

Text Mining Historical Newsletters: Atlanta and Boston

[Code ▼](#)

EVST 378/AFST 378/S&DS 138: USAID in Sub-Saharan Africa

Summary

This project performs sentiment analysis and topic model analysis on a corpus composed of ~20 documents of historical newspapers from various Atlanta publications dating pre-2000 that are centered around USAID in tandem with sentiment analysis and topic model analysis on a corpus composed of ~30 documents of historical newspapers from various Boston publications from a similar time period.

Background

USAID is a government agency founded by President John F Kennedy in 1961. Headquartered in Washington D.C., it has a global outreach with an annual budget of 27.2 billion USD. Despite its noble mission, the USAID has been embroiled in controversies ranging from extravagant spending and incompetence to moral hypocrisy and corruption of its highest officials. Given that the crux of USAID's work is completed overseas, and meaningful progress often takes many years to manifest, the benefits of USAID's work is often masked from the general public. Consequently, we seek to gauge public perception of USAID by text mining articles in Atlanta newspapers regarding USAID. Acknowledging that public perception is difficult to accurately measure, newspapers will provide a proxy reflecting general sentiment of the public.

Text Mining Overview

Atlanta

Every article was mined from an Atlanta newspaper. 15 articles are derived from the Atlanta Daily World, 2 articles from the Atlanta Inquirer, 2 articles for the Atlanta Constitution, and 1 article from the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Note that none of these sources are from USAID nor the federal government.

Boston

Every article was mined from a Boston newspaper. All 32 articles are from The Boston Globe. Note that none of these sources are from USAID nor the federal government.

0. Convert all PDFs to text files (Only run this chunk once. If you already have the .txt files in your folder, skip.)

[Hide](#)

```

# First go to the drive and unzip the Old Atlanta Articles folder, place in your working
directory

# Search for our folder of article pdfs
#dest <- "Atlanta_Articles"

# Make a vector of PDF file names
#allFiles1 <- list.files(path = dest, pattern = "pdf", full.names = TRUE)

# Since our PDFs are just images of text, we need to convert them .txt files
# We need these libraries

#library(pdftools)
#library(tesseract)
#library(magick)

# Convert pdf to jpeg/tiff and perform tesseract OCR on the image
# This will take a while since we have so many articles

#lapply(allFiles1, function(i) {
#  img_file <- pdftools::pdf_convert(i, format = 'tiff', dpi = 400)
#  text <- ocr(img_file)
#  write.table(text, gsub('.pdf', '.txt', i))
#})

#Remove all tiff files in our directory
#delFiles1 <- dir(path=getwd(), pattern="*.tiff")
#file.remove(file.path(getwd(), delFiles1))

# Do the same for the Boston Articles
# First go to the drive and unzip the Old Boston Articles folder, place in your working
directory

# Search for our folder of article pdfs
#dest2 <- "Boston_Articles"

# Make a vector of PDF file names
#allFiles <- list.files(path = dest2, pattern = "pdf", full.names = TRUE)

# Convert pdf to jpeg/tiff and perform tesseract OCR on the image
# This will take a while since we have so many articles

#lapply(allFiles, function(i) {
#  img_file <- pdftools::pdf_convert(i, format = 'tiff', dpi = 400)
#  text <- ocr(img_file)
#  write.table(text, gsub('.pdf', '.txt', i))
#})

#Remove all tiff files in our directory
#delFiles <- dir(path=getwd(), pattern="*.tiff")
#file.remove(file.path(getwd(), delFiles))

```

Importantly, articles from both Atlanta and Boston were first imported as .pdf files from ProQuest, which presented a substantial challenge in converting them to appropriate files for NLP analyses. As is shown above, the .pdf's are converted to .tiff's, at which point they are converted to .txt files. Notably, the optical character recognition process resulted in imperfect conversion, which means the data remains slightly more messy than is ideal. We proceed in our analyses keeping this fact in mind.

(1A) Here, we create a corpus of all our text files, first for Atlanta.

Hide

```
library(tm)
library(SnowballC)
### Atlanta
#Only add txt files to the corpus
atlantaCorpus <- Corpus(DirSource("Atlanta_Articles", pattern="*.txt"))
#Check the corpus, ensure that there is the correct amount of articles
inspect(atlantaCorpus)
```

<<SimpleCorpus>>

Metadata: corpus specific: 1, document level (indexed): 0

Content: documents: 19

1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt

"x"\n"1" "Africa Needs U.S. Aid And Trade\n\nPublication info: Atlanta Inquirer ; Atlant a, Ga. [Atlanta, Ga]J07 Sep 1996: 4.\n\n© ProQuest document link\n\nABSTRACT (ABSTRACT) \n\nIn testimony to hearings of the House Subcommittee on Trade, a representative of WOA said, \"We consider\nncommercial ties to be one crucial component of good relations betw een the people of the United States and of\nnAfrica. However, they are only one componen t. Trade, investment, aid, and debt reduction measures must all form\nnpart of a comprehe nsive and integrated Africa policy. Trade enhancement initiatives cannot take the place of a\nnwell-structured and targeted development assistance program.\" \n\nFULL TEXT\n\nAfrica Needs U.S. Aid And Trade.\n\nWASHINGTON OFFICE ON AFRICA\n\nWASHINGTON, D.C.--Trade i s not a substitute for aid to developing nations in Sub-Saharan Africa} the Washington\nOffice on Africa (WOA) told the U.S. Congress recently.\n\nIn testimony to hearings of t he House Subcommittee on Trade, a representative of WOA said, \"We consider\nncommercial ties to be one crucial component of good relations between the people of the United Stat es and of\nnAfrica. However, they are only one component. Trade, investment, aid, and deb t reduction measures must all form\nnpart of a comprehensive and integrated Africa polic y. Trade enhancement initiatives cannot take the place of a\nnwell-structured and targete d development assistance program.\" \n\nTrade relations with Africa have attracted increas ing attention since 1994, when Congress considered the set of\nnagreements which emerged from the \"Uruguay Round\" of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and\nnTrad e (GATT). GATT is a multilateral treaty which regulates international commerce. Critics of the Uruguay\nnagreements warn that poor countries will be less able to take advantage of the new trading opportunities which are\nnexpected to result from the negotiations.\n\nIn acknowledgment of these concerns, Congress required the President to report yearly on the status of U.S. trade\nand development policy in Sub-Saharan Africa. The first rep ort was issued by the U.S. Trade Representative's\noffice in February 1996.\n\nMembers o f the House of Representatives responded by forming a bipartisan African Trade and Inves tment\nnCaucus. In June, Rep. Jim McDermott (D-WA), one of the Caucus' co-chairs, outline d proposals for new Africa trade\nand investment initiatives.\n\nMcDermott's package cal ls, in part, for the creation of a U.S.-Africa Free Trade Area and the establishment of a\n\$300 million equity fund to leverage investment in African businesses. The equity fun d would be privately\nmanaged, but would be set up with public money, much of which woul d be diverted from existing U.S. Agency for\nInternational Development (USAID) programs in Africa.\n\nThe McDermott proposals are expected to be introduced in legislative form when Congress reconvenes in\nSeptember. Given the current congressional enthusiasm for c utting foreign assistance, the package is likely to\nreceive a favorable reception in bo th the House and Senate. Indeed, \"Trade not Aid\" is becoming a frequently-\nrepeated s logan in Washington.\n\nDETAILS\n\nProQuest\n\n2" "Subject: Foreign aid; Government; I nternational relations; International trade; Trade relations;\nTreaties\nLocation: Washi ngton, DC United States Africa\nEthnicity: African American/Caribbean/African\nPublicati on title: Atlanta Inquirer; Atlanta, Ga.\nVolume: 36\nIssue: 6\nPages: 4\nNumber of page s: 0\nPublication year: 1996\nPublication date: Sep 7, 1996\nPublisher: Atlanta Inquirer\nPlace of publication: Atlanta, Ga.\nCountry of publication: United States, Atlanta, G a.\nPublication subject: African American/Caribbean/African, General Interest Periodical s-United States\nSource type: Newspapers\nLanguage of publication: English\nDocument typ e: News\nAccession number: SFLNSLNNQ1296AQTBO69000025\nProQuest document ID: 368202861\nDocument URL: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/368202861?accountid=15172>\nCopyright:

A cry in the wilderness.txt

\"x\"\n\"1\" \"A Cry In The Wilderness: No Apology Necessary\nPope, Derrick Alexander . Atlan
ta Inquirer ; Atlanta, Ga. [Atlanta, Ga]25 Apr 1998: 3.\n\nProQuest document link\n\nABS
TRACT (ABSTRACT)\n\nPresident Bill Clinton recently made a historical trip to six Africa
n nations. The president traveled to Botswana,\nGhana, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, an
d Uganda. His trip to Africa marked the first time that a sitting United\nStates preside
nt has visited the continent.\n\nInstead, the president made significant strides toward
establishing an actual foreign policy in Africa. For example,\nin Gabarone, the capital
city of Botswana, he promised to protect the sub-Saharan environment by encouraging the
\nUnited States Senate to ratify a treaty designed to prevent the spread of deserts. And
while in Rwanda, the\npresident pledged to seek congressional approval for an increase i
n United States foreign aid to Africa.\n\nInternational diplomacy explains why the preside
nt went to Africa; not apologizing for slavery. Recent history and\nAmerica's standing i
n the future better explain why the president went to Africa; and it had very little to
do with\nslavery.\n\nFULL TEXT\n\nA Cry In The Wilderness: No Apology Necessary\n\nPresi
dent Bill Clinton recently made a historical trip to six African nations. The president
traveled to Botswana,\nGhana, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda. His trip to Afr
ica marked the first time that a sitting United\nStates president has visited the contin
ent.\n\nThe president toured these motherland countries, rich in diamonds, gold, high te
chnology, various textiles, and tin.\n\nMany Black Americans felt that the president shoul
d have used his trip as an opportunity to apologize for slavery\nand the untold damages
it has caused to the descendants of those who were enslaved. Mr. Clinton did not\napolog
ize for slavery.\n\nInstead, the president made significant strides toward establishing
an actual foreign policy in Africa. For example,\nin Gabarone, the capital city of Botsw
ana, he promised to protect the sub-Saharan environment by encouraging the\nUnited State
s Senate to ratify a treaty designed to prevent the spread of deserts. And while in Rwan
da, the\npresident pledged to seek congressional approval for an increase in United Stat
es foreign aid to Africa.\n\nWe all know that slavery was an evil and peculiar form of e
mployment, and we do not need the president to visit a\nformer slave depot in Senegal or
hang out with Nelson Mandela to tell us that. We could, however, benefit from a\nbetter
understanding of what is prompting this new African goodwill.\n\nInternational diplomacy
explains why the president went to Africa; not apologizing for slavery. Recent history a
nd\nAmerica's standing in the future better explain why the president went to Africa; an
d it had very little to do with\nslavery.\n\nPresident Clinton journeyed to Africa to be
gin developing some type of relationship other than one of\ncondescending pity and negat
ion. The emerging democratic--translated capitalistic-nations of Africa make it\nvital
ly important that some semblance of official African foreign policy be established, especia
lly if the United\nStates wishes to remain a world superpower. Clearly, it is about tim
e. As a matter of fact, it is well past.\n\nIn 1955, two years before a young boy named
Bill Clinton would receive his wake-up call in race relations in the\nform of Little Roc
k school desegregation, the United States had an opportunity to fashion such a policy fo
r Africa.\n\nHowever, America chose to ignore this grand opportunity. It occurred in a tin
y little city called Bandung, Indonesia.\n\nTwenty-four countries from Africa and Asia cam
e together at the Bandung conference in April 1955 to dismantle\nProQuest\n\"\"2\" \"the s
hackles of colonialism. The conference brought together for the first time, the global c
ommunity of colored\nnations to discuss how they might work together for mutual independ
ence.\n\nAt its conclusion, the conference urged economic development in the African Asian
region of the world and a\nspecial United Nations fund for that economic development. Ad

ditionally, the conference called for the\nstabilization of international prices, the diversification of exported goods, the proliferation of national and regional\nbanks and the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.\n\nFour decades later, the independent nations of that same African Asian region of the world have grown to form the\nlargest bloc within the United Nations. African nations, especially the emerging democratic ones, are free to form\nalliances with other countries within that large United Nations bloc, and they will have a larger voice in determining\nglobal policies.\n\nMr. Clinton recognizes that the United States does not carry as much weight inside the UN as it once did. (Witness\nhow many UN countries have remained silent to the nation of renewed military action against Iraq?) Consequently,\nhe is doing what any good politician does; he is currying favor and making friends. In other words, his trip had\neverything to do with international diplomacy and nothing to do with domestic race issues.\nTo say the least, the president spent far too much time ruminating on how unfortunate slavery was and what a\nshame that America was caught up in the middle of it. It would have been better if he spent a little more time\noutlining what his trip to Africa meant in terms of America's long-term interests. It would be better if many of the\nBlack congressional, civic, and media personalities who accompanied the president had an understanding of what\nthe president's trip meant.\n\nIf you want the president to apologize for something, make him say he is sorry for his inability to address health-\ncare provision and coverage issues, as he promised. Ask your Black doctor if his inability to gain admittance to\nmanaged care networks strangles his ability to serve you more than the reminder of a slave catcher's rope does.\n\nIf you want the president to apologize for something, make him say he is sorry for his miserable failure to curb the\nflow of assault weapons and drugs into this country, as he promised. Ask your Black grandmother if she is more\nafraid of a brother with an A-K than she is of a sheet with KKK on it.\n\nNo apologies for slavery necessary, Mr. President. Just keep your promises.\n\nDETAILS\n\nSubject: Business travel; Politics; Presidents; Slavery; Travel\n\nLocation: United States Africa\n\nPeople: Clinton, Bill\n\nEthnicity: African American/Caribbean/African\n\nPublication title: Atlanta Inquirer; Atlanta, Ga.\n\nVolume: 37\n\nIssue: 39\n\nPages: 3\n\nNumber of pages: 0\n\nPublication year: 1998\n\nProQuest\n\n"3" "Publication date: Apr 25, 1998\n\nPublisher: Atlanta Inquirer\n\nPlace of publication: Atlanta, Ga.\n\nCountry of publication: United States, Atlanta, Ga.\n\nPublication subject: African American/Caribbean/African, General Interest Periodicals-United States\n\nSource type: Newspapers\n\nLanguage of publication: English\n\nDocument type: Commentary\n\nAccession number: SFLNSLNNQ0898AQT069000095\n\nProQuest document ID: 368072121\n\nDocument URL: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/368072121?accountid=15172>\n\nCopyright: Copyright Atlanta Inquirer Apr 25, 1998\n\nLast updated: 2010-06-23\n\nDatabase: Ethnic NewsWatch\n\nLINKS\n\nLinking Service\n\nDatabase copyright © 2020 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved.\n\nTerms and Conditions Contact ProQuest\n\nProQuest\n"

After_Forcing_Embargo_Against_.txt

"x"\n"1" "After Forcing Embargo Against Apartheid, Rev. Sullivan Spurs Africans \\\nDebt Swap\\\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-2003); May 20, 1990; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npg. 1\nns e a .\nAfter Forcing Embargo Against Apartheid,\nne . 659\nRey. Sullivan Spurs Africans "Debt Swap" _\n| WASHINGTON, D.C._NNPA) Edelman. ° The former Philadelphia min-\nev. eon oullivan, originator - tonini . ae ister who established one of the\nof the Sullivan Principles designed The signing, ceremony "3° largest self-help networks in the\nto help eliminate inequality for hosted by Rep. William Gray. If , Id . olc is world renowned\nblack workersinanartheid South OM capitol hill with Walter Bol- for his ¢ "he for the plight of\nAfrica, recently participated in linger. acting as sistant adminis- Bis he in spre vat ed. ae nie\nsigning a landmark agreement trator for the Bureau of Africa. a Sin theld \\\nSo th Afrion,\nwith the U.S. Agency for Inter. Depa rtment of State: several Thich cous to provide trainin\nnational Development to "swap am bassadors and officials of ¢ itlion P 'roots peo e\ndepts for development projects" Afri

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s) attended. In addition, the organization\nwill benefit from the \$2,050.000 In his firs
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Atlanta_Man_Receives_President.txt

"x"\n"1" "Atlanta Man Receives Presidential Award\n\néganta Daily World (1932-2003); Nov
1, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\nAtlanta Man Receives\nPres
idential Award\nWASHINGTON, D.C. - Julius 7\n\nE. Coles, a Foreign Service ; no\n\nOfficer
with the U.S. Agency ae Ug\n\nfor Internaional Development a ae\n\n(USAID) and a native of a
e |\nAtlanta, has been named a : ow Pane\n\nrecipient of. the prestigious ts 34 7\nSenior
Foréign Service \\'et Sa\n\nPresidential Award for a\n\nMeritorious Service. i vane -\n\nTh
e award, approved by ae ;\n\nPresident Reaganand basedon "Sy ;\n\nColes' "sustained high lev
el of al.\n\nperformance over a three year ,\n\nperiod" came on the recommen- i ;\n\nndation of
the Interagency : Co\n\nForeign Service Selection Tt\n\nBoard which reviewed the ae\n\nperform
ance of senior officers\n\nnominated for the award from ~\n\nthe Departments of State and JU
LIUS E. COLES\n\nCommerce, USAID, and the\n\nU.S. Infermation Agency. Affairs. He is respons
ible for\n\n\nColes is presently the Director policy direction and program\n\nof the USAID O
ffice of Central S\widance for U.S. economic aid\n\n\nand Coastal West Africa CONTINUED ON

PAGE FOUR\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction proh
ibited without permission.\n"\n"2" "Atlanta\nCONTINUED FROM PAGE 1\n\nprograms totaling mo
re than\n\n. \$150 million annually in sixteen\n\nAfrican countries.\n\n\nPrior to his presen
t assign-\n\nment, Coles served as USAID\n\nMission Director to Swaziland\n\n\nin southern Afric
a. He has also\n\nserved with USAID in Nepal,\n\nLiberia, Morocco and Vietnam.\n\n\nThe son of
Mr. and Mrs. C.P.\n\nColes of Atlanta, he received his\n\nBachelors's Degree, Cum\n\nLaude, in
Political Science from\n\nMorehouse College in 1964. As\n\nan undergraduate, he was\n\nawarded
a Merrili Scholarship\n\nnto study at the University of\n\nGeneva in Switzerland.\n\n\nSubsequent
ly, Coles received a\n\nMaster of Public Affairs\n\nDegree in International\n\nRelations from
Princeton\n\nUniversity's Woodrow Wilson\n\nSchool of Public and Interna-\n\nntional Affairs.
He is also a\n\ngraduate of the Department of\n\nState Foreign Service Insti-\n\nntute's Senio
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Atlantan_gets_award_for_his_wo.txt

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e ee De ee) |\nFe ee ee ee\n! . Special to The Constitution =\n(Fellowship winner Rando
lph Whitfield examines the eye of young Kenyan for symptoms of eye disease i\n. AR ae op
EMRE oe, SE SiS Te Ee ee eGR\n| a ee Oe : \n_ Renae SAIC ERR RNC. RG in LADLE RS aT F\nti
antan gets award ee\n| mo Fa oe ERS OO ane =|\n* s ; . eae SEE SS Aes =| El\nner a eee |
|\n. ef. Fao fee See et aan een a mene z\n| Pee eee) |\nCTR TRE cere 00 aah ghee EE 1 Re

ee PO eo' aa fl\nBy ConnieGreen Whitfield is one of only a handful of skilled = lg. ga R R Ee .&\nSta Weiler ophthalmologists who are training Kenyans to |® \\"gee md po. Og eee |.\nRandolph Whitfield Jr, an Atlanta ophthal- become doctors. With the assistance of hi s Afri- Fiat git\\" qua Ce .\n: ' . z ie AMEE Saket in ges EE oS RES IE oe :\n# «© molog ist serving rural Kenya, has become one can colleagues, Whitfield travels throughout the Redo Cee = ee\n| of 19 persons across the United States selected central province in Ken ya, working to improve ee ee | a 'n'-{| . as a MacArthur Prize Fellow. _ Kenya's rural ophthalmic program. He also Qjkgges siemens eee eee eee E\n| Whitfield, who has been i n Kenya for 10 works as director of the Kenya Blindness 'Whitfield's wife Suzanne, who teaches first \$\\nyears, will receive \$42,400 annually for the next Prevention Project. = ; grade in the area where the Whitfields live,\n. || five years to aid his research, He was recog- While doing his training in New York City says the money will help their work continue.\nnized for his work treating the blind and others at Columbia Universit y, Whitfield said he a\\n'ff with eye diseases throughout the rural areas, _---visited East Africa, "liked it, and wanted to bile clinic going throughout Kenya's central\\nif . "It's a very exciting thing to happen," the come back. My idea was working outside'in province. -\\n'@ 44-year-old-eye surgeon said when reached by _-rural areas," he said. "I had had enough of New _ Mrs. Whitfield said she is glad that her hus-\\n-@ phone Tuesday at his home in Kiganjo, a farm- York City." ; band will be able to continue his work tr eating \$\\nH \$6@6. ing-area in Kenya. "I don't know why or how it . So Whitfield and his wife, Suzanne, moved - blind and visually impaired people throughout\\n_- happened, But Iam delighted." to Kenya and began working to expand a small, the rural areas of Kenya. Before he won the\\nig The MacArthur Prize Fellows Program is 'rural eye-clinic which was in need of an oph-. MacArthur Prize Fellows award, they were \$f-\\n(@ funded by the three -year-old John.D, and Cath- thalmologist. = on "worried.\\n:@ erine-T, MacArthur Foundati on. The 19 prize Whitfield's work in Kenya has been funded "Pm really happy. Now that me ans we can\\n'fellows were chosen on July 8 More than 60 by the United States Aid for Int ernational stay here," she said. "Before we were not sure. \$\\nff prize fellows have been selected so far, some | Development (USAID) and the International Our money was running out and we didn't know\\n:@ from foreign countries. - ot Eye: Foundation. Because they w ere not sure if our funding would be renewed. Now we can\\nF Awards range from \$24,000 to \$60,000 . that their work would continue to be-funded by 'continue. It's really good wor k." .\\n'ff © annually over a five-year period. The recipients . these organizations, the Whitfields said they Mrs. Whitfield teaches first grade in the \$f\\n'fare free to use the money as they see fit with- -were-happy to hear about the MacArthur Prize small farming area where they-reside. She also.\\n'out any obligations to the Foundation, said Ger- Fe llows award, adding they will haye money to teaches their 6-year-old son, Eston. Eston a nd -\\n'@ ald Freund, a spokesman for the foundation. keep the blindness prevention progr am and mo- his sister, Louisa, 4, were both born in Kenya.\\nFi - . . . a . 1 :\nReproduc ed with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permi ssion.\\n"

Atlantan_Is_Named_USAID_Missio.txt

"x"\\n"1" "Atlantan Is Named USAID Mission Director To Senegal\\n\\nAtlanta Daily World (19 32-2003); Jul 20, 1989;\\n\\nProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution\\n.5 \\n\\n>." Sai. Re: . Ls oe\\n\\nA a 4 ae th > ° PS eat\\na he . i | E an al ee\\nNS Sree ¥ ° ey :\\n~ aa > \\\\ ' : :\\nse . Ewe ! .\\noe |\\nam .. me. iain ; ' , ¥ . .. I -\\n: "Gi pape a |\\nAf) . | a |\\ni aa\\"] "= '\\n} thes - - a + aes\\n, ae A oat\\nee)\\na 7\\nget] '\\ni o the\\nok 5)\\nae\\nys\\nAt Swearing In Ceremony\\nWASHINGTON, D.C.-Atarecentswearing- fer Int ernational Development; Julius E. Coles;\\n\\nin ceremony for Atlanta native Julius Coles, for Mrs. Jean R. Coles, wife; Carmen Coles,\\n\\nthe USAID post in Senegal, West Africaare (1-r) Gaughter; Mrs, Louise D. Coles; and C.P. Coles\\n\\nLaurence Bond, Director of Perso nnel, Agency 5r.. parents.\\n\\nA | to study at the University of\\nt antan Is Named USAID

Geneva in Switzerland. Coles holds a master of public affairs and a Senior Seminar and The degree in international relations! — Federal Executive Institute. University's Woodrow Wilson Coles was born in Atlanta on July 4, 1942. He is married. Service Officer with 23 years of college in 1964. As an International Affairs and is also a to the former Jean R. Wilkinson. Experience in international undergraduate, he was a graduate of the Department of Lucknow, India, and has two daughters, Britt and Carmen, today as Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) mission in the West African nation of Senegal. Coles will direct a USAID program in excess of \$60 million in FY 1989, which consists of development assistance, food aid, and economic support funds. The program aims at laying a foundation for sustainable growth with equity and has four main elements: structural and financial reforms; agricultural productivity; environmental stabilization; and family health, including child survival, and reduced population growth rates. The Republic of Senegal, located on the coast of West Africa, is about the size of South Dakota. Senegal suffered from catastrophic droughts in 1969-1973 and again in 1979-1984. To overcome economic problems, the government adopted a comprehensive economic reform program to improve its financial situation, increase agricultural output and make the domestic industry competitive with foreign producers. Since March 1985, Coles was director of the USAID Office of Central and Coastal West Africa Affairs in Washington. He was responsible for policy direction and program guidance for U.S. economic aid programs totaling more than \$225 million annually in 16 African countries. From 1983 to 1985, he was the director of the Office of Coastal West Africa Affairs in Washington. Coles received his bachelor's degree, cum laude, in political science from Morehouse College in 1964. As an undergraduate, he was awarded a Merri-

Atlantan_Newly_Promoted_To_Rank.txt

"x" "1" "Atlantan Newly Promoted To Rank Of Career Minister" néganta Daily World (1932-2003); Apr 16, 1991; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World * To Rank Of Career Minister Julius E. Coles, a Foreign Service Officer with the U.S. (Jes emus Agency for International Development (USAID) and a native of Georgia, has been promoted to Career Minister. A to the highest rank in the Senior Foreign Service. Currently, Coles is director of an FAO Tae the USAID program to the Ate / ee Republic of Senegal in West Africa. This program totals 2 agNNEEEA E roan some \$40 million annually in [Beeeeeeee ee development assistance in the [RSeamawe oe areas of health, population, infrastructure, family planning, agriculture, and natural resources, private sector and structural adjustment. en ses nd nat TH ee ae Feet From 1985 to 1989, Coles was enn CMR ae Bae director of the USAID office of Central and Coastal West Africa in Washington. He was responsible for policy direction and from 1979 to 1982. He also served program guidance for U.S. with USAID in Nepal, Liberia. Economic aid programs totaling Morocco and Vietnam, He has more than \$225 million annually received numerous awards, sixteen African countries. including the Presidential Meritorious Service Award, Superior Director of the Office of Coastal Honor Award, Meritorious West Africa Affairs in Washington Honor Award and several Senior Foreign Service Performance Coles was USAID director in Swaziland and in Southern Africa CONTINUED ON PAGE 6 Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. "2" "Atlantan CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1 Pay Awards. Coles received his bachelor's degree, cum laude, in political science from Morehouse College in 1964. As an undergraduate, he was awarded a Merri-

ee ee 1984 and one million in\nraising its sights for the 195 "This program will\nDrise ing with the aim of provide trees for wind-\nenon 000 a breaks, firewood and\neee shelte r, as well as\n\nAccording to Dr. Phillip employment for hundreds\nJohnston, CARE's Exec u- of Ethiopian refugees,\nlive Director, the organi- .\n\n al. : de .\ngnation has broa dened its atonal a new ¢ rom.\nrenewable paturil re\\" posed of several elements:\nhae t a acl ies une no 'the planting of \$7,000 trees\n\nwx 18 programs in 16 4 125 ~ of\ndevel oping countries in to protect Toa acres 0\nLatin Amerie the highly eroded hill land.\nhi n ea. e planting 120 aeres with\nCaribbean. Africa. the fudder grass. and the\nMiddle Fa st. and Asia. installation of 50) fuel-\nThe potential for pub efficient stoves. This\nga One erm eee: combined effort will\ncountries is within our provide fuel and animal\ngras p er he wid, "The fadder while protecting\nasp. said. 'rop land Cr .\n\nnCARE for the Ear th 'rep land from monsvon\ncampaign replaces des- — .\n\npar with suceess. There Dr. Jo hnson described\nare choices. With public some of the equipment that\nsupport we can imp rove exn be purchased with\nthe quality of life for donor dollar support: \$800\nmillions and ensure a owill buy 10) pounds of\nbetter world for future cucaluptus tre seeds:\nge nerations." \$1.100 will purchase one\n\n. so : . complete community\n\nnCARE is tackling the nursery: 35.000 will\nproblem of the depletion of furnish "a large nursery\nnatural resources by with hasic tools: 313.000\nteaching farmers tice of will provide a diesel\nrrestry - the practice o . a oye\n\nniI ting t wae vonjune. Pickup truck; and \$25.000\nph unting trees un Jun will buy an &9 horsepower\nntien with crops. The farm (rector\nprogra m also established . .\ncommunity nurseries to To support and expand\nsupply seedlings t a loval these activities. the\nfamess. As a result. large CARE for the Earth fund-\ntrac ts of land are being raising campaign is\nrecliimed and restored to inviting the public to\nagricultural productivity. support the program. For\n\n: 7 + ayer, more informatio n, or to\ncae fexaminle. in EER contribute to CARE's\nhel pi . to t ans Mant programs ino community\n\nnerpin ge ransp® foresiey and natural\n\n2.400.000 tree seedlings resource p rotection\n\nand protect. 1,698 acres of contact: "CARE. for the\n\nfarmland from erosio n. in teak AD ES .\n\n- : > Earth", CARE, 1618\n\nNiger. CARE hetped Thompson Avenue, At lan-\n\nprotect, 3,250 ceres! of, ta. Ga. 3044\n\nngerain) fields from wind OS\\\"\n\nRepr oduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without p ermission.\n"

CULTURE_GREEN_LIGHT_FOR_LOBEBG.txt

"x"\n"1" "CULTURE GREEN LIGHT FOR LOBEBGULA INTERPRETIVE CENTER\nfun Daily World (1932-2 003); Nov 30, 1995; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\nnCULTURE GREEN L IGH T FOR LOBEBGULA\n\nINTERPRETIVE CENTER\n\nBULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE (PANA)-Ndebele chiefs, in \nliaison with the Zimbabwe government, have approved draft\narchitectural designs for a historical interpretive center to be\nbuilt near the site of the proposed King Lobengul a's old capital,\n20 kilometers south of Bulawayo.\n\nHome affairs Minister Dumiso Daben gwa said recently it is\nnow possible to start construction of the center as a prelude t o\nrecunstruction of the old Bulawayo capital which was erased in\n1881.\n\n"We have bee n able to reach an agreement with the architects\nand elders on the site and design of t he interpretive center and\nwe will now be able to go ahead with implementation," he sai d.\n\nDabengwa was speaking after a tour of the site by Vice\nPresident Joshua Nkomo and other ruling party and district\ngovernment officials. Ndebele chiefs and staff from the national\nmuscums and monuments were also present.\n\nQld Bulawayo was built in 1870 and was burnt down in 1881\non the orders of King Lobengula. He abandoned it due to\npressur e from colonial forces and a missionary onslaught to\nconvert his people, a move he resi sted strongly. He moved the:\ncapital to Mahlabatini, where the state house is presently located\nin Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city.\n\nThe proposal to set up the interpretive center was accepted by\nthe government which has allocated one million Zimbabwe\ndollars (\$116,280) for the project.\n\nThe center will feature a ticketing area controlling acce ss into\na Bulawayo, a refreshment service area, display galleries, curio\nshops, audio

visual rooms and other service facilities.

