. Timmons, E. O. Heady, and T. A. Bancroft.

References:

1. Duncan, E. R. Written communication to the International Programs Office, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. November, 1985.

MEXICO: DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS,
AND STATISTICS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

(1965-1970)

The agricultural economics, agricultural business, and statistics education and research project in Mexico resulted from a convergence of interests among Mexican educators, Ford Foundation program specialists, and senior Iowa State University (ISU) staff members. Based on the mutual interests of all, an operational program was designed to develop graduate programs in agricultural economics and statistics at the Graduate College (Colegio de Postgraduados) of the National School of Agriculture (Escuela Nacional de Agricultura) at Chapingo. The program was also designed to strengthen and promote undergraduate programs in agricultural economics and agricultural business at the University of Nuevo Leon and the Monterrey Institute of Technology in Monterrey. Technical assistance to the Mexico project was provided under a grant from the Ford Foundation to Iowa State University.

E. O. Heady and T. A. Bancroft took the lead in developing and guiding the implementation of the program for Iowa State University. W. K. Gamble provided program guidance from the Ford Foundation office in Mexico. He was assisted by Eduardo Venezian, who was program advisor for the Ford Foundation. Mexican educational program leaders included Oscar Brauer and Ramon Fernandez y Fernandez of the National Agricultural School at Chapingo and Leonel Robles of the Monterrey Institute of Technology in Monterrey.

The Chapingo component of the Mexico project focused on developing the structure and coursework for M.S. programs in agricultural economics and statistics. Visiting professors from ISU participated in developing the coursework programs, taught many of the advanced courses, and supervised much of the initial research. Research associates from Iowa State were hired to complement agricultural economics faculty. In addition to carrying out significant research on Mexican agricultural problems, the ISU team conducted seminars, taught introductory courses, and counseled M.S. candidates on the technical aspects of their thesis research projects. By the end of the five-year project, 45 degree participants from Mexico, Central America, and South America had completed, or were in the final stages of completing, M.S. degrees in agricultural economics and statistics.

Inter-project complementarity between the Mexico and Peru projects was accomplished by training five Peruvian government officials at Chapingo. One of these Peruvians, Graciela de Valdez, currently is Director of the National Institute of Statistics in Peru. That institute is responsible for developing Peru's national income accounts

and development statistics. L. B. Fletcher and D. Winkelman served as project leaders of the agricultural economics component at Chapingo, and F. B. Cady and D. Hotchkiss led the statistics component. Winkelman remained in Mexico following completion of the project and is presently Director General of the International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT).

Program efforts in the Monterrey area were initially designed to strengthen the agricultural economics and agricultural business programs at the University of Nuevo Leon and the Monterrey Institute of Technology, and to provide qualified candidates to the M.S. programs at Chapingo. Assistance efforts at Monterrey were so successful that the program was expanded to include development work that led to the establishment of an M.S. program in agricultural business. This integrated programs from the schools of agriculture, economics, and business administration at that institute. By the time the project ended, enrollment in the agricultural business program at the Monterrey Institute of Technology included 180 undergraduate and 60 M.S. students. R. A. Hoffmann, assisted by research associate Frank Conklin, served as project leader for the Monterrey component of the Mexican project.

Ten long-term senior staff members served on the research and education project in Mexico. They were supported by six long-term research associates and several short-term consultants. Approximately 33 person-years of long-term professional staff services were provided to the Mexico project during its five-year life span.

Rabies are rampant throughout South America. Even vaccinated animals are suspect. Twenty-five children of project and related families in Monterrey were exposed to a stray puppy that entered the living compound owned by members of the Garza Sada family, sponsoring founders of the Monterrey Institute of Technology. The supposedly vaccinated stray puppy was later found to be rabid. The Garza Sada families sent their private airplane to the National Disease Center at Atlanta to bring back vaccines and disposable syringes. The children, ranging from 1 to 12 years old, lined up every day for 14 days to be vaccinated against rabies. Although extremely painful, the vaccinations were effective, and none of the children contracted rabies. The swift and effective reaction of the Garza Sada families to the rabies crisis successfully prevented the occurrence of potentially serious consequences.

Another brush with disaster that involved an ISU staff member occurred in Monterrey in the spring of 1969. A computer consultant, Abel Mexas, was scheduled to arrive for a consultation in Monterrey aboard a Mexicana de Aviacion flight. (The plane also carried Mexican tennis star Rafael Osuna and several high-level political figures.) The airport at Monterrey was at that time infamous for its dangerous flight

control conditions and the menacing mountain range that encircled the landing field. Control facilities consisted of a 20-foot high control tower, a radio, weather balloons, and a pair of binoculars. The landing strip was clouded over when the Mexicana flight approached. Usually under such conditions, the pilot would fly on to the United States, drop down over Laredo, and follow the road terrain back into a landing at Monterrey. Perhaps because of a scheduled tennis match or the presence of the high-level officials, the pilot elected to circle the field and look for a hole in the clouds. On its third pass, the plane hit the nearby mountain and disappeared in a ball of fire. Everyone on board was killed instantly. It was only learned after placing several frantic phone calls that Abel Mexas had overslept and missed his flight. He arrived the following day, a very nervous, but fortunate traveller. A new airport with modern flight control facilities, far removed from the mountain range, was completed at Monterrey later, in the mid-1970s.

PANAMA, AID/W AND CAMPUS 211-d:
STRENGTHENING THE COMPETENCE OF UNIVERSITIES
IN THE ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(1970-1976)

The Agency for International Development (AID) recognizes the important role of United States universities in economic development. In the late 1960s, AID established a program of grants to U.S. universities to help them develop their competence in supporting the agricultural development of less developed countries. Referred to as 211-d grants, these grants were the forerunners of Title XII Strengthening Grants, and later, Program Support Grants.

One of the first 211-d grants from AID was given to Iowa State University (ISU) in April of 1970. Iowa State was to use this institutional grant to strengthen its competence in the economics of agricultural development in less developed countries. Objectives of the proposed project were to:

1. create a framework under which agricultural economists could enhance the effectiveness of applying economics to the agricultural problems of developing countries,
2. increase the capacity of the university to analyze agricultural development problems,
3. enable the university to increase economic development and agricultural economics training at the graduate level, and
4. encourage faculty members to serve AID in capacities that would enhance their professional skills, facilitate the acceleration of agricultural growth in less developed countries, and deal with the practical implementation problems involved in the process.

Recipient universities agreed to make professional staff resources available to AID, both overseas and in Washington, DC, in furtherance of the last objective.

Numerous accomplishments were achieved in support of the 211-d grant. Some of the more significant accomplishments are summarized as follows:

1. Ten person-years of long-term professional talent-sharing services were provided to USAID/Panama and AID/Washington.
2. Thirty person-months of short-term professional services were provided to less developed countries.
3. Twelve person-years of on-campus professional services were provided in direct support of the project.
4. Thirty-five graduate student researchers participated in the project.

5. Research linkages were established with over 25 cooperating entities in less developed countries.
6. Linkages were also strengthened with other 211-d research and educational institutions.
7. Forty-five development research dissertations and publications were completed.
8. Development course work was expanded to include 18 quarter-basis courses on economic development and related topics.

Overseas talent-sharing services, under the terms of the grant provisions, were provided by R. A. Hoffmann. Dr. Hoffmann served three years (1971-1974) as an agricultural sector analyst for USAID/Panama, working with an agricultural sector analysis committee of the Panamanian Ministry of Planning. Supporting 211-d services to the USAID/Panama project were provided by W. C. Merrill and L. B. Fletcher. A summary report of the Panama agricultural sector analysis was prepared by Merrill, Fletcher, and Hoffmann [2]. This report was followed by a more in-depth technical review by Merrill, Fletcher, Hoffmann, and Applegate [3].

Hoffmann transferred to the Iowa-Peru project in 1974 to serve as Chief-of-Party. Merrill and Fletcher later served talent-sharing assignments in AID/Washington, where they headed the Economic and Sector Planning offices of the Technical Assistance Bureau. Talent-sharing services provided by other cooperating 211-d universities included Harold Riley of Michigan State University, with AID/Columbia, and Arthur Coutu of North Carolina State University and Dean Schreiner of Oklahoma State University, with AID/Washington.

AID established only two requirements or conditions for universities receiving 211-d grants. First, 211-d grant funds would be used to strengthen the international agricultural and rural development capabilities of the recipient universities. Second, university staff members participating in off-campus international development programs would receive the same consideration for promotion and tenure as on-campus staff members. These two conditions were subsequently carried over and included in future Title XII strengthening grants.

On-campus 211-d project activities from 1970-1975 were directed by Erik Thorbecke and John F. Timmons. Randall Hoffmann provided project leadership in 1976 after returning from his assignment with the Iowa-Peru project. A summary of the 211-d project activities and accomplishments is included in the list of references that follows this report [1].

References:

1. Hoffmann, Randall. To strengthen competence in the economics of agricultural development for less developed countries. Final Technical Report. AID 211-d Grant/Csd 2824, 1970-1976. Department of Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. February, 1977.

2. Merrill, W. C., L. B. Fletcher, and R. A. Hoffmann. Analysis of the agricultural sector of Panama, 1973. 252 p.

3. Merrill, W. C., L. B. Fletcher, R. A. Hoffmann, and Applegate. Panama's economic development, the role of agriculture. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1975. 219 p.

THAILAND AND ISU CAMPUS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ANALYSIS (211-d)

(1972-1979)

Iowa State University (ISU) submitted a proposal for a supplemental 211-d grant to the Agency for International Development (AID) in response to that agency's indication that it was prepared to fund a research and training project. The proposed project was to be directed at advancing the applicability of current sector analysis techniques to the dynamics of the agricultural development of a less developed country (LDC). Although the terms of the supplemental grant did not specify a given country, one particular nation was selected as a test case for research and training activities. This was done in order to provide analyses and experiences that would have immediate and practical benefits to real-world development and growth problems.

The country selected for the test case was Thailand. Research and training activities of the supplemental grant complemented the efforts carried out under the contract-funded agricultural sector analysis project in Thailand. ISU staff members conducted research for the Thailand project by developing and analyzing basic models that were used in Thailand. Formal training activities were provided on campus for the Thai Department of Agricultural Economics (DAE) staff members who then returned to Thailand to collaborate with ISU team members as DAE counterpart professionals. When necessary, ISU staff members travelled to Thailand to provide direct short-term assistance as well as to sharpen American insight into Thai agricultural development problems and the applicability of alternative modeling approaches to local conditions.

The purpose of the grant was to support activities that developed ISU's competence on LDC agricultural sector analysis and increased the number of American economists knowledgeable in the relevant methodologies involved in such analysis. The specific objectives were to:

1. adapt and test existing quantitative analytical methodologies,
2. conduct research on conceptual and methodological issues,
3. train personnel,
4. develop models to be used in the sector analysis work of Thailand,
5. facilitate computer solutions of Thailand programming models, and
6. write and publish reports documenting sector analysis research completed in Thailand and elsewhere.

The methods and results of the agricultural sector analysis project in Thailand were presented at several international conferences and seminars. On-campus project staff assisted in writing papers for these conferences, presented some of the papers, and served as chairpersons of individual sessions. The conferences and seminars increased dissemination of

analytical tools, research techniques, and applications of these to agricultural sector development in Thailand.

Training personnel in the use and applicability of sector analysis was a priority activity of this project. Twenty-seven graduate degree programs at Iowa State University were completed by DAE staff members. Another five advanced degree programs were completed by staff members from other Thai ministries and educational institutions. Additional personnel trained in agricultural sector analysis included research assistants and graduate students from less developed countries, who carried out grant-funded research. Both groups of scientists benefitted significantly from interaction with the ongoing sector analysis research.

As individual phases of the agricultural sector analysis project were completed, results of each completed phase were written, published, and distributed. More than 15 reports were prepared for the project. Completed publications were sent to development agencies and interested international development professionals throughout the United States and 16 foreign countries.

E. O. Heady served as project director of the economic development and sector analysis project throughout the life of the grant. Operational project leaders were J. A. Fedeler and R. A. Hoffmann. Fifteen person-years of on-campus staff time were devoted to the project, and another 17 person-months of short-term consultations were carried out in Thailand.

References:

1. Hoffmann, Randall A. Economic Development and Agricultural Sector Analysis. Final Technical Report, Supplemental Grant AID/CSD-2824. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. June, 1979.

THAILAND: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ANALYSIS

(1973-1979)

The Agricultural Sector Analysis project in Thailand was initiated July 1, 1973 as a cooperative program between the Royal Thai Government and the United States Government. The project resulted from many discussions among Royal Thai government officials, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) representatives, and two consultants, E. O. Heady of Iowa State University (ISU) and Arthur J. Coutu of USAID. As a result of these discussions, USAID contracted with ISU to provide the technical assistance to develop the planning capability of the Division of Agricultural Economics (DAE) (now Office of Agricultural Economics, Royal Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives) and implement a program of in-service training and advanced degree education for DAE staff members.

The project was carried out from July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1979. Somnuck Sriplung (Ph.D., ISU) served as the Royal Thai Government project director and E. O. Heady was the Iowa State University project director. Fletcher Riggs advised the initial project design and served as project coordinator during the initial stages of implementation for USAID/Thailand.

The purpose of the Agricultural Sector Analysis project was to improve the ability of the Royal Thai Government to make decisions affecting agriculture. In support of project goals, large-scale national and regional analytical models were constructed to allow analysis of the alternatives available in agricultural policy and development programs. A major human resource development program was undertaken, and 27 degree programs were completed at ISU by Thai participants. On site training in Thailand was also conducted.

The principal goal of the project was to develop a research and planning capability that would guide the future agricultural development of Thailand. The research and planning objectives were problem identification, data collection and model construction, conduction and analysis of research, dissemination of research results, and continued problem identification and policy analysis.

The primary means used for developing a local staff was the integration of Thai participants into the research process. Organization of Thai and ISU personnel focused on the problem rather than the more traditional scientist/counterpart strategy. An open door policy was observed at all times. Formal post graduate training was supplemented by in-service training and daily participation in all phases of the research process.

Members of the ISU team in Thailand served as an integral part of the Thai DAE staff. While their primary function was to develop core models that would serve as an on-going means for sector analysis and policy evaluation, they also dedicated a significant amount of their energies to meeting additional goals. These complementary objectives were:

1. to formulate policy recommendations on current Thai agricultural and economic problems,
2. to train DAE personnel in economic analysis, data processing, statistical analysis, sector modeling and computer programming, and
3. to analyze other problems important to the DAE in its efforts to make policy recommendations to administrative entities.

To accomplish these goals, both long-term and short-term ISU personnel served as integral parts of the DAE staff. Approximately 100 members of the DAE staff worked directly with ISU team members during the contract period. Many additional DAE staff members were indirectly associated with the project. There are four subdivisions of the DAE (Administration and Regional Agricultural Economics Branch, Agricultural Policy and Planning Branch, Agricultural Economics Research Branch, and Center for Agricultural Statistics), and ISU staff interacted with the latter three.

Eleven long-term professionals provided some 23 person-years of development assistance to the DAE during this project. Another 17 person-months of short-term assistance contributed additional support to the project. As of 1985, only one of the 27 DAE staff members trained at ISU had left the employ of the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Because of the success of this agricultural sector analysis project, a second development project, known as Thailand.2, was initiated in 1981 to build on the accomplishments of the first project.

A summary of the agricultural sector analysis accomplishments is found in Agricultural Sector Analysis in Thailand by R. A. Hoffmann.

References:

1. Hoffmann, R. A. Agricultural Sector Analysis in Thailand. Final Report. DAE-CARD Sector Analysis Series: No. 16. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. July, 1979.

COSTA RICA: EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA

(1977-1987)

The exchange program with the University of Costa Rica was set in motion by a request for proposal from an anonymous donor. The proposal requested was to help alleviate the critical worldwide shortage of food through an exchange program with a university in a developing country. Shortly before the request for proposal, actions of the OPEC cartel had escalated oil prices. Food prices in developing countries were also on the rise, bringing their inflation levels to crisis proportions.

Dr. J. T. Scott and Dean L. R. Kolmer visited a number of Central and South American institutions and selected the University of Costa Rica as the cooperating institution. Other institutions visited were located in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Peru. The University of Costa Rica was selected because there were ample opportunities to improve agricultural knowledge, the agriculture dean and department heads were cordial and receptive to the exchange, and both the university and the country had provided a stable environment for many years.

The focus of the exchange agreement was to improve the capacities of both institutions and to advance rural development and agriculture, especially as it pertained to food production. Activities undertaken to carry out the objectives of the agreement included an exchange of faculty, information, and students, and the purchase of supplies and equipment.

Faculty Exchange: The exchange of faculty brought many Costa Ricans to Iowa State University, where they did research with ISU counterparts, presented seminars, and visited agricultural businesses and supporting public institutions. At least 33 Costa Rican faculty members came to ISU, many of them for two to three months to collaborate in a full spectrum of agricultural specialties. Specialties researched by the Costa Rican scientists included tissue culture, bee keeping, swine nutrition, agricultural marketing, agricultural education, soil classification, farm management, horticulture, pest management, and food processing.

More than 30 ISU faculty members travelled to Costa Rica. Disciplines represented included dairy science, agronomy, plant pathology, seed and weed science, entomology, forestry, horticulture, food technology, and economics. Iowa State faculty studied the situations in their respective disciplines and served as advisors on research projects, curriculum, and technology transfer. Small seminar

groups were addressed, though classes were seldom taught due to the scarcity of fluent Spanish speakers among the ISU faculty. ISU exchange faculty also visited outlying experiment stations and relevant Costa Rican agricultural business firms.

These two-way faculty visits generated several activities that could not have otherwise occurred:

1. the soil survey of the Rio Frio Colonization area,
2. the donation of funds for the purchase of swine breeding stock,
3. the purchase of queen bees for use in the Costa Rican breeding research,
4. the design of miniature silos for increasing Costa Rican research efficiency, and
5. the investigation into the potential use of miniature rope wick applicators under coffee trees and the study of native weeds propagated by both seeds and stolons.

The effectiveness of visitors and counterparts varied, as was to be expected, but the exchanges were well received by representatives of both institutions. The program was a success in every way.

Information Exchange: Bulletins and catalogs were exchanged, which helped in our understanding of the curricula and organization of the other institution. Research publications were also exchanged and the Costa Ricans made considerable use of ISU Extension publications. In addition, ISU was able to furnish information on the operation of both hand-held and microcomputers.

Another information exchange was a monthly transmittal of dairy herd improvement data from Costa Rica that were analyzed by a computer program at ISU, and the results returned for use by Costa Rican researchers.

Student Exchange: Iowa State University sent undergraduate students to Costa Rica and the University of Costa Rica sent young faculty members to Iowa for graduate work. The seven undergraduate students from ISU assisted in research on Costa Rican experimental farms in Costa Rica. They were particularly instrumental in the planting and cultivation of a multiple cropping experiment that involved peach palm (a perennial), corn, and cowpeas. All 15 Costa Rican graduate students who studied at ISU under this agreement successfully finished their degree programs. They are now working as professionals in the areas of Agricultural Education, Agronomy, Animal Science, Horticulture, Food Technology, and Plant Pathology, Seed and Weed Sciences.