NAMIBIA AND ZAMBIA LAUNCH JOINT TB CONTROL PROGRAM

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA (PANA)-Zambia and Namibia recently have launched a joint tuberculosis (TB) control program under a German-supported 10-year health project expected to cover another Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.

Health experts from the two countries, including representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the German Government's Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) in Lusaka finalized technical details of the anti-TB program to be launched in both countries early in 1996.

GTZ officials said the agency has budgeted some 400 million German marks (1.5 German Marks=\$1) for the first phase of the program to run for three years before reappraisal. A statement released at the Lusaka meeting by the WHO delegation in Geneva welcomed the initiative by Zambia and Namibia.

It said the project will help to strengthen the national TB control programs in the two Southern African states through the use of modern strategies for prevention and treatment of the disease.

Health officials estimate that there are about 300-400 TB cases for every 100,000 people in both countries. The two nations have a combined population of some 11 million people.

The WHO says TB now causes about 26 percent of the deaths in the developing countries and is by far the major cause of deaths in HIV positive individuals in Sub-Saharan Africa.

PRIVATIZATION WORKSHOP FOR EAST AFRICAN NATIONS

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (PANA)-Senior policy makers from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe recently had a five-day workshop here on privatization in east African nations.

Tonies covered included techniques of privatization, enterprise appraisal, valuation issues, sectoral restructuring, financing privatization, contract design and privatization strategies.

The workshop was sponsored by the United States embassy in Addis Ababa, in cooperation with the Ethiopian privatization agency. It was conducted by economists from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Price Waterhouse and the Netherlands.

United States officials here said the workshop is part of an ongoing program of cooperation between the U.S. Information Service and the Ethiopian Privatization Agency, which includes exchange of visits and publications.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO TEST NEW FEMALE CONDOM

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA (PANA)-A new female condom that could offer protection against sexually transmitted diseases is being tried out in 22 developing countries, 13 of which are in Africa.

The U.S.-based Family Health International (FHI), a non-profit family planning research and technical assistance organization is leading the effort.

In a statement received by the Pan African News Agency in Lusaka, the group said the condom is being tried in the African states of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.

Other non-African countries chosen to test the device include Haiti, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Romania and Thailand.

The condom is thought to be particularly useful for at-risk women who might have difficulty convincing their male partners to use the male condom.

It was approved in 1993 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and is said to be widely available in north America under the trade name "reality" and in Europe where it is sold as "femidom."

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Education_Is_a_Tool.txt

"x" 1 "Education Is a Tool"

McGILL, RALPH

The Atlanta Constitution (1946-1984); Mar 14, 1963; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution

Education... ..

IsaTool | °

Reflections from. -Enugu, : Ni-Nigeria: It. was Sunday when we drove across country to Nsukka {alae where is located. nieee the University 'of' Nigeria. | Theref Was no-such in. Pee ea Stilution' in 196 nee when, "independent. Be ence-became of- ni ficial. 'Today ° it\ narti, munity. of: 'col\ na MMe leges, faculty\ nan F .. houses -and -flats, \ nRurueaeer ss: class and. lecture\ nrooms, and administration. The\ narchitecture-is an attractive de- \ nsign. developed by Nigerians. \ n' Palm s, banana trees, - bougain-- \ nvillia_ and , flowering shrubs. cover\ nmost of. the rawness

of. moved\nearth: and construction. The uni-\niversity begins on the slope of- one\nof. a'series of jong hills, which dre\na-feature of Eastern Nigeria, and\nspreads down into the green and\nlovely valley. Building gues. on.\nThat' so". much - construction\nshoul d have been ~~com~~pleted in a\nlitle more than: two years. is as-\ntonishing: "But there ,i s: nothing\nunusual: about. the: fact that 1,200\nstudents, 'including more than: 200\nyoung women, .already:-are in at-\ntendance and that..the. dining hall\nis built to' acco mmodate 'the -4,000\nwho are expectad-to;be registered\nwithin. two years...) 2 0s ey... -\nAmerican Aids): i. :.\nOne .of. the American: aid" proj-\nects.is- in' evidence \\\n at "Nsukka.\nThrough... contract -. with . USAID\n(United States Agency for. Inter-\nnation al: Development) : Michigan:\nState: University. is providing . ad-\nministrators to tr ain Nigerians in\nwhat 'is one of the major essen-\ntials ofan educational success-\nadm inistration, Education now is\nbeing « directed... toward national\nneeds-as: it was Tdt \\\nin colonial |\nyeas\nAn éach,-of: Nigeria's. three re+\n:* gions elementary: and: seco ndary:\n\\n" schools'have* multiplied 'at such a.\nrate that there is here, as every-\nwh ere, a teacher shortage. Train-\ning schools are at work, but the\ndemand outstrips the supply. Here\nagain is another of the many\nreasons why the new nations at\ntimes have such a feverish urge.\n_ to hurry, 'hurry, hurry. There is\nso much to be done and ther e. is\nnot enough money or trained per-\nsonnel to do the many things need-\ned. 'Frustr ation is companion to.\nhope. and determination. :.\nEducation, one:learns, is a ma-\n. n jor. tool with, which Nigeria. will\n_ build-a feeling of belonging to fill\nthe house of: nationhood created\nby: independence, The regions, |\nrroughly, are comparable with o ur |\nstates. Each has a multiplicity of\ntribes." 'They are ruled by chiefs, |\nemirs, o bas:.. There are ancient. |\nloyalties: to be transformed 'into\nnational fealties. Educ ation is the |\nbest tool., Already 'the: young Ni-\ngerian--the student generation of\nAfrica generally, may be seen to\nbe 'striking' out: on his own-to be\nbuilding. new val ues, to be seeing\nnew visions. The regions still ex-\npres old rivalries. But, without\nquestion, there is a slow,. steady\nmovement toward a national unity.\nA-Pageant') ©

...:\nIt being. Sunday: when we went\nto Nsukka, the roads presented a\npageant: unfor gettable .in_ the -ka-:\nleidoscopic. variety. Every. high-\nway of Africa :testifies t o, the fact\nthat much of the continent still-is\non foot... Women 'and girls move\nalon g with 'burdens balanced on\ntheir heads... The Obo people, who\ninhabit: much 'of the E astern re-\ngion about-Enugu, have markets\nevery four days. Yams, fruits of\n. many v arieties, and other food\ncrops are carried to them. Some\n' balance wicker baskets of - chick-\nens. Others firewood. But travel-\ning also with this continuous flow\nof fo ot traffic are bicycles. 'They,\n_ too, carry items from the -mar-\nket. Some have hug e bundles of\nut firewood tied to them. Moving\n' through this are occasional small\ncars, lorries and passenger wag-\nons. Now and then a plane flies\noverhead. Sob,\nThe markets, lively with trade\nand vendors and the gossip of\nmany villages, are filled wit h\ngood natured but shrewd women\nwho know-how to smile and bar-\n"gain, The villages are mostly\nmud houses, with metal or\nthatched roofs.\n"What concept does the aver-\nage villager have at being a citi-\nzen, of a new nation?" I asked. ©\n"Not much," s aid a Nigerian\nteacher. "'He does know that now\nhis children will be able to go to\nsc hool-as would 'not have before\n- been likely. He "hears a bit of\n_ health. "He mee ts specialists in\nagriculture. But his children will\n. know what citizenship and n ation\nmean." Education is a tool for nations.\nReproduced with permission of the c opyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

HE_Announces_Recruitment_For_T.txt

"x"\n1" "HE Announces Recruitment For Teachers In Africa\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-200 3); Jul 29, 1976; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npg. 11\nRecruitme nt For\nTeachers In Africa\n' NEW YORK, N.Y. -- The ACADEMIC ~- Teaching |\nInstitute of Internatcnal Edu-\ncation is currently request- Computer Instructor\nning resumes andcurr iculum Physicial Education Tea- '\nvitae from academicians and cher\nagricultural specia

lists in- Agriculture Education In-\nterested in employment in structor\nAfrica. Vocatio
 nal Education In-\n'Under a 24-month con- structor\ntract with USAID. IE will Mathematic
 s Teacher\nscreen candidates for ap- Civil Engineering Professor\nproximately 15 post -
 Science Educator\nsecondary teaching pOSi-- Faplish Teacher\n. ions and over 45 positio
 ns Soil Scientist\nin various fields of applied - [rrigation Instructor\nagriculture. In
 dividuals s¢- = Cymmunicaton Media Spe-\nlected will be employed for cialist\ntwo-year a
 ssignments by - feadmistress\nthe African institutions in- Guidance Counselor\nvolved, E
 xact fields of cx- - Business Educator\n_n_ pertise are not known, since Chemistry / Physi
 cs Tea-\nposition specifications will cher\nbe provided throughout the - agriculture Eng
 ineer\ncontract period by theem- Rural Sociologist\nmploying "institutions. "(See Law Pro
 fessor\nattached sheet for a list of Librarian\nrepresentative positions IF Assistant Re
 gistrar\nexpects to be asked to fill External Relations Division\nduring the life of the
 con- Biologist\ntract. Positions may in- Chemist\nclude, but are not limited Mathematici
 an\nto, those listed.) Physicist\nSelected employces will Zoologist\nbe paid partially i
 n local University Technical Ser-\ncurrency and partially in vice Director\nU.S. dollar
 s. Benefits in- _ _ _ _ _\nclude housing roundtripair-\ntravel, und allowances for\nin
 surance and shipping of\nhousehold goods.\nHIE must fill each position\nwithin 60 days o
 f receipt of\nposition description froma\nrequesting employer.\nTherefore, the Institute
 is\nnow beginning to compile a\nroster of qualified and in-\nterested personnel, Appli-
 \ncants must be U.S. citizens\npreferably with field and/or\nteaching experience in ade-
 \nveloping country. Demon-\nstrated knowledge, intercst\nand experience in African\nconc
 erns would be particu-\nnlarly beneficiat, though\nnot required. A few posi-\ntions will
 require French\nlanguage proficiency.\nInterested individuals are\nrequested to send app
 ro-\npriate documentation to the\nOverseas and Technical\nPrograms Division, Insti-\nlut
 e of Interantional Fduca-\ntion, 809 United Nations\nPlaza, New York, N.W.\n10017.\nLIST
 OF REPRESENTA-\nTIVE POSITIONS EXPEC-\nTED\nAGRICULTURE\nSeed Production & Certified\nAg
 ronomist\nProduction Agronomist\nAgricultural Economist\nAgriculture Administrator\nFarm
 Management Advisor\nAgronomist\nPlant Breeder\nAgricultural Statistics ,\nRange .Managem
 ent Advisor\nExtension Coordinator\nWater Resource Specialist\nAnimal Husbandryman\nLive
 stock Specialist\nVeterinary Officer\nDairy Production Specialist\nBeef Production Speci
 alist\nEquipment Maintenance\n~ Technician : \nRice Production Specialist\n'Agricultural
 Business Spe-\n' elalist\nGrain Marketing Specialist\nLivestock Marketing Spe-\ncialist
 \nLand Use Specialist\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reprod
 uction prohibited without permission.\n"

International_Development_Foru.txt

"x"\n"1" "International Development Forum At AU April 5-6\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-200
 3); Apr 3, 1984; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npg. |\nInternation
 al Devel f\n+ : e\nForum At AU April 5-6\nAtlanta Mayor Andrew\nYoung, U.S. Congressman
 \nWilliam "Bill" Gray. and\nDr. Nyle C. Brady of the\nUnited States Agency for\nInternat
 ional Develop-\nment will deliver major\naddresses at Atlanta Uni-\niversity's Gwo-day fo
 rum on |\n"Issues in International\nDevelopment."\n\nThe ferum, which is\nbeing coordinate
 d by the\nUniversity's Institute for\nInternational Affairs and\nDevelpment, will focus
 on\nUnited States relations and\nactivities in Africa and the\nCaribbean, and will pre-
 \nvide information about\nspecific programs and\navenues to participation in\nsuch progr
 ams.\nMayor Young, will deliv-\ner the keynote address at\n4:00 p.m. on) Thursday.\nApri
 l 5. His firm. Young\nIdeas, has done extensive\nwork in developing coop-\nerative progr
 ams between\nAmerican firms and indi-\nviduals and governments\nand private sector firms
 ia\nseveral African countries.\nDr. Brady and Congress-\nman Gray will speak at a\nplena
 ry session, which\nbegins at 9:40 a.m. on Fri-\nday, April 6.\nOr. Brady, who is\nUSAID
 Senior Assistant\nCONTINUED ON PAGE 6\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owne
 r. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"\n"2" "International\nCONTINUED
 FROM PAGE I\nAdministrator for Science\nand Technology. has major\nresponsibility for th

e\nAgency's development\nprograms. An agronomist\nand long-time professor at\nCornell University, he was\nDirector General of the\nInternational Rice Research Institute in the Phil-\nippines from 1973 until\n1981, when he accepted\nappointment to his current\nposition.\n\nCongressman Gray\n(Democrat, Pennsylvania)\nis serving his third term in\nthe United States Congress. He is a member of\nthe Foreign Operations\nSubcommittee of the\nHouse Appropriations\nCommittee and chairman\nof the Black Caucus\nforeign affairs panel. He\nwas author of the legislation which established the\nAfrican Development\nFoundation and chairman\nof the U.S.-Liberia Presidential Commission.\n\nFriday afternoon work-\nshops, led by AID officials\nand Dr. Bernard Charles\nof the Carnegie Corporation, will offer opportunities for institutions, agencies, businesses, and individuals to explore USAID\nand foundation programs\nand to learn how to compete for grants for international development\nprojects,\n\nWorkshop topics will include AID programs in\nagriculture, energy, education, population studies,\nand the use of new technology in development.\n\nDr. Charles will speak on\nthe broad subject of foundation support of international programs and specifically on the Carnegie Corporation's interests.\n\nThe forum will be held in\nthe Clarence A. Bacote Auditorium, Dean Sage Hall, on the Atlanta University campus. All\nactivities, including a reception following the\nkeynote address, are open to the public and are free\nof charge; however, limited space requires\nadvance reservations. For\nreservations, call (404)\n681-0251, ext. 109.\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

Leland, Others Recovered__Blac.txt

"x"\n"1" "Leland, Others Recovered; Black Caucus Offers Grief\nHAGOS, GHION\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-2003); Aug 18, 1989; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npng. |\na\nLeland, Others Recovered;\nBlack Caucus Offers Grief\nBy GHION HAGOS days for forensic experts to last March. Johnson is married\nADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia identify the remains. and has two children, ages 3\n(UPI)-The remains of Rep: Also Tuesday, a delegation of YC8\n"S 8NG © Montns.\nMickey Leland, D-Texas, and the Congressional Black Caucus, Patrice Johnson, 35, who\n15 others aboard his crashed plane, a group Leland once became Leland's chief of staff.\nrelict ae plane 'een headed, New to Houston to offer this year. She previously served\ngathered ° a win ern condolences to Leland's wife, as his legislative director.\nEthiopia and mourn a\n" ide Alison. She is pregnant with the Patrice Johnson, who is\nTuesday an own to 8 couple's second child. They relation to Hugh Johnson, was\nAbaba for identification. have a son, Jarrett, 3. born in Boston and raised in the\nthe 44-year-old chairman of Minneapolis-St. Paul area, She\nthe House Select Committee on\nTHOSE ACCOMPANYING an auorny who worked for\nHunger CE een Aner Aug. LELAND ' President Walter Mondale\nEee eee toute tena. A, list of Americans accompanying while obtaining her graduate\nwhen their plane en route to 8 = anying Rep. Mickey Leland, is- Moar oot rl ecton. Johnson,\nSudanese refugee the eak compiled from congressional who is single, also is the niece of\nFuguido- crashed into the peak and State Department sources, Houston City Councilman\na ote east of the town of consist of: Judson Robinson Jr. She was\n" 1. Hugh Johnson, a native of related to Mayor Young's aide\nMarine Lt. Col. David Titus, North Carolina who grew up in Eugene Duffey.\nspokesman for Y tour the District of Columbia. wy\ndozen U.S. and Ethiopian Johnson has been on the staff of ete Williams, 39, 3 ee\nmilitary. re dicerrimtscker Leland's Select committee on RonoId 'Dellums, D-Calif. She\npersonnel given the grim task of Hunger since March, when he was invited by Leland to go on\nre moving the remains from the transferred from the Depart: the tri because of her expertise\nmountainside, said the work in ment of Energy where he ! | ip be ause of her experience\nthe dense ort wee tke served as a staff lawyer. He was and other health tare issues\nburned and shattered wreck- jeag of the committee's 2\n" r h care ioe in\nage was found was difficult. He jpternational team when he said a spokesman for De\nsaid it could take five to seven traveled with Leland to Africa CONTINUED ON PAGES. .\n\nReproduced with permis

sion of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\n"2"
"Leland\nCONTINUED FROM PAGE 1\nnative of Atlanta, she grew up\nin florida and is singl
e.\n\n4.Ivan Tillem, 32, a wealthy\nNew York Lawyer, philanthro-\npist and active suppor
ter of\nDemocratic candidates. Tillem\nand Leland have been friends\nfor anumber of year
s, and have\nworked for three years on\nagricultural projects in\nEthiopia. Tillem also
has\nworked on behalf of Ethiopian\nJews.\n\n5.Robert Woods, a political\nand economics
officer with the\nState Department.\nng.Gladys Gilbert, refugee\ncoordinator for the U.
S. Agency\nfor International Development\nin Addis Ababa.\n\n7.Thomas Worrick, acting\nU.S. AID representative in-\nEthiopia.\nng\$. Roberta Worrick, wife of\nThomas Worrick a
nd a US.\nAID administrative officer.\n\nFive otheron the plane have-\nbeen indentified
only as a\nrepresentative of the Ethiopian\nMinistry of Foreign Affairs, an\nEthiopfan
USAID represent-\native, an official of the\nEthiopian relief agency, whose\nplane Lela
nd was using, the pilot\nan co-pilot.\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright own
er. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

MBC_Celebrates_Commencement_On.txt

"x"\n"1" "MBC Celebrates Commencement On May 20th\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-2003); May
19, 1996; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npe.\nfMBC Celebrates\nCommencement\nOn May 20th\n\nDeval L. Patrick. assistant\nattorney general for Civil\nRigh
ts at the U.S. Department\nof Justice. will deliver the\ncommencement address atl\nMorri
s Brown College's\nMonday exercises at 2 p.m. at\nthe Atlanta Civic Center.\n\nMore than
180 seniors will be\nreceiving degrees at the\nceremonies, which will\nculminate a wecke
nd of\nactivities for students, their\nfamilies, and MBC alumni.\n\nDuring the Commencem
ent\nexercises. Morris Brown will\naward an honorary doctor of-\nhumane letters of John
F. Hicks.\nassistant administrator for\nAfrica. Agency for International\nDevelopment
(USAID). Hicks'\ncareer with USAID spans more\nthan 20 years, during which\ntime he led
the Africa Bureau in\nthe development of sound\npolicies and strategies to\npromote deve
lopment in that\ncountry.\n\nHicks, a Commissioned\nForeign Service Officer. is a\nCaree
r Minxister. the highest\nlevel of distinction possible in the.\nService.\n\nReproduced
with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permiss
ion.\n"

MBC_Gets_\$100,000_Grant_From_U.txt

"x"\n"1" "MBC Gets \$100,000 Grant From USAID\néganta Daily World (1932-2003); Apr 6, 198
9; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\nMBC Gets\n\$100,000 Grant\nFrom U
SAID\nMorris Brown College has\nreceived a \$100,000 grant from\nthe U.S. Agency for Inte
rnational\nDevelopment to provide\nsupport for research on the\n"Socio-Econometric Analy
sis of\nChild and Maternal Health\nPractices in Rural Ghana: A\nCase Study of Child Surv
ival in\nRural Household in West\nAfrica."The study will focus on rura\nhouseholds or
families caring\nfor young children in selected\nareas of Ghana. This informa-\ntion can
be used to assess the\nneeds of the program for\ncombatting childhood diseases,\ndevelop
ing appropriate public\npolicy decisions, and managing\nand developing effective health
\ncare programs for combatting\ndeath-related childhood\ndiseases, Dr. Eddie C.K. Ayivor
\nsaid, Assistant Professor of\nBusiness. ,\nGhana was chosen for the\nStudy because of
the country's\ncommitment to devote more\nattention to the development\nand improvement
of health care\nl ote: aa .\nservices that can reduce infant\ndeaths or enhance the capa
city"\nof children and adults to survive\ndiseases. The project supports\nGhana's theme
of "Health For\nAlt By The Year 2000.""\ns\nDaily World Announces\noe\nGa. Spelling Be
e Apr. 14\n, Downtown, Courtland and\nThe GAE/Atlanta Daily International Blvd., Atlant
a,\nWorld State Spelling Bee Final Ga,\nis scheduled for Fri., April 14, .\nlf a.m.. at
the Radisson Hotel It is important that those\npersons serving as judges,\neallers and
presenters meet\nwith the State Spelling Bee\nCommittee to review the\nprocedures used

in the State\nFinal: therefore, we are aksing\nyou to be our guest at a\nbrunch/orientat
ion in the\nWhitehall Room of the Radisson\nHotel Downlown on April 14 at\n9a.m,\nPlease
eall Anne Pullins at\n989-5867 no later than Mon.,\nApril 10, to confirm your\naltendanc
e. :\nOn behalf of the State\nSpelling Bee Committee, I\ nthank you for agreeing to serv
e;\nthereby, ensuring the success of\nthis very important event in the\nlives of our you
ngsters.\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohib
ited without permission.\n"

Nat_l_Black_Chamber_Summit_Set.txt

"x"\n"1" "Nat'l Black Chamber Summit Set For Texas\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-2003); Jun
11, 1992; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npg. \n\$\nNat'l Black\nCham
ber Summit\nSei For Texas\n|\n\nOAKALND, CA.-The National\n3lack Chamber of Commerce\nNB
CC) has called for an\naonomic summit of Black\nousiness owners in Fort Worth,\nTX, on
June 17, the NBCC's\nPresident and CEO, Oscar J.\nCoffey, has announced.\n\n"The summit
would seek to\ndevelop immediate strategies\nthat can help return thousands\nof diverse
Black-owned\nbusinesses to their rightful\nstatus," Coffey said.\n\nWith the theme "Sil
ver .\nRights-Our Emancipation,"NBCC's\nsth Annual Conference that\nwill convene at the Worthington\nHotel, Fort Worth,
TX, June i7.\n\nThe NBCC was organized in\n1983 to promote the growth and\ndevelopment
of Black-owned\nbusinesses nationwide and also\nto support statewide Black\nchambers of
commerce.\n\nUBF Presents\nMandela Gold Coin\nUSAID Head\n\nDr. Calvin W. Rolark,\nPresi
dent of the International\nUnited Black Fund, presents -\nDr. Ronald W. Roskens,\nAdmini
strator of the U.S.\nAgency for International\nDevelopment (USAID) with the\nfirst gold
Nelson Mandela coin\nissued in the United States.\n\nThe coin, which is legal\ntender f
or the government of\nRwanda, "commemorates the\noutstanding efforts of this living\nleg
end who symbolizes courage\nand equality for all mankind,"e\npresentation earlier this month.\n\nRoskens was selected to\nreceive the coin because
of his\nsensitivity toward efforts of\nAfrican-Americans te forge a\nlink between Africa
and Blacks\nin the United States, Dr. Rolark\nsaid.\n\nAs head of USAID, Roskens\nhas wo
rked to alleviate\nproverty, hunger and illness in\nthe developing world, Dr.\nRolark ad
ded.\n\nA limited number of\nMandela coins will be minted\nfor worldwide distribution.\n\nVideo Explains\nHow To Do\nBusiness With\nFulton County\n\nIn an effort to clarify\npurc
hasing procedures as well\nas the minority certification\nprocess, Fulton County has\npr
oduced a video entitled "How\nTo Do Business With Fulton\nCounty."as\npreduced by the county's office\nof information and Public\nAffairs in collaboration
with\nNationsBank and IBM, walks\nProspective vendors through\nthe bidding process and\nanswers several pertinent\nquestions about how to acquire\nminority certification status
\nwith the county.\n\n"Until now, we had no method\nof reaching the mass audience\nthat
benefits most from this\ninformation," says Michael\nCooper, Director of Contract\nComp
liance, "but through this\nvideo, we make the information\naccessible and simple to\nund
erstand."he\nFulton County library system or\nthe departments of Purchasing\nor Contract Complian
ce. For\nfurther information, please call\n730-6300.\n\nReproduced with permission of th
e copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