Purchase of Supplies and Equipment: A four-door sedan was purchased and used by ISU faculty while they were in Costa Rica. After five years, this car was donated to the Office of the Agriculture Dean at the

University of Costa Rica, but ISU visitors still use it when their duties in country require a car.

In addition, two Burroughs computer terminals and one printer were purchased and have been installed at the Agricultural College in San Jose. Subsequent visits have shown a very high use of this equipment.

Other purchases included fertilizers and pesticides for the Rio Frio Experimental farm and for small holders in the Rio Frio Colonization Area. These supplies were critical in keeping the Rio Frio initiative going, but they constituted a relatively minor part of the total project budget.

Distinguishing Program Features: The UCR-ISU agreement had many distinguishing features, in part because flexibility and experimentation were encouraged by the anonymous donor. Two features of particular note are the managerial arrangement and the balancing of needs with resources (as opposed to the generation of objectives for which resources are then sought).

The management of the project was furnished by a coordinator on the ISU campus and a deputy coordinator who spent three months on one campus then three months on the other. This arrangement allowed the deputy coordinator, Tomas Mulleady to talk personally with the prospective counterparts prior to their visiting the other campus. This arrangement generated a higher than usual percentage of successful short-term visits.

The balancing of needs with resources as practiced during this exchange was a departure from the format traditionally followed by major funding agencies. Most agencies tend to plan three years in advance for the needs of institutions in developing countries. By the time the institution is ready to implement the project, the need for a "geneticist" or a "soil chemist" may very well have passed, and a desperate need for a "dairy scientist" or "horticulturalist" may have arisen. Taking into consideration that the contracting institution may not be able to spare a "geneticist," it was a decided improvement to have one institution present its needs and the other offer its available faculty expertise. This process of matching the two factors implemented exchanges that benefitted both parties immediately. The exchanges were highly successful, and on a budget of approximately \$900,000, they generated more output and goodwill than do most "objective-driven" projects with four to five times as much funding. United States funded projects could well use it as a model for future use in both technology transfer and institution building projects.

References:

1. Mulleady. J. T. Report on the Iowa State University and University of Costa Rica exchange program, September 1977 through August 1982. International Agricultural Programs Office, 116 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 1983.

2. Project files. International Agricultural Programs Office, 116 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
PLANNING NETWORK (LACPLAN)

(1977-1981)

The Latin American and Caribbean Planning Network (LACPLAN) project was a collaboration between Iowa State University (ISU), as the lead institution, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) and Michigan State University (MSU). The purpose of LACPLAN was to build and improve institutional capabilities for agricultural and rural sector planning and policy analysis in the 23 IICA Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The primary objective was to help IICA countries improve their planning and policy analysis capabilities so each could promote its own agricultural and economic growth and development. The means of achieving this objective was to strengthen IICA's capacity for providing technical assistance and training to the member countries. Thus, IICA was the implementing institution and the main contact for project technical assistance.

The project was funded by the Agency for International Development (AID) under its Expanded Program of Economic Analysis for Agricultural and Rural Sector Planning and Policy Analysis program.

IICA made a major commitment in order to develop its capacity to operate an agricultural sector planning network and provide training and technical assistance to member countries. The final result of the project was an integrated Latin American and Caribbean agricultural planning and policy analysis network that helped each member nation develop its own agricultural sector. There were also several intermediate results of the project:

1. A study of the agricultural sector analysis and planning capabilities of 16 IICA countries was documented.
2. An overall assessment of the need among IICA countries for increased capacity for agricultural planning and policy analysis was made.
3. A series of workshops, seminars, and training sessions was held to design methods of improving agricultural planning capacities, to implement planning and analysis procedures, and to train planning technicians.
4. A collection of training materials was prepared for use in obtaining long-term multiplicative effects of agriculture sector planning and policy analysis results in member countries.
5. Agricultural and rural sector planning and policy analysis systems were developed for application and implementation in member countries.

6. Reports were prepared on how the networking activities contributed to the improvement of agricultural planning and policy analysis systems among Latin American and Caribbean countries, with special emphasis on how to benefit the rural poor in the development process.

The LACPLAN Project was scheduled to begin in July of 1977. Initiation was delayed, however, until September, when Jose Silos was appointed as IICA project coordinator. He was later joined at IICA headquarters by Lizardo de las Casas, who served as ISU coordinator and overseas project leader. The first major task was to develop a common conceptual framework for the planning process that would guide the development and operation of the network system. Conceptualization of the planning process required continuous communication among the institutions and professionals involved. Nine meetings and workshops were held for staff members from AID and participating institutions.

A documented analysis of existing agricultural planning capabilities of IICA member countries was produced through a general survey of planning systems in 23 countries and six special case studies. Two questionnaires were completed and analyzed for the general survey. The first focused on national and sectoral planning units and the second on institutional planning units. The special case studies summarized findings in several areas:

1. formulation of agricultural policy,
2. administration of agricultural policy,
3. evaluation, adjustments, and reformulation of agricultural policy,
4. planning systems,
5. generation and use of information, and
6. policy analysis in different stages of the planning process.

Meetings with regional planning directors were held in Guatemala, Montevideo, and Port of Spain to coordinate the implementation of the survey questionnaires and the case studies. Four bibliographies were prepared for use by agricultural sector analysts, planners, and policy makers. The first focused on agricultural policy analysis and contained 166 references. The second was directed toward techniques of economic planning and policy analysis and contained 79 citations. A third bibliography was compiled on general principles of economic analysis and policy analysis and included 92 references. The fourth search focused on references specific to the IICA member countries and contained 454 references. References were selected from an initial list of 3,200 citations compiled by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the International Documentation Center in Berne, Switzerland, the United States Agency for International Development, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Journal of Economic Literature.

Lehman B. Fletcher served as project leader for the Iowa State

component of the project. He was assisted by ISU senior researchers H. VandeWetering and W. C. Merrill. Lizardo de las Casas served as overseas leader at IICA headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica. Verlee Clinefelter provided administrative assistance from the International Agricultural Programs Office at ISU, and D. F. Schreiner was project manager from the Agency for International Development.

References:

1. Cooperative Agreement and Basic Memorandum of Agreement for Expanded Program of Economic Analysis for Agricultural and Rural Sector Planning, Cooperative Agreement No. AID/ta-CA-1 and Basic Memorandum of Agreement No. AID/ta-BMA-3, Project No. 931-0236-07. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. July 18, 1987.

2. Annual Reports. Latin American Planning Network Activity. Iowa State University. Project No. 931-0236-07.

TITLE XII: MATCHING FORMULA STRENGTHENING GRANT

(1979-Present)

Iowa State University (ISU) received a Title XII Matching Formula Strengthening Grant (MFSG) from the Agency for International Development (AID) in July of 1979. The goal of the grant is to strengthen ISU's ability to offer educational programs, carry out research, and provide technical assistance to increase the food supply and improve the rural standard of living in less developed countries.

Faculty members involved in this strengthening grant have been able to:

1. integrate their expertise into existing and new courses for domestic and international students,
2. advise graduate students in research projects that address the constraints rural families face in trying to meet their basic needs,
3. stimulate interest by other faculty members in problems of rural development in less developed countries,
4. participate in Title XII collaborative research programs, and
5. offer technical assistance, through AID and other international development agencies, in programs to expedite alternate methods of improving the rural standard of living in less developed countries.

As a result of the Title XII grant, two new majors for the M.S. degree have been approved. One is "International Development Studies" and the other is "Development Communication." Each summer since 1982 two six-week short courses have been offered. They are "Application and Diffusion of Agricultural Research Results to the Community Level" and "Communication and Media Strategies for Agricultural and Rural Development." A new graduate minor in "Latin American Studies" was approved by the General and Graduate Faculties in 1985. A graduate minor in "Technology and Social Change" has been introduced and is chosen by graduate students interested in development issues.

Development Advisory Team (DAT) training workshops were developed and have been given annually. Participants in these workshops learn to work as teams on international development projects. The courses provide training for staff members who will later participate in project development activities world-wide. More than 200 ISU staff members have completed development advisory team workshop training.

Sixty ISU faculty and staff have participated in and received direct benefits from the Title XII strengthening grant. Total faculty and

staff involvement has exceeded 240 person-months of international development effort.

The Agency for International Development has contributed nearly \$450,000 to the strengthening grant. Iowa State University matching contributions exceed \$640,000.

To encourage multidisciplinary efforts, a Policy and Planning Committee (PPC), representing each of the seven academic colleges and University Extension was established in 1979. Prior to this, the PPC had served as an ad hoc committee to develop the grant proposal submitted by ISU. Charlotte Roderuck, Director of the World Food Institute, served as the initial chairperson of the PPC. President W. Robert Parks was the designated Iowa State University Title XII officer from 1979 to 1984. Assistant Dean and Coordinator of International Agricultural Programs J. T. Scott was chosen to assume ISU Title XII responsibilities in 1984.

References:

1. Title XII Matching Formula Strengthening Grant Annual Reports, World Food Institute, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1979-present.

INDONESIA: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
AND ADMINISTRATION (ADPA)

(1979-1984)

The Agricultural Development Planning and Administration (ADPA) project in Indonesia continued the agricultural development activities of Iowa State University (ISU) in Southeast Asia. It followed the Agricultural Sector Analysis project in Thailand, which spanned the period from 1973-1979. The project brought together two colleagues who served as co-directors of the project, E. O. Heady from Iowa State University and A. T. Birowo from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. Birowo had completed his M.S. degree in agricultural economics at Iowa State in 1961 under the direction of Dr. Heady.

The purpose of the ADPA project was to upgrade the policy, planning, and programming capability of the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). ADPA helped the MOA improve its ability to conduct effective agricultural policy analysis and its capability to design and evaluate appropriate developmental programs and project alternatives. For implementation purposes, the project was divided into two sub-projects, which were the improvement of MOA's capability to plan and implement policies and projects and the improvement of the data base management and administrative system.

Implementation of the technical assistance and United States training aspects of the ADPA project was provided through a Host Country Contract (HCC) between the MOA and ISU. The grant and loan funding coming from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The HCC contract, as amended, provided \$1,458,474 in grant funds for technical assistance and \$1,079,660 in loan funds for long-term and short-term participant training in the United States. The contract was initiated in April of 1979 and was completed in September of 1984.

Many significant accomplishments were achieved under the project. They included implementation of a major human resource training program, installation of data processing and office management computer systems, and completion of two major agricultural policy research studies.

More than 900 Ministry of Agriculture officials were trained under the project. Eighty professionals received M.S. and Ph.D. training with twenty officials trained in the United States and sixty trained in Indonesia. Another 60 professionals received short-term and mid-term non-degree training in the United States and third countries. The remaining 765 government officials received short-term training in Indonesia.

Major data and information processing installations were purchased and installed at the Center for Agricultural Data Processing (CADP) in Pasar Minggu and the Center for Agricultural Economics Research (CAER) in Bogor. Equipment installed at the CADP included a Honeywell Level 6 mini computer with Texas Instruments 990/10 data entry equipment, related terminals, printers and data storage devices. An IBM 4331 research computer was installed at the CAER in Bogor to support research analysis with linear programming and statistical analysis software programs. A Wang office management system was purchased for the Secretary General's office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Of the two agricultural policy research studies completed, the first basebook analysis (Growth and Equity in Agricultural Development, edited by Mubiyarto for the Yayasan Agro Ekonomika Press, 1982, 258 pages) was published and distributed at the XVIII International Conference of Agricultural Economists held in Jakarta, Indonesia during the latter part of August, 1982. Professional reaction to the growth and equity basebook was uniformly complimentary. Unsolicited comments from internationally known agricultural economists included:

1. David Penney, "...a marvelous contribution to the conference..."
2. Don Hedley, "Five years ago a book like this would not have been possible."
3. Bruce Johnson, "...extremely enlightening, useful, and interesting."
4. Don Paarlberg, "My compliments for the excellent basebook."
5. H. W. Arndt, "The most authoritative, comprehensive, and thoughtful account of Indonesian agriculture presently available."

One of the most significant results of the ADPA project was the formation of a professional cadre of 18 agricultural policy researchers to carry out policy research and serve as a forum for review of alternative agricultural policies. ADPA degree participants were incorporated into the agricultural policy group as associate researchers for professional on-the-job training development. The agricultural policy group received professional support from short-term ISU senior agricultural policy experts who travelled to Indonesia periodically to assist in agricultural policy research and analysis activities.

In order to reduce the in-country project costs, a minimum technical assistance staff was maintained in Indonesia, and the short-term professionals committed to the project and travelled to Indonesia on an as-needed basis. The team of short-term senior professionals who provided assistance in agricultural policy analysis included Lehman Fletcher, H. Vandewatering, Willy Meyers, and Walter Butcher. Dale Grosvenor, Jerome Neibaum and Ray Hickman provided short-term assistance to the project in computer systems and statistical analysis. Dudley Luckett was instrumental in designing the training program for project participants.,

In-country project leadership was provided by Gary Vocke (1979-1981) and Randall Hoffmann (1981-1984). These two men fulfilled dual roles as chiefs of party and agricultural policy analysts.

Governor Robert Ray and an Iowa trade delegation visited Indonesia and the project in December of 1983. David Swanson, Director of the Iowa State University Center for Industrial Research and Service, accompanied the Iowa Trade Delegation on this visit. A barbecue buffet and discussion session was held at the Hoffmann residence for Governor Ray and members of the trade mission.

Two alumni meetings were held in Indonesia. The first included ISU alumni from twelve countries, representing five continents, who attended the XVIII International Conference of Agricultural Economists. The meeting was arranged by Hoffmann and was held at his residence in Jakarta. The second ISU alumni meeting was held in honor of Dean of Agriculture Lee Kolmer's visit to Indonesia in December of 1983. This meeting was held in the Bogor home of Oetit Koswara and was arranged by ISU alumni on the staff of the Agricultural Institute at Bogor (IPB).

The Indonesian students studying at ISU are one of the largest of the international student groups on the campus, with from 175-200 members each year. Wallace Ogg and Dudley Lockett from the Department of Economics actively supported the Indonesian student group as a complementary activity to the on-going project work in Indonesia. Hoffmann has served as Faculty Advisor to the Indonesian Student Association to continue his support and interest in the growth and development of Indonesia.

Reference:

1. Hoffmann, R. A. Agricultural Development Planning and Administration Project in Indonesia, Final Report and Executive Summary, Iowa State University, September, 1984.

MOROCCO: DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECT
(1980-1988)

The Moroccan project, established in 1979, is an agreement between the MidAmerica Agricultural Consortium (MIAC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Moroccan government. The original contract was for five years, but an extension granted in 1983 has extended it until 1988.

The purpose of this project is to develop the Dryland Research Center in the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) for the southern dryland region of Morocco. The objectives will be accomplished by supplying scientists, managers, and support personnel to INRA, as well as by establishing laboratories, offices, shops, and field facilities there. The agricultural emphasis of this collaboration between INRA and the donor agencies is on wheat and barley; but secondary studies are being conducted on corn, broadbean, chickpea, lentil, and forage crops.

The first staff members (Henri Talleyrand and Rodney Bertramson) arrived in Morocco in January of 1981. Donald Bray and Willa Finley arrived in May of that year. This core staff established the project office in Casablanca, developed contacts with INRA, sent three Moroccan students to the U.S. to work on advanced degrees, and ordered equipment. By December of 1981, the team was in the field establishing research plots on stations at Sidi el Aydi, Jemaa Sahim, Tessaout, Souilah, and Ain n'Zegh, as well as on private farmland. These initial field experiments were unsuccessful because annual precipitation had been only half the yearly average for the past two years, drought conditions prevailed, and the first research plots were ravaged.

In the fall of 1982, Darrell Watts and Fred Troeh arrived in Morocco and established additional research plots. They tried to circumvent the drought threat that had been so damaging the previous season by establishing plots at alternate stations and eliminating those that had been most severely affected in previous years. The drought conditions were still so severe that only the plots in the stored-water experiments gave reasonably good yields. It was not until the 1984-85 crop year that rainfall was sufficient to allow meaningful results from experiments that were dependent upon rain.

The terms of the project also called for construction of a research center with a complex of laboratories and offices. Construction of this center began in 1981 on the Ain n'Zegh research station 7 km south of Settat. Grant Scott, the interim chief-of-party at the time, supervised the moving of the MIAC and INRA offices to Settat in April of 1982. A

few months later, the INRA offices were moved to the Sidi el Aydi station 15 km north of Settat. By 1982, it was necessary to rent additional office space to accommodate the arrival of additional support staff and laboratory equipment. Additional soil testing equipment arrived in 1983 and accurate testing for soil fertility was begun. Two more Moroccan laboratory technicians were selected and given intensive English language training. They were then sent to the University of Nebraska for six months of training in U. S. laboratory techniques.

The first three Moroccan students sent to the U.S. to pursue graduate degrees returned in the spring of 1983. Under the terms of the contract, all project-sponsored students were to conduct their thesis research work in Morocco. Their American committee chairmen were brought to Morocco to help establish these research projects and provide on-site advice. These three student-participants were A. Bouzza (Ph.D. candidate, University of Nebraska), M. Mazhar (Ph.D. candidate, University of Missouri), and A. Bouchoutrouch (M.S. candidate, University of Nebraska).

A second group of participants was selected early in 1983 and given intensive English training before being sent to U.S. universities to pursue master's degrees.

Collaboration between INRA and MIAC staffs increased in 1983 with the return of four more Moroccans who had studied in the U.S. Additional Moroccan scientists were hired, and once again it became necessary to expand office and laboratory facilities, purchase additional vehicles and equipment, and obtain more land for plots.

In March of 1984 the laboratory-office complex at Ain n'Zegh was completed, and both the INRA and MIAC offices were moved into it. Completion of this facility was timely, because the expansion resulting from extension of the contract was now beginning to take effect. The two laboratory technicians who had been sent to the U.S. for training returned to begin their work in Morocco. Five American staff members also arrived at this time. They were Arden Campbell, Lavoy Croy, George Primov, David Regher, and Loren Romman. At the same time, Dan Bigbee replaced Charles Francis as project coordinator at the University of Nebraska.

The five American crop specialists broadened the research thrusts of the project and addressed the drought problem of previous years. They screened large numbers of new wheat and barley varieties; emphasized row spacing, plant population, and weed and Hessian fly control; grew forage crops; and conducted sociological surveys. New laboratories were opened and the existing soils laboratories were put to more efficient use. Plans were made for the construction of facilities to accommodate threshing, plant and soil testing, and chemical analyses. A research

greenhouse was also planned. All of these buildings were financed by the Moroccan government, as a part of its contribution to the joint dryland farming project.

Finally, during the 1984-85 growing season, total precipitation in Morocco returned to the long-term average, and field research began to look successful. At last, there was some meaningful data to be interpreted.