Tyson_Appointed_New_USAID_Miss.txt

"x"\n"1" "Tyson Appointed New USAID Mission Director To Jamaica\nAtlanta Daily World (19
32-2003); Oct 23, 1994; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily World\npg. 2\nrand
: ees 7 prs aire eer : . i : 4 : 1 a. ; if 7\naa: | | Sb they PRR a rei\non er, Ya il BP
Dob |. : it Boob oor al\nRe AE TR Be bas\nan © ae "oe his. AAG ee PT Pt i gate i Jed\nos
a ' at edgy te i ER di pd! Se pee\n+ | aay we fie Je j (a): aoe aa + ce. Wires! ay i i}
it | oe wi PGle\nnee i Na i it Ha Me Be a de epee RR i Vt\nnee were EST ase SET: nla ae\nB

e eae Wg es me ce RR\nod ra - Ht OU iat Cd min vy ape SE Pee\nBe Ey {/ I Plt ST pe RRM\n Reese Oe IAN een ae id\nRee Steg. 2637 BREE F i -f Le: | ere ee | 'peng wae\nAg wo Nee e tt arn en | Sey me\nae ey x | eff lait en Py ans mm. ae i'.\nSee NG ye VS F eel Rial i T e?) SE - Sa ae\n7. A \\ FPR eG fp edd cna Pe : I mee.\n. AS a Sts a Bi OA en f reed,\nBe e O° Asay oe SRE eo tg.\n. Ks oa on ad ae ie i Os i) a a ee , oe a ne i! i-\nma we ea , os oe oN eG Ey E i\nrn. SE ee ee Siew aaa im ee of a .\nae Bee. \\\" erent 5 at a Seer a = i i aie\nnee eee oa ye pe ak. Wi, oe et fy:\nREN cyte By arene FE 1. SR OES Bag |\nRy e s patie RR k teh rs an. A : f 4. t\njE Ec nt li ; << rn , . ee Tf BB lid |\nar Mo te ety Ri\nTee ot 2 ae a al CE ei\n\\\"i Reet ures SC nT ¢ aa wee MN\nRM eS ens rs ; acta\nHisto rical Swearing In Ceremony\nPictured are (Lr) Frank Almaguer, Director daughter Carole He nderson Tyson, USAID\nnof the Bureau for Human Resource mission director, Kingston, Jamai ca. The\nplanagement, U SAID: Jacob ft Henderson, sweuring-in ceremony Was held at the U.S, State\nounder 0 . enderson Travel Service anc Dept. in Washington, O.C. on July 19 th (USAID\nHonorary Consul of Senegal (in GA), and his Photo)\n. logy From Harvard Uni versity,\nyson Appointed New !\nCarole 'Tyson is the daughter\na e s . .\nM of Jacob and Freddye\nission Director To Jamaica Henderson of Adanta, Georgia,\nDr. Carole Tyson has been University: . : founders of Henderson Travel\named Missi Director i University and | an MLA. i Service. The Hendersons were\nnamed Mission arector in' French und West) Afr ican : Si tase gega Afric: i\nJamaica forthe U.S. Agency for Literature at Howard Unive r, 2aneets in travel to Africa anc\nInternational Devel 'nto. . ard Onivel wwoprietors o f the first black-\nniernational Development sity. She went on from there ti i .\n(USAI D). received her PRD. in Ant re 1) awned, fully-accredited travel\nas Pe ARE rEpO -awenc y in the Eniled States.\nDr. Tyson started her career ,\nwith USAID us a courdinator\nfo r Africa in the Office of\nPopulation in' 1979. She has\nserved ina number of African\np osts, including Lesothe and\nSenegal, Her most) recent\nassignments have been as\nDirect or of the Office of\nCaribbean Affairs and as the\nLCSAID participant in State\nDepartme nt's prestigious\nSenior Seminar.\nThe issues that Carole will be\nfacing in Jamaica are complex.\nJamaica's economic referms\nwill have iniportaal ramifica-\ntitns wotanly for Jamaica, but\nfor the rest of the Caribbean as\nwellin FY 1995 GSAID plans to\nspend ov er sla million on\nprograms in Jamaica. 'These\nprograms will focus on\nincreasing forei gn exchange.\nnitural resource protection,\nand stabilizing: population\ngrrowth. .\nA n native of Atlanta, De. lyson\nreceived! her BLA. in Language\nand Government at) Tufts\na\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited wit hout permission.\n"

USAID_Career_Officer,_Former_A.txt

"x"\n"1" "USAID Career Officer, Former Atlantan Named HU International Director\nAtlanta Daily World (1932-2003); Feb 27, 1994; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Atlanta Daily Wor ld\npng.\nUSAID Career Officer\nF ame\normer Atlantan Named\n' HU International Director\nJulius E. Coles, 2 veteran of Award.\nalmost three decades of service\nwith the U.S. Age ncy for Coles earned the bachelor of\nInternational Development, has 2!S degree from Mor ehouse\nbeen named director of the College in 1964 an the master of\nrecently establishe d Howard public affairs degree from the\nUniversity International Woodrow Wilson School of\nAffairs Center, effective May1, Public and International\n1994, Howard. University Affairs at Princeton University\nPresident Franklyn G. Jenifer i\\\" 1966.\nhas announce d. Het its initial stages, the\nLast yea: svar! oward University Interna-\nwas avarded s theese aly tional Affairs Center will\nmillion grant from the W.K. Sather together a wid e variety\nKellogg Foundation to support of scholars who will engage in\nthe establishme nt of the center. '¢8¢hing and research in\n: . selected foreign policy areas of\nDr. Je nifer said,\"We are very concern of the United States.\npleased to be able to bring These individuals will come\nsomeone of Mr. Coles' caliber to from the disciplines tradition-\nhead this important effort at ally throughout to be central to\nHoward University. How ard the study of international\nUniversity must be in the affairs, such as politicalscie

nce,\nforefront of theeffortstoassure economics, communications,\nthat America's minorit
 ies playa business and law.\nrole in the formulation an ? .\nimplementation of American
 mine te wil bring to gether\nforeign policy, and with Coles' Howard's stedent 2s 4 .\nl
 eadership we hope to make a . p0cy.\nsignificant contribution in this students from the W
 ashington\narena." ° Consortium of Universities and\n. outside participants. A primary\n
 Coles currently fs USAID focus of the center will be\nmission director in Senegal. His e
 ducating minorities for\nearcer has included assignments careers in internationai affair
 s.\nas director of the Office of\nCentral and Costa! West Africa The center also intends
 to\nAffairs for the Bureau for publish scholarly works in the\nAfrica, mission director
 to" international field, and it will\nSwaziland, assistant director in ,\nNepal, office
 r-in-charge in CONTINUED ON PAGE 4\nIndia, Nepal and Sri Lanka,\nprogram officer in Libe
 ria,\ndeputy program officer in\nMorocco, and assistant\nprogram officer in Vietnam.\nIn
 1991, he was promoted to\nthe rank of Career Minister, the\nhighest rank in the nation's
 elite\ncorps of foreign serviceofficers.\nHe is also the recipient of the\nPresident Mer
 itorious Service\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproductio
 n prohibited without permission.\n"\n"2" "USAID Career\nCONTINUED FROM PAGE 1\nexamine w
 ays to involve\nstudgnts at the secondary school\nlevel. .\nReproduced with permission o
 f the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

Hide

```

#Data cleaning and word stemming
removeNumPunct <- function(x) gsub("[^[:alpha:][:space:]]*", "", x)
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, content_transformer(removeNumPunct))
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, stripWhitespace)
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, removeNumbers)
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, removePunctuation)
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, content_transformer(tolower))
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, removeWords, c(stopwords("english"), "]-", "-",
"|", "eee", "een", "eae"))
atlantaCorpus <- tm_map(atlantaCorpus, stemDocument)
#Document Term Matrix from corpus
atlantaDTM <- DocumentTermMatrix(atlantaCorpus)
atlantaDTM
  
```

```

<<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 19, terms: 2559)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 4343/44278
Sparsity           : 91%
Maximal term length: 38
Weighting           : term frequency (tf)
  
```

Hide

```

#Inspect Terms
inspect(atlantaDTM)
  
```

```
<<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 19, terms: 2559)>>
```

```
Non-/sparse entries: 4343/44278
```

```
Sparsity           : 91%
```

```
Maximal term length: 38
```

```
Weighting          : term frequency (tf)
```

```
Sample            :
```

Docs	africa	atlanta	develop	intern	permiss	progra
m state usaid will world						
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	14	9	5	4	0	
3 5 1 1 0						
A cry in the wilderness.txt	18	9	4	4	0	
0 12 0 1 3						
Atlantan_gets_award_for_his_wo.txt	1	3	1	2	2	
3 2 1 4 0						
CARE_Expands_Campaign.txt	1	2	3	2	2	
6 1 1 6 3						
CULTURE_GREEN_LIGHT_FOR_LOBEBG.txt	3	1	4	2	2	
6 6 1 3 3						
Education_Is_a_Tool.txt	2	2	2	0	2	
0 3 1 3 0						
HE_Announces_Recruitment_For_T.txt	3	2	0	0	2	
1 0 1 5 2						
International_Development_Foru.txt	1	5	8	7	4	
7 3 2 8 2						
Leland,_Others_Recovered__Blac.txt	1	3	1	1	4	
0 2 1 0 2						
Tyson_Appointed_New_USAID_Miss.txt	2	3	1	1	2	
1 3 5 3 2						

Hide

```
head(Terms(atlantaDTM), 2)
```

```
[1] "abl" "abstract"
```

(1B) Here, we create a corpus of all our text files for Boston.

Hide

```
#Only add txt files to the corpus
bostonCorpus <- Corpus(DirSource("Boston_Articles", pattern="*.txt"))
#Check the corpus, ensure that there is the correct amount of articles
inspect(bostonCorpus)
```


ective fight on Capito! Hill for the Secretary's position. Finally, by the end of last week, a Pentagon spokesman said there were "less than 100 Americans" on the ground at three airports in Zaire coordinating landings of American planes there. Earlier, Jody Powell had talked in terms of a dozen or less people at one airport in Zaire. What is involved here is a major issue in American foreign policy. For some time now the President's foreign policy adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has been talking freely with members of the Senate about the need to counter Soviet influence in Africa. Specifically, American estimates put some 15,000 to 17,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia where they are, or could become involved in the 16-year-old secessionist guerrilla war in the province of Eritrea, which borders the Red Sea, across from Saudi Arabia. ~ Further, the rebels who invaded Zaire from Angola to challenge the Western-supported Zaire government are believed by US intelligence experts to have been trained by Soviet-supported Cuban troops. ~ Brzezinski, a cold warrior much like Kissinger, would like to counter this Soviet influence. Just how far he would go is not clear as the actions of the Administration have shown during the last week. ~ President Carter, during the campaign, was critical of the secret commitments of Kissinger and he promised: there would be none. ~ Further, it is the broad position of Ambassador Young that any kind of military involvement, either by the Soviets or the US, is a losing proposition. ~ But one gets that uneasy feeling that the Administration isn't sure what it is doing in Africa. ~ Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. ~"

a_spiteful_aid_cutoff.txt

"x" "1" "A spiteful aid cutoff\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Sep 4, 1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 18\n>A spiteful aid cutoff: | |\n72 ~ "Diplomatic civility" ~ or the lack of it -- is It is understandable that Mugabe's criticism is an unacceptable criterion for the United States to use in setting foreign aid policy. The others, but Mugabe's bluntness does not make Reagan administration is being petty in cutting him wrong. Many Americans, including some, turning off economic aid to Zimbabwe because of its in Congress, are unhappy with Reagan's code ~ leaders are not always circumspect in the timing of South Africa. Misplaced anger should ~ning or wording of their criticism. not lead to the cutoff of economic aid and the ~ The episode surrounding the aid cutoff has alienation of black African leaders. It ~. reached absurd proportions. It began July 4 at. US involvement was critical in the peaceful ~ "a US Embassy reception attended by former transition to independence in Zimbabwe. And ~ President Carter, When a Zimbabwean cabinet ~ despite Mugabe's heavy-handedness in dealing ~ net minister attacked the Reagan administration with his rivals, Zimbabwe is progressing ~ tion for its refusal to support economic sanctions as a nation. Whites who had fled to South Africa ~, tensions against South Africa, Carter became aware ~ rica are returning, and Zimbabwe shows ~ferred and walked out. 'signs of developing economic independence. ~. ~. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that Mugabe and other black Africans see ~ Carter was owed an apology because of the South Africa's apartheid as the greatest testimony of the remarks, but Mugabe refused to maintain evil on the continent. To end apart ~ | ~ apologize to the US government for the re ~ heid, blacks in southern Africa are willing to ~ anarks themselves. For affronting administration ~ sacrifice and to suffer reprisals from their ~ tion sensibilities, Zimbabwe will lose about powerful neighbor. Unfortunately, black Africa ~ \$33 million in agricultural and family-planning ~ cans may view the cutoff of aid to Zimbabwe ~ nning aid. President Reagan should apologize as an indication of what side the administration ~ ~ for this move. tion is on, ~ Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. ~"

africas_continuing_crisis.txt

"x" "1" "Africa's continuing crisis\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Oct 31, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\np. 14\nAfrica's continuing crisis\nAnother poor harvest threatens food shortages to produce more, although food riots have\nages in many Africa countries. If the shortages forced countries such as Zambia to backslide.\nbring a famine, as they did three years ago, the Industrial nations, once the famine public-\nWestern world will be partly to blame because it of 1984-85 diminished, seemed to lose inter-\nof its failure to help the Africans out of their nest in Africa, The United States dropped its\n| economic crisis. economic and food aid from \$1.59 billion in\n| Two statements by United Nations officials 1985 to \$856 million this year. Congress is\n| suggest the scope of the problem and the in- again considering a cut in the 1988 appropriation:\n: ability of Africans to solve it on their own. ation.\noo Edouard Saoma, head of the UN Food and Ag- These cutbacks are especially unfortunate\n\\ | Agriculture Organization, predicted shortages in because foreign-aid donors and recipients\n| _ ill nations; he was especially concerned about _ have learned how to use the money more effectively-\nfo Ethiopia, where civil war worsens the problem tively. Past mistakes have taught Africans\nca used by scanty rains. Secretary General Ja- that huge projects, such as dams or factories,\n, Vier Perez de Cuellar reported that a year and a half _ are inappropriate for their countries. Today's\n| after a special UN session on Africa, aid {gid money is better spent on a multitude of\nfo from the industrial countries has stagnated. _ small projects to encourage self-sufficiency on\nno The session produced a blueprint for Africa- the farm.\nfo can recovery. African nations were asked to The West responds generously with money\na change their economic policies to discourage and surplus food when scenes of African starvation;\nimports and encourage agricultural production flash across television screens. Con-\n; ton. The industrial nations were asked to in- gress should at least maintain the level of aid\n; Crease laid and provide debt relief. _- requested by the administration to show that\n| Many African nations did their part, raise- the United States is also concerned about pre-\n| | ing food prices in the cities to encourage farming.\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

arms_for_africa.txt

"x" "1" "Arms for Africa .\n\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Jun 16, 1976; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n\np. 28\nArms for Africa = = |.\n\n' The Ford Administration is so concerned- The greater need is not so much the\nconcerned. about what it conceives to be continuation of food aid as it is to de-\nthe growing influence of the Soviet Union in Africa that Secretary of Defense\nsufficient. The relief effort in which\nense Donald H. Rumsfeld is going to the United States and other nations\nKenya and Zaire to discuss the re- have engaged has been extremely\nquests those countries have made for expensive. Assuming that the population-\nUS military aid. Worried about Soviet Union growth continues at its' present -\ninstallations in Somalia, Kenya wants rate - it is expected to nearly double\nfighter planes, Zaire, uncomfortable in-that area in the next 25 years - we\nabout unfriendly troops in Angola, will not be able to help on the same\n.wants ground weapons. And so it is - . generous scale the next time, Science-\ninning to look as though many of the. tists who have studied the: Sahel's\npeople of Africa maybe exposed to problems believe that the area's re-\njust what they do not need at this source can be developed sufficiently\ntime: an arms race, °,- to make the Sahel relatively independent. |\n\n" So 'ent. That really is its only hope.\n\n, Perhaps Kenya and Zaire do need' ~ ce : - :nayms. And perhaps it is: better for the 0. oe oe .\nUS rather than the USSR to supply The key to saving the Sahel, as AID -\nthem. But it would be tragic if guns and similar foreign agencies see it, lies\nwere to become the number one priority- in mounting a major joint effort in\n'ty item in that part of the world, so. which foreign and African nations.\nmuch of which is still living hand to participate. If they do not cooperate in.\n'mouth. The 1973-74 drought -in

the - developing the area's river basins, for'\n'@ahelian area is over, but the US inst
ance, the effort will fail, The Sahe-\n; Agency for International Development -lian coun
tries are aware of this need .\n'is still warning of possible repetitions, and have, in
fact, been workirig to-\n' There still are food shortages, And the: gether for a decad
e. But an arms race,\nJack of good transportation systems' if it spread to these struggl
ing coun-\n. and storage space makes it difficult for. tries, could'be a bitter diversio
n which\n: shipments to reach their goals, - dooms:their efforts,\n\nReproduced with per
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Cholera_follows_famine_s_path.txt

"x"\n"1" "Cholera follows famine's path: Relief agencies report epidemics <span ... \nCol
in Nickerson Globe Staff\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Sep 16, 1985; ProQuest Historical Ne
wspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 41\nve gr fy = 4\nat Terie eau RCL mus "\n: SE > Re CU c
e AC CLC \\\n" (C olficlals say epidemics are sweaping .\n, : . 0 Peeler UCC e CLE EI e
e :\n' ' Mall: 2500 cases and 500 deaths this have bean raperted In Somalia, =.\n. ey -
. Veet ie Re Meer Cae LLL oh\nGCL . r ' i\n' Ce] y LA 'aa INDIA sat\nEE en, ay 5aee,\n. ALGER = ' f 2818\n: MAURITA ° A | ~ * pa\n'aon a fj D mJ 0\nSra SENEGAL + @ed> 4 .\n. oa
712 ; b i Q oh\n: wa 5 ETHIOPIA q o ef,\n1708-7] tj ; rd @ wmoonesia i]:\nBURKINA FASO ;
rt SOMALIA sincaronae é 7921\nCholera count nM Near \\\n Mi ait ae 40 i ° "We or\n. + Nati
ons where 25 ' 1018 ie WE MALAYSIA to? .\n. .or more cases were . , EQUATORIAL GUINEA a
re ad.\n. reported poet . / CAMEROON f 'y UNITED AEP. OF TANZANIA :\n' 38 f :\nOrganiza
tion. } om MozaMarque |\n* Incomplate #] SOUTH AFRICA\n** Imported cams W187 Co\n'GLOBE
MAP BY JANE SIMON . .\n| Cholera follows famine's path |\n} Relief agencies report epid
emics in camps;Sudan, Ethiopia deny disease exists :\nee,\nBy Colin Nickerson disease th
at (he aurse was forbid- Fregch rellef worker (a :\n|. Globe Staff den to name. The sten
ch of excre- with young cholern ateean ae\nSud ment and vomit hung heavy In victim at ca
mp In Cn Protas,\n. international health Family members sat beside the SYGMA PHOTO ANS s
g? if y\norganizatian chose patients, brushing swarms of kxaioy fifa\n: her words carefu
lly flies fram their fevered faces, OF RT\n"as she led the way through a belding cups of
murky water to 4 Bhs\nmakeshift clinic serving the esti \\\n"heir eracked tps, Oe fa fe\nm
ated 30,000 displaced peasants, "The phrase | ami allowed to : MR reg one eons ll\nherdl
ess nomads and other use [s 'severe gastroenteritis, a by Meee ol ge\nni drought victims
camped on the she said. "Ul can tell you we've Ns "i! Na ve\n+ edge of this dusty Afric
an cllly. been seeing, 50 new cases of 'se- vp eg cert ay ee Ee\n. "Leannot use the word
'chol- Vere gastroenteritis' a day. | can . Ws re i p.. : ta AYO .\ncra,\n" she said,
"Officially, there tell you that people are dying left: eR Be, er: Nip pene spe tsa\nis
no cholera In Sudan, dust ask nd right of this 'severe gastron- et ti, SR ein\nthe gover
nment." enteritis,\n" wate {bse 4 is to a yaityg ora\nAbout 40 desperately tll men, Ina
bitter voice, she added: ye "A TD Pen ene Stel\n" com\nwomen and children - mostly "I w
ill also tell you that BPs: ch ple sare reales ork nad aoe\nchildren = were sprawled on
- this 'severe fastronen- ASS = oo - ang ERE ae\nstraw pallets In the main tent of . 2
Sage AS te a, ie Fn eee «\nthe clinic, with perhaps twice CHOLERA, Page 42 Pie cocker m
ale «ied a een e es :\nFae faeces) (1 A 5 7 eee ia an tens, Bal\n{hat many in the yard o
utside. Al- of yr Sela e i te aera ^\n* qnost all appeared to be suffering fi es Ne eee:
ie PY, er i eee -\nfrom malnutrition as well ag the py Ms caret i ~ a | arn ese rh a.\nc
o A. Ee eee Uae. | |\nDe ag Pepa oe)\nif Peer a, se ee CRED 2? ;!. ae CT\nReproduced wit
h permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permissio
n.\n"2" "Cholera follows in famine's path _nm CHOLERA Pa et nnn bia ar ee}. Bratt PN
gear ee"\nContinued from Page 41 woe ep | eet a an en l hey an an Gas Na ra ee LEP\nteri
tis' looks very, very much like' ieee Ae A eR. an NS wa oh Ss aN! ee aes a\ncholera. And
[think we have an Fae }3DRA> ans erG 5 . i a. it WA En a wy, J\nepidemic of it here." P
AA ee No Eg Re VG Ty td MORE Sree er Ae '\n* a ae Shenecee ern eas LN een be Pa Se Tot S
antee J En\nno RHE, MAES |. Sane A r a Sao ee rH et "hy OAS seas\nnies © rane RQ eaten ty

en" Lee aE\nFor nine months, according to Fo ic ee a Mg oe A i het ae Arnemee * ee\nWe stern relief and health work- @ 'y mon Pe Be AY We VANE aN ar ee ae\nners, cholera has be en sweeping Bye ee Aap aia Ta Ra MN dem a ae\nnthrough the crowded feeding eo r reg aa YT Seats ap ee o/B yi fe Wt\ncamps and squalid refugee settle- Fae Ser. fuer ae ite REET i, Py Pr Dhaba\nments in Sudan and Ethiopia. rae RY ro ning ae an i fe \\{ Ae, a ee eB am O ion Ryan\nCholera is an ancient bacterial Paeag ERE TNS Ce see , oo \\Y ES CRAs My enone \ndisease that first erupted out of In- RA Fae nd eee ne for | & 'Pe Wea ria pentane\ndi a - where It has existed forthou- Baad io fens ares yh ears 3 te re 2 eee Pie el eH\nsan ds of years - in the carly FM & Mai SN TST Me Sete a \\" <b ET\n1800s. It Is one of the deadiicst dis- Rien AN poe TE Be ee ed a sate Y\neases In history, estimated by cpi- SR REM Sg Stat i Fn rrr uf Rca, male" 4 ner\ndemlogists to have killed 10 mil- RgIeRmmN t+... "iia Eran ea oe te oe dy, Te\nIt on people in this century alone, [ERMERREaAlan Si s aera oy eae cn Roy eee A ee bi\nprimarily In underdeveloped coun Condition of refugee camps helps spread disease. FILE PHOTO FROM AP\nCholera ts usually spread by can be cas ily treated with a simple This summer, the rains re- and dirt and poverty and - most\nwa ter or food contaminated with = "rehydration" solution of glucose, turned te parts of we stern Sudan of all ~ poor water supply.\nfeces. The discase's major symp- satt, potass him and water. Many and government officials are now There are no wells and no mu-\nfoms are violent. uncontrollable pojjes agencies, Including UNICEF, - trying ta break up the sprawling, nieclpal water system in the vast\ndiarrhea and voruting that can ase making a major effort to dis» sfum-like encampments. of - squatters settlement on the out-\nbrin g about death by deydratation - {r{yute Inexpensive "oral rehydra- - drought victims shat hinve formed skirts of Omdurman. The water\nIn Just a few hours. tlon kits" to village s, relief camps around Omdurman andolhercen- here Is hauled directly from the\n\\\"The ch olera Itself doesn't kil and urban clinics across Africa, ters. They want the peasants t o Nile by donkey cart and sold, un-\nth the victims dle of rapid dehydra- These kits can be used not only - return to the countryside to plant - filtered' and untreated,-by the cup \ntion,\" sald John S. Spika. an ep (o treat cholera bu. other forms of crops, Similar re settlement efforts or barrel, It ts dirty, stinking stuff\ndemiologist for the US Center s for diarrhea, which eacr year Killsan are under way in Ethlopin, Relief = - but the In habitants of the dusty\nDisease Control in Atlanta. Inthe estimated 5. milo children, - officlalsagree the peasants should settlement have no cholge but to\npast several month s, reilef work- mostly in Third World countries, be back on the land, but argue - drink It.\ners say. the virulent sickness has "Clean water is the way fo pre: that the breaki ng up of camps "To drink the water is to risk\nstarted appearing In major urban vent it, Simple hydration is the where cholera Is present willonly - death,\\" sald Bertel Thomse n, a\ncenters in Sudan and Ethtopla. way to treat [t,\" sald UNICEF's - spread the infect ious disease. Sudan-based officialof the Red\n\"Since July, we've been seeing asta. "No one should die of chol- "If it was recognized as chol- Cross. "But not to drink it Is t o\nan nverage 74 new cases n day in era, era, we could (quarantine) the - gunrantee deat h.\nKhartoum,\" sald a physician with But, In Africa, dic they da. camps and hopefully l imit the There Is some controversy over\na European rellef agency. Almost half ofthe'chi ldren and spread,\\" sald a Canadian doctor the best way te control the apread\ninfants stricken by the (ness in working in Khartoum. "If wecan- of cholera, Some Thr or\nEcono mic concerns suspected Sudan during the present oul- not eail it cholera - {f people In+ countries - Mali Is one - rely heay-\nNontiteless, Sudan and Ethio- break have died, acc ording to - fected with disease are not Isolat- fly on a vaccine that most interna-\nnpa will not acknowledge the pres- Basta. That compares to an 8-per- ed but allowed to head back to - tlonal health experts consider no- ^\nnence of cholera within their bor- cent death rate for adults. whieh their homes - then the situation - torlously Ineffectiv e.\nders. Some Western workers spec- {gs also exceedingly high. will quickly go from bad to disas- "The poor countries have seen\nslate that this ts because the "The children ar e so weakened = trous, The disease will be com- the wonder vaccines that have\ncountries fear that if they ac- by malnutrition" that they can- pletely out of control." been used

against smallpox, measles and other diseases. So they might be imposed on famine a recent Interview in Khartoum. Cholera, an ancient disease – expect cholera vaccine to do the relief camps where the disease is. The sickness has also appeared that is believed to have originated – Saine, “an epidemiologist Splka said, rampant. This, in turn, would appear in other parts of drought – in the Ganges delta on the Indian subcontinent, is one of history’s inappropriate in those countries. – peasants out of the camps and stance, more than 500 cholera – greatest killers, taking millions of – yes, is expensive and doesn’t work back to the countryside. deaths have been reported by the – lives over the centuries. Of the disease – very well. Better to spend the money – others speculate that Ethiopia United Nations Disaster Relief cases that stalk humankind, only rely on drills for good water.” and Sudan are simply concerned Agency this year. the Plague has claimed more victims – that open acknowledgement of 1 time. according to the World Exports may be jeopardized cholera might hurt the market for Disease follows famine Health Organization. Perhaps their few export items. , part of the reason countries in all areas where there is The last two centuries have such as Sudan and Ethiopia deny The World Health Organization – famine, cholera is spreading,” Dr. seen seven cholera pandemics, of that cholera exists within their nation also will not identify cholera Peter Knebel, public health advisor – major epidemics affecting whole borders is the concern such as – nas the disease that is spreading’ sort of a Mall for the US Agency for – continents or hemispheres. knowledge might hurt their across the two countries, The International Development “The disease has been notorious – already feeble economies. charter of the (international agency – (USAID), said in an interview in ously pandemic since the 19th , :ncy forbids it to acknowledge the Bamako, capital of the West African – century,” said Gerald T. Keusch, Some nations have been existence of a disease within a nation. “The disease is popular – chief of the Division of Geographic known to ban imports from countries – unless that disease has been going up all over the place the popular – Medicine at New England Medical Center – ries afflicted by cholera. Like – been formally reported by the government. But the worst outbreaks have Cholera disease rampaged Reports of cholera – although Thus, the epidemic racing been on the Horn of Africa, where, – through the United States during health experts say chances of a through the Horn of Africa decreases since January. the disease has the 1830s. the 1850s and the Western visitor contracting the not officially exist – although it spread from Ethiopia east into Somalia – 1870s, “It can spread like wild – disease are negligible. has already killed thousands. malin (where 1600 cholera deaths fire,” said Keusch, “One-thousand But perhaps the major reason There is cholera here,” said were reported by UN officials Inst people a day were dying in places Some Third World countries deny Samir Sanad Basta, head of Unit – April and west into Sudan. like Boston and Philadelphia.” that the disease exists within United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF – Although there are no precise Today. the disease is largely behind borders is the stigma at – UNICEF) operations in Sudan, one of future s, Western relief and health – confined to Asia and Africa, attached to cholera, the few relief agencies willing to workers say there have been though there have been isolated It is a disease that suggests publicly discuss the spread of the sands – perhaps even tens of cases in Europe, North America Poverty and squalor,” said Kris – disease. “It is here. and it is killing (hundreds – of cholera deaths in and Australia. Tina Schellinski, a Unicef official, people. especially children.” Sudan and Ethiopia in the past “No country, however badly off it may be, Water hauled from Nile (is. Ukes to think of itself that nine months. They also say efforts Prevention is simple way. to check the spread of the disease “In a sense, cholera has been – ye Most cases of cholera can be have been hampered by the government – conse a disease of the Third (Globe editorial assistant prevented simply by ensuring a government’s refusal to acknowledge World,” said Keusch. “It’s a disease – Jean Keaveny contributed to safe water supply, And the disease – that it even exists. case associated with crowding (his report.) Reproduced with permission of

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City_groups_urge_clear_Africa_.txt

"x"\n"1" "City groups urge clear Africa plan, more aid\nJoanne Ball Globe Staff\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Nov 20, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 14\ne Dots\nCity groups:\nurge clear °\ne i .\nAfrica plan,;\n@:\ne 4\nmore aid:\nBy Joanne Ball s\nGlobe Staff 4\nA coalition of Boston organiza-, \ntions concerned about cond itions;\nin Africa has; released a policy, \nstatement that it will offer to, \nPresident-elect .George Bush as a;\ntool for shaping United States poli;; \ncy toward Africa. a\nThe document, presented by\nthe Boston Africa Focus Project, \ncalls on the US government t o de;; \nvelop ' 'a coherent, comprehensive, \nforeign policy approach" toward, \nAfrica, st ressing a need for peace,: \nlong-term development aid and, \nstronger international sanct ions, \nagainst South Africa. 4\nThe Boston Africa Focus Pro-, \nject was founded nine mon ths ago, \nby the United Nations with a man- \ndate to broaden public awareness, \nof Afric an people and nations. . ., \n" "The US has never thought out; \na coherent policy toward Afr ica, . ., \nsald Fahamisha Patricia Brown, a, \nmember of the Africa Focus policy, \ncommitte e, who criticized present; \nUS initiatives in Africa as confus;; \ning and inconsistent. 'It doesn't\nmake sense that this country has, \nno wide-ranging policy, given the, \nres ources and the vast number of, \nthe world's people living in Afri-, \nca." ; 3\nThe polic y statement was pre, \nsented Friday at the African Meet; \ning House on Beacon Hill durin g a \npublic session of the Boston Africa, \nFocus Project, which featured a, \nspeech by V aleriano Ferrao, the. \nMozambican ambassador to the, \nUnited States and Canada. \nAs a re sult of its 1986 special \nsession on Africa, the United Na-, \ntions established the Afri ca Focus, \nProject, with the goal of forming, \n20 chapters in North America, \nBoston's group was the first of five \nchapters begun this year in the, \nUnited States. i\nThe Bo ston steering commit-. \n_ tee, called the secretariat, includes, \n_ Mayor Raymond L. Fly nn's office, \nthe YMCA International, the Unit- \ned Nations' Nongovernmental Li-, \naiso n Service and two Boston; \nbased international relief groups, \nOxfam America and Americ an, \nJewish World Service. YY\n\nAfter a meeting next month. \nwith Africa Focus represen tatives, \nfrom Atlanta, Birmingham, Cin- \ncinnati and Pittsburgh, the Bos- \ntoh group ex pects to present its \nstatement to the incoming Bush. \nadministration. - ;\n\n"Given the changing of the \nguard from Reagan to Bush," said. \nRev. Joseph E. Washington, the, \nmay or's representative to the pro- \nject, "it is important to know that \nBoston and four ot her cities want. \nhim to rethink his policy toward \nthe continent in general and. \nSouth Africa in particular." \n\nWashington said the three \npage policy statement, which con \ntains a space for citizens' signa- \ntures, is a significant example of \ngrass-roots invol vement in tnterç \nnational affairs. : \n\n" "It is the work of a group that, \nrepresents a cross-section of busi- \nness, political, health and educa- \ntion leaders in our region - a mi- \ncrocosm of society concerned \nabout the attention that Africa is - \nreceiving in the United States." |\n\nAngus Archer, coordinator of \nthe nongovernmental liaison s er- \nvices of the United Nations, said, 'I \nwas struck by the statement and \ntheir plans to present it to the ap- \npropriate powers in Washington." \n\nThe statement deals with \npeace and human rights, econom~ \nic development, environment and \nhealth and southern A frica. \n\nIn the area of economic devel- \nopment, the document is most \nspecific, callin g on the United \nStates to devote more foreign aid \nto long-term projects to increase \nindigenous food production. \n\nIn addition, it advocates the es- \ntablishment of a debt-f orgiveness \nsystem for Africa similar to provi- \nsions instituted for Latin Amert- \ncan countries. \n\nThe statement refers to South \nAfrica as ' 'a hindrance to develop- \nment in the region' and urges the \nUnited States to push for interna: \ntional sanctions to f urther isolate \nthe apartheid government. \n\nThe foreign policy statement \nwas paired wi th another docu- \nment, a rural development project \nfor Mozambique, which is an out- \ngrowth of a trip Boston physicians \nand others took to that country \nlast summer. \n\nThe Mozambique project in- \ncludes a challenge from the Amert- \ncan Jewish World Service to

the public and private sectors to match a \$25,000 donation. Funds are needed particularly in Mozambique, Ambassador Fernando said, because hunger and displacement are the most visible signs of an ongoing conflict with rebel forces reportedly backed by South Africa. Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Dependency_a_danger_in_Africa.txt

"x" "1" "Dependency a danger in Africa: Reliance on aid seen as threat to nations stricken by famine" Colin Nickerson Globe Staff Boston Globe (1960-1988); Oct 6, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe. 1. "Dependency a danger in Africa" (UNA 4037; : ' . . . =, i) a EA) 0077 Reliance on aid seen as threat to nations stricken by famine | 2 ai i am ars\ n. y eet a " By Colin Nickerson They have no money, no way to feed their people\ n\ rie o , 2 Bee Globe Staff . = they are deeply discouraged." ny aan aes Nees BAMAKO, Mali - 'The grain-laden lorries of The same might be said of Chad, Sudan and a Bn, : : ay to Western relief agencies rumble through the dusty Score of other African nations whose economies Saree arrae : a streets of this African capital like the vehicles of le In ruins and whose people live - and die - in\ naS rs Wages 3 a " an occupying army. utmost poverty. ry | ny x i. aor Five centuries S ARC lalis .\ nyy. UA MI, "verthing that's keeping this country alive got WE centeg of urepean calonatism in AP\ na i ees ee comes from the outside ~ the trucks. the grain, withdrew from Djibouti, a sun-seared wedge of\ na our) an ay e ane we illic medicine and the people who keep ILall fMlow- jand between Ethioptia and Somalia. Most Alri-\ nae ; ae i ii ing," said Peter Knebel, public health adviser to cay colonies had already gatned political inde-\ ny oe i Mall for the US Agency for International Development- pendence in the 1960s.\ n' A i 'as nent, Now, amidst one of history's worst famines,\ n= re! ee ite added: "To a large extent. the government another form of colonialism - one born, parados-\ nWorkers in Senegal stack US grain. GAMMA LIAISON PHOTO has given up any pretense of directing the show, | RELIEF, Page 24\ nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\ n" "2" "e : ee Wray a Seo te ne\ n1 1 re eS Cea 2\ nid dependency in Africa a ee\ noar Perea pos\ nee eens ' Co LG\ ne ae ee r ee: . rE TRY <3\ nseen as threat to nations an a\ nime Paras) (4 Sean Loe Bt\ n@ RELIEF Asa resull, in some partsof Af- last May after the government fer- ~ eee ns = g Pa ae oa a oh\ nContinued from Page 1 rica the only doctors, agricultural = ry broke dawn and Mall officials Cnt es 'fi... Pe a a\ n. ical- advisers, water engineers and oth- = were unable to find parts or me- ree | oe, | ; in\ nly, of humanitarian impulses - er experts ever seen by the inbabl- - chanics to fix it. aes 8 ¥ ee -e ne wd\ na ppears to be (aking hold in the - tantgof remote rural areas are for- In Khartoum, capital of Sudan, a eee 4 ree i, , ae\ nmoasl impoverished corners of Afrl- eigners - usually Europeans or - the hotels are jammed with devel- ee rae pa ae : ae we\ nca. North Americans - sent by var- opment officials and relief work- a aa ee | Sade Pa . a H\ n" In certain respects, we are [ous international relief and devel- ers not only from Europe and ee SS ae rs Tao ie on\ nmore dependent on outsiders to- opment organizations, North America but also from Aus- nnn anes pk E ,\ nday than under the French," said traiaa and Japan. . Tee ae te\ nMamo Tapo, a banker In Mali, a Foreigners helping Far to the west, In Et Gene lna - a eras & ae pit.\ nformer French colony in West Af- "Whatever Is belng done for a sprawling market town on the nr Peeaans o ;\ nrica. "We were hard working the people here fs being done by = =Chad-Sudan border - the only My ee om hi i , Tg 7\ nfarmers who fed ourselves. Now, foreigners,\ n" acknowledged Yusal planes that ever land at the Brit- rr rh Daa ean" en, 7 ; ; ;\ nMaliens are just stretching out Bakallt, governor of Darfur prov- - Ish-built alrstrip are the French, a rc ae ' \ jly ;\ nthair hands wailing for the West- ince in Sudan. "We are entirely © German and Belgium air force car- eM Se A eee ie - ;\ nern food to drop In, dependent on their help." fo craft carrying relief workers So cen, SR UE pieced) ce\ n" Tome," he added, "our depen- This, in turn, has spawned and e

mergency goods. re 4 : ae «\ndency ls as dangerous as any what some Western and African

The only working motor vehi- | QSRAMBRIA Sanne oetee ae 3 » ee ee - 7.\ndrought." obser

vers describe as a psycho- cles In the town belong to relief ee ma \\\n" = 7 = : , ;\nWhile

some drought-stricken - Jogical dependency on the West - agencies. The local military ge

rbe\ncountries, notably Ethiopia, insist a bondage rooted in the despairing son has a fl

et of 56 trucks, but Workers In Senegal handle sorghum from the United States. ;\non ov

erseeing foreign relief andde- = nolation that only outsiders can = every one Is broken. E

ven the\ndvelopment efforts within their bor- - solve the continent's myriad prob- = comm

andant must cadge rides - . on _\nders, others have turned the reins - lems. "er as well

as chloroquine pills to than, what mney dene 4 WR. es } *\nover to outsiders. 'The Wes

t's role in tryingtoend - treat his malaria - from Western Pre te eat depe is vехаed b ;

Cee Ee\n"The problems have become so Africa's ecanamic and food crises relief workers. .

At ans. } № : a pile oh ?\nbig thal some governments have goes well beyond sending shi-

Likewise, El Geneina's sole S011 Tee eg poor. it has | Fw (Sia.\nsimply thrown up their

handsand - ploads of grain and medicine. In| communtcations IInk to the out- bee a sasat

ble tex Po os; ond 5 a San ® "ihe poeta\nsald to the West, 'Save us. Do some countries,

outside organiza- side world Is a two-way radio uper- 'lea ately t th "dre sht| a Bins

|OUR ae i\nwhat you want - just save us,\\" tions have pressed hard to bring - aled by

a UN agency. Indeed, oul- te equi id. ne 5 la Nee official om ES Cee oe] h\nsald Brian

O'Neil! of the European about sweeping changes in eco- side of a few major cities, the

ra- ne ae the onle lean i. | IE, Re aoe \\\nCommunity, an agency overseeing nomic, agri

cultural and even so- - dios of relief groups represent the been When we hay . 'na wa te

r oe MD. 1 RR s0\nthe emergency airlift of supplles to cial policles. only communication

s network in ey ang will drill us wells' func gah Bt \\\n"4 ae a?\nwestern Sudan, "There i

s a fear "The drought has led toa sort Sudan. When we h ve re a An s a Fa' ' ets oie\nth

at In helping these countries we - of benevolent neo-colonialism," Said a Danish Red Cro

ss offi. °F ite Mii vave nia food, Amer ie as iff re\nnare making them much too depen- sa

id USAID's Knebel. "We've had cial based In Khartoum: \\\n"It's 4 raw) ELtlibe Yousaf El-

Daye *, ae yee)', Kano .\ndent on us,\\" lo step in because Inefficient, touchy subject.

but the agencies ress L Kt row Ul yee. ' № : Reet. ae\ndragged-down African govern- usu

ally know more about whal's & Prosser a" A iwnrlour Un AEROS, \\\n" i\nFear of losing cont

rol ments have proven Incapable of going ty: "We certainly need the food co, ay :\npable

o going on in the countryside than divine d the othe : v re\nRelief and development offi

- coping with their own worst prob- the central governments do. and the medicines and th

e other ff . ;\nclals are not the only ones con- tems," \\\n"We have the radios, we have h

elp the West brings us in these 200 gy apg D y ;\ncerned about the long-term {mpli- In M

all, for instance, the World - the planes, we have the Land Rov- hard times, Yet we must

be very 2 4 ' < 4 4 ge:\ncations of ihe massive smounts of - Bank, the International Mon

ey - cers and the speclalists. Sometimes carefil thal we are net swallowed i . . S :\nfo

od ald and other assistance Fund and USAID have pressured - you get the feeling we've La

ken hy this hetp. . ae , tm ie |\npouring into Africa, Some Afrl- that country's leaders

to reduce over.\\" he said. "In a sense, we Western organizations un- \\\n neo oe Ree wi 7

4\ncans also fear that the continent iyi] service rolls: stop forcing have.\\" derwritin

g the cost of development we . - Pony j\nis losingcontrol of Its own destiny. - farmers

ta sell their frain for artl- projects In Africa today tend to pers: . ee ; we F\n"More

and more we look to the ficially low prices; dismantie Inef- Tf8!ned people leave keep l

ighter control over the purse . ig" be ae as\noutside for help; less and less we f{eent'

state-run companies; and Another situation that breeds strings - and over the projects H

e. ~ * (\\" ws i\nlook lo ourselves,\\" sald Abib O. - abolish certain taxes that discour

- dependency in the poorest coun. themselves - than they did a dee- A -, EE: ' fj\nKami

l, a Somalian official ata UN ayed private enterprise. Western tries Is the steady loss

of African ade ago. In the past, development ve a . ee '\nrefugee camp on the Chad-Suda

n diplomats in Bamako Jokingly re- physicians, engineers and techn). alficials concede,

the tendency er pe ee. anne Sd - ;\nborder. "This, [think, is the greal- fer ta the cha

nges as "Reagano- clans. After being educated In the was to slmply fork over money ea 4
 ce . 'ec aes\ nest tragedy happening in Africa." nics, African style." West. these indiv
 iduals often seely and allow African leaders to pur- , =aley, - i 2 Naa wer\nOf particul
 ar concern Is Afrl- "In the poorest countries, fabs in the Middle Easl or Europe, sue wh
 atever schemes they chose', NS - f tu. Go\ nca's reliance on donated food - a ~ Western
 agencies have basteally where they can carn more than =~ asa result, hundreds of millio
 ns uae Fay eS, Beal Bg ' '<j .\ nrellance that has prawn drama pecome occupying powers,"
 Kne they would in their native lands. - of dollars were misspent. - orale at ns a % t\n
 cally in recent years, despite the he} said, "Benign occupters, yes, "One reason Sudan h
 as be- Some of these millions were ay fj ze .\ nmany bilHons spent on agricultur- put occ
 upiers nontheless.\\ " come so dependent on outsiders is stolen outright by corrupt Afric
 an ' wns . a J .\ nal development programs. Africa The signs of this occupation that so m
 any of its awn trained 'officials. Millions more were Lo ay in\nis the only part of the
 world where are everywhere fo be seen In the - peaple are off in Saudi Arabla, ploughed
 Into expensive "pres- : tw ean ' Nie\nper capita food praductlon hasae- eountries most
 seriously affected earning food money, Instead of lige" ee - marmot copter te iz naa aa
 y\ ntually dro over the past twa shez fer. Kardofan Province, where they chee cenlers, sp
 orts arenas un = *\nNecavies, pped ! by drought and hunger are desperately needed,\\ " sa
 ld Se the like. Such structures boosted 4 young Senegalese boy stands in Dakar with a sa
 ck of US grain,\ nThe continent's dependence US provided ferry mir Sanad Basta, head of U
 NICEF - the egos of the national leaders for GAMMA LIAISON PHOTOS\nupan the West fas bee
 n further In northeastern Mall, the only = operations in Sudan. "The brain' whom they we
 re inevitably\ ndeepened by the steady loss of Al way for relief trucks to cross the dral
 n ds absolutely one of the most gamed, but did nothing to ln- more than a helping baud.
 They help people help themselves with-\ nrica's relatively few trained peaple Niger Rive
 r isana US military fer- critical problems faced by Africa.\\ " prove the lives of the ru
 ral peas: need a gutding hand," satd Mi- out fostering loo much depen-\ n- doctors, techn
 icians, even me ry opared by US soldiers. The Development officials say that ants wha
 make up more than BO chacl J. Furst, a World Bank rep: dence?" he said. "I don't: know
 \nchanics - to betler-paying jobs In flatboat was flown in from an Africa's materlal dep
 endence - percent of Africa's population. resentative in West Africa. that anyone has an
 swered\nother parts of the world. American base in West Germany - upon the West Is less
 worrisome "Many African countries nee "The questton (6, how do you that...\n' . ' fy
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 thout permission.\n"

Federal_agencies_plot_more_eff.txt

"x"\n"1" "Federal agencies plot more effective use of US aid in Africa\n\nGoshko, John M
 \n\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Jan 2, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Gl
 obe\npg. 9\n\nnoe\n\nFederal ies plot\nmore effecti\nof US aid in Afri\nBy John M. Goshko
 remedied, could erupt, again with\nWashington Post even greater virulence.\n\nWASHINGTON
 - The Reagan The United States, he empha-\nAdministration, concerned about 82d. has a s
 trong interest in pre-\nthe specter of famine looming over Yenting that situation for hu
 -\n28 drought-stricken nations af anitarlan reasons and because\nsub-Saharan Africa. is
 trying to i! does not want to see Africa\nfind ways to channel US aid for plunged into
 the perpetual chaos\nthe immediate relief of starvation %f prolonged famine.\nand to he
 lp make Africa betler He is not alone In fearing that\nabic to feed its people adequatel
 y Africa's famine could produce one\nIn the future. of the major world crises of the\n\nWhile the famine has stirred a 1980s,\nsense of urgency about the need Sen. Richard G. L
 ugar (R-Ind.),\nfor greater afd to Africa, it comes the incoming chairman of the\nas the
 Administration Is calling Senate Foreign Relations Commit-\nfor stringent cuts In the US
 gov- tec, has announced plans to hold\nernment's domestle and foreign hearings on the wh
 ote range of US\nspending. foreign policy, Lugar has safd he\n\nAsa result, any US effor

t to Wants to give special attention to\nhelp Improve African agriculture ow Issues such as the drought In\nmust consider the fact that there {rica are Ikely to affect Amerl-\nw ill be Jess moncy available for 640 _lnterests tn the years ahead.\nforeign ald and that other coun- Curcently, affcials said new\ntries and refions will be campel- US ald to A frica will Involve two\nIng flercely C0 retain their share of ©#t€gorles. The famine wit l require\nthe smaller ald pic, continuing emergency food ald to\n\nSonte US officials s ay they be- Ethiopia and other countries for\nlieve that the Images displayed by ¢ least _ another year, and the\ntelevision and newspapers of United States exprets to provide\nhungry Afrlean children have About 4.5 million (ons of food, pri-\nshocked the American public into Marlly wheat, sorghum and spe-\na reallzalism that more must be ia! diet-su pplement items for chil-\ndone. dren and the ill.\n\nUntil! now, Africa has been The off icials said most of the\nnear the bottom of US aid priort- 20d ald will come from the U S:\ntles, Bilateral US economic ald ta BoVeTHment's stocks of foodstuffs\nall countries of black Africa for fls- fe hare opto ihe domes-\ncal 1985 totals roughly \$1 billion. : am.\n\nThe United States also ls pravid- They added that the precise\nIng about \$265 mil lion in emer- Mounts have not been deter-\npeney food relief, minced. primarily because the Of-\n\nRy contrast, Israel, the largest fice of Management and Budget\nsingle recip ient of US ald, is re- \\\"48 expressed concern that, if the\necclving \$2.6 billion In fis cal 1985, 80%ernment surpluses are reduced\nof which \$1.2 billion Is economic '00 drast ically, domestic farm iob-\nald. ' bies might use that as an argu-\n\nBecause the Admini stration's \"ent for continuing the support\ndrive for fiscal austerity is expect- Proar ams that the Administration\ned to pul a tight pinch on forelgn wants to phase out.\nald requests this year, US officials Looking beyand emergency\nhave warned that the biggest food relief, officials sald their plan-\nshare of avallable economic assis- NE centers on targeting ald to-\ntance funds will go to such priorl- ward research, agricultural e duca-\n\nlies us helping the Israeli econothy lon and structural changes In ag-\nout of an Inflation-ravaged crisis \"cultural policy.\nand the Administration's commit- The officia ls sald the center-\n\niment ta large-scale afd for Centrat Plece of any long-range ald i s Itke-\n\nAmerica and the Cartbbean, ly to be a new attempt at launch-\n\nAsa result, the officiats sald, !g the Economie Polley Initiative\nthere Is ittle likelihoad of enough f r Africa, submitted by President\nbeing left aver to increase ald to ronald Reagan to Co ngress last\n\nAfrica s(inificantly, .. 4\n\nInstead, they Added. the em Ils aim Is ie ind uce African\nphagis of interagency planning in- Ce that have tried\nvolving the State De partment, the curry political favor with n food\nAgency for International Develop- Popul ations by holding down\nment and the Treasury Depart- Prices to open their economies ta\n\nment ts on finding what they calt more capitallst-criented, free-mar-\n\n\"more creative and effective Ket policies, including those that\nways\" to use avallable funds. would g ive farmers more incen-\n\nTo become more sell-sufficient {ves to grow food.\nagricultur ally, Afcica requires re-\nsearch to produce new \"green rev-\n\nolution\" breakthroughs, ce farr of\n(he tnefftcient agriculturat eco-\n\nnome polletes of many African\nfavernments a nd betier education\nand training for farmers, the US\nofficials said.\n\nBul to do this woulkt cost far.\nmore (han the financially battered\nncountcies of black Africa can af\n\nford from their awn resources,\nthey sald\n\n\"It's a reaj dilemma, one that\n\nwe've b een wrestling with for two\nyears, and so far we Nave arly\npleces of the answers,\\\" sa ld one\nsenior State Department official\nwho deals with the African aid\nproblem,\n\n\"P ulling all the pieces together\nin some comprehensive way that\nwill permit effective an d Imagina-\n\nHive use of the avallable US assls-\n\nlance is sti} eluding? us for the pre-\nsent,\" lie said,\n\nYel. the official. who asked not\nto be Identified, noted that eve n if\nhard-hit counteles such as Elhlo-\n\npla can be brought through the\ncurrent crtsts, the problems that\ncaused it wil renin and. tf nat\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\"

"x" "1" "For Sudanese, return of birds is sign of hope\nColin Nickerson Globe Staff\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Aug 25, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. | \nt f birds\nIS SI fh\nBy Colin Nickerson\nGlobe Staff\n\nMALHA, Sudan - After five years absence, the kil-\njnos have come back to Malha.\n\nVillage elders, with little else to pin their hopes on,\ntake heart at the sight of the ungainly, storklike birds\nflapping in the dusty acacia trees that surround Mal-\nha's mud mosque,\n\nThe kiljos, they say, disappeared when the rain\nstopped falling half a decade ago. Since then, nothing\n\nhas grown in Matha except the burying ground. Sure-\nly. the elders say, the return of the birds means the\ntong hunger will soon be over.\n\n"! have seen the kiljo in a dream, flytng over fields\nfull of dura grain,' said Hamed Ebu Greib, 60, chief of\nthe village, located on the edge of encroaching desert\nin Sudan's vast Darfur province,\n\nThe rains, too. have finally returned to parts of\nDarfur.\n\nBut so many peasants have eaten their seed there\nis often nothing to plant. The grass is again sprouting\non the parched grazing lands. But the herdsman have\nalready lost their sheep and goats to the drought.\n\nAnd so Sudan's suffering continues, The people\ntake their hope from birds and dreams.\n\n"Not too many years ago, everyone was saying\nhow Sudan was going to be the breadbasket of Afri-\nca," said Brian O'Neill. an official of the European\nCommunity, which is flying emergency food into Dar-\nfur. "Instead, it's turned into Africa's basket case. It\nlurches from crisis to crisis."'\n\nIn Matha, gaunt beggar women hobble among the\nempty stalls of the outdoor market. They crowd\n- around a stranger and make the ancient sign of hun-\nger - touching hand to belly to mouth. Give us some-\nthing, they say. Our children are dead; give us some-\nthing.\n\nOn the outskirts of the village, two bodies lie in a\nstraw hut: a young mother and her infant daughter.\n\nThey had been poisoned by the mochet berry, the\nsmall, green 'famine fruit' consumed by peasants | \nduring hard times. Before the mochet can be safely\neaten, it must be soaked in water for three days and\nthen boiled.\nSUDAN, Page 12\n- 4\net wy c@ne a rf _ \\n4) , Pe Pn as \\ €\n| gr oe Xi s, ' :n: « a 7 \\ A a\nse . ug prin .\n. ni . eon)\n\nq : \" eee! . ~ ia . . -_.\nI pam:n: nn ya . 'vi } t' :nae c & 4. '\na "y { : 4 * \n| a a , ' I.\n| A | y\nHungry refugees try to collect any grain that may\nfall from a military truck carrying supplies to a\nvillage in western Sudan. UPI/REUTERS PHOTO\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"2" "For Sudanese, v t q ae\ns, : 'wae | |\nSe : ? ; : fo ;\nreturn o Iras wd | ' Cen | Se\n. a t \" : ' : ge : ME\ne e a \" ike . ag fe . A\nis sign of hope Nike whos Uf\n@ SUDAN In a \"normal\" year, 200,000 4 i 4 . 'oa 7\nContinued from Page | Sudanese children die of diarrhea, Ul , 4s ie. '5\n\"This woman was too hungry whooping cough, measles and oth- ; TT a vps a co _ -\nto wait.\" said Omar Alakian Fali- & ffilet ions. ae : ge iy _ *. .\nset. the village \"doctor.\" His medi- This is not a normal year, how- ae aia at ON ' - j\nncal training consisted of six - ever. Samir Sanad Basta, head of ' ae gree hw Te oo\nmonths spent working as a nurse- UNICEF operations in Sudan, est!- ey bk ey bg. ;\ning assistant in a refugee camp mates that disease and hunger feu hs ae eee. a ret Mis e wie\nthe Chad border, will kill 450.000 children in 1985. eee MRR ot ae \"Lipsy in or . ' ese\n. Re oa 'Lecigihattie Fy comes a ec il My be * Be aap ge Soa op ERT Ee i. Orns 4% tae , ^\nSul, he's all there is in Malha, And thats a conservative es- Pe eee * arr De - a \" vy \"Goebe copter ares, a . _ vs\nIn a sweltering, two-room clinic timate.\" he added. ' ee es en \"eet eer er ; \"eee ~\nbuilt of mud brick. Faliset and a Famine haunts nearly every Gravediggers work at their grim task at Wad Sherife refugee camp in Sudan near the Ethiopian border. AP PHOTO\nhelper spend their days treating corners of Sudan, largest country >\nsoures of children wasted by diarrhea- on the continent. ation: 'It is possible to be deceived told a visitor. \"The hunger here is ged, roadless. California-sized yond our reach.\"nrhea - one of Africa's great killers : \\ . by the absence of massive, miser- Jess dramatic. But it's stiflhunger. province have been especially ., , \"n~ with oral rehydration kits sup- visible the Sunering rere as less able, photogenic camps of disaster- it's still widespread and it's still hard-hit by the drought. A very complex situation\nplied by UNICEF. the United Nations neighborin Ethiopia, where hun- _ Plac

ed persons. Sudan's tragedy is _ killing people." "Sending food into Darfur is Said UNICEF's Basta: "It is a\ntions Children's Fund. They also dreads of the veands of starving hu- Unfolding in the villages - and the Hard numbers are impossible like sending it into a black hole,\\" very complex situation in Sudan.\ndispense medicines for dysentery. a ns have flocked to huge feeding Villages lle down remote tracks in to come by in Sudan.