Early in 1985, three Moroccan M.S.-degree participants returned and joined the project staff. Three more American scientists, John Hamilton, Giles Rafsnider, and Parviz Soltanpour arrived to join the MIAC staff. Their arrival brought the complement of MIAC staff working on the Moroccan project to 13 members. A Scientific Review Panel of five recognized scientists was formed. It has held its first review in Settati, has evaluated the research programs underway, and recommended improvements in methods and/or directions for the future. Sixteen of 25 Moroccan graduate-degree candidates have completed their coursework in the U.S. and are now doing their research at the project's Aridoculture Center near Settati. Three administrators, four station chiefs, and two technicians from Morocco have received short-term training in the U. S.

Reference:

1. Troeh, F. R. Written communication to the International Agricultural Programs Office, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. September, 1985.

LATIN AMERICA: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
BETWEEN RESEARCH CENTERS

(1980-1982)

During the 1960s, several international agricultural research centers were formed to carry out innovative agricultural research and to develop technology transfer mechanisms in cooperation with national agricultural research centers. Funding support of the international agricultural research centers was provided by foundations, cooperating nations, and international development agencies. The InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) was a substantial donor to the annual budgets of three international agricultural research centers in Latin America.

In 1980, the IDB decided to evaluate the impact of its investments in the international agricultural research centers located in Latin America. The questions that were addressed included:

1. Was the money being used effectively?
2. What was the current status of agricultural research and technology transfer in individual countries at the time?
3. Were the international centers directing their efforts toward the solution of the critical agricultural problems of the countries?
4. Were there problems that diminished the capacity and effectiveness of the international centers in serving the needs of the countries?
5. What types of actions were being taken to solve problems in relationships between national and international agricultural research centers?
6. What were the underlying problems impeding optimum production in the countries for seven basic crops (wheat [including triticale], corn, rice, beans, cassava, tropical pastures, and potatoes)?
7. What type of actions showed greatest promise of contributing to solutions of underlying development problems?

These basic issues were incorporated into a project, and a contract was signed with Iowa State University (ISU) to study the issues, to document the current situation, to analyze conditions, and to make appropriate recommendations.

An ISU team was formed to carry out the contractual objectives specified by the IDB. The ISU team was headed by the Assistant Dean and Coordinator for International Agricultural Programs and included a mass communications specialist, a technology transfer specialist, an agricultural economist/project coordinator, and a specialist in agricultural research programs. The team visited with staff and administrators at national research headquarters and satellite locations in 22 countries and three Latin American international centers. The Latin American international agricultural research centers are the International

Center for Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT) in Mexico, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia, and the International Potato Center (CIP) in Peru. Iowa State University subcontracted with the InterAmerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) in Costa Rica to obtain numerical data and descriptive information about the research and technology programs of most of the Latin American countries.

On the basis of intensive study and evaluation of international and national research centers located in Latin America, the ISU team concluded the following:

1. The breeding, production, and economics research, the training, and technology transfer at the international centers were effective and highly productive, with high benefit/cost ratios.
2. The programs of the international centers were directed to specific needs of the Latin American countries.
3. Each of the international centers had delineated concepts and procedures to effectively serve the needs of the national centers.
4. Budget limitations at each of the international centers impose constraints on programs and activities that are necessary to fully realize the potential of currently available germplasm and production technology.
5. Countries with the most advanced and strongest national agricultural research and technology transfer programs gained the greatest benefits from programs of the international centers.
6. The greatest hope for developing programs in individual countries with less developed agricultural research and technology transfer programs was to accelerate the effort by international centers to provide assistance tailored to specific needs of each country.
7. It was detrimental to develop additional projects that would be funded at the expense of current and projected "core unrestricted funds" of the international centers.

Most of the basic data collection and staff contacts for the study were carried out during an intensive four-month travel period. The three international centers and 22 national centers in individual countries were visited, and four regional meetings were held. The dedication of the team members was recognized in that they were able to meet their commitments while juggling with airline schedules and clearing immigration-emigration-customs officials. Also, they were being subjected to malaria, lurking pythons, and other unaccustomed rigors of the tropics.

Reference:

1. Final Report. Analysis of Cooperation and Coordination between the International Research Centers (CIMMYT, CIAT, CIP) and the National Centers of Latin America. Report of project conducted by Iowa State

University for the InterAmerican Development Bank, Project No. ATN/TF-1798-RE(4). International Programs Office, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 1982.

THAILAND: AGRICULTURAL PLANNING PROJECT

(1982-1985)

An Iowa State University Distinguished Professor and one of his former graduate students were reunited to carry out this two million dollar agricultural planning project in Thailand. Dr. Earl O. Heady, founder of the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), and Dr. Somnuck Sriplung (Ph.D., 1967), chief of the Office of Agricultural Economics in the Thailand Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, directed this project aimed at improving Thai agriculture.

This was the second major project between CARD and the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC). The success of the first development project from 1973 to 1979 elevated Sriplung's office from a little known place in the Thai government to a major office, responsible for nearly all of Thailand's agriculture policies. Aimed at the 25.9 million people living in Thailand's rural households, the first project utilized large scale national and regional models to improve the Thai government's ability to make agricultural decisions.

Under the Royal Thai Government Agricultural Economics Act of 1979, the Office of Agricultural Economics was given substantially increased responsibility and authority for agricultural planning, policy analysis, budget analysis and project preparation. The office of Agricultural Economics now serves as the Secretariat to the national committee on Agricultural Policy and Plans. Chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, this committee has responsibility for providing the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Royal Thai Government with estimates of the projected effects of alternative policies and programs on household income levels in different regions. In addition, the Office has responsibility for providing analytical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on all aspects of decision making including program design decisions, project preparation and selection, annual budgets, and project decisions on five-year plan activities. Specifically, the Office of Agricultural Economics carries out the following responsibilities:

1. policy formulation,
2. project identification, development, integration, and evaluation,
3. data and information management, coordination, and computer retrieval,
4. budget analysis and coordination,
5. research on agricultural and rural development issues,
6. agricultural survey design and data collection,
7. crop and livestock forecasting, and
8. statistical reporting for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The primary purpose of the Agricultural Planning Project (APP) was to further strengthen the capabilities of the Office of Agricultural Economics to carry out policy formulation, problem identification and analysis, planning, data management, and integrated project development functions. The purpose of the project assistance was to increase the capability of the Office of Agricultural Economics to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to more effectively plan and administer its resources to achieve specific agricultural policy targets. Short-term consultants, participant training, selected equipment procurement, and long-term technical assistance were combined to provide an effective total assistance program. Specific objectives set forth and accomplished included:

1. assistance in developing a full range of managerial capabilities,
2. assistance in conceptualizing, designing, and installing Ministry-wide systems and procedures for development planning, policy analysis, project budgeting, and plan implementation,
3. provision of system management support and project-specific policy advisory services,
4. assistance in development of institutional capability to manage data and information to provide timely reporting and analysis for research planning and policy decision making,
5. assistance in development of institutional capability to systematically identify, design, monitor, and evaluate projects that address the objectives of national plans and policies,
6. assistance in developing proper statistical sampling techniques to be used in collecting data on economic conditions of farmers,
7. provision of advice and guidance on the full range of statistical responsibilities undertaken by the Office of Agriculture Economics, and
8. assistance in developing and expanding computer utilization, data processing, data analysis and storage, computer training, and data base systems for the different departments and subsections of the Office of Agricultural Economics.

The Agricultural Planning Project was originally designed as a four-year project. Because of technical delays and a shortage of grant funds from the Agency for International Development, the project was compressed to three years. The technical assistance contract was signed in June of 1982 and the project was completed in October of 1985. Seminars, participant training, and computer equipment and software procurement were incorporated into separate but parallel contracts. Iowa State University provided 9.4 person-years of technical assistance to the project in subject matter areas that included agricultural policy and planning, economic data analysis, project development and design, and agricultural statistics. Some 21.2 person-months of short-term consultants assisted the project in statistics, computer programming, agricultural policy, production economics, marketing analysis, and macroeconomics. Dr. Keith

F. Rogers, who had served as chief-of-party for the prior agricultural sector analysis project, coordinated the professional and administrative activities throughout the life of the project. Distinguished Professor Earl O. Heady of the Iowa State University Center for Agricultural and Rural Development and Dr. Somnuk Sriplung of the Royal Thai Government Office of Agricultural Economics served as co-directors of the agricultural planning project.

Reference:

Rogers, Keith D. and Tucker, Dan C. Agricultural Planning in Thailand. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011. June 1986. Staff Report 86-SR82.

EAST AFRICA: TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID) MISSIONS

(1982-1986)

The MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) was awarded a contract in March of 1982 to provide professional and technical support services to East African Agency for International Development (AID) Missions. Iowa State University served as lead institution during the initial three-year contract. Oklahoma State University assured operational direction of the project during the one-year extension.

The purpose of the contract was to provide the Regional Economic Development Service Office for East Africa (REDSO/EA) and the AID posts served by REDSO/EA with professional and technical support services. The objective of these support services would be to build and develop institutions in the countries of East, Central, and Southern Africa. Problems in rural development and various agricultural disciplines were to be addressed. AID posts serviced by REDSO/EA included Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Uganda, and Djibouti.

The technical support to East African missions contract was an Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) designed to provide specialized services requested by any one of the East African countries. Requests from individual countries were sent to the regional office, REDSO/EA, where they were incorporated into formal Work Orders. The Work Orders were then sent to MIAC and the lead universities. For example, the AID office in Rwanda had a need for professional services to help develop research proposals and studies directed at resolving grain storage problems. Since the Rwanda mission did not have access to the necessary skilled personnel, the REDSO/EA office was asked to prepare a Work Order specifying the skill area and job description of services to be ordered from MIAC under the Indefinite Quantity Contract. Once the appropriate professional from a MIAC institution was identified, budgets were prepared, time frames established, and the selected individual was on his way to Rwanda.

Eleven short-term individual assignments were carried out under the project in six East African countries. Professional services were provided in the areas of agricultural economics, agronomy, manpower evaluation, research design, oil mill analysis, and communication methods for agricultural extension. The project provided a channel by which personnel from MIAC institutions could assist in the agricultural development of East African countries. It also provided a vehicle for MIAC institutions and personnel to develop a better awareness and sensitivity to the problems being faced by people in agriculture in a

distant part of the world.

References:

1. Indefinite Quantity Contract with an Educational Institution between the Agency for International Development and the MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium, LAC-0135-I-00-2005, March 22, 1982.

2. Individual Work Orders under base contract.

ZAMBIA: AGRICULTURAL TRAINING, PLANNING,
AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(1982-1987)

The Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning, and Institutional Development (ZATPID) project is a cooperative program between Iowa State University (ISU) and the General Republic of Zambia. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the project is programmed to cover a five-year time span from 1982-1987.

The purpose of the project is to increase the local food supply and raise the income level of small farmers in Zambia. The objective is being accomplished by increasing the technical competence of Zambian planning agencies through agricultural economics training and regional development planning. The five-year work plan is being carried out in cooperation with four key agencies in Zambia: the National Commission for Development Planning, the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, the University of Zambia, and the Ministry of Finance.

Three major working groups are involved in this four million dollar project: Iowa State University technical assistance staff based in Lusaka, Zambia; Zambian participants receiving training in the United States; and the campus-based management and research staff.

The in-country technical assistance staff is working on a number of projects. They are developing aggregate economic models designed to propose regional pricing alternatives to the present uniform nationwide prices for agricultural commodities. Researchers are also analyzing consumption and production reactions of small farmers to changes in the pricing of agricultural commodities.

Zambian participant training in the United States includes both long-term advanced-degree training and short-term subject-specific training. Graduate student participants are being trained in economics, agricultural economics, international studies, and community and regional planning. Short-term participants are trained in farm management and linear programming planning techniques. On-campus project manager of the Zambian project is Duane Shinn, Department of Community and Regional Planning. Lehman Fletcher, Department of Economics, is the scientific director in charge of research. Raymond Beneke, Economics Department, is training director of the project. Additional members of the ISU executive staff are Dennis Starleaf, Department of Economics, and Gerald Klonglan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology. In-country team leadership was initially provided by D. Michael Warren; Michael Applegate is currently serving in that capacity.

Short-term technical assistance assignments in Zambia have been funded from AID project money and complemented by funding from Title XII strengthening grants. Iowa State faculty members who have worked with the project in Zambia are: Dale Grosvenor, Department of Computer Science; Michael Boehlje, Assistant Dean and Assistant Director of the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station; Joseph Hraba and Motoko Lee, Sociology and Anthropology Department; Augustine Pounds, Dean of Student Life; and Roger Ginder, Russell Pounds, James Prescott, and William Woodman, Economics Department. Administrators from Iowa State University who have made executive visits to Zambia are: George C. Christensen, Vice President for Academic Affairs; William Kelly, Dean of the College of Sciences and Humanities; Gerald Klonglan, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology; Dennis Starleaf, Chairman of the Department of Economics; and Richard E. Hasbrook, ISU Contracts and Grants Officer. Campus project administrators Shinn and Fletcher have also travelled to Zambia to review project progress.

The only serious injury to an ISU staff member serving on an overseas assignment occurred in Zambia. Dale Grosvenor is an avid jogger and has participated in numerous marathon races. He was struck by a hit-and-run vehicle while jogging in Zambia in 1984 and received severe head and facial injuries. After emergency treatment in Zambia he was evacuated to South Africa for further treatment. Grosvenor successfully recovered from his injuries and has returned to his duties in the Computer Science Department.

The project in Zambia has enabled ISU to gain a better understanding of development problems in Africa, of corn production in that part of the world, and of the commercial market potential for American products, according to Fletcher. The project has further contributed to faculty development and has enhanced the Iowa State University image in the international arena.

INDONESIA AND ZAMBIA: SHORT-TERM IMPACT EVALUATION OF CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

(1984-1986)

Iowa State University (ISU) and the University of Missouri-Columbia (UMC) cooperate on the Indonesia-Zambia project. It is designed to evaluate the consumption and nutrition effects of agricultural policies and policy changes of current interest to the Zambian and Indonesian governments and major donor agencies. The Indonesian project began on October 1, 1984, and is funded by the Office of Nutrition, Science and Technology Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The coordinating agency is the Nutrition Economics Group of the Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture (OICD, USDA).

The study objectives are to describe the system of government policies affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of major food commodities and to develop methods and procedures for estimating the probability effects of policy changes on food consumption patterns and nutrition in both countries. The models developed will be used to analyze the impacts of government food and agricultural policies and programs on consumers and producers, and to assess the consumption and nutritional implications of specified changes in food and agricultural policies and programs. An effort is being made, through informal training activities and host-country workshops, to encourage host-country analysts to use these methods to continue an analysis of policy options in order to achieve specified nutritional, consumption, and production goals.

The focus of the Zambia project is on development of methods and procedures for estimating the impacts of policy and related pricing changes on:

1. food and non-food agricultural commodity production and consumption;
2. nutritional status of rural and urban population groups;
3. selected macro-economic performance criteria (such as balance of payments or food imports and exports).

A linked commodity modeling system will be used to evaluate the impacts of selected policy changes. The final food consumption levels derived from the modeling system, along with available dietary data, will be used to evaluate the nutritional implications of the impacts of price- and income-induced consumption behaviors. Since the data appropriate for modeling are limited in Zambia, available data and existing knowledge about commodity markets will be used to synthesize the model parameters.

In the spring of 1985, researchers from ISU and UMC visited Zambia to consult with USAID/Zambia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAWD). They established the policy focus for the research and began to assemble data. The researchers visited Zambia for a second time in November, 1985 to present a preliminary version of the policy model and solicit reactions from the host-country officials. The policy model was analyzed using a microcomputer software package that is being developed as part of the project.

The focus of the project in Indonesia is similar to that in Zambia. However, the availability of more extensive consumption and nutrition data from the Indonesian Bureau of Census makes more complete analysis of household behavior, including food consumption and household production, possible. A macro or sectoral (agriculture) model is linked with individual commodity market models to assess the impact of policy changes on government costs, imports, exports, and relative prices for major agricultural commodities. In addition, household production models, taking into account the dual role of rural households as both producers and consumers, are used to assess the effects of production factor changes on food consumption and nutrition status of farm households.

ISU project staff traveled to Indonesia in April, 1985 to review the policy focus for the research and discuss data availability. A second trip to Indonesia by ISU researchers is scheduled for March, 1986 to discuss the policy issues and initial project design and results.

References:

1. Project files. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, 578 Heady Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

PERU: AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, POLICY,
AND MANAGEMENT

(1984-1987)

In 1984, after an absence of several years, the College of Agriculture at Iowa State University (ISU) was invited to return to Peru to collaborate in further research and institution building projects. The first agricultural development project in Peru (Peru.1) spanned a 16-year period from 1961-1977, trained some 45 participants at the graduate level, and established the basis for future agricultural research and educational development. When the need for additional development assistance arose in the early 1980's, the Peruvian Minister of Agriculture, a former graduate student in the College of Agriculture, asked his alma mater for assistance once again in agricultural policy research and institution building.

Peru faced several constraints when, in the early 1980's, it attempted to make the transition from a public-sector oriented to a market-oriented agricultural economy:

1. The country had a limited capacity to analyze policy alternatives and formulate coherent policy directions.
2. There was an absence of reliable data and information to guide decision making in both public and private agricultural sectors.
3. Public management systems were inadequate to identify problems, their causes, or remedies for them.
4. There was a debilitating shortage of well trained and experienced administrative and technical agriculture personnel.
5. Peru had never developed an effective avenue of communication between public and private agricultural sectors, and this limited the capacity of the private sector to participate in policy formulation.

The Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development (APID) project was designed to address the preceding constraints. The project gives high priorities to establishing a coherent policy framework for agriculture, improving agriculture management practices, upgrading professional skills, and forging links with the private sector.

The long-term goals of the APID project are to increase agricultural production, raise farmer incomes, and satisfy consumer demand by increasing the capacity to establish sound agricultural policies and effectively implement them. These objectives will be achieved by:

1. satisfying current and stimulating future demand for

- information and analysis of agricultural policy making,
2. improving Peruvian capacity for conceiving and evaluating agricultural policy alternatives,
3. improving the agricultural policy making information base,
4. strengthening the capacity of public agricultural institutions to effectively perform their mandated functions,
5. creating mechanisms for effective participation of the private sector in the policy formulation process, and
6. broadening the human resource base for technical and managerial talent in Peru.

For implementation purposes, the project is divided into five interrelated components. The Peru.2 contract, No. 527-0238-4070, is designed to implement the agricultural policy analysis and management support components. In addition, the contract provides technical assistance for the advanced training program of the human resource development support component. Other human resource development support is provided under contract 527-038-5024, as described in the chapter on Peru.3. Private sector and information support will be provided under separate arrangements.

The research and institution building aspect of the Peru.2 project focuses on carrying out agricultural policy research, improving management skills, establishing personnel policies that attract and maintain qualified staff, developing and implementing project monitoring systems, and improving the agricultural policy research capability of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the project will provide support to increase the macro-economic research capability (with respect to the agricultural sector) within the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Seven long-term positions, incorporating 154 person-months of technical assistance, are provided under the project. An additional 20 short-term consultants, providing 35 person-months of service, are also included.