said Chris Eldridge, a Darfur- "There are pockets where it is\nmalaria and stomach parasites. centers There to die in droves be. forgotten corners of the desert 'We say that there are 3.5 mil- _ based relief worker with Save the total disaster, where kids are dy-\nFaliset, who had lived for vears fore the cameras of the world. where [relief agencies] have not lion people seriously affected by Children Fund. "There is just a ing of hunger and nobody is get-\nin Chad and Ghana speaks a Sudan has few such camps penetrated.

famine, but that's just a guess," tremendous Jack of information. ting any help," he said. "There,\nmixture of Enelish. French and There is death here serteial Sarah Barnes, a nurse-nutri- said Kjell Hoelthe. head of the We know people are hungry, but are other areas where the relief\nArabic. "ee But it is seattered Heath a tow tionist with Oxfam, a British relief League of Red Cross relief oper- we don't know how many hungry food is moving - where people\n\\"We have beacoup diarrhea. here a few there in re te AL agency, worked in Ethiopia before ation in Sudan. "There are no people there are. Maybe 500,000. may be a little malnourished but\nBeaucoup measles. Beaucoup ba: la e< and isolated t ow Death coming to E] Geneina in western good numbers - only good and Maybe half that many. Maybe are basically OK.\nbies dying." he said. \\"If there was tral oes uncounted n s. lea Sudan four months ago. bad guesses.\\" twice that many. "What's happening here is \nmore food the childven would hot goes uncounted, "I see children every day that The uncertainty about the "We're distributing food in more typical of hunger in Africa\nbe so sick. But. vou see. there is An internal report of a United are as bad as In Ethiopia. They numbers is particularly acute in many areas." he said "But there than what's happened In Ethio-\nlittle food." ue ' Nations agency describes the situ- just aren't all in one place." she Darfur. inhabitants of this rug- are also many areas that are be- Cunli

nued on next page\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\n"3" "| Criti lief pl lied too heavily on Sudanese railway\n| . woes aaias than a year ago by the US Agenc would fatl entirely. But it did." gle train has moved in two That's roughly the same size as\nContinued from prececting page for International Development LIBYA Under the original plan, 100 months. The only grain reaching the United States east of the Mis- |\n| pila," Basta said. "Malnutrition - (USAID). 1,200 tons of sorghum a freight! cars a day were to leave - most parts of Darfur is carried by - sissippi River.\nsevere malnutrition - is wide- day was to be shipped into Darfur nie R Red Kosti for Darfur, All the food was Air Force planes from Belgium, Yet there are only a few hun-\n' spread. But you don't have the by rail, beginning last December. - | cyan Oa lee Sea} to be in place at distribution cen- Germany, France, Great Britain dred miles of paved road In the en-\n\\"mass starvation.\\" The idea was to stockpile large ters by May. and Italy. tire country. Many regions are ,\nThe relief effort in Sudan may amounts of grain in towns and vil- FI Maha fe 'o ni In fact. Sudan Railways was In much of Darfur, people are - still accessible only by foot, camel\nprove to he the largest in history lages befure the rainy season in Genfina "i . able to move on ly 11 cars of relief subsisting on "famine foods' -- or four-wheel drive vehicle.\nIn the past nine Oe onthe hun. July and August. *el asher Kosti food a day to Darfur - although it = machet berries; a bitter, spinach- You've got no roads, basical-\ndred th ds of ; \\"i vant art still managed to ship Jarge quanti- like weed called Timiike: the I v. And even if you had roads,\nreds 0 ousands of tons of Flaw was no alternate plan yala ties of consumer goods, including leaves of desert shrubs. It is not there aren't enough trucks to car-\nWestern grain ~ plus millions of The flaw in the plan. relief offi- SUDAN J ETHIOPIA fons of sugar used to make the unusual to see peasants hacking ry the food into the affected\ndoliars worth of medicine and oth- injg now say. was over-reliance CENTRAL pastries consumed by Moslems into massive termite mounds to areas," said Pierce

Gerety, a Khar-ner emergency goods — have poured 4, Sudan Railways. a govern- | AFRICAN during Ramadan. retrieve bits of grain carried un- toum-based official of the United\ ni nto the countryside. ment-owned corperation whose — (REPUBLIC derground by the insects.

Some Nattous High Commission for Ref-\nEveryday, about eight freight- rolling stock an d raiibeds are de- — Railroad was washed out have been reduced to eating the — ugees.\ne r ships fre at Port Sudan on crepit -- and whose management Then, this summer, torrentia l insect grubs. "Tt costs about \$200 a ton to\n' the Red Sea and disgorge an aver- is no toriously inefficient and cor- ZAIRE Area of 4 rains came, sweeping away cul- \\\nIf the p eople of Darfur were — niove grain all the way from Sioux\nage of 8,840 metric tons of A meri- — rtpt. Detail S| verts and bridges — and destroy- depending entirely on western C ity, say. to Port Sudan," he said.\ncan, Canadian and Australian For reasons that stiltf remain a ing any hope that the railroad agencies to feed them, they'd all be "But then it costs at least another\ngrain. ° mystery. Sudan Railways abrupt- AFRIGA would be the salvation of Darfur. dead," said Richard Copeland, \$200 a ton to move it from Port\nMuch of the food has reached — ly stopped honoring its contract ta = "In July, 34,000 tons of grain outgoing director of Oxfam's Su- Sudan to the countryside." .\nthe hungry peasants and nomads ship emergency grain along the 6 MILES sco was required for 2.5 to 3 million — dan office. Outside of Khartoum, tele-\nfor whom it was intended. rail line running 6 00 miles from | =—- _.) ———— people in Darfur. Only 5,000 tons But it is th e sheer immensity of | phones are either nonexistent or\nBut relief officials concede. o nly Xosti, on the Nile River, to the GLOBE MAP BY ARIANE OBERLING arrived,' states a UN internal Sudan —a land of rock-strewn de- simply don't work. Radio mes-\na trickle has reached Darfur, town of Nyala in Darfur. memorandum. 'The total absence — sert, sun-sea red mountains and sages are frequently obscured by\n"In Darfur, we blew it." one US That was in March. USAID, _ We were all relying on adeep- of contingency planning infected — flood-gouged wadis ~ that has sand- and duststorms.\nrelief official said flatly. \\\nTh is was clinging to the notion that the ly flawed plan," said the director the program... The Darfur disas- been the greatest hindrance to the "This place is just so damn big\nth e disaster we saw coming. the only efficient way to move grain of one European relief ag ency. ter relief effort itself has become a re jief effort. and so damn poor," said Robe rt\nnone we were going to head off at into Darfur was by rail. failed to "You can't blame the Americans disaster." With a population of only 22. Brown, director of USAID oper-\nt he pass. And we blew it." develop alternative plans to carry —_ alone — we all went alon g with if Today, the track is broken be- million, this nation sprawls over ations in Sud an. "'The odds\nUnder a plan devised more the grain by truck. No one thought that the ra ilroad tween Kaosti and Nyala. Not a sin- nearly 1 million square miles. against it are staggering." \nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction p rohibited without permission.\n"

From_2.9_billion_to_zero.txt

"x"\n"1" "From \$2.9 billion in foreign aid... to zero\nJhabvala, Darius\nBoston Globe (1 960-1988); Nov 14, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n' Co isi sosa ls\n_ Congress working on new proposals\nF 2 Y billi { el id oO\nFrom ' Lon in rorelgn a id... to zero\nBy Darius S, Jhabvala, Globe Washington Bureau the Administration's top a ides were mustered to salvage the program. sistance program be developed that will benef it the United States and _\n_ WASHINGTON — On Friday evening, Oct. 29, during Washing- M r. Rogers, Dr. Hannah and and Secretary of Defense Melvin the world. . |\n. ton's cockta il hours, the United States Senate lowered the boom on one -Laird went to Capitol Hill t o help rebuild a new structure and the. The Administration is not opposed to a complete overhaul of aid 'nof. America's proudest showpieces. President spoke to public audienc es in New York and Chicago, taking policies and objectives. But it insists that in the m eantime the baby |\nhis case to the people. twith the bathwater. a\n_ By a vote of 41-27 the chamber rejected the Administration's \$29 oe . a should not be thrown ou a\nbillion

aid bill, Secretary of State William Rogers was on his way to _____ the Senate's disposition of the aid bill — Administration had. Thus it has been pressing for a continuing resolution which will vacation confident that the Senate, despite much tugging and pulling, originally requested \$3.9 billion ~ does not arise from the amount itself allow aid programs to go forward and expenditures at last year's level. ning, would not do the unthinkable. nor how America would economically benefit from that expenditure. ad H divided how the aid bill. On the other hand, the two Houses are ed on how the aid bill. And Dr, John Hannah, Administrator for the Agency for International Development — Is th Rather it is more ain win pow the at thay is spent and who pills should be formulated and how much should be authorized. .\n\n; : 's the beneficiary. Sen, J. William Fulbright put that part in different , : 5\ntanta just hore kate he nes Stunned. He aw been told by his assis- words. He asked if the aid bill is "a tool of American imperialism," On Wednesday, the House endorsed a continuing lid billion & nee , voice vote. Late that same day the senate a : n in\nus The following morning Mr, Rogers explained how " deeply dis- To this intellectual posture were added certain other attitudes: economic and humanitarian assistance, That amount with a companion \nheartening" was the Senate's vote and what "a profoundly adverse the disenchantment with wars and particularly the war in Vietnam, measure of \$1.185 billion for military assistance approved last Thursday,\neffect" it would have on American relations with the rest of the world with military regimes that are unpopular here and in their own coun- is \$1.2 less than the Administration had requested.\n\n'n'and our national security, tries, and that the continued use of executive authority drew more votes . d the ch\n= for the opposition, For example, proposed allocations to Greece, Cam- The Senate action has to now go before the House and the chances\n':. Dr, Hannah met with the press to underscore the vital importance >odia, and Laos, were considered as fostering policies no longer sub- vet thay ine former will prevail, It remains to be seen if the President\n'of economic assistance to the Nixon doctrine if it is to have any meaning 8crib ed to by most Americans. VeTOeS TCE CECISTONS: "a\nng * * q : @ ' . 7 i j i _\n" \n the Administration s larger goals to maintain peace and security with- Until the bill was defeated, the executive did not get the message Whatever may be the shape of the final bill one thing is for sure,\nnt tment of Am li Be ican ai : \n'out commitment o erican military manpower and weapons, or if it did, it ignored it American aid programs in years ahead will be with fewer political and\ner 3 . . . '\n, sags ; . military strings attached, more for humanitarian purposes and more\n7 After the initial shockwave that jolted several bureaucratic castles, The issue now is, can a genuine, humanitarian and economic as- through multilateral channels in response to the world's needs.\ne , e °\nSenate Foreign. Relations Committee proposals, Oct. 21, 1971\nountry Military Economic Country Military Economie\nL ATIN AN sys os\nAMERICA Philippines 6.0.0.0.00....., 21,260,000 65,550,000\nArgentina vecveceees \$ 15.897,000 ; Ryukyu Islands , - 1,980,000\nBolivia... \n"G6 000 "33.169. 000 Singapore ee eee, 9,350,000 90,000\nBrazil 20.00 s sss se) pg 692'000 198817 000 Phailand0. 00.00. cece ce 62,223,000\nChile eee BB86000 \$308,000 Neanegh Renal Protang CU TELE 428,008\nColombia... eag er 101.449. 000 Economic Regional Programs—__— 18,064,000\nCosta Rica occ ce ce ee 2ieaggon — eonal Mililitary Costs 76,000 —__—\nDominican Republic .. . 539,000 31.534, ———\nsee be wena terse 534,000\nBeuador eee Gagope 31,534,000 Total oo. Oc. ce eee ee eee ees \$178,871,000 \$707,899,000\nEl Salvador0000.000 0..., 874,000 14,715,000 AFRICA\nCantera avec eee e sees ners 5,336,000 22,156,000 Bot\nNU YANA oo eee eet ee mm OESWANA oo eee eee ee eg Ge\nHaiti oo... cece cece cee eg ues ay a pe Burundi... \$ NAD ODD\nHonduras ee 467,000 14,092,000 Cameroon0 0.0.00... cec e ee eee 507,000\nInter-American Organization 17,675,000 Central Africa Republic,\$ —__— . 198,000\nJamaica POOR en eee ee ee en eng men 14,105,000 Cha d... 00. e ee cen) ee 537,000\nOS 107,000 — Congo (Kinshasa) 2,477,000 8,027,000\nNicaragua Deereee beet eee teat ene 568,000 13,641,000 Dahomey en ete be ne gg nn eene 775,000\nPanama oo... oe eee cc ster cece veccen 173,000 29,394,000 Ethio pia ccc cece cece eee ee ees 13,290,000 18,581,000\nParaguay oo... . cece cee ce

aeceee 387,000 13,292,000 Gabon oo... ccc cece eee e eee g eee 117,000\nPOPU eee e cence
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cesses, — 5,385,000\nPakistan 2.0.0... ..ccccscceeeeeeeee = 5,000,000 { 220,530,000 U
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conomic Regtional Programs:\nSouthern Yemen0000006 ee 45,000 Central West
Africa — 14,537,000\nTurkey . 2.0.0... cc eee eee eee sees 171,570,0
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oo. eee ee eee —e 728,000 Southern Africa0..0.ceceeeecae. — 9,700,000\nCENTO oo
eee cece ee 585,000 Africa regional0-.0000: — 24,116,000\nEconomic Reg
ional Programs ——— 24,911,000 Regional Military Costs 21,242,
000 _ _ _ _\nRegional Military Costs,, 396,413,000 _ _ _ _ Self-Help Project
s0.02..0... —== 1,450,000\nTotal oo... ccc cece cee cece ee eevee s \$ 69,6
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onesia2....ccsceeecceeeeeesess 27,900,000 239,075,000 -«- Regional Military Costs
..... 82,000,000 _ _ _ _\nKoren... 1 cece 129,534,000\nLaos occ 52,260,000
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462,191,000\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction pro
hibited without permission.\n"

Funds_to_aid_Africa_diverted_t.txt

"x"\n"1" "Funds to aid Africa diverted to Central America\nBoston oe (1960-1988) Aug 30,

1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg.\nFunds to aid Africa diverted to Central America\nBread For The World, the only various foreign aid accounts, in-\nnational citizens' lobby focusing cluding a \$225-million special re-\nsolely on hunger, reports that in serve for famine relief in sub-Sa-\nthe House-passed package giving haran Africa. ,\n\$100 million in aid to the Nicara- Efforts earlier this year to re-\nguan contras, \$300 million in se- - lease the special reserve, due to ex-\ncurrency aid was also provided to pire Sept. 30, to meet needs in Af-\nCosta Rica, El Salvador, Honduras rica were rebuffed by the 'adminIs-\nand Guatemala, tration, in part on budgetary\n. This money, however, was to grounds.\ncome from unused amounts tn Meanwhile, even without this\n= ee most recent aid package, the four\n7 neighbors of Nicaragua receive 16\ne? times as much US foreign aid ona\nie per capita basis as African coun-\nee 2 tries that get US aid. -\neh. 9 To resist doing or saying what |\nCoggiiiiomm = J Fy. is experted of them by their US\nom ee am Ma, || benefactor would take preat cour-\n(ae a Fy || age on the part of any of these four\n| , 2 SS er countries.\n| ene. However, the Senate, if it. will, \nl ae has a chance to bring the specia\nr '¢ a ae wr 1 reserve funds back where they be-\n, eae y ? } long - to meet emergency human\n4. = tf / needs In Africa, The Senate must\nae By / | support efforts ta prevent. diver-\n_ sa =a | at | sion of Africa famine funds to\ncmp (POC Fi _ 4 Central America. Even those con-\na yee, 'y) stituents supporting the epntras\n= should see the fustice of that.\n| Geoffrey Moss illustration Brewster RUTH DUNNING |\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

Jacksons_Africa_Formula.txt

"x"\n"1" "Jackson's Africa formula\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Jan 4, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 14\n! io 5 ; f .]\n: i\nb ackson's |Africa formula |\n: " | have ideas, sound ideas. I have a foreign ern Europe can free southern Africa, and we |\n; icy agenda," says Jesse Jackson. Andsohe will win 900 million allies." :\n{ c Se ered Preacher, on his Seo e aon Jackson's formula blends the simplistic |\n{ sc d empty and oI atitudinous on one major with the practical. His understanding of the. |\n: trade corridors bedeviling Zimbabwe and _\nis pe Ot en poy the future of - Zambia do not automatically point to an end\nand turned off the television cameras helping to apartheid. The Marsha M an was "tenent of i\n: : n y a large and continuing commitment o\n\ndi minish apart ee nn an issue in presidential US troops to a foreign continent. That sort of |\n. t ot less pare ie the ugly, violent es d military commitment to protect Europe from |\nsickening repression continues in South Afri- soether — leona practical nor likely in\n) Jesse Jackson has a plan that recognizes "CUT EES ay:\n- tht "'South Africa is an empire,,with its ten- Yet Jackson's passion on the Reagan ad-\n} tables reaching far beyond Pretoria." ministration's attitude toward apartheid is re-\n| YJackson prescribes something missing freshing. The president. he says "has been let\nfrbm the Reagan administration's preach- off the hook. He's not the grand old man of\nments: leadership. "First." he says. "we needa \\\naps.\\n" Jackson documents "a mean streak in\nsubmit meeting with all the leaders of south- this administration," a streak of insensitivity\ner African nations. Second, we need stiff 2d worse - hostility to blacks in Mississippi\n| ctions. similar to the kind we placed on 2nd Alabama in voting-rights cases, Reagan's\nLigya. Third, there needs to be a southern Af- notorious visit to the Bitburg cemetery, his\n\nrda development coordinating council." This Sl!owness to accept the Martin Luther King fed-\nw&uld reduce the economic and trade pres- eral] holiday and the ultimate in callousness, a\ns on landlocked countries like Zambia and business-as-usual attitude toward apartheid.\nZimbabwe and the military pressures South "Mrs. Thatcher is wrong. South Africa is\nca has placed on Mozambique and Angola. not an ally nor a strategic consideration.\nJackson tellingly compares southern Afri- South Africa is a vicious colonialist, expanded-\nin the late 1980s with western Europeinthe sionist regime with troops thousands of miles\nlate 1940s: "We had the Marshall Plan because from Pretoria fighting to keep apar

theid. We\newé felt a moral obligation to western Europe. noc' get rid of this paranoia about, the al-\n' = wthave the same'fnoral obligation to south- legedttthreat of communism there and help the\nenn Africa. The same formula that freed west- people." Jesse Jackson makes sense on Africa.\n:\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

long_term_aid_remains_sticky.txt

"x"\n"1" "Long-term aid remains sticky issue\nEileen McNamara Globe Staff\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Jan 16, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 15\n* e e . es .\nLong-term aid remains sticky issue\nBy Elleen McNamara ee ee \$=»e to sive, for what purpose and with\nGlobe Staff . 'There is some sensitivity on the what strings ~ ts a topic of debate\nWASHINGTON - Appropri- » (throughout the international do-\natio n of more food aid to famine. EAU toward the development issue, nor comm vhs made At\n' ravaged Africa will be one of the e War! nk has made Al-\n° fest orders of business whe n Con- but I don t think there is any hope rica its top priority. increasing its\n_ grea s refuurns to work In earnest of long term aid this year. There is contributions by 50 p ercent this\n, after Inaugura vities ' ' yeartoSt. on. Bul in @ repor'\n" week, Sural fe stivities next. no po itical will. circulated fast fall, the multina-\n. \\"Much lower o n f(s agenda fional insiltution acknowledged\n: be the more wontentlous issue tt -Jack S hepherd that much of the West's develop-\ncostly long-term development as- _- ment eff ort on that continent in\nalstance to the drought-stricken The congressional plan, draft - standing claims by 20 Individuals the fast decade has been a fathure,\n_ continent. ed by members of the House Select still pending before Ethiopta's Genuine mistakes and misf or\n: . tunes cannot explain the excès-\n». 'The burst of bipartisan com- Committee on H unger and the compensation board, the largest f . ..\n, passion that finds both the Rea- subcommittee on Africa, contains from the Kalamazoo concern. Rep. the number oe elephant s.\n~ gan Administration and congres-* 995 million in "recovery ata') Howard Wolpe (D-Mi ch.}, chaln- Ene pon ae el 0 Many Pro-\nslonal Democrats calling for more | that sponsor s concede could be man of the Africa subcommittee, l°ç!S have been selected on the ba- \n! ' sis of political prestige ar on the\n_ Money ta feed the starving does: troublesom e when the House For- has been unsuccessful thus far in basis of inadequate regard for \n' not extend as readily to long-term : cign Affairs Committee opens his effort to medi ate the dispute l q reg i\\\" r\n« ald. designed to break the cycle of | hearings on Jan. 29. involving the firm, a constituent. "heir likely economic and finan\n~ Gependency (fi at critics contend : "It's not exactly long term, but : oa he lack of consen 8s on how\n Poses as muce'! - . su\nca's future mote wreak to Ate | what has been missing is a bridg e. Lifting of ban unlikely best tostop the expansion of the\nakies. or transitional al d," said Timmiec Congressional critics charge desert, develop water resources\nIndeed. d omestic budget con- | Jensen, an aide to the Hunger that the prohibition. contained in a nd modernize farming Is aggra-\nstraints, political estrangement Committee, "The crisis has ab- the so-called Hickenlooper amend- vated by "'a lot of fingerpointing"\nfrom man y of the afflicted nations sorbed a great deal of energy. Asof ment to the |Forelgm Assi stance between Western donor nations\nand a lack of consensus about : today, I'm not sur e there isa great Act, could be walved by the Ad- and African recipients, satd Shep-\nho w or even whether to meet Afrt- deal on the drawing board for the spinistration ff Itisi n "the nation: herd of the Carnegie Endowment.\n* ea's long-term needs conspire to: jong term. - al interest. Given {ts {deological The West accuses African pov-\n* limit the US response to coping Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, wha differences with the Ethiopian re- ernmen ts of favoring (ndustrial\n- with the Immediate crists. toured famine-stricken areas of gime. the Administration ts not over agricultural development In\nn"There is some sensit ivity on Ethloplagnd Sudan at Christmas- expected to lift the ban. order to solidify po litical support\n, the HIM toward the development time, alsa will be focusing on Afrl- C ongress, too, [s reluctant to in urban areas. paying rural\nfssue, bul I don't think the

re {s ca's immediate needs when he re- undermine the law. named far its farmers less to placate consumers\many hope of long-term] ald this ports fo (he Senate Judiciary sub- sponsor, the late Sen. Bourke 5n the citics.\n. year. There ts no political will!," commi ttee on immigration and Hickenlooper, a conservative Re- African governments. in tur n,\n' gaid Jack Shepherd of the Wash-- refugees later this month. publican from Iowa, wh o spon- charge that»pressure to pay thelr\nington-based Carnegle Endow- sored the amendm ent In 1962 in staggering foreign debts forces\n*' ment for International Peace and Kenn edy's recommendations response to the rationalization of ae ethan plac cross to\author of \\"Tt of Starva- US property in Brazil. rathe! s\nfon of The Politics "va Kennedy is expected to recom- Recent legislative history dims fecd thelr own people.\n. mend more c oordination between - eyen further the prospects for new "Reagan's 'Food for Progres s'\n' More relief epending urged relief agencies, donations of fortl- development ald fo r Ethiopla and proposal symbolizes the West's al-\nfied processed foods rather than the rest of Africa this year. Since tude," sald Shepherd. "The\n' The US already has earmar ked whole grains, and a more active 1978, the Republican-controlled premise_is that coun tries will re-\n\$590 million for African aldin the role by the United Nations toes: sena te has paased only one for- celve ald if they meet certain can-\nfiscal year that ends S ept. \$0. In fablish 'mercy corridors' cign ald bill, the usual vehicle for dillons. But what if they can't\nthe wake of horrifiy news ac- through combat areas in Ethiopia, suc h asalstance. In the last four meet those criterla without their\ncounts of the famine t hat now en- where civil strife Is Impeding the years Congress haa relied instead governm ents' colfapse?\" \n. dangers 150 million people In 27 delivery of food. on concurrent r esolutions, stop- Africa's political instability -\n* countries, President Ronald Rea- D evelopment assistance Is a fap measures that provide for a 12 Wars, 70 coups and 13 assa ssl-\n-gan is urging the expenditure of particular problem In Ethiopia. continuation of funds without re- Matians of heads of states since\n. an additional \$411 million. A bi- Federal law prohibits the dis- quiring a formal vote on foreign | Ghana became the firs t colonial\npartisan coalition in Congress Is bursement of stich aid to coun- jqiq, slat e to gain independence 27\n' yecommending a suppiementalap- tries that have nationalized US Spending billtons of_doltars to Yeats ago - is an undeniable vari-\n. propriation of more than \$1 bil- property without a \\"good faith" peoigim parched foreign lands abl e. But !t atso ts noteworthy\n~ Tton, effort at compensation, After the may be particula rly unpalatable 'hat the debate about (he West's\n- Although the President's plan overth row of Emperor Halle Selas- nig year as Congress grapples long-term commitment to Africa n\n* restricts the use of the funds to ste in 1974, the Marxist military with ways - Inc luding domestic development ts belng made on the\n\\\" emergency assistance, he viso has = regime of Col. Mengistu Halle Mar- spending cuts - to reduce the \$200 100th anrilvers ary of the Berlin\nproposed a still-undefined "Food iam seized private homes and alt- - Giyion federal deficit. Conference.\nfor Progress\\\" program that prom-, planes as well as a factory in Ad- During that three-month ses-\nIses development aid in the future dis Ababa owned by the Kalama- an international debate sion, the European powers carved\nIa exchange for abandoning so- zoo Spice Co. up the continent, ushering In 70\n> elalist a gricultural techniques. There are \$30 million [In out- Development aid - how much years of colonial rule.\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduct ion prohibited without permission.\n"

Nigeria_s_Tribes_Become_a_Nati.txt

"x"\n"1" "Nigeria's Tribes Become a Nation: Sculpture Flourished Where Exeter's ... \nMcG ILL, RALPH\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Mar 17, 1963; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. A_2\nB Nation.\n° DTT EEE Po te uae etl dk dey AI\nSculpture Flourish ed plas\nWhere Exeter's Salty © 0 hg\n. cose ER aa\nWill Go; Then Greed : re Fro\nnutpdac ed Kelgtgon; ee ie ae\nEducation Now the Took sw: ee ee\nGME ET ELS? . geal he\n, Pee ae ee\nBy RALPH MCGILL -s Fa ae 2. eR SC*W\n(The publisher of the Atlanta Constitu- ees aee

t : \n tion wrote this article from Nigeria, where Magnificent bronzes, of, the earlier -
 \n William G. Saltonstall, who resigned as abandoned culture, were found under \n principal
 of Exeter Academy, will go next piles of refuse in an old building. Peace : \n June to he
 ad the Peace Corps.) was restored. \n NIGERIA—Fifty-five minutes by air we penn a nuit pro
 vincial = \n out of Enugu the sun begins to glitter city of perhaps <v, persqns. \n from the
 roofs of a city called Benin, College Grows Up Ds \n Coming nearer one says, why, this loo
 ks _ ° 'The University of Nigeria is located \n to be a modern place with many, many | gy
 \n .s at Nsukka. There was no such institu- \n new constructions. But as the plane is ae
 oe . \n . tas tion in 1960 when independence became \n low over the town, one sees that it
 is . Sa . \n official. Today it is a large community \n not new, but old. — : \n . . of colle
 ges, faculty houses. and flats, - \n There are many two-storied build- class and lecture r
 ooms, and adminis- \n nings, but they are made of the huge, red tration, The architecture i
 s an. attrac- . \n unfired-clay bricks. Only the roofs are tive design developed by Nigeria
 ns. \n of our time, being corrugated aluminum. That so much construction should \n There is
 a charm about the place. have been completed in a little more . \n Tt sits amid tall palm
 trees, whose flar- than two years is astonishing. But there \n ning tops seem to be a colle
 ction of . jg nothing unusual about the fact that - \n green peacock tails. 1200 students,
 including more than 200 - \n Many Kinedoms young women, already are in attend- ° \n y gd 7 an
 ce and that the dining hall is built to \n History leaps at one from Benin- _ accommodate
 the 4000 who are expected' \n the good and the bad. (History is to be registered within t
 wo years. \n equitable, giving to all nations, and — One of the. American aid projects is \n
 cities, portions of the best and the ; "in evidence at Nsukka. Through: con- \n worst.) _
 © 'tract with 'USAID' (United States \n The Portuguese came first. (Always Agency for Int
 ernational Development) . \n none encounters the soldiers and traders 'Michigan State Unive
 rsity is providing - \n from Portugal when one begins looking administrators to train Nige
 rians in ' \n into the records of Africa.) When they what is one of the major essentials o
 f \n arrived they found the sculptors of an educational success-administration. : \n Benin a
 lready were casting bronze.' Education now is being directed toward - \n Some of these cas
 tings are in British national needs—as' it was.--not . in- \n and Portuguese museums. Other
 s are : colonial years... : o mo : \n in Benin. They date to the 13th and - In each of Nig
 eria's three 'regions: \n 14th centuries. a \n " + -elementary and-secondaty schools have:
 : \n There were then many, complex multiplied at such a rate that there is' " \n kingdoms i
 n that Africa, which was so _ . . here, as. everywhere, a teacher short- \n new and unknow
 n to Europeans, who. age. Training schools' are at work, but \n had done little more than s
 lave trade at the demand outstrips. supply. Here \n hurriedly built coastal castle-forts..
 ... » again is another: of 'the many -reasons -' \n Benin now is a quiet, slow-moving 'why
 the new. nations at *times have \n town, Its market is huge and an almost 'such a feverish
 urge' to hurry, hurry, \n unbelievable complexity of colors and _-sihurry. \n sounds, There
 is so much to be done and \n And always the sun burns down, there is not enough money or
 trained \n - Benin reached its peak in the 15th personnel to do 'the many things \n and 16t
 h centuries. It. was then a highly _ . needed. Frustration is companion to \n norganized gove
 rnment, supported by a. hope and determination" \n large and, one judges, an effective arm
 y. . . \n It produced not merely bronzes, buta =. Education B tg Tool \n large variety of ca
 rvings, today prized © Education, one: learns, is a major \n by many museums, tool with wh
 ich Nigeria will build a \n There are notes in the histories of feeling of belonging to fi
 ll the house of \n the B.C, years of Phoenicians trading nationhood created by independenc
 e. \n for gold along the West African coast The regions, roughly, 'are comparable \n in 500
 B.C, Henry The Navigator, with our states. 'Each has a multiplicity \n Portugal's greate
 st figure, opened up — of tribes. They are ruled by chiefs, \n the west coast. Tn 1485 the
 Portuguese _ emirs, obas. There are ancient -loyal- \n penetrated to Benin for peppers. Th
 en _- ties to be transformed into national \n came the slave trade to supply labor in fea
 lties. Education is the best tool. \n Facil By ee rade with Benin was . Already the young
 Nigerian, the \n hee bane usively in slaves, The de- student generation of Africa general
 ly, \n cine began. — | may be seen to be striking out on his \n Rulers Corrupt own—to be bui

lding ne values, to a\noo, : _ Seeing new visions. e regions sti\nA ee portuguese s built church. .. express old rivalries. But without ques-\nschool was opened. An existing c
ocu- tion, there is a slow, steady movement |\nment (Portuguese) dated in 1516, says tow
ard a national unity\nthat many persons in Benin became- The markets, lively with trade
and\nChristians. But rum, guns, beads, cloth, vendors and the gossip of many vil-\nand
the most ruthless sort of greed out- lages, are filled with good-natured but\npaced Chr
istianity, nb . shrewd women-who know how to smile\nvel © FWlers OF Henin Hecame succes-
and bargain. The villages are mostly\nsively more corrupted. The city de- mud houses, wi
th metal or thatched\nveloped a reputation for degraded prac- . roofs 7 ;\ntices. Human
sacrifices began-to play a "What concept does the . average\nrole in the despotic tyran
ny of the city. villager have of being a citizen of a\nIronically, the victims were cruc
ified, new nation?" I asked... .\nsometimes as many as 100 in a day. \\\n "Not much," sai
d a Nigerian teacher,\nIn 1897 the situation was such that - «79 goes know that now his
children .\nthe British sent an expedition. i... Will be able to go'to schoolas before
\ne king, hearing of it, sacrificed would not have been likely. He hears\nextensively, T
he British soldiers found _ aq bit of health. He meets specialists in\nthe palace court
ard almost carpeted :- agriculture. But his children will know\nwith bodies. Hundres's w
ere on crude what citizenship and nation mean." \ncrosses leaning against the walls. . Ed
ucation is 'a tool for nations. . \nyo ae GE See oy RM\nF 'en RS ee boeken ode coc rosa
© PR eee\nPe res | a acade os Ses Brie Sal gery ig |, Meera\nCaeser BEE con as TAS er\nBatata CR RR Ce SEER 5 A Be Se\nnes oh ee se\nSi RS unmet cS SERN ag Weta ORS Sv Aas seen
at eee eee\nBaer ree enue ae ei cca ar eae se eo Eas pane: sae eae Baa\nBeans eee Bt AOC
a SR ore clang Soa CNS\nBree rea ue yuor ce aa I cee gee Pane BENS geen) a eee : \nGOVERN
MENT COLLEGE OF NIGERIA sets standards for other schools ~\nin the country. . Tah ut Dot
s\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited wi
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POPULATION_STRAINING_THE_LIMI.txt

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 cts OOS\ nee oe : __ - - ee nb bbi eee ih bg. Ciosnceert tae\ nThese residents of Mexico, a
 nation with one of the world's fastest- | Embassy in Mexico City for the chance to obta
 in, hard-to-get pass- |\ ngrowing populations, are waiting in line outside the United Sta
 tes ports and visa papers. GLOBE PHOTO BY JANET KNOTT |\ nDeath trol bri bl |\ n—<—__—
 ———_ sanitation and health care, the \$@\$@_ =—?—\\”_ sébrrou ght its birth rate down b
 y ine\ n_ POPULATION average lifespan in the developing . This is the second in a series of u
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 hat has changed over the last reporting in the United States, * tary male and female ste
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 igladesh, Subse- and abortion.\ n’ _ edge of what does and ‘ does not quent articles will
 appear each ‘ fon reltgh wa gee ot cont\ nBy Loretta McLaughlin work in the area of popu
 lation con- Monday for the next six weeks, lal on religious rounds, \nGlobe Staff 8 ‘tro
 l. beginning next week. ered essential by demographers to\ nWith the arrival of the Pill
 and / curtail population growth, Interna- \nParadoxically, it is the blessing intrauteri
 ne devices in the early _-\$-\$-< =~ tlonal family-planning agencies\ n~ of longer life tha
 t gives such urgen- 1960s, international agencies lanning — both for their economic agre
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 les thought they had their an- of their lives. trate population would hncrease\ n’ orld’s
 \nfirth Ser. © Family-planning services\ nyearn not due to a failure 0 been Today they k
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 or more wide- are essential if birth control is go- easy walking distance, and free. ra
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 arily safe, resulting In\ nare living longer. As more are born, about specific contracept
 ives. but each village. ‘\ nfewer die. Because of improved also about the benefits of fam
 ily © No community has ever POPULATION, Page 8\ nReproduced with permission of the copyri
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 PULATION * Instance, show that, if one of those a ‘ Lae ye , 3\ nContinued from Page 1 na
 tions cuts its birth rate in half, pre maT oe aS. #4 — og\ n’iess ‘than one death per 10
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 EN RASS — an\ nmore than birth control: now keep the birth-to-death ratlo dl ale, — : N
 “yes ei oe: wd\ n’. © Women aught to be permitted in this one-quarter of the world rel-
 : | a a ‘ane. F ; rity “gi “ ‘3 a i. \n”to limit the number of children alively in balan
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 d wa deveroping cous e a a. mar 5 hea © P om amen | fell lal , ‘eee\ n’ Home — despite cul

tural pressures' birth rate did not start to drop until after World War II. But then, a birth rate of 40 per 1,000 live births was common. Death rates among infants with the introduction of mass vaccination, sanitation measures, insect control; many families in poor countries and areas, bearing large numbers of children in such a world, the average is 4 children per woman. The expectation that many will not throughout the life span of a child survive to adulthood. Planners say that a longer human life span is one factor where fertility will decline in pace with the average of 57 years. In the case of child mortality in developed nations overall, the average is 2 of 1,000 live births. The age for marriage should average life span now is 50 years: age 17 - if a child is raised to shorten the fertility period - but if a child can make it through adolescence; the period of married couples the first five years, his chances of survival are about the same as an adult. Informational programs, primarily through radio or television in areas where few can read, could educate people about the benefits of planning programs today. Homeless people in Dacca, Bangladesh, beg for money. GLOBE PHOTOS BY JANET NOTSMALLER, more manageable families. though a great number of them the transition realizes it's a problem and = sources and capital for years to come. Fundamental education could be inadequate, planners say. Over the . Population doubling time . they want to provide advice. But come, according to Prof. Norman, be expanded for men and women, next decade, virtually every country is not going to put a hell of a Keyfitz, a demographer-sociologist minimally to include functional literacy [is expected to make free family Growth Number of years in which population doubles lot of money behind the advice. at the Harvard School of Public Health, numeracy, some relevant vocational skills, family planning, large segment of its people and to 0.5% in 39 years, they need contraceptives, "We have lived for eight years' health and child care, nutrition expand existing programs, especially they need money to help train barefoot doctors, or paramedics, or while the industrial world needs oil. Economic improvements The authors of the Global 2000 20% or 35 whatever you want to call them. for industry, people of the developing world must reach the masses of people ~ Report, commissioned by former President Jimmy Carter, predict that this Administration is going to be for fertilizer and fuel for cooking they are to feel the sense of financial security that we value of limiting families 3.0% in 23 years, forthcoming." and to stay warm. the "doubtless will be better known as 5% in 40 years the strongest disincentives 4.0% in 17 years. The UN Fund for Planning Activities - planning everywhere and the energy to. large families. More equitable the next few years. at report . independent for Planning Activities is more and distribution of land and income is may be overly optimistic. Source: The Environmental Fund tles: "The World Fertility Survey 1983, Sent of the; sitongly associated with lower fertility. Despite extensive progress over USAID's activities - Says of World Bank president - magnifies the unmet needs in family health and development in the past 10 years in expanding family planning that must be brought - earth's surface is desert and arid; yet in most developing countries expanding tant administrator for science and dent Robert S. McNamara: "It's too , ditional 25,000 lies 'be- tes. a recent United Nations contraceptive services, only 30 percent being level-funded it's darned title, And I'd better to the attention of all governments. one o. square mile, *nse cent of the estimated one billion technology. After being level-funded - small, It's damned little

le. An € -this is not the time to relax our ef- come desert each year because of\n: ey
shows, the wealthiest 20 per-. ed in 1981, USAID's population surprised if there were a
ny in- the pressing of marginal land'into\n* @ht of landowners owned 60 to 80 «= couples
now of child-bearing age in \"aise th byat P I it Toet the im. rts. pressing arg 4 int
o.\n' decent of the cropland. developing countries are practicing budget was raised t is
year ya o- crease nea terits. gett e n Th lation will outrun re- service for crops. at\n
ite Between 1950 and 1980. the modern methods of birth control. ken 10 percent - to \$211
million. pression that [the Reagan Admints- e population \"Demand for lumber and-fire-\n
3: ivorld's birth rate declined from 36 The main obstacle ts he ldack ef. =X----- Tee r
rr wood Is causing overcutting and a\nper thousand population to 28 per money to finance
the programs; Age-sex composition potentially disastrous shrinkage Of\n} thousand, and i
t must drop to 13 considering the size of the problem, of world population Age the worl
d's forest area. The world's\ni ber thousand if population growth the amount spent is ne
gtigtlble, pop ross : fish catch seems to have peaked\n' Is to be stabilized. Less than
\$1 billion was allocat- 1975 and 2000 ih pase and could well have entered a-long-\n> Bu
t demographers caution that 4 In 1981 for population and fam- GEG 1975 n° ee term declin
e. wats\n. - ' mT | Peery or\n; ross statistics can be misleading, ly planning programs
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hanges will prove to b&'teni-\n: ftam one section of the worldtoan- P© * cpu tt ° lod n
a ea e . feet] «° Pees porary. This may be the beginning\n. other, ure dees 70 dtvidt 7
for Sle eae © eens of a long epoch of hard times,'; Key-\n* In general, southern hemi-
by Peal oy uais lor supplies Facer -Heeantt fitz conclhides. nee\n' sphere countries ar
e worse off, oF Th \"F help) tes i pee la There is glowing consensus' on\n~ -Africa's bi
rth rate is still exceed- t ib tor ; ales ls vt major Male [Ggeen| 0 Wyse] Femate the
\"need to develop a sense pfur-\ningly high: 46 per thousand. In Lat- CONtrlOulor, in mo
ney ane man ro gency' about the population crisis,\nin America, it Is 33 per thousand. P
ower. to population pa azo 280 2ads200-iS;s 2s 40 ation 40a wo 80160 2002428 both in ter
ms of common Hliritan-\nIn Asia, the rate is about the same ea a eatene roug De fl Age i
ty and self-interest. aes\nas the globai figure, but because Agee SAID) mat oth d velop.
= Population growth cannot con-\nthe Asian base {s so Jarge and the ing trl \"the i tha
t a oY tinue indefinitely on a finite planet,\naverage age is so young, that region ~ in
e vatin Sth sinet. While the . Pane warns Lester Brown of World-\ndominates the world pi
cture. vocld ing k the U, ited N \"a e i Fear Less developed regions watch, a Washington-
based 'global\nAnd yet some Asian countries, Wor Ban ' ivi ' nited Nations, SBE | a . mo
nitoring institute. :\nsuch as Taiwan, Korea and Indone- USAID an O 387 € illion. the r
e. Jae \"Razer eh \"Everyone agrees It will 'halt.\nsia, have virtually brought their Chip
ping in \$ ie on, the Ind Lee) one But when? And how? Will It be be-\npopulations under c
ontrol in a sin- eto ae tothe S were Pine REM | Kn era cause birth rates fall or because
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In response to\nThose who set out to check the programe. bout mee ee le es yaaa malnutri
tion or outright starva-\nworld's population had centuries of The total breaks on se a r
crite esto rial ee cera ilon?\" Brown asks. ins\ntradiation to overcome. Large fam- \$2 per
year for each of the 500 mil- See eee ey eter Pee ote ek bee Sree been ir eee \"As the w
orld population moves\nnies were an ingrained part of the ion wamen of child-bearing age.
or 32000 2RO 240 206020 eo 40 «a 40 Bo 6320.69 20020 2920 toward five billion, humanity
ts\n, . . . cents per person in the develop- \"\ntleallnae with. Mee pare eee real ing w
orld. \"It is unreasonable to Source: The Global Report to Ibe Presicent, a report prepar
ed by the Council on Envienmental Qually and the Deparlment of State ; | Poe inte unckart
ed Sea ot :\n; vad think this is enough,\" says Wil- . . ~ ' .\neconomic advantage in hav
ing liam Johnson, USAID planner for Most of world population growth will occur in the le
ss developed countries of the world, The momentum be because we an not Know what\nmany s
ons lo share larm work am Asia and the Near East of population growth is propelled by th
e large base of young people facing their child-bearing years.. ne to 'one. at wo, wi]\n

to provide security for the parents . The ages of those at the base are represented by the pyramid-shaped graph. The population of the more soon discover is whether we have in their own age. Under the pressures of a de- developed nations is column-shaped, indicating a pattern of slow growth because there is a smaller the vision and the will to do it." _n"The life-or-death significance of pressed world economy, forelgn percentage of younger people. SOURCE: Global 2000 Report to the President Next Monday: Bangladeshi, - \ncurtailing births was slow to dawn and local aid for population pro- na ; \nan some dev eloping countries, but grams, after rising fairly steadily I ics\nthe lesson has been le arned. throughout the 1970s, ts leveling\nDecreasing a country's birth - off.\nrate can have a striking effect. "in the whole aid business,\nStudies of two developing nations funding levels are staying the\nwith birth rates of 40 per thousand same, not really ke eping up with\nand similar living standards, for inflation," according to Curt Far-\nEe Le : "a Oa gt TES\nace on. oe note OM 8 a NSH ol 4\nPergo k dees a Sl Mee se SR\nae: Be EO NEG eG\nPea ee Scere Rep SE ae es\nnaa om ep Pere We. Tye oe 2 SS\n+ ABD Se ais ee a E E\noe Bic ca ey er af : eS oy ee\nEen eet at) eT es | PM, Ee oR\nsaan Po Pd +k ge 7 if . gh 4 : a aE oak\na ee i. ae ee a\nRegan ee\nLae a a rr' \\" ca\naoe arr: rrr' | cae amen \nSie Cr gray ar\nRae i We \\" ; oe\noa Me: Tae g k Sea:\n'7 a - * a\nhide a ee i } ff Oe ee\n'7 i ie. gt ae\ngeo E 7 4 . ! 7 tend aoe. . Bo"\na oe ae ol = ia ee, i\noe gee "a i:\na on , a a By\nneh - : fs a a _ ee\nca i } ; fie:6)«6f\nnee 86|=6f ae - sf\nneet wear < / oe. A, :: ee\nnoo Ve fe Wee ae at Ne\nBreer de Oa . a i. a we : een iY 4 ¶: Be, ;\nnew A, anise AP ee:\ni ces ey ae Eg A, ae\nnee be Pw ee\nBen Res mk OS ao) aes\nBOG OL ee\na a iN NS ws By gta tes: ¶R poe\nBangladesh woman holds her baby while waiting in child we lfare\ncenter.\n| * \nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduc tion prohibited without permission.\n"

reagan_asks_right.txt

"x"\n"1" "Reagan asks right to aid Angola rebels\nBosion Cle (1960-1988) Mar 20, 1981; P roQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg.\noo a i\nReagan asks | \n. .) . , j \ni ht t) | d | : \nBy Oswald Johnston\nLos Angeles Times - \nWASHINGTON ~ The Reagan\nAd ministration asked Congress\nyesterday to repeal a 1975 law ban-\nning military aid, elt her overt or co-\nvert, to rebel groups in Angola,\nwhile cautioning that its policy on \nsouthern Africa is sti{l under re-\nview.\nUndersecretary of State James\nBuckley pres ented the request to a\nsubcommittee of the House Forelgn\nAffairs Committee, He also as ked\nfor repeal_of legislation blocking\nmilitary ald and arms sales to Ar- ~~ . BE\nngen tina. viable diplomatic solutions to the\nin a possible harbinger of US ac- problems of the southern African\nntion, the State Department an- region,\\" he added. wh\nnounced l ate yesterday that Jonas : .\nSavimbi, leader of the guerrillas Echoing Halg's own compl aints,\nA about the ban on US action in An\nwho are challenging Angola's left- gola, whi ch Congress passed over\nnist government, would visit the Ford Administration objections \nUnited States next week under the F°T u\n= 'during the time that Soviet and Cu-\nspons orship of private organiza- ban-backed factions were selzing\npeaarreea added that ne wo uld be control of the country, Buckley\nncals O meet Acmistration Ol said the prohibiti on "constitutes:a\n. unique and unusually all-encom-\ntonal testi -\nin recent days, Sec retary of State Passing restriction on US policy op-\n' ns towar -\nAlexander M. Haig cr iticized the tion"\n: . tion. '\nban.on executive-action.In Angola |: {With res\nnay the n cinad ant "ap, - 98 pect to Argentina; Halg\nse an merecedented ration carler yesterday cited aubstanta\nduct foreign affairs. But he also em- Cee situation 0 argentina an\npha sized that a request to repeal ishis, and sald he anticinated the\nthe ban was @ ma of p rincipe, Administration was moving to end\nWith countries In subSaharan Af. the restric tions, according to Unit-\nrica would not be jeopardized. ed we eee g intense-\nBuckley, in prepared testimon € nave been lookin,\npresented late yesterday before the ly at the Argentine case and we feel\nsubcommittee, noted that "we are that the situation there h as im-\ncurrently reviewing our African aia substantially 'ats tol ; \npolicy in consulta

tion with all in- t itt nate Foreign Ke ons "om\nterested parties." . mittee. , oo -\n"I
t ts our firm intention to seek HAIG, Page 5 .\nReproduced with permission of the copyri
ght owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"\n"2" "Reagan seeks rep
eal\n\n>\nof Angola arms ban\n@ HAIG .\n\nContinued from Page 1 '\n\n_ {Halg sald he and
President Ronald Reagan\nwere "very, very. encouraged by our exchanges"\nthis week at Sta
te Department and White House\nmeetings with Argentina's president-designate,\nGen. Robe
rto Viola. ,\n\n(So, we are moving in the direction of the,\nmodification of these restr
ictions," Hatg said.) «|\n\n[An aide to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, an au- |\nthor of the Ar
gentina legislation, said the Mass- |\nachusetts Democrat would oppose repeal of the\narms ban because the human-rights situation\nthere had not sufficiently Improved, the Asso
ci-\nated Press reported.)\n\nThe ban on aid to Angola was imposed after\nformer Secreta
ry of State Henry Kissinger un-\nsuccessfully sought to rally support for another\nfacti
on in Angola, long a CIA client, a faction\nsubsequently defeated by Cuban troops.\nRepr
oduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without p
ermission.\n"

Set_Program_of_Aid_to_Africa.txt

"x"\n"1" "Set Program of Aid to Africa\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Oct 13, 1960; ProQuest
Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. \njof \$65,000 from the board's\nSet Program
of [reserves\nSpeaking at the 150th anni-\nAi At . versary observance of - the\n] to ri
ca. jboard's reserves.\nFARMINGTON, Ct, Oct. 12, Speaking at the 150th anni-\nProtestant
churches in the: Yersary observance of the\nUnited States will raise at least oard, he i
nvited members of\n\$10 million to aid Christian|the Congregational Christian\nchurches,
schools and other in-(Churches, with which the\nstitutions in Africa make the, board is
affiliated, and other\nreadjustments necessary to|!Mterested persons to con-\nmeet chan
ging political situa-|tribute to the fund.\ntions, it was announced here! Other Protesta
nt denomina-\ntoday. 'tions, including Baptists, Lu-\nRev. 'Dr. Alford Carleton of, ther
ans, the Disciples of Christ\nBoston, executive vice presi-'and the Methadist Church, al
so\ndent of the American Board of will raise large sums for Afri-\nCommissioners for For
eigncan aid, Dr. Carleton said, They\nMissions, said his organization' expect to provide
at least \$10\nhad voted to establish an Africatmillion for the African'\nOpportunity Fun
d with a grantchurches. |\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further r
eproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

states_voters_will.txt

"x"\n"1" "State's Voters Will Elect 12 to U.S. House Foreign Aid, Domestic Resources Eye
d: Seventh District\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Oct 23, 1962; ProQuest Historical Newspap
ers: The Boston Globe\npg. A 8\ntate's Voters Wi ect to U.S. riousse\nmetry the battle fo
r democracy is be- SO en in a world threatened by mis- ers should not be expected to:\nS
eventh District ing fought. Emphasis should be y ' Lee ; DS siles armed with nuclear wea
- make all the sacrifices, A vig-\nie CR Placed on low interest loans . ARES Ae, Seas po
ns is of the most direct in- orous economy at home is es-\neg a over a long period of ti
me for Re Bit ory: terest to me as a scientist and sential if we are to fulfill our\n+ M
s, La i economic expansion. These DR © AAC denen encmmall citizen. pOurpantiquated 19th
role as leader of the forces of\nBree" } ye a Joans should cosas fountries < em EI mass
century foreign policy must be freedom.\nVe . \$ (are O purchase gogds trom the Te ME eG
proved, with the introduc- 2-Such assistance is essen- |\naoe, = 1. yep om 4 '. United
States as well as build Bey 5 he PAR va tions of modern concepts such tial in our strug
gle against |\nwe we Ye Ae Pe ee | pele ag\noe: 4 be Uy their economies. Shia de Co ahaa
eeet PS &s operations research. Basi- Communist expansion. The\no~ - hee 8 3. The Federa
l government . Rigor Br cally we must somehow intro- funds we spend must be dis-\nA o co
e ee =. = should continue to sponsor eee bP ime, Kage ee RM duce the powerful infectious
tributed wiselysand) effectively,\ner por eed, he water resources development ag a A ide

as of freedom and democ- . The nations we aid should con- nag a programs in areas such as Cr ON eer ec, racy into the Communist coun- tribute in a constructive way\ nfee ee wa ter pollution, watershed A es tries, thus' weakening their ag- to their own progress,\ nM acDONALD UUGHES flood control, and reclamation, > cae Rene Smne ar 4. Se Gressive fanati cism and help- 3-This is a real problem.\ nGORDON F, HUGHES, My work obtaining Federal SO 1 eonmqumenarseinn 55 Nain ing to keep world peace. I have supported Federal pro-\ nSomer ville. Age 43. Re- money fer the deepening and Pees gee es Ny —. grams to combat and co rrect\ npublican, Education: Point dredging of the Mystic River re Fa ees Ni tl Di t ict pollution of our rivers and\ nD'Throme College, Quebec, Oc- has convinced me that such A on at eae mtn ISUL'k streams. Intensive study must\ ncupation: Real Estate Opera- legisia tion is necessary ta mo- icin MEE Ct SHREK be given to increasing our wa- _\ ntor, Busine ss Man. Member of dernize our existing water- +: eee Eats Rete Bese ag , ter siipplies a nd I would sup-\ nRepublican State and City ways. . . ae as ae es iearee ee ee if. 8 a a port Federal! assistance toward\ nCommittees. h 4. ahe Federal government tf Sad Rar ate ei ma CO that end.\ n-e 'S. manu- as the obligation to step in # oot % a 7 woes ae ae 5 S y 4-Our whole educational\ nfoetus to on. then own those areas where local gov- f a 2 pac a - i Be system should be thoroughly\ n. : ernments and school districts x ; Perr te ee A ye , Se pee es reviewed. Education at the ele-\ nplants in speeding up produc- have refus ed to meet the de- : he fo ae : Be mentary and secondary school\ ntion and lowering cost s, by mands of our explosive popu- > AS wha eee an te i levels, I believe are primarily \ nwhatever measures feasible, lation growth with a progres- . a oT ae a local responsibi lity, al-\ nthereby enabling them to com- sive program. I would support Should U.S, Shate 7A fo though it may be that some\ npete with foreign trade and this legislation only wher e the His Medical Bills? . MecCORMACK Federal! assistance may be nec-\ nmake American foo ds more Federal government has no is edica ls & essary. | believe that our great-\ navail able. power to control the school JOHN W. McCORMACK, est problems are in the field\ n2. Y es. American business curriculum. islation comes to this com- Boston. Age 67, DEMOCRAT o f 'igher education and that\ ninterests should be able to \$. Since the states have mitte e, consequently impos- {unopposed }. is where the Federal emphasis\ nbuid plants and run them for failed ta meet the growing sible to distinguish. Occupation: Lawyer. Mem- shoul d be.: \ nreasonable length of time to health needs of our senior citi- _ _ _ _ ber U.S. H ouse of Representa- 3-Our country has grown\ nmaké a profit on their invest- zens, I beli eve that the Fed- HOWARD GREYBER, Cam- tives, .. and prospered because of the\ nment, and some plan should be eral government, working with bridge. Age 39. Republican. Education: Public schools, work and service of our sen-\ nformulated where these busi- our medical p eople, should help Occupation: physicist; associ- Studied law in a law office, ior citiz ens. The nation has a\ nnesses could be turned over to provide health insurance bene- ate professor of physics, North- Member Constitutional Con- great responsibility in assistin g\ nthel respective country at the fits. I believe such legislation eastern University. Ed ucation: vention. Member of ' Massa- in the health problems of their\ nend of that time. should prohibit governmental _ Cooper Union, BME (mechani- chusetts House of Representa - old age. There is a rather gen-\ n3, If any is enacted, it interference in the practice of cal engineering); University of tives 1920, 1921, and 1022. eral agreement that the F ed-\ nshould be primarily concerned medicine. | Pennsylvania, MS, PhD. For- Member of Mas sachusetts State eral government must extend\ nwith the Great Lakes-Missis- 6. Keeping th e world from ~- mer engineer with Manhattan Senate 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926. help in some form.\ nssippi area. The consumption of using force as a final answer Project at Oak Ridg e. Em- Member of the U.S. House of 6-The maintenance of a just\ nwater then the disposing of to our problems is by far the ployed on thermonuclear weap- Representatives December, peace and the progress and\ nused water in the same place greatest problem of our times, ons research and peaceful uses 1928 to date. (Majority leader prosperity of the America n\ nis leading to eventual pollution We must mobilize all the re- of atomic energy st Pri nceton nearly 17 years; Democratic people. I desire to preserve a\ nNo matter how hard th e purify- sources at' our command in University and the University whip for four years.