Because of the complexity and broad scope of the project, it is being carried out within the MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC), with Iowa State University as the lead institution. In order to fill several of the diverse management and personnel positions of this project, MIAC has sub-contracted with Experience, Inc. and Abt Associates to provide some of the specialized long-term position advisors.

The Peru.2 development project was initiated in August of 1984. Within six months, five of the seven long-term advisors were in Peru carrying out their responsibilities, and the remaining two positions were in the final selection stage. Initial short-term

consulting services were provided in advanced training programs, manpower planning, organization and methods, and international economics research. Additional short-term consulting assistance was still under development as of the fall of 1985.

The Peru.2 contract between the MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (as the implementing institution) and the Agency for International Development (AID) (as the funding agency) was signed on July 27, 1984. Estimated completion date of the first phase of the contract is January 31, 1987. However, the project is designed to be carried out through 1989, and subsequent extensions of it are expected.

References:

1. Technical proposal to the United States Agency for International Development in Response to RFP Lima 84-006: Peru, Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development Project. MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium, 215 Gentry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. April 30, 1984. (Project 527-0238-4070, Peru.2).

2. Files, International Agricultural Programs Office, 116 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

PERU: AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY (NAU)

(1985-1988)

This institutional development outreach project with the National Agrarian University at La Molina, Peru is directed primarily at strengthening the fields of farm management, irrigation and water management, and developing a new area in agri-business. Additional support is being provided to:

1. strengthen the English language training program,
2. rehabilitate laboratory equipment, and
3. assist university administration in developing an improved internal operating structure while attracting external funding support from alumni and agri-business firms.

The project is being implemented within the MidAmerica International Agriculture Consortium (MIAC) structure with Iowa State University (ISU) as the lead institution. The University of Arizona joined MIAC as an adjunct member for this project and is providing staff resources in irrigation and water management. The project is supported by loan funds from the Agency for International Development and is a part of Component IV, Human Resource Development Support, of the overall Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development program.

The National Agrarian University at La Molina, Peru experienced a strong period of growth from the mid 1950's to the late 1960's that resulted in its being recognized as one of the premier agricultural universities in South America. External funding supported staff development and infrastructure construction of classroom, laboratory, and library buildings.

Inflation during the 1970's eroded faculty salaries to about one-fourth of their 1960 base, resulting in an outflow of trained staff. A severe earthquake in 1974 caused serious damage to library, classroom, and laboratory facilities. The Peruvian agrarian reform program, implemented during the 1970's, changed the ownership and management structure of Peruvian farms from private operations to cooperative owned and managed systems. The new system changed the type of students enrolling in agricultural universities. It is within this background of change that the National Agrarian University is presently restructuring and reorienting its programs for the future.

The farm management and production economics professor provided for by the contract arrived in Peru during the first week of August, 1985. He will provide assistance to support the university's program to revitalize its capability in this field. Specifically, the professor will teach

courses, support and assist in curricular revision, advise graduate students' thesis research, and collaborate in joint research with the university faculty. He will also provide short-term consultation to the Agricultural Policy and Analysis Group of the Ministry of Agriculture in those areas related to his expertise.

Selection of the irrigation/drainage professor provided for by the contract is still under discussion with National Agrarian University administrators. Upon selection and arrival in Peru, the professor will provide assistance in the university's program in irrigation and drainage management. He will also teach courses, help in curriculum revision, advise graduate student research, and collaborate in joint research with university faculty. The professor will also provide short-term consultation to the Agricultural Policy Analysis Group in the Ministry of Agriculture in irrigation and drainage areas.

Short-term consulting in agri-business program development has been initiated. MIAC consultants Randall Hoffmann (ISU) and James Russell (OKSU) helped the National Agrarian University review the potential for agri-business programs in Peru during April and May of 1985. They interviewed representatives of Peruvian agri-business firms and found there was a genuine need for training agri-business professionals capable of providing needed services to agricultural production and supply cooperatives, agricultural banks, agricultural processing industries, agricultural export and import companies, and related businesses in both public and private sectors. Formal programs in agri-business are not presently available in Peru and South America. Based on their review of demand and supply conditions for agri-business professionals, the MIAC consultants recommended development of a Masters program in agri-business at the NAU La Molina campus with appropriate strengthening of undergraduate teaching of agri-business topics at both La Molina and the regional universities. An agri-business development program was designed with a structure that would provide the basis for developing curricula.

A four-year project budget was constructed incorporating long-term external technical assistance, external and internal short-term technical assistance, participant and intern training programs, and necessary equipment and materials. Total estimated investment for the first four years was projected at 2.7 million dollars.

Much of the scientific equipment in use at the NAU La Molina campus dates back to the acquisitions made during the 1960's. Some of the equipment was damaged during the 1974 earthquake. Short-term consulting services have been used most effectively to initiate rehabilitation of the scientific equipment. This consulting assistance is scheduled to continue through 1987 with a National Agrarian University technician to receive short-term training in scientific instrument repair and maintenance on the ISU campus.

Equipment for a technical/scientific English language laboratory is in the process of being acquired from project funds. Once this equipment is installed, short-term technical assistance will be provided to design the English language training program and to make recommendations for appropriate training materials.

Short-term technical assistance in university administration and policy development has been initiated by MIAC consultant Bryce Ratchford from the University of Missouri. He has developed preliminary recommendations for graduation requirements, university budgeting, and obtainment of outside funding support. Short-term consulting services in university administration are scheduled to continue through 1987.

The cost reimbursement contract with MIAC for implementation of this project became effective January 4, 1985. The first phase of this human resource development project is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 1988.

References:

1. Technical Proposal to the United States Agency for International Development in Response to RFTP No. Peru 84-007: Peru, Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development Project, National Agrarian University component. MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium, 215 Gentry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. June 4, 1984. (Project 527-0238-5024, Peru.3)

2. Files, International Agricultural Programs Office, 116 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
PROFESSIONAL INTERCHANGES WITH IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

(1978-present)

Six exchange programs between Iowa State University (ISU) and institutions in the People's Republic of China (PRC) were instituted when China opened its doors following its Cultural Revolution. The first contact was with Shenyang Agricultural College, then the Beijing Institute of Agricultural Mechanization, and much later institutions in Hebei Province, Iowa's Sister State, were included in the exchanges.

ISU exchange programs with Shenyang Agricultural College were initiated by L. R. Kolmer, Dean of Agriculture, during a visit to China 1978. Contacts made at that time were used to establish communications with the Head of the Education Bureau in the PRC's Ministry of Agriculture. This official suggested that ISU initiate a collaborative relationship with Shenyang Agricultural College in Liaoning Province. The rationale used was that the crops and climates in Liaoning were reasonably similar to those in Iowa. An exchange of correspondence established the existence of an interest in an Iowa/Liaoning partnership, and an agreement was reached.

A Chinese alumnus of Iowa State University, Professor Li Hanru, was the Vice President of the Beijing Institute of Agricultural Mechanization in the late 1970's when he visited Iowa. He had attended ISU on a program sponsored by International Harvester Company immediately after World War II and he was anxious to establish an exchange relationship between his alma mater and his employing institution. Agreement was reached and professors were exchanged as specific opportunities presented themselves.

A third set of events was set in motion in 1984, when Iowa established a Sister State relationship with Hebei Province. This province surrounds Beijing, but the city is not included as an integral part of the province. Iowa State University was urged to set up exchange agreements with institutions in Hebei Province. Officials on both sides were particularly interested in an agreement with the Hebei Agricultural University. An agreement between this institution and ISU was signed in the fall of 1984. G. C. Christensen, ISU Vice President for Academic Affairs, signed agreements with three other Hebei educational institutions during a visit to China in the summer of 1985. Objectives of these agreements were an exchange of faculty, published materials, students, and germplasm. Activity has started with these exchanges and funding is being sought to increase the intensity of the relationships.

Several professors from the PRC visited ISU in conjunction with the exchange agreements. While here as visiting scholars they availed themselves of research facilities, did research with their Iowa counterparts, and provided ISU faculty and students with insights into Chinese culture and agriculture. Approximately 20 Chinese professors and administrators from these institutions had visited ISU by 1986. The PRC administrators stayed only a few days, but the visiting scholars worked and studied at ISU for a year, two years, and in some cases, more.

Fewer ISU faculty were able to visit institutions in the PRC. When they did visit, however, they worked intensely, lecturing three or four hours in the mornings, and holding discussion sessions on a wide array of topics in the afternoons. Usually these Chinese tours lasted one month, but several faculty members made shorter visits, and one was able to stay for six months. ISU visitors represented several agricultural disciplines: farm management, plant genetics, agricultural engineering, and soils. When spouses were able to accompany the faculty members, they were usually pressed into service as English teachers.

Both American and Chinese travelers have expressed satisfaction with the faculty exchange. Funding has been a problem from the outset, and each trip has necessitated unique financial arrangements. The PRC has received large World Bank loans, but has used these funds very sparingly for university exchange programs. Iowa has not seen fit to utilize state appropriations for this activity, so faculty exchanges have been much smaller than they would have been had there been an adequate budget.

Bulletins, catalogs, and research publications have been exchanged. The major flow of informational materials, however, has been in the form of prepared overhead transparencies, slide photographs, and mimeographed lecture notes and supplemental reading material that each American lecturer shipped to China for use in connection with his or her lectures. Library copies of modern textbooks have also been donated to the Chinese institutions.

During the early 1980's, ISU students enrolled in the College of Agriculture travelled to the Far East. The major part of their time in Asia was spent in China, where they visited many agricultural institutions. They were particularly well hosted at our partner universities, where they circulated among the Chinese students, shared common dormitories, and held friendly competitions in both basketball and volleyball. These travel courses successfully generated enthusiasm and interest for international agriculture among Iowa State University's student body. These Asian study tours have continued on an every-third-year basis and continue to be a highly stimulating experience for ISU students.

A small but important part of the exchange agreements involved soybean production. Soybeans originated in China and many wild varieties as well as a wide spectrum of cultivated ones remain there. The United States soybean industry, on the other hand, is based on a relatively narrow germplasm base. Consequently, the visiting Chinese officials were informed early in our exchanges that the receipt of soybean germplasm was the highest priority.

In the early 1980's, ISU sent a soybean geneticist to the PRC where he worked with Chinese researchers and returned with approximately 100 packets of wild and improved soybean seed. This was the only germplasm Iowa State was to receive in the first half of the 1980's. The same soybean geneticist later worked with PRC scientists in both this country and China. Samples gathered in China were submitted for export clearance. They were never cleared despite repeated attempts to get the samples released. We could only conclude that the Chinese had deliberately failed to live up to their side of the agreement.

The distinguishing feature of the PRC/ISU exchange agreements is that they have been able to function so well despite the absence of any central fund earmarked for implementing them. Coordination of the program has been unstructured, initiatives have been encouraged wherever resources were available, and faculty have largely reported to the offices providing those resources.

The Chinese have no doubt received considerably more from the exchanges than have the Americans. They were far behind technologically at the outset of the exchanges, and they have spent many more person-months in the U.S. than our staff have spent in China. Nevertheless, the experiences and information gained by our faculty and students have far outweighed the resources committed. We have gained a realistic view of the Chinese culture and people. We have a better perception of the potential of Chinese agriculture, and we understand some of the strengths and weaknesses of the political system in that country. Above all, we know first-hand the hard bargains that their officials drive.

References:

1. Project Files. International Agricultural Program Office, 116 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

CAMPUS: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE CURRICULUM

(1977-Present)

A secondary major in international agriculture was initiated in September 1977 in response to the growing student interest in international trade and development. The international agriculture curriculum provides agriculture undergraduates a course of study that gives them valuable insights into the agriculture, economics, and cultures of other countries. It is offered in conjunction with a job-oriented primary major such as horticulture, agronomy, agricultural journalism, or animal science. Under this program of study, the international agriculture student is required to take two majors, international agriculture and a primary major in another agricultural field.

The international agriculture curriculum provides specific information from several disciplines. Examples of the courses that may be included are World Soils, Comparative Political Systems, Comparative Economic Systems, Climates of the Continents, International Law, Comparative Cultural Systems, and World Crops. The curriculum requirements also include the study of a foreign language, in addition to the coursework required of all undergraduates in the College of Agriculture.

Student interest in the international agriculture curriculum was immediate, with four students enrolling in the program at its initiation. By 1981, the number had risen to 18. However, when the university converted from a quarter to a semester system, and free electives in the primary major were reduced, enrollment in international agriculture dropped to 10. It stabilized at 10 for several years, but has been gradually increasing. During the 1986 spring semester, there were 18 international agriculture majors. This gradual rise is due in large part to the increasing number of free electives allowed undergraduates in some primary majors within the College of Agriculture. International agriculture students are concentrated in the curricula that provide maximum flexibility within their majors.

In addition to majors in international agriculture, a large number of students come to the International Programs Office for advice on employment or appropriate courses for pursuing careers overseas. Some of these non-majors have joined the International Agriculture Club and have been active in the club's activities. Also, some majors complete the requirements for their primary major, but are unable to complete the credits necessary for a secondary major in international agriculture during a four-year program. Such individuals have received counseling for three or four years, but do not appear in the records as graduates

with a B.S. in international agriculture.

Since the program began in 1977, 18 students have earned Bachelor's degrees with a secondary major in international agriculture. Primary majors represented among these graduates are: forestry, agronomy, public service and administration, dairy science, agricultural business, animal science, agricultural journalism, agricultural mechanization, farm operation, and agricultural education. The academic quality and leadership characteristics of the majors have been outstanding. Of the 18 graduates, seven students have graduated with distinction or within the honors program. Three have earned both of these honors.

The students who major in international agriculture are encouraged to visit other countries as a complement to their academic work. Some students worked through religious and voluntary agencies, others enrolled in ISU agricultural travel courses, and still others made contacts with individuals overseas on their own initiative. When possible, the international agriculture advisor arranged internships in Washington, DC and overseas. In Washington, students have worked for the Foreign Agricultural Service and the U.S. International Trade Commission. Other students have traveled to Costa Rica to work on research projects with agriculture faculty at the University of Costa Rica. Another intern travelled to Costa Rica in June of 1986.

Students pursuing a B.S. degree in international agriculture as a double major will be qualified to work either overseas or in the United States. There are two major employment routes for such people: to work with volunteer agencies such as the Peace Corps, International Voluntary Services, or the Heifer Project; or to seek employment in government or multi-national organizations, where the first job location is usually in the United States. For those securing jobs with multi-national firms, after they have established themselves professionally, a transfer to the firm's international division can be requested.

Many Americans work abroad. There are working Americans by the thousands in virtually every major city on earth, and many more who work in small towns and rural areas. The route is open for young graduates to make their way in the international arena. Some of them are well on their way, others will follow. The field is demanding and the competition is keen, but Iowa needs trained internationalists, and for aggressive, adventuresome graduates, the opportunities are open.

References:

1. Project Files, International Agricultural Programs Office, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 1977-present.

CAMPUS: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS
AND SPONSORED STUDENTS

(1960-present)

The severe shortage of well trained and knowledgeable agricultural professionals in less developed countries has been a crucial factor in limiting the economic expansion of these countries. International development foundations and agencies have recognized this limitation for years. The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) was one of the first to formally sponsor advanced-degree training of young professionals from the less developed nations. Additional organizations have now joined RF in this endeavor: the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), ICA's successor, the Agency for International Development (AID), and the Ford Foundation. More recently, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have incorporated major advanced-degree training components into their development projects with Third World nations.

Academic training provides the longest lasting form of development assistance. After receiving their degrees, participants return to their home countries for a lifetime of participation in and contribution to the development and advancement of their homelands. Many return to their alma maters to participate in international seminars or short-term, continuing education visits to maintain or advance their professional competence. Others frequently send colleagues or agricultural businessmen to the United States for short-term learning visits.

Approximately 2,200 students from 100 nations are currently enrolled in all major divisions at Iowa State University (ISU). Countries with the largest current student groups are Malaysia, Taiwan, Korea, India, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Pakistan, and Nigeria. Another 300 foreign scholars and visiting faculty are presently on campus.

Students sponsored by the international development foundations and agencies receive full financial support during their academic training. In view of the investment involved, sponsoring foundations and agencies are most interested in the cultural adjustment and academic progress of participants. The International Agricultural Programs (IAP) office provides on-campus assistance and support for sponsored foreign students in agriculture. This assistance and support takes many different forms: distribution of stipend checks, liaison with the United States training offices, renewal of visas, cultural and academic counseling, and assistance during emergencies resulting from lost passports, misplaced air tickets, or medical emergencies. The IAP office is currently helping over 40 sponsored students with their educational programs and cultural adjustments.

About 1,000 foreign nationals visit the ISU campus each year. These include sponsored professionals and private citizens travelling at their own expense. Some of the visitors tour the U.S. alone, others come as members of groups. The visitors have varying backgrounds; they may be scientists, educators, government officials, businessmen, farmers, or ranchers. Programs for these visitors are arranged by appropriate offices at each university. Each year the IAP office at Iowa State arranges more than 50 programs for groups and individuals with interests in agriculture.

International alumni of ISU remain a part of the university's extended family for life. More than 3,000 names of Iowa State University civilian alumni living in foreign countries are listed in Iowa State University Alumni in Foreign Countries, May 1985 edition [1]. These alumni look to the university for a continued flow of professional information, make financial contributions to the university, and follow with interest both the academic and athletic successes of the university.

These international alumni, in association with campus faculty, frequently play key roles in securing funding for ISU cooperative development assistance programs in developing countries. Somnuck Sriplung (Ph.D., Agricultural Economics) of the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and E. O. Heady, Director Emeritus of the ISU Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), were successful in obtaining funding for three major cooperative projects in Thailand that totaled over four million dollars. Juan Carlos Miller Hurtado (M.S., Agricultural Economics) served as the Peruvian Minister of Agriculture. He provided strong support for ISU's recent successful bid for two development projects in Peru involving 4.5 million dollars of funding. A. T. Birowo (M.S., Agricultural Economics) of the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture and E. O. Heady were successful in obtaining a five-year development assistance program in Indonesia worth 2.5 million dollars.

Iowa State's extended family of international alumni are strong supporters of the university and the state of Iowa. Alumni in foreign countries provide a valuable network for Iowa businessmen seeking contacts overseas. Iowa State alumni clubs in southeast Asia are particularly strong, and have hosted many Iowa trade missions and ISU administrators during visits to their countries.

References

1. Iowa State University Alumni in Foreign Countries, May 1985 edition, Publication CIRAS-33. Iowa State Center for Industrial Research and Service, Ames, Iowa 50011.
2. Records and files, International Agricultural Programs Office,

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

CONCLUSION

Many different strategies have been employed by agencies funding the overseas projects contracted by Iowa State University (ISU). Some have been aimed at improving agricultural policy, plant breeding, institution building, or soils analysis. Others have concentrated on sector planning, feasibility studies, extension, or research. At times, it has been fashionable to promote one strategy over the others. However, such trends usually had a life span of only a few years, and would soon be replaced by some other favored theory.

The environment and problems faced in each nation dictated many different initiatives. These varying challenges were too complex to employ a "holistic" solution. The problems addressed could not be cured by applying a simple, single-value initiative such as sector planning. The hope that short-term solutions could resolve the twin problems of rural poverty and malnutrition has long since been put aside. It is apparent that two or three generations of time will be needed to implement any lasting solutions to the economic development of Third World countries. Various methods will be tried and many initiatives taken, and some will fail. But others will succeed, and some will provide rewards much different, even greater, than envisioned at the outset. Little by little, in different parts of the world, humanity has progressed, and the promise is present that it will emerge from its age-old tradition of existing on the threshold of poverty and famine. Iowa State University has played a pivotal role in this important work.

The extent of ISU's participation in this monumental job of worldwide developmental assistance is well documented by the many international agricultural projects it has administered. The extent and effectiveness of this work cannot be overemphasized. In spite of earthquakes, revolutions, coups, and cumbersome bureaucracies, development has moved forward. Setbacks caused by such disasters have dismayed the strongest, but the abolition of poverty and famine is so important that ISU has not been diverted from its course. Through it all, university staff have met and worked with counterparts from many countries who have been extremely helpful in the execution of projects, and who have become warm friends.

How have international agricultural programs helped Iowa State University and the people of Iowa? International activities have improved the economies of developing countries, and Iowa has benefitted from increased agricultural exports. The growth of agricultural markets in developing countries is a function of their overall growth, which is now greater than that in established industrial nations. Developing countries now purchase almost 50 percent of U.S. agricultural exports.

Not only has development assistance helped the Iowa commercial

agriculture industry, it has promoted friendship and peace around the world and has been a training ground for our faculty; thus, it provides ISU students with a worldwide perspective. These latter accomplishments cannot be weighed in economic terms, but they may very well outweigh the commercial aspects of our involvement in the long run.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The compilation and editing of the history of Iowa State University's International Programs took many months and involved numerous persons. Acknowledgement goes to the many present and past faculty members who contributed the information needed to complete the briefs on each of the many projects successfully completed. Special thanks are due to Dr. Randall A. Hoffmann who spent many hours collecting the information, organizing, and editing it, and in keeping the manuscript moving when the other business of the International Programs Office threatened to overreach the priority given the history compilations. Acknowledgement also is due in generous portions to Ms. Mary Jo Vivian who gave generously of her talent in both the typing and the editing of the text.

The supreme credit, however, goes to the administrators, faculty, and staff who over the decades have provided the energy, inspiration, and resources that have made Iowa State University a well known international university.

APPENDIX A

Project Briefs

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Peru.1

YEARS: 1961-1977

BEG: 1961

END: 1977

PROJECT: Agrarian reform, agricultural planning and economic development in Peru

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Economics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Institute of Agrarian Reform and Colonization (IRAC), Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Planning Institute

LOCATIONS: Lima and other sub-sites in Peru

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contracts, ICAC-2226, AID/1a-49, AID/1a-592 and AID/1a-C-1069

FUNDING SOURCE: International Cooperation Administration
Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: ICA/AID

AMT\$: 4,197,388

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor John F. Timmons

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 30

TOURS: 30

PERYRS: 73.3

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 25

VISITS: 39

PERMOS: 75.7

PARTICIPANTS: 63

LTDEG: 44

STSPEC: 19

TEAM LEADERS: Professors H. B. Howell, J. T. Scott, David Browns, Phil Baumel, Sam Fahr, Fred Mann, H. VandeWetering, R. A. Hoffmannn, Fred Hopkins, J. T. Mulleady

REFERENCES: President Fernando Belaunde-Terry
Republic of Peru
Lima, Peru

Ing. Landor Pacora and Ing. Luis Paz
Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of Peru
Lima, Peru

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Mexico

YEARS: 1965-1970

BEG: 1965

END: 1970

PROJECT: Development of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Business, and Statistics education and research programs in Mexico

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University: Center for Agricultural and Economic Development (CAED), Department of Statistics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Graduate College, National Agricultural School, Chapingo, Mexico; Monterrey Institute of Technology (ITESM), Monterrey; University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey.

LOCATIONS: Monterrey, Mexico; Chapingo, Mexico

TYPE AGREEMENT: University grant contract agreement

FUNDING SOURCE: Ford Foundation

FUND SOURCE: Ford Fn

AMT\$: 2,500,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor E. O. Heady
Distinguished Professor T. A. Bancroft

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 16

TOURS: 16

PERYRS: 32.9

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 6

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 21

PARTICIPANTS: 44

LTDEG: 44

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Chapingo: Dr. L. B. Fletcher, Dr. Foster Cady, Dr. Don Hotchkiss, Dr. Don Winkleman. Monterrey: Dr. R. A. Hoffmann

REFERENCES: Ing. Ramon Fernandez y Fernandez, Director
Center for Agricultural Economics
National Agricultural School
Chapingo, Mexico

Dr. Oscan Brauer, Dean
Graduate College
National Agricultural School
Chapingo, Mexico

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Guatemala.1

YEARS: 1945-1955

BEG: 1945

END: 1955

PROJECT: Iowa State College Tropical Research Center in Guatemala

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State College, central administration

HOST INSTITUTIONS: not applicable

LOCATIONS: Near Antigua at Barcenas, Guatemala

TYPE AGREEMENT: Direct operation of tropical research center funded
from a private grant

FUNDING SOURCE: Gifts from private donor Earl May of the Shenandoah nursery
company

FUND SOURCE: PrivGift

AMT\$: 500,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: President Charles E. Friley

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 2

TOURS: 2

PERYRS: 10.0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 5

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 20.0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. I. E. Melhus, 1945-1953
Dr. William Paddock, 1953-1955

REFERENCES: This was Iowa State College's first involvement in an
an international project

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Argentina

YEARS: 1959-1966

BEG: 1959

END: 1966

PROJECT: Development of agricultural research and extension programs in farm management and livestock production for Argentina

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, College of Agriculture

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Argentine Commission for Promotion of Agriculture and Economic Development (CAFADE) and National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)

LOCATIONS: Pergamino, Balcaree, and Buenos Aires, Argentina

TYPE AGREEMENT: Personal services contracts and direct hire for professional talent sharing between ICA/AIDS and ISU, pre-university contract period

FUNDING SOURCE: International Cooperation Administration and Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: ICA/AID

AMT\$: 500,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dean Floyd Andre

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 3

TOURS: 5

PERYRS: 10.0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 8

VISITS: 16

PERMOS: 16

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. R. A. Hoffmann

REFERENCES: Ing. Walter F. Kugler
Minister of Agriculture
Republic of Argentina
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ing. Roberto Rizzo Patron
Ing. Dario Bignoli
Commission for Promotion of
Agriculture
Bueno Aires, Argentina

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Bolivia

YEARS: 1985-1988

BEG: 1985

END: 1988

PROJECT: Chapare Regional Development Project

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University sub-contract with Experience, Inc.,
prime contractor.

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Bolivian Research and Technical Assistance Institute
(IBTA)

LOCATIONS: Chapare Region

TYPE AGREEMENT: Sub-contract with Experience, Inc. to provide short-term
consulting services. Project No. 511-0543.
Contract No. 511-0543-C-00-4214.

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development.

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 145,588

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. J. T. Scott

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 4

VISITS: 4

PERMOS: 12.0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS:

REFERENCES: Due to political and economic uncertainties, this sub-contract
is just now being implemented. A total of 24 person months
of short-term consultations are envisioned.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Brazil

YEARS: 1963-1967

BEG: 1963

END: 1967

PROJECT: Agricultural university development in Minas Gerais, Brazil

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, College of Agriculture

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Minas Gerais State Agricultural University, Federal
University of Visoca

LOCATIONS: Visoca, Minas Gerais, Brazil

TYPE AGREEMENT: University grant contract agreement, ISU project 401-01-03

FUNDING SOURCE: Ford Foundation

FUND SOURCE: Ford Fn

AMT\$: 300,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dean Floyd Andre

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 2

TOURS: 2

PERYRS: 2.5

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 1

VISITS: 2

PERMOS: 2

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. E. R. Duncan, 1964-1966
Dr. R. Scott Allen, 1964-1966

REFERENCES: Ing. Edson Potsch Malgalhaes
Federal University of Minas Gerais
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais
Brazil

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: China/PRC

YEARS: 1978-cont.

BEG: 1978

END: cont.

PROJECT: Professional interchanges with the People's Republic of China

CONTRACTOR: Participating institution agreements

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Agricultural institutions of Beijing, Hebei, and Shenyang Provinces

LOCATIONS: Beijing, Hebei, and Shenyang Provinces, People's Republic of China

TYPE AGREEMENT: International agreements for professional interchanges

FUNDING SOURCE: Participating institutions

FUND SOURCE: ISU/PRC

AMT\$: 350,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. George C. Christensen, Vice-President for Academic Affairs
Dr. Lee Kolmer, Dean of Agriculture

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 23

VISITS: 30

PERMOS: 38.4

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS:

REFERENCES:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Costa Rica

YEARS: 1977-1987

BEG: 1977

END: 1987

PROJECT: Exchange programs with the College of Agriculture, University of Costa Rica

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, International Programs Office

HOST INSTITUTIONS: University of Costa Rica, Iowa State University

LOCATIONS: San Jose and Rio Frio, Costa Rica; Iowa State University campus, Ames, Iowa

TYPE AGREEMENT: Inter-university Agreement for Professional Interchanges between Iowa State University and the University of Costa Rica, ISU Grant No. 400-01-09

FUNDING SOURCE: Gift from private donor, "Mary Smith

FUND SOURCE: PrivGift

AMT\$: 850,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Asst. Dean J. T. Scott

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 74

VISITS: 64

PERMOS: 126

PARTICIPANTS: 22

LTDEG: 15

STSPEC: 7

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. J. T. Mulleady, 1978-1982

REFERENCES: Dr. Luis Carlos Gonzalez
Dean, Faculty of Agriculture
University of Costa Rica
San Jose, Costa Rica
Telephone: (506) 25-39-50

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: EastAfrica

YEARS: 1982-1987

BEG: 1982

END: 1987

PROJECT: To provide professional short-term services in agriculture and rural development to REDSO/East Africa

CONTRACTOR: MIAC with Iowa State University and Oklahoma State University as lead institutions

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Regional Economic Development Service Office (REDSO) for East Africa and AID posts in East, Central, and Southern Africa

LOCATIONS: East, Central, and Southern Africa

TYPE AGREEMENT: Technical Support to Mission (TSM) Contract, AID project 698-0135

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development; Indefinite Quantity Contract, LAC-0135-I-00-2005

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 158,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Harold Crawford, ISU
Dr. Bill C. Wright, OSU

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: OA

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 11

VISITS: 11

PERMOS: 12

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: N.A.

REFERENCES: Cal Martin, Project Officer
REDSO/East Africa
American Embassy
Nairobi, Kenya
Telex in Kenya: 22964 AMEMB
Telephone in Washington, DC: (202)632-2020

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Guatemala.2

YEARS: 1978-1982

BEG: 1978

END: 1982

PROJECT: Integrated area development studies

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Community and Regional Planning

HOST INSTITUTIONS:

LOCATIONS: Guatemala City, Guatemala

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard university contract

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 402,464

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Jerry Knox

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 3

TOURS: 3

PERYRS: 5.8

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 6

VISITS: 9

PERMOS: 12.5

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Jerry Knox

REFERENCES:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: IAP/Campus

YEARS: 1960-date

BEG: 1960

END: cont

PROJECT: International programs in agricultural and rural development.

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Universities and government agencies.

LOCATIONS: Iowa State University campus and project locations world wide.

TYPE AGREEMENT: Grants, host country country contracts, anonymous gift arrangements, standard university contracts, indefinite quantity contracts.

FUNDING SOURCE: International agencies and banks, foundations, private donors.

FUND SOURCE: Pub&Priv

AMT\$: 1,300,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dean Floyd Andre, 1960-1973
Asst Dean J. T. Scott, 1973-date

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 0

PERMOS: 0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: See individual projects.

REFERENCES: See individual projects. Note: From 1960-1973 the International Agricultural Program Office operated as an ad hoc section of Dean Floyd Andre's College of Agriculture office. The IAP office was officially established in 1973 when Dr. J. T. Scott was appointed as Coordinator of International Agriculture Programs. Projects prior to 1960 were coordinated by central university administration.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Indonesia

YEARS: 1979-1984

BEG: 1979

END: 1984

PROJECT: Agricultural development planning and administration (ADPA) project

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Bureau of Planning, Center for Agricultural Economics Research (CAER), Center for Agricultural Data Processing (CADP), Ministry of Agriculture

LOCATIONS: Jakarta, Begor, Pasor Minggu, Indonesia

TYPE AGREEMENT: Host Country Contracts with the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Indonesia, U.S. Grant Agreement 77-14 and AID Loan No. 497-T-051, Project 051

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 2,538,134

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor E. O. Heady
Asst. Dean J. T. Scott

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 4

TOURS: 4

PERYRS: 11.3

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 18

VISITS: 30

PERMOS: 26.9

PARTICIPANTS: 907

LTDEG: 81

STSPEC: 826

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Gary Vocke, 1979-1981
Dr. R. A. Hoffmann

REFERENCES: Dr. Syarifuddin Baharsyah
Secretary General
Ministry of Agriculture
Jakarta, Indonesia
Telephone: 331-403

Dr. A. T. Birowo, Director
Bureau of Planning
Ministry of Agriculture
Jakarta, Indonesia

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: ISU-211d

YEARS: 1970-1977

BEG: 1970

END: 1977

PROJECT: To strengthen competence in the economics of agricultural development
for the less developed countries

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Economics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Ministries of Agriculture and Planning world-wide

LOCATIONS: Campus and world-wide (Ethiopia, Iran, Peru, Jordan, Ceylon, Korea,
Buyana, Mexico, Guatemala, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Nigeria, India,
Ghana, United States)

TYPE AGREEMENT: Strengthening Grant, AID/csd.2824

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 470,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Eric Thorbecke, 1970-1972
Dr. John Timmons, 1972-1975
Dr. R. A. Hoffmann, 1976-1977

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 3

TOURS: 3

PERYRS: 2.4

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 20

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 164

PARTICIPANTS: 34

LTDEG: 34

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: N.A.

REFERENCES: Dr. Al Harding, Project Officer
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20520

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: ISU/Title12

YEARS: 1979-cont.

BEG: 1979

END: cont.

PROJECT: Title XII Matching Formula Strengthening Grant

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Universities and government agencies

LOCATIONS: Iowa State University campus and collaborating countries world-wide

TYPE AGREEMENT: Title XII matching formula strengthening grant, grant No.
AID/DSAN-XII-G-0114

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 448,410

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Charlotte Roderuck, Director WFI, 1979-1984
Dr. J. T. Scott, Asst. Dean, IAP, 1984-date

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0.0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 60

PERMOS: 24.9

PARTICIPANTS: 104

LTDEG: 18

STSPEC: 86

TEAM LEADERS: N.A.

REFERENCES: Executive Director
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
5314A Main State Department Building
Washington, DC 20523
Telephone: (202) 647-8408

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Indo/Zambia

YEARS: 1984-1986

BEG: 1984

END: 1986

PROJECT: Impact Evaluation of Consumption Effects on Food and Agricultural Policies in Indonesia and Zambia

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI), Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia; Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Zambia

LOCATIONS: Campus and Indonesia/Zambia

TYPE AGREEMENT: Cooperative Agreement, Agreement No. DAN-1274-A-00-4080-00

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 360,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Willy Meyers
Dr. Stan Johnson

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 6

VISITS: 12

PERMOS: 60

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Helen Jensen

REFERENCES: Dr. Roberta Van Haefton
Leader, Agricultural Economics
OICD, USDA
Room 4300 Auditors Building
14th and Independence
Washington, DC 20250
Telephone: (202) 475-4167

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Kenya

YEARS: 1984-1986

BEG: 1984

END: 1986

PROJECT: Grain storage facilities for small farmers.

CONTRACTOR: Development Planning and Research Associates; Manhattan, Kansas.

HOST INSTITUTIONS: National Research and Extension Service of Kenya.

LOCATIONS:

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard AID contract with a private consulting firm.

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 250,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: N.A.

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 1

TOURS: 1

PERYRS: 2.0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 0

PERMOS: 0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Larry Van Fossen

REFERENCES: Dr. Van Fossen is an Agricultural Engineer specializing in grain storage facilities. ISU has had programs in economic development emphasizing economist and technical agriculture specialists. The Kenya project through a private consulting firm provided an opportunity to use the agricultural engineering services of Dr. Van Fossen in an international development project for which he was granted leave from Iowa State University to perform.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: LatinAmer.1

YEARS: 1977-1981

BEG: 1977

END: 1981

PROJECT: Latin American and Caribbean Planning Network (LACPLAN)

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Economics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation (IICA),
planning offices of individual countries

LOCATIONS: Latin American and Caribbean regions; San Jose, Costa Rica

TYPE AGREEMENT: Cooperative Agreement No. AID/ta-CA-1; Basic Memorandum of
Agreement AID/ta-BMA-3, Project No. 931-0236-07

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 368,612

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. L. B. Fletcher
Dr. H. VandeWetering

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 9

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 85

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Lizardo de las Casas, 1977-1979

REFERENCES:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: LatinAmer.2

YEARS: 1980-1982

BEG: 1980

END: 1982

PROJECT: Analysis of Cooperation and Coordination between the International Agricultural Research Centers (CIMMYT, CIAT, CIP) and the National Agricultural Research Centers of Latin America

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, International Agricultural Programs Office

HOST INSTITUTIONS: CIMMYT, CIAT, CIP, and Latin American Agricultural Research Centers

LOCATIONS: 22 Latin American countries

TYPE AGREEMENT: Technical Services Grant Agreement

FUNDING SOURCE: Inter-American Development Bank

FUND SOURCE: IDB

AMT\$: 281,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Asst. Dean J. T. Scott

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 4

VISITS: 12

PERMOS: 29

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. J. T. Mulleady

REFERENCES: Dr. Jose Kohout
Inter-American Development Bank
808 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20577
Telephone: (202) 634-8508

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: MIAC/Campus

YEARS: 1977-date

BEG: 1977

END: cont

PROJECT: International programs in agricultural and rural development.

CONTRACTOR: MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Universities and government agencies.

LOCATIONS: University of Missouri-Columbia headquarters, campuses of member universities, and project locations world-wide

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contracts, Host Country Contracts,
Indefinite Quantity Contracts, Grants and Loans.

FUNDING SOURCE: International development agencies.