Speaker system of government which\ning plants work against this pursuit of this goal. We must of California radiation labora- 1962). will provide freedom and op-\nAn undergr
ound sewer should build a sturdy defense, estab- tory. Did research on develop- _ _ _ .
portunity for the generations\nbe run from the Great "Lakes lish strong alliances, and r
e- ment of missiles and space ve- 1-!I strongly favored Hull of the future,\narea to the
Mississippi, where - sist Communist expansion, hicles with General Electric Reciprocal T
rade Agreement _ _ _ \nused water would be carried . _ _ ., Co. and Geophysics Corp. at
.... and the Trade Bil! in EDWARD F, DOOLAN, Fali\nto the ocean. Also, the effects Eigh
th District Bedford. relation to the European Com: River. nee 38. Democrat: No\nse ce ge
tggnpiness «en wena _ , mon Market recently enac '\n4. Yes. Primarily in the sec- er *
Be REY should result in 5 or 10 years 2-Yes. Principally on a self- 11th District\nonda
ry and college level; (1) , re. ven AR in a Free World Common Mar- help and self-buildin
g basis, npwropacaei Lh ne\nin the manner of educational YF ee a ONE me eg SS ket whose
tariffs would be 3-I have always favored es i 3\ngrants to people who are finan- oe ee
fe 1), gradually lowered over a 10- suck legislation. Growing wa- rans: sa i\ncially un
able to pursue their puma: SE Ayxae: Veal, Period, resulting in ter needs is a direct ch
allenge oe oe ae:\neducation without help; (2) by mee " P % acl oe ee greater economic p
rosperity to our people nationally. ne wr ee 4\nsubsidizing the building of new oa ae ot
Roe ae for all. . 4-Yes. Our entire educa- bas Cee;\ncolleges and adding to estab- ie ae
ia" 2-Assistance.to, the nations tional system - higher, second- Me wee = eC) ee P|\nlis
hed ones where there is a / Ai 6 a of Asia, Africa and Latin ary, elementary, _ Pee iis
5\ndefinite need. ; f & Be. America should continue but 5-This question is of para- es
\"2 Co ra\n5. Iam in accord fundamen- ae. Bi on a new basis, Aid should be mount impor
tance and is a ser- ram Si 6\ntally with President Kennedy's GREYBER O'NEILL ~ given onl
y in the form of things ious challenge ie be specific. ; } J... oe. ne .\nrogram, with s
ome changes 'THC P OWNEDT, I. such as factories built by U.S, _ favor legislation along
the . mn\ntoo lengthy to include in this Canbridee Age a il ot engineers with the help
of io- lines of the Medicare Bill, So- BURKE STIMPEON\nanswer. Occupation: member of Co
n- eal engineers. Money given cial Security approach. - JAMES A. BURKE, Milton.\n6. Heal
th. I feel with gov- gress. Insurance and real es- has too often enriched local 6-All qu
estions and prob- Age 52. Democrat, Occupation:\nernment backing, research into tate. Ed
ucation: Baston Col- corrupt officials. lems revding no ome. Without Real estate. Educat
ion: Suffolk\ncancer, etc, could and would lege. Cambridge school: com- 3--A cooperative
program eine any question the Law School. Ten years a mem-\ndefinitely by speeded up, an
d mittee, State House of Rep- among all the Federal and state ond institutions of veounr
y ber of Massachusetts General\nthe financial drain on the peo- resentatives - minority
leader agencies involyed should be irom the Communist threat ds Court (assistant majori
ty\nple from so-called charitable 1947-48, speaker of the House urfed to speed the resea
rch rimar leader for 4 years in House).\norganizations could be elim- 1949-50-51-52, Mem
ber of Con- and development necessary to P y Served on committee on rules,\ninated, ' gr
ess 1953-62, metct this important problem, 1 Oth Dis trict on counties, on cities, on pen
-\n_ _ _ 4-Yes, This assistance siong and old age, on mercan-\n*TORBERT H. MACDON.-
1-Support President Ken- should be on a matching basis, fas "2 opmpponesrer wa speenemm
gen tile affairs. Was on legislative\nALD, Age 45. Democrat. Oc- nedy's trade program, a
nd in the form of loans or gov- ae as kt commissions for World War II\ncupation: lawyer.
Education: make complete study of Eu. ernment guarantee cf- bank [ff " 4 meen a) problem
s; Korean' veterans\nHarvard College, Harvard Law rope's Common Market and its loans or
grants as the local ae 3. ey problems; Korean veterans'\nSchool, Meinber Massachusetts
effect on our economy, situation requires. Just as we ve a pee ae housing, Registrar of
vital sta-\nand Federal bar, Admitted to 2-America (U.5.) must con- support minimum wage
stand- A ee oe tistics 3 years.. Member of\npracticé before the Supreme tinue its prese
nt program of ards and minimum health re Bo ind Po Cad | U.S, House of Representatives\n
Court of the United States, aid and support the United Na- quirements, some minimum fe e
ad ge: 4 years-on banking and cur-\nNow serving fourth consecu- tions, for this is the o

nly way quality of educational stand- & . °° | Regie: rency committee 2 years and\ntive t
 erm in Congress. to lasting peace. . ards would be set not by the hn el only New England
 member of\n— 3—One of the great prob- government, but by some rep- a a. few. Seem 6)

Ways and: means committee for\n- 4, In my opinion, the Trade lems facing our domestic f
 u- resentative group of educa- : nA —. lao , 2 years,\nExpansion Act of 1962 meets ture—
 Congress is aware and 'tors from many states, MAUTIN DOOLAN (D) ——. \nthe challenge of
 the expanding . handling the problem well. 5—Basically the government 'JOSEPH W. MARTIN I
 T, 4, voted for President Ken-\neconomy of Western Europe 4—I am in favor of Federal mus
 t insure that, the gift of North Attleboro, Age 77. Re- nedy's Trade Expansion Act. !\nb
 y providing a modern' ap- aid to education at all levels. longer life. made' possible by
 publican. Occupation; repre- believe that this will be a great\nproach to trade negotiat
 ion. I —"Itis my belief that the college modern medical science does sentative in Congre
 ss. . step toward improving our\nsupported this legislation as facilities bill is the mo
 st im- not become a terment to our: 1—I favor efforts to improve trade with other countr
 ies.\nbeing necessary to increase ec- portant at this: time, senior citizens by virtue o
 f trade with other nations on a 2. Yes,. 1 believe that: we\nonomic growth at home, and

5—I favor and am a_ joint impossibly high medical bills, reciprocal basis, Internationa
 l should give every possible as-\nguarentee the unity and sponsor of the King Anderson «
 I favor some form 'of govern- trade should be fair and equi-- _ sistance to ihe nations
 of Asia,\nstrength of thedree World. - bill. ' ment aid for medical care for .. table t
 o our own people as well Africa and Latin America in\n2. I favor aid to those un- 6—Ag a
 member of the Rules the aged. as to friendly nations abroad, order that they may help th
 em-\nder-developed nationg where Committee, all important leg- 6—The problem of survival
 Our. own industries and work- selves, This is in our national\nReproduced with permissio
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 nterest and will go a long way fronted with the serious prob- Bia awe: oe mS security sy
 stem, building a Cooperation and Development.\ntoward establishing permanent lems of han
 dling the most im- vo ton etre il ae pS\\"" large Federal bureaucracy and 2. Yes,but it m
 ust be selec-\npeace, Our assistance should portant legisiation before Con- ae ae aA de
 force many people to pay 80- tive aid operated tor sound\nbe directed toward helping to
 gress. As an example this year ens Ce Grr eee cial security taxes for medical notions. A
 one. ill cprograms\nsolve economic and social prob- — we had before us the Trade Ex- k
 | Wale - aid for many who do not need - should be carefully supervised\nlems, pansion A
 ct, Tax !égislation, . 7\\"" seem or require it. to cut oul ae and pen\nrnin cern ere - c
 iency, Our aid shou a\n\$. I favor the administra- Security and Unemployment a a ERC) 6—1
 am particularly infer directed toward solving only\nton's 1 t ' legislation, the Debt L
 imit bill , eae ested in sceing our foreign pol- the most urgent problems\nplanning and
 development of . and many other ee ie ass Pes a jcy become more practical and P : \nour
 growing water needs as aye ae hotee commit ECE ne rr firmer. Domestically, I feel it 3.
 Whenever the Federal\n_ browng t the work horse committee af 2. nn ad . government can
 _ legitimately\nqutlined in President Kenne- Congress. [RTO et" ot imperative that we z
 etain tis- help in the conservation and\n\$ message to Congress on : ea a cal responsibil
 ity and preserve : : \nMar. 1, 1962. H.R. 8177 would Yam most interested in pass- re ' th
 e rights of individuals and sjorage of eten it should. it\nprovide for the development o
 f ing legislation that will,im. ; fi ar eran a: the power of the states rather fighting
 water pollution car-\nthe nation's natural resources prove, mass transportation, for- r
 d i; AM ra than building a vast Federal ried in inter-state streams. The\nthrough the co
 ordina plan- eign aid which wil] bring about a ec. a ea i ureaucracy. 1\nning of water a
 nd related land 'the establishment of perman- ae eo re ; _ pO anette fn te eee\nresourc
 es, through the estab- ent peace, Federal aid to Ed- a dec re ac os 12 h Di ? . version
 of salt water to fresh,\nlishment of a Water Resources ucation, the improvement of ec:
 ne t istrict.\nCouncil and river basin com- urban renewal and redevelop- Ree es: Ca 7 p
 epeerrmmereys 27am 4. Yes, I voted for aid' to\nmissions, and by providing ment, housing
 and slum clear- Saar Sn | <i> higher institutions for con+\nfinancial assistance to the

states ance, and I support a firm ; ees he : a ar ee \\\ structure of academic facilitie
s,\nin order to increase state par- domestic policy that will Ce oo. Se aa There should
be tax deductions\nticipation in this program. strengthen our nation. More Help a at ON
te (and exemptions, fort the parents\n— ee Oe CaN of college studen en\nSee ee Cae eae
. ;\nhetp from the Federal govern. , HARRY F. STIMPSON, Ded- T > ee BR Micdicine, and de
fense should\ment. I support legislation ham. Age 48. Republican. Ov- Oo Help These? ee
receive Federal scholarships.\nthat will provide financial as, eupation: lawyer. Educati
on: Re Existing programs should. be\nsistance to our colleges and Harvard College AB 193
7; . . cad ee ad continued—including _ aid to\nuniversities, both private and University
of Virginia Law may have to be involved in ; Le ie oe NS impacted areas and national\npu
blic, with financial assistance School LLB 1941. Chief secre- eertain large areas where
the _ ie. ee eee defense education assistance.\nfor the construction of much- tary to G
ov. Herter 1953-57. states alone are not able to " KEITH BYRON (D) 5. Positive approach
by gov-\nneeded academic facilities, Special assistant to Under- . . *HASTINGS KEITH, W
est . ve ap :\nSecretary of State 1957-59. Spe- solve this serious problem, and Brid 'Ag
e 46, Republi- ernment, insurance, industry,\n\n5. I have supported legis- etal assistan
t to Secretary of where several states are in- can. eOccupation: me mbor of and medical
profession could\nlation in Congress that provides = State 1959. Ambassador to volved.
. . solve the serious problem of\nfor the construction of hospi- araguay 18 Sacor Congr
ess; chartered life un- paying for medicare of the\ntals, guaranteed loans for nure- P a
y 1959-61. 4-As much as possible, od- derwriter. Education: Univer: aged. Social Securit
y could\nning' homes, funds for medical Ameri busi tication should remain a local sity of
Vermont Bs; gradua furnish means for financing\nresearch, subsidies for educa- place mor
e emphasis on shoud and state problem. Federal aid study guston University. Har- during
working years hospital\n\n3 inj ; mphasis 0 . vard. State senator four years,' d ing h
are. Private\ntee oon ane ot medical trade. We should co-operate as for construction is
the primary chairman committee on mer- plans and: Blue. Cross-Blue\nsupport this needed
legisla- MUCH 88 possible with the 'field in which the Federal Gov- _cantile "affairs
and election' = Shield could underwrite doc-\ntion, I am also of the opinion the expens
e of a serious dis- ernment should lend its assist- laws. Incumbent congressman. tors fe
es, and extended ill-\nthat the Federal Government ruption to some of our domes- ance.
1. I voted for the Trade Eix- nesses,\nmust recognize the problems tie industri , ' * .
6. Iam equally interested in\nof our aging citizens with a Usirles. 5-Positive steps mus
t be. parson ee of 1862. This legis all legislation which contrib-\nmore realistic appro
ach through 2-Yes, but with the gain. taken to assist the aged where Jatt ected 'by th o
Contes utes to a healthy economy, en-\n\n. the social security system of ing of more exp
erience,we medical care is needed and should enable us to expand courages individual fre
edom\nfinancing. asuave to make our for- where they canoe Kings 'ait exports and to subs
tentially and keeps our country strong.\n. r = _ _ _ _ _\n\n6. Asa member of the pow- ti
cal nd eiiticient than it has derson bill, however, is not the increase our world trade.
ALEXANDER BYRON\nerful House Ways and' Means been in the past. answer. We must avoid set
ting We should cooperate with '\nCommittee my interests are- up a compulsory system whic
h and take full advantage of the Wareham. Democrat. No reply\nmany. Our committee is con
- \$-The Federal Government would overburden the social Organization for: Economic receiv
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ited without permission.\n"

Sub-Saharan_nations_amid_econo.txt

"x"\n"1" "Sub-Saharan nations amid economic crisis: While more <span ... \nKaletsky, Anat
ole\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Apr 21, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston
Globe\npg. 85\nSub-Saharan nations amid economic crisis\nWhile more aid vital, World Ba
nk outlook onreform programs\nchange needed too Sub-Saharan Aftica's economies are large
ly in a shambles, as\nindicated below, but some underdeveloped countries are trying to M

ALI\nBy Anatole Kaletsky pul |heir economic house in order ag shown in map AFRICA\nFinan
cial Times Service Ha AA cuan\n“We have a choice of more Ethto- Comparison of per capita
food production eh Brana UGANDA\nplas with ever-increasing frequency. OF – Si errreg tap
e PP KENYA\nthe painful and stow process of putting unas se ing K!\nin place policies, i
nstitutions and tn- 120 pS * PARE Ea, ff\ncentives which will make more effictent atte a
t® ga Deg TANZANIA\nuse of Africa’s resources, expand Hs 110 Ye ws\nabillites and reduce
Its vulnerabilities ¥ POLE Ce MALAWI OB\nto external factors. including 100 ag Sub-Sohar
an ZAMBIA @ Ye\ndroughts.” i, Africa BZ Someotl2countnes [/\\ é j 7\n90 7 peed wath rela
rm pragiams (&%, ZIMBABWE “4\nWith this stark allernative A.W. Poot tla ti Begunorinsign
t Nee\nClausen, president of the World Bank. Some ot 9 counties a f\nsummarizes the indu
strialized countries’ 1961-5 1970 1975 1980 1983 C expected to miate Vhkeer/ MADAGASCAR
\nresponse ta what he has called “the Programs in 1985-87 rey\nworst economic crisis any
region has –\nfaced since World War I.”\nIx the capitals of Western Europeand = _ _ a _
GLOBE GRAPHIC BY DEB PEAUG!\nAmerica, the consensus today is almost\nununiversal: Afriea n
eeds help desperately,\nbut in the lang run the ald could do more – en of sub-Saharan Af
rica's 39 countries. – capacity is actually tn use. these – Cameroon, Botswana and Swazi
–\nharm than good unless African govern- lad this trend continued, Africa's inabll- Mean
while, the whole continent has – land – can be said to have escaped the\nments turn thei
r backs resolutely on the ity to feed Hself would, even withaul a been striking ftnancta
lly beneath a sea of – IMF's aurveillanee through satisfactory\n20 years of disastrously
misguided poli- drought, have become as tragically ap- – forelgn debt. Africa's debt-ser
vice pay- (Muancial performance.\neles that have brought them {oa present purent as it
Is today by 1988. ments as a percentage of exporis have Only Nigerla has been strang en
ough\nsorry state. Industry, too, has been reduced ta doubled to 27 percent since 1977,
and Its so far Lo sland up to its creditors without\nThe Indicators of Africa's economi
c chaos despite the favoritism and protec- foreign debt now stands at 54 percent of | IM
F backing, while many other coun-\nmismanagement are unambiguous and Hon lavished on It
by post-colonlalcham- gross domestic product – a bigger debt trics, unable or unwilling
to come to\nappalling – not just in terms of mass pions of modernization and self-re lanc
e. burden in relalton to grass domestic – terms with the IMF, have drifted help-\nstarva
tion, Eyen before the present /n more than half the African countries. product than Lati
n America’s, lessly Into effective default.\ndrought, food production had been fail- man
ufacturing output was lower in 1980 Only a handful of African countries Of those nations
that did seek IMF\nning, far behind population growth, so than in 1970, and in same “extr
eme – have managed to aveid the unwelcome – support, most, including Tanzania, Ke-\nthat
the output of food per person was °48¢S the World Bank reports that only embraces of th
e International Monelary = nya and Zambia, have seen their lending\nlower in 1982 than i
n 1970 inall but sev- 25 lo 30 percent of instafled industrial – Fund (IMF) in the past
five years. Few of AFRICA, Page 68\na pa een ear reer ee\nReproduced with permission of
the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n“\n“2” “Poor s
ub-Saharan nations mired amid economic crisis =~\n@ AFRICA falen amidst bloody rioting i
n cline in the past decade and the re- tion growth. Prospects for many operations instea
d of frying to\nContinued fr: Pate BF their efforts to avoid the Hobson's cords of olher
Third World re- African countries secin right, ' – absolutely everything under\nom Page
85 Choire between austerity with the – glons. In the 1960s, gross national whereas Indi
a, Bangladesh or Africa s debt-service fete direct control’ 8 .\neanrelled or IMF's back
ing or bankruptcy product per capita was growing at even china were singled out as paytn
ents are In support of reforms like\na without it. a respectable rate of about 14 per- p
om nations, unabte ever to Vorl ank wants\nsuspended repeatedly for noncam- cent both In
Africa and South break out of the cycle of hunger. percentage 0 Westar governments, too,
ta do\npliance with policy conditions. Comparison with Third World asia, for example, an
d food pro- population growth and tnterna- exports have something: They must increase\na
e exemplified in Sudan this Most damning of all are the @uction in both regions was – Uo
nal pauperis. doubled to 27 dramatically the flow of ald to,\nmonth, some fovernments ha

ve comparisons between Africa's de- Toughly keeping pace with popula- Yet since 1970 mos
 t of Asia percent since 1977 those countries which undertake;\nNr i has Managed to impro
 ve Its lot de- . such "structural adjustments. ;-\nspite the adversities of the global A
 nd its foreign debt and they must coordinate and dis-\nceo Tae tcl ace now stands at 54
 cipiine their own aid ministries to\ncountr Ave Fe a ensure that afd encourages re*'\no
 f economic expansion and re- Percent of gross forms, Instead of thwarting them'\ntie er
 popitauon grow!h. domestic product ~ a gy continuing to favor unneces-\nheir food produ
 ction has in- . . m:\ncreased spectacularly since they Digger debt burden sary capital s
 pending, for exa\nwere last hit by famines in the in relation to gross Pe This is not a
 question of brib-\nearly 1970s. domestic product Ing governments to pursue a poll-\\"n
 What Is more, Asian countries than Latin cy of austerity, which even In the\nachieved th
 ese tmprovements rle- , Western world would be "an un-\nsplte levels of aid and investme
 nt America's. popular dict - and In Africa fs an\nmuch lower than those enjoyed by es ex
 ceedingly dangerous one," as a\nAfrica. Foreign atid per capita has senior Stale Departm
 ent official\nbeen on average eight limes high- Alrican governments must re puts it. Mor
 e Importantly, he sald,\nern Africa than in India andone- Jape the biases against agricu
 l- "We must demonstrate to Afri-\nthird higher than In Bangladesh, tiray production that
 they have cans thal economic reform leads\ndespite the fact thal incomes per... \",\nt
 realed by maintaining overva- lo growth.\nperson are lower in India than In jag exchange
 rates, low food And without more ald there\n32 out of the 39 African countrics, prices a
 nd all kinds of subsidies can be little hope for growth, even\nwhile Bangladesh Is secon
 d only for their urban populations. in countries that adopt all the.\nto Chad In the lis
 t of the world's The governments must bring World Gank's prescriptions, when\nppoorest co
 untries. Even more 48° order into the management af thelr first priorities must be to se
 r-:\nturbingly. Africa's ald and invest: public finances, particularly by vice thelr for
 eign debts and reha-,\nment levels both increased seb' rationalizing investment plans bi
 lilate a physical infrastructure\nstantially between the 1960s and and, usually, by adop
 ting IMF pro- which "Is reverling to the Stone:\nthe 1970s, yet this did nothing (0 gram
 s ta deal with their foreign Age," in the words of one banker: .\nprevent the collapse o
 f productiv- horrorings, In many cases a ce- To provide some af the neces-\nity and econ
 omic growth. , cording of public spending prior sary money, the World Bank has\nClearly
 something tn Africa jis could require money to be dE raised \$1.25 billion from govern-
 \nhad gone grievously amiss, well verted fram investment to current ments oulside the Un
 ited States\nbefore the present drought and spending contrary (o the normal fora new Spe
 cial Facility for Sub-\ndebt crisis. And in the past few prescriptions of fiscal prudenc
 e In Saharan Africa.\nyears even Africans, traditlonally The industrialized world -\nsus
 picious of Western pollttcal a . Short list of 12 countries .\nand economic prescription
 s, have Rely on market forees The World Bank has compiled\nfained the World Bank in rals
 iig Finally, and most fundamen- a short-list of 12 couniries that al-\nhe alarm about th
 eir continent's\ndisintegration. tally, they must show greater will ready have started r
 eform pro-\nA \\" ingness fo rely on market forces grams worthy of support from the\nAlm
 ost a nightmare instead! of administrative controls, Special Facility when It becomes\nT
 wo years ago the UN Econom - especlailly tn crucial areas of eco- operational In July, Th
 ese include\nic Commission for Africa warned nomic lfe Hke agricultural mar- some of the
 nations that suffered\nthat "the pleture whieh emerges keting. This fs not a question of
 the most disastrous declines tn hiv=\nfrani the historical trends Is al- ideology, World
 Bank officials tng standards in the 1970s, such\nmost a nightmare." Since then claim. po
 ntning to China and Hun- as Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and\nthe Organization of African Unit
 y. sary. Madagascar, as well as consistent-\nthe African Development Bank The Reagan Ad
 ministration, ly better performers, such as.\nand several summit conferences of - (oo. p
 lays down Lhe ideological sig- Malawi and Mall. Nine other coun-\nAfrican leaders have i
 ssued state- nificance of the market mecha- tres, Including Zaire, Zimbabwe,\nments that
 have suggested, at nism. "We're not trying taexpose Tanzania and Kenya, are listed by\nl
 east in theory, the need for seme- their whole economies to unbri-- the World Bank as "e

pected to\nothing approaching a revolution [In dled market forces," said one US tnilfate programs in 1985-87.\n\n"neconomic thought. officlal. "But we must persuade The United St ates has made Its -\nBul pulting this new consen- them that governments can kecp own sel ecilon of four countries --.\nsus Into practice will require far thelr inNfluence over key economle Zambia, Malawi, Mali and Rwan--.\nmore, from Africans and their sectors by acti ng at the margins da - to benefit from the first year's -\nWestern aid donors allke. tha n a and by allowing competition be- expenditure of \$75 million under .\nthetheoretical conv ersion. tween public- and private-sector the Economie Polley Initiative. \n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permissi on.\n"

Sudan_relief_projects_fall_vic.txt

"x"\n"1" "Sudan relief projects fall victim to civil war\n\nColin Nickerson Globe Staff\n\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Aug 26, 1985; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston G lobe\n\nnpg. |\n\nSud lief ects fall victim to civil\n\nBy Colin Nickerson above the batt le, tt was impossible many relief and long-term devel- centers and agricultural develop- \n\nGlobe Staff to tell which stde was winning. In opment projects in the country's | me nt projects have been suspend-\nJUBA. Sudan - Black smoke any event, this was only the J atest vast southern region. where the ed.\n\nrising from a half-dozen burning bloody enc ounter in Sudan's two- rebellion is centered. Said Robert Grown, director of\n\nhuts sta ined the sky over the vil year-old civil War - a war that ap- "Most programs have come t o the US Agency for International\n\nnlage of Bor last week. A mortar pears to be intensi fying even as a standstill," said Samir Sanad Development office for Sudan: 'i\n\nshell had burst among the mud- _ the impoverished African nation Basta, head of UNICEF operat ions has simply become too risky down\n\nand-wattle dwellings clustered suffers through one of the worst in Sudan, 'The development and there. There is a constant might\n\nnalo ng the banks of the White Nile. famines in the continent's histo- relief effort in south Sudan has be- - Mare of kidnapping or worse "\nSudanese soldiers and guerril- ry. come a casualty of the war." The bush war has also shut\n\nnlas were once again fighting for Wa r, like hunger, has become a In recent months, hundreds of -\$ down Sudan's only oil ftel ds and\n\ncontrol of the hamlet, about 100. chronic condition in Sudan. Western aid work ers have been forced a halt in the construction of\n\nmiles north of Juba, largest cente r And perhaps the most tragic evacuated from southern Sudan the immense Jonglei canal, a pro-\n\nin southern Sudan. consequence of the widening as the fighting spread. Scores of - ject intended to divert water from\n\nFrom a light aircraft 9.000 feet struggle has been the collapse of inoculation programs, feeding SUDAN, Page 15\n\nReproduced with permissi on of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\n"n"2"