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 48,483,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Executive Directors Dr. M.G. Blase, Dr. Marvin Anderson,
Dr. Roger Mitchell, Dr. Floyd Smith, Dr. J. Wendell McKinsey

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 30

TOURS: 40

PERYRS: 182.5

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 60

VISITS: 90

PERMOS: 380

PARTICIPANTS: 294

LTDEG: 183

STSPEC: 111

TEAM LEADERS: See individual projects

REFERENCES: See individual projects

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Morocco

YEARS: 1980-1988

BEG: 1980

END: 1988

PROJECT: Morocco dryland agriculture applied research project

CONTRACTOR: MIAC with the University of Nebraska at Lincoln as lead institution

HOST INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRA)

LOCATIONS: Aridoculture Research Center

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contract, AID project NE-C-1666

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 660,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. D. E. Bigbee, UN-L
Dr. K. D. Frank, UN-L

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 2

TOURS: 2

PERYRS: 4.0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 6

VISITS: 9.0

PERMOS: 8.0

PARTICIPANTS: 4

LTDEG: 4

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS:

REFERENCES: Dr. Darrell Watts, Project Officer
USAID/Morocco
American Embassy
Rabat, Morocco
Telephone: 762-265

(The AMT\$ shown corresponds to the value of services provided
by Iowa State University. Total value of the MIAC contract
is \$22,935,491.)

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Panama-211d

YEARS: 1971-1974

BEG: 1971

END: 1974

PROJECT: Talent sharing of economic staff in international economic development programs, 211-d Panama

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Economics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, Government of Panama

LOCATIONS: Panama, Republic of Panama

TYPE AGREEMENT: Personal Services Contracts, United States Agency for International Development, Panama

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 375,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. R. A. Hoffmann

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 1

TOURS: 1

PERYRS: 3

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 2

VISITS: 5

PERMOS: 16

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. R. A. Hoffmann, 1971-1974

REFERENCES: Mr. Alex Firfer
Mission Director
USAID/Panama
Panama, Republic of Panama

Dr. Reynaldo Decerrega
Director of Planning
Ministry of Planning and
Economic Planning
Republic of Panama

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Peru.2

YEARS: 1984-1987

BEG: 1984

END: 1987

PROJECT: Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development (APID) project

CONTRACTOR: MIAC with Iowa State University as lead institution. The University of Arizona participates as an adjunct member of MIAC for this project

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Commerce

LOCATIONS: Lima, Peru

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contract, Contract No. 527-0238-C-00-4070-00

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 3,183,264

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. R. R. Beneke

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 8

TOURS: 8

PERYRS: 12.8

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 20

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 35

PARTICIPANTS: 15

LTDEG: 15

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. H. VandeWetering, 1984-1985
Dr. J. Riordan, 1986-1987

REFERENCES: Ing. Juan Hurtado Miller
Minister of Agriculture
Republic of Peru
Lima, Peru

David Flood, Project Officer
USAID/Peru
American Embassy
Lima, Peru
Telephone: (51) (14) 28-6200

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Peru.3

YEARS: 1985-1988

BEG: 1985

END: 1988

PROJECT: Strengthening of National Agrarian University at La Molina, Component IV of Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development (APID) project

CONTRACTOR: MIAC with Iowa State University as lead institution. The University of Arizona participates as an adjunct member of MIAC for this project

HOST INSTITUTIONS: National Agrarian University at La Molina, Peru

LOCATIONS: La Molina, Lima, Peru

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contract, Contract No. 527-0238-C-00-5024-00

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 1,343,781

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. R. R. Beneke

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 2

TOURS: 2

PERYRS: 6

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 10

VISITS: 12

PERMOS: 20

PARTICIPANTS: 15

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 15

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. David Hansen, 1985-1987

REFERENCES: Ing. Juan Hurtado Miller
Minister of Agriculture
Republic of Peru
Lima, Peru

Ray Waldron, Project Officer
USAID/Peru
American Embassy
Lima, Peru
Telephone: (51) (14) 28-6200

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: SponStu/Campus

YEARS: 1960/cont

BEG: 1960

END: cont

PROJECT: Sponsored international agricultural students

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Public and private development institutions world-wide

LOCATIONS: Campus

TYPE AGREEMENT: Project Implementation Orders for Participants (PIO/Ps)
and related documents.

FUNDING SOURCE: Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, ICA, FAO, AID,
IDB, World Bank, Rotary Clubs and related institutions.

FUND SOURCE: Various

AMT\$: 29,900,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dean Floyd Andre, 1960-1973

Asst. Dean J. T. Scott, 1973-cont

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 0

TOURS: 0

PERYRS: 0

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 0

PERMOS: 0

PARTICIPANTS: 1820

LTDEG: 520

STSPEC: 1300

TEAM LEADERS: NA

REFERENCES: Various.

Funding amount estimated on the basis of current value
dollars at \$15,000 per year and an average of 3 years
for each degree participant and \$5,000 for each short-
term specialist.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Thai-211d

YEARS: 1972-1979

BEG: 1972

END: 1979

PROJECT: Economic development and agricultural sector analysis

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development
(CARD)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
and Cooperatives, Thailand; Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa
State University

LOCATIONS: Bangkok, Thailand and Iowa State University campus

TYPE AGREEMENT: Institutional Grant Agreement; 211-d Supplementary Strengthening
Grant, AID/csd-2824

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 400,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor E. O. Heady

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 5

TOURS: 5

PERYRS: 9

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 0

PERMOS: 0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Jerry Fedeler, 1973-1975
Dr. Wayne Ellingson, 1975-1977
Dr. R. A. Hoffmann, 1977-1979

REFERENCES: Dr. Somnuck Sriplung
Director, Division of Agricultural Economics
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Bangkok, Thailand

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Thailand.1

YEARS: 1973-1979

BEG: 1973

END: 1979

PROJECT: Agricultural sector analysis project

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development
(CARD)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
and Cooperatives

LOCATIONS: Bangkok, Thailand

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contract, Contract No. AID/CM/SA-C-73-19

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 1,551,360

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor E. O. Heady

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 11

TOURS: 11

PERYRS: 23

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 12

VISITS: 23

PERMOS: 17

PARTICIPANTS: 27

LTDEG: 27

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Keith Rogers, 1973-1975
A. L. Stoker, 1975-1977

Kenneth Nicol, 1977-1978
Wayne Ellingson, 1978-1979

REFERENCES: Dr. Somnuck Sriplung
Director, Division of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Bangkok, Thailand

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Thailand.2

YEARS: 1981-1985

BEG: 1981

END: 1985

PROJECT: Agricultural planning project in Thailand

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development
(CARD)

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and
Cooperatives

LOCATIONS: Bangkok, Thailand

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard University Contract,
Contract ASB-0317-C-00-2042-00

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Programs,
Project 493-0317

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 2,027,860

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor E. O. Heady
Asst. Dean J. T. Scott
Dr. Keith D. Rogers

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 4

TOURS: 4

PERYRS: 9.4

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 12

VISITS: 19

PERMOS: 21.2

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. J. E. Farris, 1982-1984
Dr. Dan C. Tucker, 1984-1985

REFERENCES: Dr. Somnuck Sriplung, Secretary General
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Bangkok, Thailand

John Foti, Project Officer
USAID/Thailand
American Embassy
Bangkok, Thailand
Telephone: 252-8191

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Uruguay

YEARS: 1962-1968

BEG: 1962

END: 1968

PROJECT: Development of agricultural research and educational institutions in Uruguay

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, College of Agriculture

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Faculty of Agriculture, National Agricultural School, La Estanzuela Experiment Station, Vocational School System of the Ministry of Labor

LOCATIONS: Montivideo, La Estanzuela, University of Labor Vocational Schools in Farm Machinery, Poultry Industry, Livestock at "La Carolina", Horticulture

TYPE AGREEMENT: Standard university contract

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 1,752,500

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dean Floyd Andre

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 11

TOURS: 11

PERYRS: 25.9

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 17

PERMOS: 23.0

PARTICIPANTS: 24

LTDEG: 11

STSPEC: 13

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Floyd Arnold, 1963-1966
Dr. William Schrader, 1966-1967

REFERENCES:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: WashDC/211d

YEARS: 1972-1976

BEG: 1972

END: 1976

PROJECT: Talent sharing of economics staff in economic development programs,
AID/W-211-d

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University, Department of Economics

HOST INSTITUTIONS: Economic and Sector Planning Division (ESP), Technical
Assistance Bureau (TAB), Agency for International Development

LOCATIONS: Agency for International Development, Washington, DC

TYPE AGREEMENT: Inter-agency Personnel Agreement with Agency for International
Development

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development, Washington, DC

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 320,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Distinguished Professor J. F. Timmons
Dr. R. R. Beneke

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 2

TOURS: 2

PERYRS: 5.3

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 0

VISITS: 0

PERMOS: 0

PARTICIPANTS: 0

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: N.A.

REFERENCES:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

COUNTRY: Zambia

YEARS: 1982-1987

BEG: 1982

END: 1987

PROJECT: Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning, and Institutional
Development Project (ZATPID).

CONTRACTOR: Iowa State University

HOST INSTITUTIONS: National Commission for Development Planning, Planning Unit
of Ministry of Agriculture, University of Zambia, Ministry
of Finance

LOCATIONS: Lusaka, Zambia

TYPE AGREEMENT: Cooperative Agreement No. 611-0075 between Iowa State
University and the United States Agency for
International Development.

FUNDING SOURCE: Agency for International Development.

FUND SOURCE: AID

AMT\$: 4,030,000

CAMPUS DIRECTORS: Dr. Duane Shinn, Administrative Director
Dr. Lehman Fletcher, Scientific Director

LONG-TERM ADVISORS: 9

TOURS: 9

PERYRS: 72

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS: 15

VISITS: 20

PERMOS: 40

PARTICIPANTS: 41

LTDEG: 0

STSPEC: 0

TEAM LEADERS: Dr. Mike Warren, 08/82 - 08/85
Dr. Mike Applegate, 08/85- date

REFERENCES:

APPENDIX B

Summary of Iowa State University International Agricultural Projects
(1954-1986)

CAPSULE SUMMARIES OF
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(1945-1985)

A. Past Projects

1. 1945-1955, Guatemala.1. Corn improvement program established Iowa State College-Guatemala Tropical Research Center. Purpose was to investigate corn in one of its places of origin. Discoveries included corn varieties with heavy root systems and disease resistance characteristics, later incorporated into local and U.S. corn breeding programs. Staff: 10 person-years long-term staff; 20 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from Earl May grant.

2. 1959-1966, Argentina. Purpose was to develop agricultural research and extension programs in farm management and livestock production with National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA). Staff: 10 person-years of long-term staff; 16 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from ICA/AID.

3. 1960-1970, India. Purpose was to strengthen teaching, research, and institutional development programs (including graduate training) with the faculty of Home Economics, University of Baroda, India. Staff: 28 person-years of staff collaboration. Funding from Ford Foundation. [1]

4. 1961-1977, Peru.1. Purpose was to assist in developing agrarian reform, agricultural planning, agricultural policy, and economic development programs with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Government of Peru. Staff: 75 person-years of long-term staff; 76 person-months of short-term consultations. Participants: 44 advanced degree participants; 19 short-term participants. Funding from AID.

5. 1963-67, Brazil. Purpose was to develop agricultural education, extension, research, and library programs with the Minos Gerais Agricultural University. Staff: 3 person-years of long-term staff; 6 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from Ford Foundation.

6. 1964-1968, Uruguay. Purpose was to develop agricultural education and research programs with the Faculty of Agriculture, National University, and the National Vocational Schools. Staff: 26 person-years of long-term staff; 23 person-months of short-term consultations. Participants: 11 advanced degree participants; 13 short-term participants. Funding from AID.

7. 1965-1970, Mexico. Purpose was to develop agricultural economics, agricultural business, and statistics education and research programs in Mexico. Agricultural economics and statistics development activities were carried out with the Graduate College of the National Agricultural School (ENA) located in Chapingo, Mexico. Agricultural business programs were developed with the Monterrey Institute of Technology (ITESM) at Monterrey. Staff: 23 person-years of long-term senior staff time; 10 person-years of research associate time; 21 person-months of short-term consultations. Graduate College enrollment at Chapingo: 45 graduate students in agricultural economics; 10 graduate students in statistics. Agricultural business enrollment at Monterrey: 60 graduate students; 180 undergraduate students. Participants: 4 advanced degree participants in U.S.; 50 advanced degree participants in Mexico. Funding from Ford Foundation.

8. 1970-1976, Panama. Purpose was to develop agricultural sector planning and policy capabilities with the Ministry of Economy and Planning in Panama and to strengthen Iowa State University's competence in the economics of agricultural development for less developed countries. Staff: 4 person-years of long-term staff/Panama; 6 person-years of long-term staff/AID, Washington. Participants: 20 advanced degree participants. Funding from AID 211-d grant, USAID/Panama and AID/W.

9. 1973-1979, Thailand.1. Purpose was to develop agricultural sector analysis and policy planning capabilities with the Royal Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Staff: 23 person-years of long-term staff; 17 person-months of short-term consultations. Participants: 27 advanced degree participants. Funding from AID. Project was complemented by an on-campus agricultural sector research design and analysis project involving 15 person-years of research staff time with funding from an AID supplementary 211-d grant.

10. 1978-1982, Guatemala.2. Purpose was to collaborate in carrying out integrated area development studies in Guatemala. Staff: 6 person-years of long-term staff; 13 person-months of short-term consultants. Funding from AID.[1]

11. 1979-1984, Indonesia. Purpose was to develop agricultural planning and administrative capabilities within the Ministry of

Agriculture in Indonesia by carrying out a major human resource training program, installing data processing and office management computer systems, and completing major agricultural policy research studies. Staff: 11 person-years of long-term staff; 23 person-months of short-term consultants. Participants: 18 advanced degree programs in U.S.; 62 advanced degree programs in Indonesia; 39 short-term programs in U.S.; 23 short-term programs in third countries; 765 short-term programs in Indonesia; 907 total participant programs. Funding from AID.

12. 1980-1982, Latin American Regional. Purpose was to evaluate the research and technology exchange impact of donor agency investments in international agricultural research centers in Latin America, including (1) the International Center for Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT) in Mexico; (2) the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia; and (3) the International Potato Center (CIP) located in Peru. Staff: 40 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

13. 1981-1985, Thailand. Purpose was to develop further capability in agricultural planning and policy analysis with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Royal Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Staff: 9 person-years of long term staff; 17 person-months of short-term consultants. Funding from AID.

B. Present Projects

1. 1960-cont., IAP Office. Purpose of the International Agricultural Programs (IAP) office is to administer and coordinate activities in international agricultural and rural development, both on and off campus. Sponsored international agriculture participants, visiting scholars, and students enrolled in the international agriculture curriculum are administered by this office. Twenty development projects in developing countries have been coordinated through the International Agriculture Programs office. These projects have included more than 260 person-years of long-term technical assistance and 425 person-months of short-term services. Approximately 300 foreign professionals have received graduate training under the programs. Total amount of funding from outside sources exceeds 150 million current value dollars. Funding has come from international development agencies, foundations, and gifts.

2. 1977-1987, Costa Rica. Purpose is faculty exchange, teaching, and research collaboration with the University of Costa Rica (UCR). Staff: 31 ISU staff members have carried out 67 person-months of short-term consultations in Costa Rica; 33 UCR staff members have participated in 59 person-months of short-term consultations at ISU; 7 ISU student interns have carried out 33 person-months of collaborative training and

applied research in Costa Rica. Participants: 15 advanced degree participants. Funding from private anonymous donor grant.

3. 1977-cont., MIAC. The MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) is a not-for-profit corporation comprised of five Midwestern land grant universities. Purpose of the MIAC consortium is to offer a combination of human resources and technical assistance for world-wide development projects. About 185 person-years of long-term technical assistance and 380 person-months of short-term consultants have been committed to ten major projects world-wide. Total amount of outside funding received by MIAC to date is more than \$48 million dollars. Funding is from AID.

4. 1979-cont., Title XII. Purpose of this project is to strengthen Iowa State University's capability to offer educational programs, carry out research, and provide technical assistance for the purpose of increasing food availability and improving the level of living of rural families in less developed countries. Development Advisory Team workshops have trained more than 200 faculty and staff members. New curricula and majors in international development areas have been added. Total faculty and staff involvement has exceeded 240 person-months to date. Total outside funding to date is \$448,410. Funding is from AID.

5. 1982-1987, East Africa (Regional). MIAC, with ISU and OSU as lead institutions. Purpose is to provide professional short-term services in agriculture and rural development to the Regional Economic Development Service Office for East Africa and AID posts in East, Central, and Southern Africa. Staff: 13 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from AID.

6. 1980-1987, Zambia. Purpose is to improve the Republic of Zambia's capabilities for planning and policy analysis in agriculture and rural development, and thus to increase the supply of food and incomes of all farmers in Zambia. Staff: 20 man-years of long-term staff; 34 person-months of short-term consultations. Participants: 41 participants through 1985; others to be determined. Funding from AID.

7. 1980-1988, Morocco. The Morocco Dryland Agriculture Applied Research Project is a MIAC project for which the University of Nebraska at Lincoln serves as the lead institution. Purpose of the project is to develop the Dryland Research Center in the "Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique" for the southern dryland region of Morocco. Iowa State University is providing five person-years of long-term technical assistance for the project and administrative support and educational degree training for 15 project-sponsored participants. Total outside funding for the Morocco project is 22.9 million dollars. Funding is from AID.

8. 1984-1986, Indonesia/Zambia. Purpose is to carry out a short-term impact evaluation of consumption effects of food and agricultural policies in Indonesia and Zambia. Inputs: 4 person-months short-term consultations to date. Funding from AID.

9. 1984-1987, Peru.2. MIAC, with ISU as lead institution. Purpose is to carry out agricultural policy research, improve management skills, establish personnel policies to attract and maintain qualified staff, develop and implement project monitoring systems, and improve the agricultural policy research capability of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the project is to provide support to increase the macro-economic research capability with respect to the agricultural sector within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Inputs: 13 person-years of long-term staff; 35 person-months of short-term consultations. Funding from AID.

10. 1984-1986, Sudan. Purpose is to establish linkages and faculty improvement activities in home economics with the Ahfad University College for Women. Staff: 4 person-months of short-term consultations. Participants: 2 advanced degree programs. Funding from USIS. [1]

11. 1985-1988, Peru.3. MIAC, with ISU as lead institution. Purpose is to strengthen the fields of farm management, irrigation and water management, and to develop a new area in agri-business at the National Agrarian University, La Molina, Peru. Additional support is being provided to: (1) strengthen the English language training; (2) rehabilitate laboratory equipment; and (3) assist university administration in developing an improved internal operating structure while attracting external funding support from alumni and agri-business firms. Staff: 6 person-years of long-term staff; 20 person-months of short-term consultations. Administrative visits: 5 administrators and senior faculty from NAU La Molina to visit MIAC member institutions each year. Funding from AID.

[1] Included in this capsule summary because of the complementary nature of the project activities to agricultural and rural development.

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APPENDIX C

Participants in Iowa State University
International Agricultural Programs

(1945-1986)

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
Abbott, E. A.	LatinAmer.2	Com&TecTr	ST	00/80	00/81	6.0
Acker, Duane	Argentina	FmOp	ST	11/61	12/61	1.0
Aitchison, T.	Costa Rica	DHIA	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Alden, R.	Costa Rica	PSA	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Allen, R. S.	Brazil	UnivDev	LT	07/64	12/64	6.0
	Brazil	UnivDev	LT	07/65	12/65	6.0
Alvarado, A.	Costa Rica	Soils	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Anderson, C.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Anderson, D.	REDSO/EA	AgEcon	ST	07/82	08/82	0.8
Anderson, I. C.	Morocco	Agron	ST	03/85	04/85	0.5
	Morocco	Agron	ST	03/86	03/86	0.3
Anderson, M.	MIAC/Campus	ExecDir	OC	08/77	12/80	41.0
	Uruguay	AdmV	AV	07/64	07/64	0.1
Andre, Floyd	Argentina	AgAdm	ST	11/62	12/62	1.0
	Argentina	AgrAdm	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
	Argentina	AgAdm	ST	11/61	12/61	1.0
	Brazil	ProjAdm	ST	11/63	11/63	0.5
	Brazil	ProjAdm	ST	08/64	08/64	0.5
	Brazil	ProjAdm	ST	11/65	11/65	0.5
	Peru.1	AgrAdm	ST	06/68	07/68	0.5
	Uruguay	AgrAdm	ST	11/63	11/63	0.3
	Uruguay	AdmV	AV	07/64	07/64	0.1
Applegate, Mike*	Zambia	Economist	LT	06/84	06/86	24.0
Arias, E.	Costa Rica	AgMktg	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Arias, O.	Costa Rica	Hort	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Arnold, B.	Mexico	Stat	LT	06/68	12/69	18.0
	Peru.1	Stat	LT	07/74	08/76	25.5
	Peru.2	StatAnal	ST	85/08	85/08	0.5
	Peru.2	StatAnal	ST	85/06	85/07	0.5
Arnold, F.	Uruguay	COP	LT	03/63	06/66	39.0
Artero, P.	LatinAmer.1	ResAssoc	ST	1978	1979	6.0
Avila, A.	Costa Rica	FoodTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Babcock, C.	Uruguay	DISpec	LT	09/63	12/65	27.0
Baker, H.	Zambia	Stat	ST	07/85	09/85	0.5
Baker, K.	REDSO/EA	AgManpwr	ST	11/82	12/82	1.4
Bancroft, T. A.	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/69	00/69	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/70	00/70	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/65	00/65	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/66	00/66	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/67	00/67	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/68	00/68	1.0
Baumel, C. P.*	Peru.1	COP	LT	10/66	06/68	20.5
Beneke, R. R.	Mexico	AgEcon	ST	06/66	08/66	2.0
	Mexico	AgEcon	ST	06/67	08/67	2.0
	Peru.1	ProdEcon	ST	06/65	08/65	2.0
	Peru.1	ProdEcon	ST	06/64	09/64	3.5
	Peru.2	CampusCoord	AV	85/08	85/09	0.2
	Peru.2	CampusCoord	AV	85/06	85/06	0.2
	Peru.2	Per&Trng	ST	85/04	85/05	0.6

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Peru.2	Per&Trng	ST	85/01	85/03	1.5
	Peru.2	Per&Trng	ST	86/01	86/02	1.2
	Zambia	ChrEcon	AV	12/83	12/83	0.5
	Zambia	AgrEcon	ST	10/82	10/82	0.5
Berger, J.	Costa Rica	DairySci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Bjork, S.	Costa Rica	AnSci	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Blakeslee, L.	Thailand.1	DemandAn	ST	07/77	08/77	0.7
	Thailand.1	DemandAn	ST	08/75	09/75	0.7
	Thailand.1	DemandAn	ST	04/76	04/76	0.7
	Thailand.1	DemandAn	LT	08/73	02/75	18.0
	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	10/84	11/84	1.0
Blase, M. G.	MIAC/Campus	ExecDir	OC	11/76	07/77	9.0
	Peru.1	NatResEcon	LT	07/63	07/65	24.0
Bode, John*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/70	06/72	24.0
Boehlje, M.	Zambia	AgrEcon	ST	05/83	06/83	1.0
Bornemisza, E.	Costa Rica	Soils	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Boschini, C.	Costa Rica	DairySci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Brackelsberg, P.	China--PRC	AnSci	ST	05/80	06/80	0.8
Brady, Eugene	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	06/64	12/65	18.0
Briceno, J.	Costa Rica	Residues	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Briers, G.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Brincks, Marcia	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	06/72	11/72	6.0
Brown, A.	Indonesia	SystAn	LT	08/81	06/83	22.0
Brown, David*	Peru.1	AgrEcon	LT	05/63	12/66	44.0
Büchele, W. F.	China--PRC	AgEngr	ST	07/83	01/84	6.0
Bullock, B.	Peru.2	AgrPolicy	ST	85/07	85/08	0.5
Busch, Pending	Peru.3	Irri/Drainage	LT	86/09	88/00	0.0
Butcher, W.	Indonesia	NatlRes	ST	08/82	09/82	1.0
	Indonesia	NatlRes	ST	08/83	09/83	1.0
	Indonesia	NatlRes	ST	08/81	09/81	1.5
Cady, Foster*	Mexico	Stat	LT	06/66	12/67	18.0
Calderone, S.	Costa Rica	FoodTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Calkins, P.	China--PRC	Econ	ST	07/81	12/81	4.5
	China--PRC	Econ	ST	07/83	09/83	2.0
	China--PRC	Econ	ST	08/85	10/85	2.0
Campabadal, C.	Costa Rica	AnNutr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Campbell, A. R.	Morocco	CropBrd	LT	07/84	06/86	24.0
Cazenave, R.	Peru.2	SrMgt	LT	84/09	86/08	24.0
Cesal, L.	Peru.1	ProdEcon	LT	06/66	07/68	26.0
Chang, H. C.	China--PRC	Soc	ST	10/84	12/84	2.0
Chang, J.	Costa Rica	Agron	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Chavarria, P.	Costa Rica	PlPathol	OC	1977	1985	24.0
	Costa Rica	WeedContr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Chaves, C.	Costa Rica	AnNutr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Chaves, J.	Costa Rica	AnSci	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Chinchilla, C.	Costa Rica	PlPathol	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Christensen, G.	Zambia	VicePres	AV	12/83	12/83	0.3
Christensen, G. C.	China--PRC	UnivAdm	AV	08/81	08/81	0.3
	China--PRC	UnivAdm	AV	06/85	06/85	0.5

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
Christian, J.	Peru.1	Econ	ST	06/67	08/67	2.3
Christiansen, W.	Uruguay	AnSci	LT	06/63	09/65	27.0
Clinefelter, V.	IAP/Campus	ProgramAsst	OC	12/72	03/85	148.0
	LatinAmer.1	ProgramAsst	OC	1977	1981	12.0
Cobas, E.	LatinAmer.1	ResAssoc	ST	1978	1979	4.0
Condos, Apostolos	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	09/63	09/65	24.0
Conklin, F. S.	Mexico-MT	AgEcon-MT	LT	07/66	06/68	24.0
Conley, D.	Thai/211-d	CampusRes	OC	00/76	00/77	12.0
	Thailand.1	Mktg&Transp	LT	01/74	02/76	25.0
Cordero, A.	Costa Rica	AgAdm	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Cowan, D.	Indonesia	F&N	ST	09/83	09/83	0.2
Coward, J.	Costa Rica	Forages	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Coyne, M.	Costa Rica	Agron	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Crawford, H.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Crom, R. L.	China--PRC	ExtAdm	ST	10/84	11/84	1.0
Daly, R.	Indonesia	AdmOrg	ST	12/82	12/82	1.0
de las Casas, L.	LatinAmer.1	AgrEcon	LT	1977	1981	18.0
deBaca, Robert	Argentina	LivProd	LT	09/62	08/64	24.0
Delgado, J.	Costa Rica	AgAdm	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Demisse, Bogale	Zambia	CompSpec	LT	08/85	08/87	24.0
Dennisen, E. L.	Uruguay	Hort	ST	06/63	08/63	2.3
Diez, R.	Peru.2	Mon/Eval	LT	84/09	86/06	22.0
DoBell, Dolores	IAP/Campus	ProgramAsst	OC	03/85	Date	16.0
Downing, J.	Costa Rica	Econ	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Dunbar, J.	REDSO/EA	AgrComm	ST	07/82	09/82	1.7
Duncan, E. R.	Brazil	ProjAdm	ST	11/63	11/63	0.5
	Brazil	UnivDev	LT	01/64	06/64	6.0
	Brazil	UnivDev	LT	01/65	06/65	6.0
	Brazil	UnivDev	LT	01/66	06/66	6.0
Eastwood, B.	Costa Rica	DairySci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Echandi, R.	Costa Rica	SeedTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Edge, M.	Costa Rica	Agron	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Edwards, W.	Costa Rica	FmMgt	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Eggleston, L.	Uruguay	PoulSci	ST	08/65	09/65	1.5
Ellingson, W. D.	Thai/211-d	CampusRes	OC	00/75	00/77	24.0
	Thailand.1	Mktg&Demand	LT	11/77	04/79	18.0
Ellington, E.	REDSO/EA	AgManpwer	ST	11/82	12/82	1.7
Elston, Marti	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	08/81	08/84	36.0
Esslinger, D.	MIAC/Campus	ComunCons	OC	07/84	06/85	12.0
Faber, D.	Thai/211-d	CampusRes	OC	00/77	00/79	18.0
Fahr, S. M.	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	05/65	08/65	2.2
	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	06/67	08/67	2.0
	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	05/63	08/63	3.5
	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	07/64	09/64	2.0
Fahr, S. M.*	Peru.1	COP	LT	00/68	00/71	36.0
Farris, J. E.	Thailand.2	Pol&Plan	LT	07/82	07/84	24.0
Fawcett, R.	China--PRC	PPSW	ST	09/83	10/83	0.8
	Costa Rica	WeedContr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Fedeler, J. A.	Thai/211-d	CampusLdr	OC	00/73	00/75	30.0

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NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Thailand.1	Mktg&Trng	ST	01/74	02/74	1.0
	Thailand.1	Mktg&Contr	ST	12/74	12/74	0.6
Fehr, W. R.	China--PRC	Agron	ST	09/79	10/79	1.0
Fenton, T. E.	Costa Rica	Soils	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Field, Alfred	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	09/63	12/65	15.0
Fine, R.	Uruguay	WeedContr	LT	03/66	12/67	22.0
Fletcher, L. B.	Indonesia	AgEcon	ST	01/83	01/83	0.3
	Indonesia	AgEcon	ST	01/84	01/84	0.3
	Indonesia	Econ	ST	07/81	08/81	1.0
	Indonesia	Econ	ST	06/82	07/82	0.5
	Panama/211-d	AgSecAnal	ST	10/72	09/73	8.0
	Peru.1	AgrMktg	ST	03/65	05/65	2.6
	Peru.1	AgrMktg	ST	03/64	05/64	2.7
	Zambia	ProjSciDir	ST	02/86	03/86	1.0
	Zambia	ProjSciDir	ST	01/82	02/82	1.0
	Zambia	ProjSciDir	ST	01/83	02/83	1.0
	Zambia	ProjSciDir	ST	01/84	02/84	1.0
	Zambia	ProjSciDir	ST	01/85	02/85	1.0
Fletcher, L. B.*	LatinAmer.1	DevEcon	ST	1977	1981	13.0
	Mexico	Econ	LT	06/65	08/66	15.0
	WashDC/211-d	AgSecAnAID/W	LT	07/72	07/75	36.0
Flores, S.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Fogel, M. M.	Peru.3	Irri/Drainage	ST	85/10	85/11	0.7
Foley, D. C.	Uruguay	PIPath	LT	02/64	06/66	28.0
Fonseca, J.	Costa Rica	FmMgt	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Fortmann, H.	LatinAmer.2	AgrRes	ST	00/80	00/81	6.0
Fosu, J.	Indo/Zam	ResAssoc	ST	02/85	02/85	1.0
Fosu, Joseph	Zambia	ResEcon	ST	04/85	05/85	1.0
Fox, K. A.	Peru.1	EconAdm	ST	01/63	03/63	1.4
Framingham, C. F.	Thailand.1	PolicyAn	LT	07/75	12/76	16.3
Fuglie, W. L.	Thailand.2	Dev&Design	LT	08/82	07/85	36.0
Fuller, W.	Mexico	Stat	ST	07/68	08/68	1.0
	Peru.1	Stat	ST	06/68	07/68	1.0
Fullerton, H.	Thailand.1	RegDevel	ST	05/78	06/78	0.3
	Thailand.1	RegEcon	LT	01/76	06/77	17.0
Furnish, D. B.	Peru.1	LawAdv	LT	09/65	07/68	34.0
Futrell, G.	Costa Rica	MktgNews	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Galindo, W.	Peru.2	Org&Meth	ST	85/04	85/07	3.0
Gamboa, C.	Costa Rica	WeedContr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Gardner, F.	Uruguay	Agron	ST	07/72	08/62	1.0
Gibson, P.	Costa Rica	Agron	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Giles, A.	Peru.1	ResAssoc	ST	09/61	09/62	11.7
Ginder, R.	REDSO/EA	AgEcon	ST	10/82	11/82	1.2
Ginder, Roger	Zambia	MktgEcon	ST	06/83	08/83	1.5
Giron, R.	LatinAmer.1	AgrEcon	ST	1978	1979	6.0
Glass, W. E.	Peru.3	SciEquipRepair	ST	85/09	85/10	0.6
Gomez, G.	Peru.2	Mgt/Org&Meth	LT	84/09	85/12	16.0
Gonzalez, R.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	OC	1977	1985	24.0
	Costa Rica	AgEduc	ST	1977	1982	2.0

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NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Costa Rica	FmMgt	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Gordon, Janice	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	07/61	10/63	28.0
Goudy, W. J.	China--PRC	Soc	ST	06/85	06/85	0.8
Graber, E. S.	Peru.1	MktgEcon	LT	00/71	00/73	24.0
Graham, B.	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	01/84	02/84	1.0
Greenlee, Charles	Argentina	FmMgt	LT	04/62	03/66	48.0
Grosvenor, D.	Indonesia	CompCons	ST	06/79	08/79	2.0
	Zambia	CompSpec	ST	10/82	11/82	0.6
	Zambia	CompSpec	ST	03/83	08/83	6.0
Hammond, E. G.	Costa Rica	FoodTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Hansen, D. E.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/67	06/69	24.0
	Peru.3	FarmMgt&Cop	LT	85/07	87/06	24.0
Harmon, L.	Costa Rica	Agron	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Hasbrook, R. E.	Indonesia	Cont&Grants	ST	03/83	03/83	0.3
	Zambia	Contr&Grants	AV	03/86	03/86	0.5
Hatesohl, D.	MIAC/Campus	AsstDir	OC	09/85	date	10.0
Hazel, L. N.	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/59	12/59	1.0
	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/61	12/61	1.0
Heady, E. A.	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/65	00/65	1.0
Heady, E. O.	Indonesia	ProjDir	ST	03/83	03/83	0.3
	Indonesia	ProjDir	ST	03/80	03/80	0.5
	Indonesia	ProjDir	ST	03/80	03/80	0.5
	Indonesia	ProjDir	ST	03/82	03/82	0.5
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/69	00/69	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/70	00/70	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/66	00/66	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/67	00/67	1.0
	Mexico	ProjDir	ST	00/68	00/68	1.0
	Thailand.1	ProjDir	ST	07/73	08/73	1.3
	Thailand.1	ProjDir	ST	04/74	04/74	0.5
	Thailand.1	ProjDir	ST	07/74	08/74	1.6
	Thailand.1	ProjDir	ST	12/75	12/75	0.3
	Thailand.1	ProjDir	ST	02/77	03/77	0.3
	Thailand.2	ProjDir	ST	03/83	04/83	0.5
Heckerman, D.	Peru.2	AgPol/IntEcon	LT	86/02	01/87	12.0
	Peru.2	AgPol/IntEcon	ST	85/11	86/01	2.0
	Peru.2	AgPol/IntEcon	ST	85/05	85/06	0.7
Herrick, J. B.	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
Hickman, R.	Indonesia	SurveyDes	ST	02/84	03/84	0.5
Hill, John H.	Morocco	PlPathol	ST	04/84	05/85	0.5
Hiller, L.	Uruguay	HortSpec	LT	09/64	09/67	36.0
Hoffmann, R. A.	IAP/Campus	ProjectCoord	OC	07/84	Date	24.0
	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/69	11/70	16.0
	Peru.3	AgBusProDevel	ST	85/04	85/06	1.3
	Thailand.1	Adm&Trng	ST	07/77	07/77	0.3
	Uruguay	AgEcon	ST	07/65	07/65	0.5

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NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Argentina	AgEcon	LT	12/61	11/65	48.0
	Indonesia	AgPol&COP	LT	06/81	04/84	35.0
	ISU/211-d	CampusProjLdr	LT	01/76	09/76	9.0
	Mexico-MT	AgEcon-MT	LT	11/65	06/69	44.0
	Panama/211-d	PanProjLdr	LT	01/71	01/74	36.0
	Peru.1	ProdEcon	LT	01/74	12/75	24.0
	Thai/211-d	CampusLdr	OC	00/77	00/79	24.0
Holden, P.	Costa Rica	AnSci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Hopkins, F.	Costa Rica	Forestry	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Hopkins, Fred*	Peru.1	ForEcon	LT	11/74	10/76	24.0
Hotchkiss, D.	Costa Rica	Stat	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Hotchkiss, D.*	Mexico	Stat	LT	06/67	12/68	18.0
Howell, H. B.	Argentina	FmMgt	ST	11/62	12/62	1.0
	Argentina	FmMgt	ST	11/59	12/59	1.0
	Argentina	FmMgt	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
	Peru.1	FmMgt	ST	04/75	05/75	0.7
Howell, H. B.*	Peru.1	COP	LT	11/62	05/64	18.3
Hraba, J.	China--PRC	Soc	ST	05/86	06/86	1.0
Hughes, R.	Costa Rica	HomeEcEd	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Iverson, C. A.	Uruguay	DISpec	ST	02/64	03/64	2.0
	Uruguay	DISpec	ST	06/65	07/65	1.3
Jaeger, Suzie	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	08/84	01/85	5.0
Jennings, V.	Costa Rica	ExtAdm	ST	1977	1982	1.0
Jimenez, C.	Costa Rica	Forages	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Johnson, Julie	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	01/67	12/69	36.0
Johnson, L. E.	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/62	12/62	1.0
	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/61	12/61	1.0
	Uruguay	AnSci	ST	10/63	11/63	1.0
	Uruguay	AdmV	AV	07/64	07/64	0.1
Johnson, S.	Indo/Zam	Fd&Nutr	ST	11/85	11/85	0.3
Kaldor, D.	Peru.1	AgrEcon	ST	05/65	06/65	2.0
Kelley, W.	Zambia	DeanS&H	AV	12/83	12/83	0.5
Kelly, W. H.	China--PRC	S&HAdm	AV	07/85	08/85	0.7
Kenealy, M. D.	China--PRC	DairySci	ST	05/82	05/82	0.8
Kinyon, L.	Thailand.1	Stat	LT	07/74	07/78	47.5
	Thailand.2	CompProg	ST	09/85	10/85	1.0
Klonglan, G.	Zambia	ChrSociol	AV	12/83	12/83	0.5
	Zambia	RurSociol	ST	10/82	10/82	0.5
Klonglan, G. E.	China--PRC	Soc	ST	10/84	12/84	2.0
Kolmer, L.	Peru.2	DeanAgr	AV	85/09	85/09	0.2
Kolmer, L. R.	China--PRC	AgAdm	AV	10/78	11/78	0.8
	China--PRC	AgAdm	AV	10/80	11/80	0.8
	Costa Rica	AgAdm	ST	1977	1982	1.0
	Indonesia	AgAdm	ST	12/82	12/82	0.3
	Morocco	AgAdm	AV	02/86	02/86	0.3
	Morocco	AgAdm	AV	10/81	10/81	0.3
	Peru.1	AgrAdm	ST	02/76	03/76	0.5
	Peru.1	MktgEcon	ST	06/63	09/63	3.0

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NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Thailand.1	AgAdm	ST	02/75	02/75	0.3
Krenz, Ron	Zambia	AgrEcon	LT	06/85	06/87	24.0
Ladman, J. R.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/66	06/68	24.0
Ladman, Jerry*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/61	06/63	24.0
Lambert, Donna	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	12/69	06/72	30.0
Larson, K.	LatinAmer.1	ResAsst	ST	1978	1979	6.0
Lefor, D.	Thailand.2	CompProg	ST	06/83	08/83	2.0
	Thailand.2	CompProg	ST	03/84	05/84	2.0
Lobo, V.	Costa Rica	FoodTech	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Lopez, R.	Costa Rica	Nematodes	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Luckett, D.	Indonesia	Contr&Trng	ST	04/79	06/79	2.0
Lund, R.	Mexico	Stat	LT	06/67	12/69	30.0
Lush, J. L.	Argentina	AnSci	ST	11/60	12/60	1.0
Lybecker, D. W.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	06/68	12/69	18.0
Lyson, T.	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	01/84	02/84	1.0
Mader, E.	REDSO/EA	Agron	ST	09/82	10/82	1.0
Mahlstede, J. P.	China--PRC	AgAdm	AV	06/85	06/85	0.5
Mann, F. L.	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	01/63	03/63	1.5
Mann, Fred*	Peru.1	Legal/Econ	LT	04/63	08/71	99.0
Marion, W.	Costa Rica	FoodTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
	Uruguay	PoulSci	ST	06/63	07/63	1.5
Marley, S.	Costa Rica	AgEngr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Martinson, C.	Costa Rica	PlDisease	ST	1977	1982	2.0
McCrary, Jean	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	05/65	08/65	3.0
McGaughey, S.	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	00/66	00/68	24.0
McGee, D. C.	Morocco	PlPathol	ST	05/84	06/84	0.5
	Morocco	PlPathol	ST	04/86	04/86	0.5
McGranahan, L.	Zambia	Economist	LT	02/83	05/84	16.0
McHose, R.	Uruguay	PoulSci	LT	06/63	06/66	36.0
McKinsey, J. W.	MIAC/Campus	ExecDir	OC	07/83	date	36.0
McKinsey, W.	Peru.2	MIACExecDir	AV	85/06	85/06	0.2
Melhus, I. E.*	Guatemala	CornGenet	LT	07/45	06/53	96.0
Merrill, W. C.	Indonesia	ProjPln	ST	06/79	08/79	2.0
	LatinAmer.1	DevEcon	ST	1979	1980	3.0
	Panama/211-d	AgSecAnal	ST	10/72	09/73	8.0
	Peru.1	MktgEcon	ST	07/68	08/68	1.5
	Peru.1	MktgEcon	LT	06/65	12/66	18.0
Merrill, W. C.*	WashDC/211-d	AgSecAnAID/W	LT	06/74	09/76	27.0
Mexas, A.	Mexico	CompAn	LT	04/69	09/70	18.0
Meyers, W.	Indo/Zam	ProjCoord	ST	01/85	01/85	0.5
	Indonesia	Econ	ST	08/82	09/82	1.0
	Indonesia	AgEcon	ST	05/83	06/83	1.0
	Indonesia	AgEcon	ST	01/84	01/84	0.5
	Indonesia	Econ	ST	07/81	09/81	2.0
Mitchell, R.	MIAC/Campus	ExecDir	OC	01/81	05/81	5.0
Mohn, Jim*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/72	06/73	12.0
Molina, J.	Costa Rica	AnSci	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Montoya, C.	Costa Rica	Econ	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Moreira, M.	Costa Rica	Hort	OC	1977	1985	24.0

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NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Costa Rica	VegProd	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Morford, V. J.	Uruguay	AgrEngr	LT	06/63	01/66	31.0
Mulleady, J. T.	Costa Rica	IntlAg	ST	1977	1982	12.0
	IAP/Campus	ProjectCoord	OC	07/77	06/82	60.0
	LatinAmer.2	AgEcon	ST	00/80	00/81	8.0
	Peru.1	ProdEcon	LT	02/74	06/77	39.0
Murillo, M.	Costa Rica	PoultSci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Musmanni, M.	Costa Rica	SwineProd	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Nauman, G. C.	MIAC/Campus	AdmAssoc	OC	08/83	date	35.0
Navarro, J.	Costa Rica	Agron	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Neibaum, J.	Indonesia	DataProc	ST	06/80	07/80	1.0
Nicol, K.	Thailand.1	PolicyAn	LT	01/77	06/78	17.5
	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	11/83	12/83	1.5
	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	03/84	04/84	1.5
O'Byrne, J. C.	Peru.1	LegalAdv	ST	09/61	11/61	2.0
Olsen D.	REDSO/EA	AgManpowr	ST	11/82	12/82	1.2
Orazem, F.	REDSO/EA	AgEcon	ST	09/82	11/82	1.4
Paddock, W.*	Guatemala	CornGenet	LT	07/53	06/55	24.0
Palmer, R. G.	China--PRC	AgronGenet	ST	08/81	10/81	2.0
	China--PRC	AgronGenet	ST	07/83	11/83	4.0
	China--PRC	AgronGenet	ST	10/84	11/84	1.0
Parks, W. R.	Costa Rica	UnivAdm	ST	1977	1982	0.5
Parsons, Jerry*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/68	06/70	24.0
Patel, N. P.	REDSO/EA	PlntPath	ST	01/85	02/85	0.7
Perrin, R.	Uruguay	AdmV	AV	07/64	07/64	0.3
Perrin, Richard*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/61	06/66	36.0
Pervis, D.	Zambia	Economist	LT	09/85	09/87	24.0
Pesek, John	Morocco	Agron	ST	08/84	08/84	0.3
Peterson, D.	Indonesia	CompSpec	LT	10/79	01/84	52.0
Pierre, W.	Uruguay	Agron	ST	11/64	03/65	4.7
Pounds, Russell	Zambia	AgrEcon	ST	01/83	06/83	6.0
Prescott, J.	Peru.1	ProgrSpec	ST	06/64	09/64	4.0
	Zambia	AgrEcon	ST	06/83	12/83	6.0
Ramirez, W.	Costa Rica	Beekeeping	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Ratchford, B.	Peru.3	UnAdm&Devel	ST	85/06	85/07	0.8
Rawson, Ed	Zambia	FarmMgt	LT	08/82	08/85	36.0
Ray, R.	Indonesia	Gov&Trade	ST	12/82	12/82	0.2
Reeve, Linda	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	09/65	12/67	28.0
Riggs, F.	Thailand.2	PolPlan	ST	10/84	11/84	1.5
Riordan, J.	Peru.2	AgrPolicy	ST	85/08	85/08	0.5
	Peru.2	AgrPolicy	ST	85/10	85/10	0.3
Riordan, J.*	Peru.2	COP	LT	86/01	87/01	13.0
Robertson, T.	Peru.1	MktgEcon	LT	12/64	11/68	47.0
Robinson, J.	Zambia	CompSpec	ST	01/84	02/84	1.0
	Zambia	CompSpec	ST	10/85	11/85	1.2
Rogers, K.	Thailand.1	DemogrAn	ST	07/77	07/77	1.0
	Thailand.1	RegDev	ST	06/76	07/76	1.6
	Thailand.2	ProjCoord	ST	05/83	06/83	0.7

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
	Thailand.2	ProjCoord	ST	08/84	08/84	0.5
	Thailand.2	ProjCoord	ST	07/82	08/82	1.0
Rogers, K.*	IAP/Campus	Coordinator	OC	07/66	06/68	24.0
	Thailand.1	RegDevel	LT	07/73	07/75	23.7
Rojas, A.	Costa Rica	AnSci	OC	1977	1985	24.0
	Costa Rica	CattleMgt	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Rothschild, M.	China--PRC	AnSci	ST	06/82	06/82	0.7
Ruehle, R.	Costa Rica	PSA	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Ruis, M.	Costa Rica	LSSurgTech	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Russell, J.	Peru.3	AgBusCurDevel	ST	85/05	85/06	0.7
Salas, C.	Costa Rica	CornPhysiol	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Salas, R.	Costa Rica	Agron	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Salas, W.	Costa Rica	RegPlan	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Salazar, M.	Costa Rica	Econ	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Sancho, G.	Costa Rica	AppleProd	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Sanders, B.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/67	12/68	18.0
Schafer, J. W.	China--PRC	Agron	ST	05/80	06/80	0.8
Schafer, R. B.	China--PRC	Soc	ST	10/86	11/86	1.5
Schaller, F.	Costa Rica	Forages	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Scholl, J. M.	Argentina	Agron	ST	11/59	12/59	1.0
Scholtes, W.	Uruguay	SoilSci	LT	03/63	06/65	27.0
	Uruguay	SoilSci	ST	07/62	08/62	1.0
Schreiner, D.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/66	06/68	24.0
Schriener, Dean	Peru.1	NatResEcon	LT	09/63	09/65	24.0
Schull, Linda	MIAC/Campus	ChiefAcct	OC	02/84	date	29.0
Scott, J. T.	China--PRC	AgAdm	ST	08/81	08/81	0.2
	Costa Rica	IntlAg	ST	1977	1982	6.0
	Indonesia	AgAdm	ST	08/81	08/81	0.1
	LatinAmer.2	ProjDir	ST	00/80	00/81	1.0
	Mexico	MktgEcon	ST	06/68	08/68	2.0
	Mexico	MktgEcon	ST	06/69	08/69	2.0
	Mexico	MktgEcon	ST	06/70	08/70	2.0
	Mexico	MktgEcon	ST	06/67	08/67	2.0
	MIAC/Campus	Treasurer	OC	08/77	date	108.0
	Morocco	AgAdm	AV	02/86	02/86	0.3
	Peru.1	AgrAdm	ST	02/76	03/76	0.5
	Peru.2	AsstDean	AV	85/03	85/03	0.2
	Peru.2	AsstDean	AV	84/11	84/12	0.3
	Peru.2	AsstDean	AV	85/09	85/09	0.2
	Thailand.1	MktgAn	ST	07/74	07/74	0.5
	Thailand.1	MktgAn	ST	02/75	02/75	0.3
Scott, J. T.*	IAP/Campus	Asst Dean	OC	07/73	Date	156.0
	Peru.1	COP	LT	04/64	04/65	12.0
Seagraves, J.	Peru.1	AgrEcon	LT	10/73	07/75	21.5
Segura, M.	LatinAmer.2	TechRev	ST	00/80	00/81	2.0
Sell, J.	Costa Rica	PoultrySci	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Sengupta, J. K.	Peru.1	Econ	ST	02/64	03/64	1.0
Sheperd, G.	Peru.1	MktgEcon	LT	09/65	06/69	44.5
Shibles, R. M.	Costa Rica	MultCrop	ST	1977	1982	2.0

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
Shinn, R. D.	Zambia	ProjAdmDir	AV	03/86	03/86	0.5
Shinn, R.D.	Zambia	ProjAdmDir	AV	08/84	08/84	0.5
Shrader, W.	Uruguay	Agron	LT	01/66	12/67	24.0
Smith, Floyd	MIAC/Campus	ExecDir	OC	05/81	06/83	25.0
Smith, J.	Peru.2	PerMgt/Trng	LT	84/12	86/12	24.0
	REDSO/EA	Oilseed	ST	05/83	05/83	0.7
Snodgrass, M.	Zambia	AgrEcon	LT	09/85	09/87	24.0
Sosnick, S.	Peru.1	MktgEcon	LT	07/74	12/75	18.0
Soto, H.	Costa Rica	CattleBreed	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Sposito, V.	Mexico	CompProg	ST	06/68	08/68	2.0
Staniforth, D.	Costa Rica	WeedContr	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Starleaf, D.	Peru.2	DeptChm	AV	85/07	85/07	0.1
	Peru.2	DeptChm	AV	85/06	85/06	0.3
	Zambia	ChrEcon	AV	08/84	08/84	0.5
Stephenson, J.	Thailand.1	Macroecon	ST	06/77	07/77	1.0
	Thailand.1	Econometr	LT	08/74	08/76	23.3
	Thailand.2	MacroEcon	ST	12/84	01/85	1.0
Stewart, R.	Zambia	Sociol	LT	08/85	08/87	24.0
Stoecker, A. L.	Thailand.1	LinearProgr	ST	10/77	11/77	1.0
	Thailand.1	LinearProgr	ST	06/78	07/78	1.0
	Thailand.1	LinearProgr	LT	08/73	08/77	48.5
Stoneberg, E.	Uruguay	AgEcon	ST	03/65	05/65	1.8
Stout, R.	Peru.2	Org&Meth	LT	85/12	86/12	12.0
Swanson, D.	Indonesia	CIRAS&Trade	ST	12/82	12/82	0.2
Swanson, D. H.	China--PRC	CIRAS	ST	06/85	07/85	0.4
Tabatabai, A.	Costa Rica	SoilChem	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Tait, J. T.	LatinAmer.2	RuralSoc	ST	00/80	00/81	6.0
Teklu, T.	Indo/Zam	SrAnal	ST	02/85	02/85	0.5
	Indo/Zam	SrAnal	ST	01/85	01/85	0.5
Teklu, Tesfaye	Zambia	ResEcon	ST	04/85	05/85	1.0
Thomas, Carolyn	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	11/63	05/65	19.0
Thorbecke, E.	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	ST	07/65	08/65	1.9
	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	ST	01/63	03/63	1.5
	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	09/63	09/64	12.0
Thorbecke, E.*	ISU/211-d	CampusProjLdr	LT	07/70	06/72	8.0
Timmons, J. F.	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/75	03/75	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/77	03/77	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/66	03/66	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/67	03/67	0.7
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/69	03/69	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/70	03/70	0.7
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/71	03/71	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/72	03/72	0.5
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/73	03/73	0.6
	Peru.1	AgrEcon	ST	09/61	11/61	2.0
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/64	03/64	1.0
	Peru.1	ProjDir	ST	02/65	03/65	0.5
Timmons, J. F.*	ISU/211-d	CampusProjLdr	LT	07/72	12/75	12.0

Summary of ISU international staff

NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	TOUR	BEG	END	MOS
Tinnermeir, R.	Peru.1	AgrEcon	LT	03/65	03/67	24.0
Tobin, K.	Costa Rica	FarmOp	ST	1977	1982	3.0
Trenkle, A. H.	Uruguay	AnBiochem	ST	11/65	12/65	1.5
Troeh, F.	Morocco	Soils	LT	09/82	08/85	36.0
Troeh, Fred	Uruguay	SoilSurvey	LT	11/66	12/67	14.0
Tryon, Janet	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	09/76	06/81	58.0
Tucker, D. C.	Thailand.2	AgrStat	LT	05/83	09/85	29.0
	Thailand.2	Stat	ST	01/83	02/83	1.0
Tucker, H.	Mexico	Stat	LT	06/66	12/67	18.0
Umana, F.	Costa Rica	AgEduc	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Uveling, E.	Mexico	AgEcon	LT	07/67	12/68	18.0
Van Fossen, L.	Kenya	AgrEng	LT	04/84	04/84	24.0
Van Slooten, R.	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	11/65	08/68	33.0
Vandendries, Rene	Peru.1	GrowthEcon	LT	12/63	12/65	24.0
VandeWetering, H.	Indonesia	MacroAn	ST	07/82	08/82	1.0
	Indonesia	AgEcon	ST	07/83	08/83	1.0
	Indonesia	ProjAn&Eval	ST	06/81	07/81	1.5
	LatinAmer.1	AgrSecAnal	ST	1977	1981	17.0
	Peru.1	COP	LT	07/71	01/73	18.5
	Peru.1	AgrEcon	LT	08/73	09/75	25.0
	Peru.1	AgrEcon	LT	03/65	08/66	18.0
VandeWetering, H*	Peru.2	COP	LT	84/08	85/12	16.6
Vargas, E.	Costa Rica	PlDisease	ST	1977	1982	2.0
Villalobos, E.	Costa Rica	Agron	OC	1977	1985	24.0
Viques, Enrique	Peru.1	AgrEcon	ST	01/66	08/66	7.0
Viques, Henry	Peru.1	AgEcon	LT	02/63	12/65	21.0
Vivian, Mary Jo	IAP/Campus	Secretary	OC	04/85	05/86	14.0
Vocke, G.	Thailand.2	Econ	LT	08/82	07/84	24.0
Vocke, Gary	Indonesia	AgPol	ST	01/82	02/82	1.0
Vocke, Gary*	Indonesia	AgPlan*COP	LT	07/79	08/81	25.0
Walker, N.	Thailand.1	LinearProg	LT	01/77	06/78	17.0
Wardhani, M.	Indo/Zam	GradAsst	ST	01/85	02/85	1.2
Warren, Mike*	Zambia	Anthro	LT	08/82	08/85	36.0
Wedin, W. F.	Uruguay	Agron	ST	11/64	01/65	2.0
Whigham, D. K.	China--PRC	Agron	ST	06/85	07/85	1.0
	China--PRC	Agron	ST	05/82	05/82	0.8
Wigton, W.	Thailand.2	Stat	ST	02/83	03/83	1.0
	Thailand.2	Stat	ST	05/83	06/83	1.0
	Thailand.2	Stat	ST	09/85	10/85	1.0
Winkelman, D.	Peru.1	Econ	ST	05/65	08/65	2.7
Winkleman, D.*	Mexico	Econ	LT	08/66	09/70	50.0
Wolansky, W. D.	China--PRC	IntEduc	ST	03/86	04/86	0.7
Wright, B.	Thailand.2	Econ	ST	05/84	07/84	2.0
Wright, W.	REDSO/EA	AgRes	ST	01/85	02/85	1.0
Zmolek, W.	Costa Rica	CattleProd	ST	1977	1982	2.0
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Total:						5,182.4
Count: 531						531
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