"Sud lief iects fall victim to civil war\n@ SUDAN central government, controlled by tou m, Sudan's capital, say the ° The market town is not direct-\nContinued from Page 1 Mosl em tribes from the northern war could topple Sudan's shaky C) Aga ly under siege. but th e war ts very\nsouthern swamps to parched two-thirds of the country, against new governm ent. | " near. Heavy fighting was reported\nfields. The fighting has cut off all animist and Christian rebels in "It wouldn't take too hard a last week in Mongalla, only 20\nlan d and river supply routes into the south - most of them mem- shove to push this country into miles to the north,\nthe southern region bers of the Dinka tribe ~ fighting chao s,' said a Western diplomat But the few Westerners re-\nLike so many African wars, the u nder the banner of the Sudanese in an interview last week. "The 2 maining here insist t hat the shots\nconflict in Sudan ts at once region- People's Liberation Army. war {s ter ribly debilitating. It's o that occasionally ring out at night\nnal tribal and religious. It pits the Diplomatic sources in Khar- draining away the few resources g merely represe nt the usual gun-\n. this country has got.' SUDAN » play between herdsmen and cattle\nTT TG I) Until recently. the guerrillas' Khartoum (@ thieves.\nonly goal seemed to be grea ter ut OM\nautonomy for the sprawling s Like the old American West\nsouthern region, whe

re a quarter civil war area = 8 'It's a bit like the old American Sudan's 22 million inhabitants . ae ' | West around here." said a British live. . / ETHIOPIA | relief worker. \n\nLately, however, rebel radio CEN Lo The roads leading out of town \nbroadcasts from Ethiopia - where | REPUBLIC uba Z yy: have been mined by guerrillas, \nthe American-educated leader of We . i making overland travel to north- \nthe insurrection, John Garang, ZAIRE Y UGANDA ern Sudan impossible. \nbases himself - have alternately = aA KENYA Said a European missionary: \ncalled for total independence for 0° MILER 400 ; 3 "Juba has not been entirely cut \nthe south or the takeover of the GLOBE MAP off. But it has been isolated. A few \ncentral government by southern cargo planes come in every week. \ntribes. ° , the south. The rebels maintain and that's about all. If it wasn't \n\nThe rebels, who espouse a that the government has failed to for the airstrip, this wouldn't be a \nvaguely Marxist ideology and are 'Keep their promise. They also con- part of Sudan anymore." \nlargely equipped by Ethiopia's tend that the black tribes of the The American government \nCommunist government, control south have been denied a political compound, once populated by \nmost of the southern countryside. Voice In Arab Khartoum. \n\nGovernment forces are engaged - According to some Western ASSES \n\n entrenched in a handful of garrison diplomats. the insurrection may \n\ntowns, including Juba. According represent the greatest challenge - \n\n to Western intelligence sources, and the gravest threat it is Su Like SO many \n\n Garang's liberation army has announced new government. Last \n\n about F500 fighters. y April. a military coup toppled African wars, the \nPresident Gaafar Nimeiri and in- : \n\n Division in south stalled Gen. Abdul-Rahman conflict in Sudan \n\n But the south itself is divided. Suwar Dahab, a former defense minister, as head of state. : ' \nsome tribes in the region despise The general, who has promised regional, tribal \narang and his Dinka followers to try to civilize \nas much as they hate the central '° return the country to civilian and religious. It \ngovernment. rule within a year, has made re- it th M l \n\n The present conflict is really a repeated peace overtures to the in- PITS e Mosiem \ncontinuation of an earlier, 17-year struggle. But offers to talk have central \ncivil war that ended in 1972 when been spurned by Garang, a some- \n\n what mysterious Sudanese army government of the \n\n the central government promised defector who has a doctorate in . \ngreater administrative freedom too ics from the University of north against \n\n lowa. animist and \n\n War moving north Christian rebels \nUntil this month, the insurgents had confined their activities in the south. \n\n to the south. On Aug. 6, however, \n\n they attacked a village in Kordo- \n\n fan Province, a part of the north, \n\n killing 38 persons. USAID workers and their families, \n\n The war has moved north in' is now nearly deserted. So is the \n\n other ways as well. According to nearby United Nations enclave. \n\n Western church officials, more Still, about 175 expatriates - \n\n than 4,000 Dinkas fleeing the including 50 Americans, most of \n\n fighting in the south have settled them missionaries and their families \n\n in a slum outside Khartoum. Last _ ilies - remain in the area. . \n\n week, resentful Mosiems - report- Last week, the Americans held \n\n edly egged on by Sudanese soldiers a get-together at the USAID compound - \n\n attacked the refugees and pound. Adults drank Coca-Cola \n\n burned their hovels, the sources and swapped the latest war rumors \n\n say. mothers while a half-dozen kids \n\n In the south, rebels Tuesday at- frolicked around the swimming \n\n tacked the the village of Dakona pool, It might have been a suburban \n\n in Upper Nile province, killing 20 ban lawn party - except for the \n\n persons and wounding six. Sudanese soldiers armed with machine \n\n Juba, population 150,000. is machine guns patrolling outside the \n\n the central government's major barbed wire fence. \n\n stronghold in the south, "Sure, you worry about being \n\n Two army tanks and a machine- overrun," said Ronald Heleomb, a \n\n machine-gun nest manned by seemingly nervous soldiers are dug in state who has elected to stay in \n\n by the bridge spanning the Nile. Juba with his wife and four children \n\n At the airstrip, military helicopters. 'But I feel like we have \n\n mters arrive regularly to discharge important work to do. The danger \n\n loads of soldiers wounded in fighting- isn't great enough to make us run \n\n ning in the countryside. ~ not yet." \n\n Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. \n"

"x"\n"1" "U.S.-Aid Planes Used by French In Tunisia Raid\n\nDaily Boston Globe (1928-1960); Feb 26, 1958; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n\nnpg. |\nU.S.-Aid Pl\n\nnove" l anes\n\nIn Tunisia Raid\n\nWASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP)\n-The State Department announced tonight that France\nused American-built Corsair\nQghter planes provided under\nthe Mutual Security Program\n\nin bombing a Tunisian village\n\nFeb, 8, ;\n\nThe department also said that\nuse of United States arms aid\nfor such purposes was under\n\ndiscussion with the French\ngovernment, Foreign aid chict\nJames H. Smith has said that\n\nif any United States-donated\nplanes were used in tite attack\n\nthey should be returned to this\ncountry,\n\nARMS REPORT\n\nPage Eleven\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"\n"2" "EE er LOL Seats entre ts er\nwork out practical mechanisms to\nifrom others, It depends on ouryThe task of patiently building »\n\nInsure that outer space will bellirenalization of the indispensable\n\nsound peace in a sound world are\n\ndevoted only to peaceful uses. role played by rural alld to pros less costly, but even hardo\n\n",\n' ig [| eHee a sale and peacefuk world, Americans have alwnys shown a\n\nwht? neill, apare per ea we And remembor this: Aa our al d/}greatness of spirit and capacity of\n\nthe pcople of the Soviet Unton, |\n\nProsrans goes forward with your\n\nunderstanding equal to the de.\nas with those of the free world-/|Support, people nil over the world\n\n/manda of both war and peace.\n\nwhenever thore js any promise of {ill know thot if fe not a mane-|\n\nAmericans will show these qual.\n\nanother step, large or small, toe |\n\nwer carried out by a dictntor-llities now, and In the years ahead,\n\nward a world of prosperity, jus-j [rather ft is an expression of good\n\n{leo and harm ony, ; will and basic common sense com-\n\n' Ing from tha volunjary act of a\n\nIn conclusto n, my fellow Amer-|\n\nfrea people.\n\nicans, the action I would like to\n\nask of you ia simple, It js your|| This is no time for shortalphied\n\n\nfullest support of the pending pro-|\n\nnatownness,\n\ngrams of mutual military and eco-|\n\nThe array of leaders of both\n\n\nomic ni d, partles who hove coma together\n\n\nSuccess in these felds, az always|| here today ts eloquent proof that\n\n\nin a democracy, depends on you, on this Issue Partizanship has In-\n\n\nIt depends on the fullest under-|\n\n\n deed taken a holiday,\n\n\nstanding by every American of the e!|\n\nThe urgetucy of the times and the\n\n\nImportance of these Programs {o// opportunity before us call for\n\n\nour country, 'as well ag an under-|\n\n\n greatnen of spirit {ranscendng al l\n\n\nstanding of the hopes and needs party considerations,\n\n\nand views of our friends overseas,\n\n\nIt depends not only on what we} The tasks of buflding and sus.\n\n\nare willing to give, but on what /laining a mighty military shield\n\n\n\nwenn live are willing to reeeive and learn are hard, and tremendously costly,\n\n\nARMS REPORT\n\nContinued from the First Page\n\nThe State Department wags\n\n\nforced to issue its announce-\n\n\nment after Deputy Underseere-\n\nntary Douglas Dillon told 2\n\n\nsnecla! foreign ald conference\n\n\nthat some of the equipment had\n\n\ncome from United States mill-\n\nntary ald funds,\n\n\nDitlon sald the United States\n\n\nwould make "every effort\n\n\n" to\n\n\nmake sure that France did not\n\n\nagain use American military\n\n\n\nequipment to attack civillans,\n\n\nThe announcement was espe-\n\n\nncially embarassing for the State\n\n\nDepartment sincee it came short-\n\n\n\nly after the close of the big\n\n\nforeign aid conference called\n\n\nby President Eisenhower to\n\n\n\nwhip up support from the\n\n\npeople and Congress for the\n\n\nforeign aid program,\n\n\nSome 1200 persons from all\n\n\nparts of the country were sunk\n\n\nmoned here for the conference,\n\n\nSpeakers Included such Dema-\n\n\nocratic and Republican leaders\n\n\n\nas former President Truman,\n\n\nAdlai E, Stevenson and Score-\n\nntary of State Dulles,\n\n\nState Department press officer\n\n\nLincoln White told newsmen\n\n\nthe French embassy informed\n\n\nUnited States oMeials by tcle-\n\n\n\nphone that some equipment\n\n\n\nused in the raid on Sakiet Sidi\n\n\nYoussef came from the United\n\n\nStates military assistance pro-\n\n\ngram,\n\n\nAdmitted by French\n\n\nThe French admission that\n\n\nUnited States military ald equip-\n\n\nment was used in the rald was\n\n\nmode last week,\n\n\nUnder terms of the Jan, 27, 1950,\n\n\nAmerican-French arms ald agree-\n\n\nment, all such United States equip-\n\n\nment wos to be used only jn de-\n\n\nfense of the North Atlaniic Treaty\n\n\n\naren,\n\n\nIt further provided that France\n\n\nhad to obtain prior U

nited States\an agreement to use the equipment\nfor apurposes other than those for\nwhich it was furnished." But It\nprovided no penalties for misuse\nnot the equipment,\nFrance has Snsisted I made no\n| difference whether American ald\nWates were used th the rafid. It\ntook the positlon that it was try-\ning to crush Algerian partisois\nwho had taken r efuge in Tunisia,\nFratrice also argued {¢ had a right\nto use the equipment since Al-\ng erla ts regarded as a part of the\nNorth Atlantle Pact area,\nTunisia labelled the raid an un-\nprovoked attack against Innocent\nwamen and children,\nOfficials indicated that the,\nUnited States was not considering\nhalting military ald to France, |\nA Pe a a\nRe produced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

U.S.Aid_To_Africa_Becoming_Sel.txt

"x"\n"1" "U.S.Aid To Africa Becoming Selective\nBoston Globe (1960-1988): Feb 14, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\npg. 3\nUS. Aid\nchide Aid |\n\nBecomi\n\nSelecti\n\nBy STANLEY MEISLER\n\nL.A. Times-Washington Post\n\nNAIROBI, Kenya - The\n\nUnited States is changing its\nold ways of giving aid to\nAfrica, Now money' will flow\n\ninto a few favored countries,\n\nThe rest, Benerally will be\nslowly cut off, ,\n\nNo' off icial. announcement\n\n- has been made of the new\npolicy, But: bits and snatches\nhave -been revealed sby State\n\nDepartment 'ang Agency for\n\nInternational - Development\n\n(AID) officials in private con-\nversation and speeches, The\nPresident's recent budget\n\nmessage to Congress had a\nPassing 'reference to the new\npolicy. The details can now ke\n\npieced. together, 2 °:\n\nBesides concentrating on a\nfew countries, the. United\nS tates will try regional eco-\nnomic projects that could\nhelp unify araus of the splin-\n'ntered continent. There 'also\n_ Will be:an attempt:lo channel\nsome American (aid 'th rough\n\ninternational: 'organizations\nsuch 4s 'the African Develop-\nment Bank. =\n\nNT o.,.implement 'the new\npolicy; the United States will\nhave less money. than before.\n\nThe President asked Congress\nfor \$195 million for African\naid in the next fiscal yea r,\n\$4 million less than A.LD. is\nspending on Africa this year.\n\nIn foreign aid, Congre ss al-\nways gives the President less\nthan he asks.\n\nThe impetus for the new\npolicy came last May when\nPresident Johnson asked Ed\nKorry, ,the. ambassador to\nEthiopia, to prepare a report\non new approaches to aid in\nAfrica, '\n\nKorry, a: blunt speakin g,\nformer foreign correspondent,\nhad tong 'been 'critical of\nA.LD,'s shotgun approach in-\nhelping Africa, He called this\nthe Pago Pago theory of aid,\nthe theory that every postage\nstamp country -- no matter\nhow -small-deserved a big\nA.LD. mission and a big bud-\nget.\n\nKorry's report to the Presi-\ndent has never been made\npublic, but. it . evidently\nformed the core of the new\nAfrican aid policy... .\n\nIn the past, the Afric an\ncountries, receiving the. most\nAmerican' aid have been Ni-\nBeria;.;Tunisia, Liberi a, the\nCongo, Ghana, Guinea, Ethi-\nopia and Liberia. It is safe to\nassume that all bu t: Guinea,\nwhich kicked out the Peace\nCorps and put the U. S. am-\nbassador under hou se arrest\nlast year, will now make' thé\nnew, exclusive list. . |\nReproduced with perm ission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

UN_chief_urges_more_finance_ai.txt

"x"\n"1" "UN chief urges more finance aid for Africa\n\nbesten Globe (1960-1988); Jul 2 8, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\nUN chief\n\nfi : id,\n\nfor A fri\n\nUnited Press International\n\nADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - UN\nSecretary Genera] Javier Perez de\nCuellar said yesterday that Africa\nis in "real danger" of political and\nso cial instability unless it receives\nmore foreign financiai aid at easi-\ner terms,\n\ns peaking during the opening of\nthe Organization of African Unity\nsummit meeting, Perez de Cuellar\nsaid the black nations of the conti-\nnent, now burdened by a \$200 bil-\nli on debt, had a \$19 billion trade\ndeficit last year because of low\ncommodity prices.\n\n\n"The real danger is that failure\nby the international community\nto provide adequate

support and increased concessional finance could dramatically affect social and political stability" in Africa, the Venezuelan head of the world body said. The Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, who was elected chairman of the OAU last evening, denounced Israel for "illegally occupying Arab lands, including the city of Jerusalem," and reiterated his support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. PLO leader Yasser Arafat attended the summit opening after meeting earlier yesterday with Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak for the first time since Egypt ordered the closure of the PLO offices in Cairo following the signing of the 1979 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. Prime Minister Brundtland of Norway was in agreement with Perez de Cuellar's picture of Africa's financial plight, saying, "What is needed are new loans on concessional terms, new investments and economic reforms. New policies must comprise debt relief, long-term rescheduling and conversion to softer loans," Heads of state attending the meeting also reiterated the organizations' denunciation of South African apartheid, which Perez de Cuellar called "the most universal outrage." Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

UN_session_adopts_accord_on_Af.txt

"x" "1" "UN session adopts accord on Africa aid" Ludington, Nick Boston Globe (1960-1988); Jan 2, 1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe. 3 UN session adopts accord on Africa By Nick Ludington "recovery of Africa in the future of Africa." recovery of Africa by supporting economic reform Associated Press Senegal's foreign minister, Ibrahim Fall, forms with an emphasis on private enterprise, UNITED NATIONS - The General Assembly headed the African negotiating team, agricultural growth, training and famine prevention. ly's special session adopted an agreement said, 'We can consider it a success as an apartheidness. last night between African and donor-nation announcement of North-South cooperation.' "The United States will work to deepen and delegates that creates a new partnership Fall told a news conference yesterday there broaden the partnership we have with you, named at healing Africa's stricken economies, Were optimistic signs during the session in the governments and people of Africa," he The partnership, involving reforms by Africa - cluding specific commitments of debt relief by - said. can countries and increased international Canada, the Netherlands and Denmark. The document analyzes Africa's development support, is spelled out in the final document of Of great importance will be done or re - ing economic woes and outlines a recovery the session on the critical situation in Africa. . Spones after the session, he said. program including an African estimate that the document, called the UN Program of Some African delegates expressed disappointment that larger donor nations, including relief, is needed over the next five years. ; development 1986-1990," was hammered out in the United States, refused to commit them - Without explicitly accepting the Africans: all-day, all-night sessions Saturday and yes - Sélves to higher aid levels during the session time, the document states: 'The international - interday in a committee chaired by the Canada - that began Tuesday. - al community recognizes that the African - ndaian representative, Stephen Lewis. In a speech prepared for delivery at the for - 'countries need additional resources' and "it. it was formally adopted by consensus at an assembly session, M. Peter McPherson, commits itself to make every effort to provide an assembly session last night. administrator of the US foreign aid agency, sufficient resources to support and supply - Lewis called it "a massive vote of confidence said the United States will help the economic. ment the African development effort." Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Upbeat_foreign_aid.txt

"x" "1" "Upbeat foreign aid\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Oct 10, 1987; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n\nUpbeat foreign aid | \n\nAmericans, however generous in spirit, working poor whose labors never generate\nhave grown cynical about foreign aid. Large- enough income to lift them above the ragged\nscale, 'trickle-down' development projects edge of subsistence. Tiny loans - as little as\nhave often failed to generate economic renewal \$50 to \$100 for a few months - can make a\nin less developed countries.

Instead of helping radical difference in the family income of these\n\n| the have-nots, US grants and loans have fre- poor persons. Often, the small loans also gen-\nquently shored up military regimes and fat- erate jobs.\ntened the bank accounts of the wealthy minor- Entrepreneurs in the "informal" sector of\nnity. the economy are far too small to be touched by\n\n' "Micro-enterprise" - the concept of extend- conventional, large-scale development proj-\n\nning. tiny, no-red-tape loans to small-scale en- ects. They are outside the channels of commer-\ntrepreneurs like rag-pickers, farmers and _ cial credit. Banks do not take risks on the poor\n| street vendors - is stirring interest among US _ or the illiterate, who have never established a\n| foreign aid agencies and private organizations. credit history.\n\nA bill before the Senate foreign operations Experience in pilot programs in Asia, Afri-\nsubcommittee would earmark \$50 million in aid and Latin America has shown prodigiously\nthis year's budget for such loans to the "poor- high repayment rates of micro-enterprise\nest of the poor." The bill has bipartisan support. The poorest of the poor know how to\nport, for good reason. Micro-enterprise lending works. Given the tiniest of breaks, they can get\noffers small-scale entrepreneurs a stake in the head.\nfuture by immediately boosting their income If USAID develops the expertise to extend\nand standard of living. these loans and maximize their impact, for-\n- Most Americans have no concept of what it might become popular with tax-\nis like to be among the hundreds of millions of payers.\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

US_aid_useless,_Shanouk_says.txt

"x" "1" "US aid useless, Shanouk says\npo Globe (1960-1988); Feb 28, 1975; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n\nne , eo oe yak ' : : .\n\n1 a sot ~ og 3 .\n\nUS: aid-useless, Shanouk says\nAssociated Press ., "ate majority leader Mike\nfeos Mansfield (D-Mont.),\n\n. WASHINGTON ' - _\n\n. -PrinteNorodém. Sthanoiik, - The deposed ruler said\n"exiled Catnbodlen chief of 'the United States would.\n\n"gtate, Had. told, key" members have "no reason to be\nbers of Congress that no 8shaméd ff she now decided-\n' amount of US aid to the ° that she will no, longer\nLon Nol. government: 'in be concerned with Cambodia.\nCambodia. will be' suffi- dia but that she will leave\ncient to defeat insurgent it to the Cambodians to\nforces. Coe, . settle this matter them-\n\nRe selyes." ;\n\nIn a telegram from Pe- "If however," he added, |\n\nking, sent Feb. 7, Siha- "the United States contin-\nnouk. predicted that the ues to ultimately destroy\nKhmer Rouge insurgents and. debase the small |\nwill "triumphantly . and Cambodian nation she will |\nheroically entér Phnom hardly have 4 chance to\nPenh in the near future." "prevent history, from coming\nThe telegram was made demning her for all |\n| public 'yesterday by Sen- times." .\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n"

US_food_aid_to_starving_Africa.txt

"x" "1" "US food aid to starving Africans a nightmare, report asserts\n\nThomas, Jack\n\nBoston Globe (1960-1988); Jun 30, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\n\nnpg. |\n\nUS food aid to starving Africans a nightm *t assert\nRy Jack Thomas* gram in West Africa was plagued The report was prepared by the' from dwindling , water supplies, for International Peace, They accus- Nations appeals, the United States\nGlobe Staff hy: oc ; ~ Auditor General of the US Agency chronic crop failures, decimated «ed the int

ernational community of a promised 207,000 tons of grain, val-\n\nWASHINGTON - While mor
e ® Inept 'management and mis- for pyermnationsl Development jivestock and a recurrent n
eed for pattern of neglect and inertia and ued at \$30.6 million, to he distrib-\n\nnthan
100,000 Africans were dying in spent emergency funds, . ()- emergency food shipments.t
e a mil- said that an administrative and bu- uted by AID.\n\nthe Sahelian drought last v
ear, the . 1, An unprecedented = six-year ion or more people, | *° . reaucratic disaster
was added to the\n\nUnited States government's \$30 mil- @ Sloppy bookkeeping and an grou
ght has had a staggering effect a oo natural calamity, inevitably at a - The auditor sat
d that hecause\nlion program to provide food there absence of financial records.. ' on t
he lives of 22 million people who \$ The United Suter Publ fen higher cost in human lives
and suf- records were not prepared at all, or\nwas degenerating into a bureauerat- © Ove
rcharges hy contractors live in the six Sahelian | nations, the drought killed more tha
n: 100, fering. Co o 7 prepared late or at the wrong time,\nic nightmare, according to a
n un- and illegal billing. - Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, ad, : « : ' the regional offi f
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e, mostly children, Sen. Hubert nae once Senogel na na A ny ar,\na a amar @ Spoilage thr
ough carelessness. - al 2600- trip at the south- pep ye is Known. to be stuayin @ adie +
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report confirms tors report to determine whether couldn' even tell how much grain\n\nfrom
plete last December, but never ® And in one case, the ioss of | - . thany findings-in a
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de public, the department's nWA = 1000 tons of corn which never ar- The Sahel, one of th
e most desti- year by Roger Morris and Hal - a _ ng\nauditors said the American aid pro-
rived in Niger. tute regions in the world, suffers Sheets of the 'Carnegie Endowment Las
t year, in response to United REPORT, Page 22 , - : \n\nReproduced with permission of the
copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\n\"n\"2\" \"e e ®\n'el
ief for Af ht t\n-US relief for Africa a nightmare, report says\n\nCrORT in Page 1 _ Trans
portation problems ernment had neither been\n\n. nee \\\n\" Atlentie ; FAMINE PLAGUES A tnt e
nn cor tal selling prices of omedte\n\nmete kar for example, Ocean é/ SU A ports capable o
f handling ties donated under emer-\n\nthe government of Senegal , supplies, The inland ro
ad gency programs, nor hed\n\ncould say how much grain . . - and rail systems are rudi- pr
ocedures been estab-\n\nhad arrived, how much . ' mentary. It is impossible lished to dete
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ditors\n\nhow much was in port at ' of the nomadic tribes or said.\n\nthe time. N AFRICA . t
he bureaucracies of the In Niger, for example,\n\nLast week. the auditor West African gove
rnment, free distributions were\n\nreceived a letter from Fer- WN) in addition, after gen
era- minor compared to sales.\n\nmino J, Spenser, director ER MS Ys \\\n\" ations of bitter,
humiliat- In the town of Filingue,\n\nnof AID's West 'African Re- Ra SSS 'i \\\n\" NN ing expe
riences ascolonies the population received\n\nngional Affairs Office, say- SENEGAL \\\n\" ot
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rican states stubbornly ough, according to the\n\nhe had adopted the audi- SSK \\\n\" S SS > c
ling to their sovereignty auditor, they were not\n\nntor's 22 recommendations Wiiksew \\\n\"
and resent "experts" from completely destitute. The\n\nto improve the transporta- the Eas
t and West whe nomads, however, - who\n\nntion, distribution and KS wan to tell them how to
have suffered the worst\n\nbookkeeping involved in RA run their economies and malnutritio
n, received\n\nthe drought food program. their governments, close to nothing, the audi-\n\na
mong the more unusu- a 'Two nations, Niger and tor said, .\n\nal incidents cited by the ax
Upper Volta, told the au- In another Nigerian city,\n\nauditor's report was the tlontte Oc
ean ditor they were unaware Ouallam, the International\n\nn1000 tons of hich Atle\n\nns corn w
ric (j 'they were supposed to Red Cross bought 150 tons\n\nnever arrived at the port submi
t reports about the of AID sorghum from the\n\nnof Apapa in Niger. : amount of grain they r
e- Niger Food Crops Author-\n\nnAgate carrier's agent at ceived from AID. Only the ity for
tree distribution.\n\nnpapa told us the cargo 9 500 F ; United States requires "In our opi

nion," said\nwas not unloaded = at le SS FAMINE BELT . - 1 &P such reports, the auditor
s, thie i -. ap-\nApapa, said the report, ~ he situation is compli- peared unnecessary s
ince\nand further stated he had cated in Mali and Mauri- AID - furnished sorghum\nre orm
ation on whether -, tania where commodities was intended for free dis-\nverted to anothe
r port. We Free Coners Bre Come sold Yo other setlet owe\nwere not able to locate ingle.
ani \\\n Gov ent\n: The report also said that made no such charges. "nt i . anization
s.\\n Government\nany records on this ship- ALD's Niamey office had The contracts, accor
ding bie Mis virtually mpossi- officials in Niamey said\nment at the regional office mad
e payments of hun- to the report, include commodities were distrib similar transactions
had\nin Niamey. dreds of dollars to both Neither the necessary uted," said the auditor.
taken place Involving\nAt least two contractors Sacotra and 'TransAfri- provisions to mo
nitor ac- Th id , bl CARE and the Red Cross.\nwere ignoring AID re- Co. uior to verific
ation, tivities effectively nor to hein ahtacbaae in, The auditor also com- |\nquiremen
ts that cargo be that contractors were bill. enforce proper perfor- confusion throughout
the plained of cases where -\nunloaded in the presence ine the United States for ance by
contractors. The 5* countries about how grain was lost, not distrib- «\nof an independen
t sur- items not covered under Stditors said there was a much of the grain could be ute
d, or distributed un- :\nveyor. us dearth of information on Sold and how much hadto gy a
nh\nAt Lome, Togo, the re- their contract and also bill- oy inland transportation be giv
en away. y \\\n |\nport said, two contractors, tie Whe nat it of grain and that contracts
"We found the US gov- Continued on Next Page\nSacotra and | ansAfri- overpayment of \$718
0, contained no provision for | ----- a\n' - recovery of losses,\ntract by unloa
ding the Both Sacota and Trans- In Malj, for example,\ncargoes without an inde- Africain
e also had charged boxcars arrived with a\nPendent agent. "In no in=- the AID office for
rebag- shortage of 423 bags of\nStance were independent ging and repair of dam- grain, b
ut there was no\nSurvey reports made of aged grain sacks, although way to determine whet
her\nquantities unloaded at there was no such provi- the grain had been spoiled,\nport o
f Dakar, Senegal," sion in their agreement, stolen or sold to the black\nthe auditors sa
id. and other contractors market,\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Fu
rther reproduction prohibited without permission.\n\n\n"3" "e s . a - 4 j ; j\nans dying
of starvation @\nThousands of Africans dying of starvation * (qe\n- eae te, r Se\n' j '
uy y 5 ee as an oa os @\nont. from Preceding Page donated by the People's 580 bags - wen
t to other Here we would be re- nr re poe SS\n* . Le " a ne . . ¥ eo - ee . irk. as on r
f oar\nIn Quahigouya, Upper Republic of China. agencies of the govern miss were we not t
o men | ' ~ ' Seated SE a\nVolts, a status repore Adequate warehouse fa- ment of wpper v
ores ra tton that the areain Upper re ae me oe ' cht,\nshowed 14,790 tons of cilities fo
r AID food were the US 3 aes including Volta which suffers the # \\\n 7 an meee Cae\n| gra
in had been received virtually nonexistent, the ne S Em assy, commer- severest drought w
as in Hi Oe oe ia\nand that 1858 tons were in report said. In most coun- hot Paaie ut as
the North, and certainly oe oe . ?) ; ae\n| the city. But a further tries, - grain was
sigred ' . 5, one fon me not down in the capital x ya a oe e ee rae\n| eheck revealed o
nly 1150 outside and uncovered. In companies m tor bile area of Ouagadougou. ad ; Pa ce
Be a Pe ee _\ntons and Upper Volta offi- Upper Volta, tarpaulins "esle } i u io e The a
uditors also cited \\\n a Se ee ee ~ Rs,\n| vials were unable to ex- supplied by the Unite
d ; th aw te 4 le a several examples of ques- 34 : Oa si ce : ee\n| one ae, aa cae i a :
, oe ae\n| plain the lost 708 tons. States were stored unused vottan oes ea \\\n"an tionab
le use of funds to (ae Me Fame ay eS\ni i ir original containe @ rocessor and an eee !hU
ltC ll EY\nIn ouahigouya, Upper re their original contain insurance company. More- pencn
ase nonioe dstuffs for a % oo i 4 i ak pay : 3\n_ Volta, the auditor said\n" over, in Ou
agadougou, we 3 , oe oe "Ahh ie\n'that of 41,600 bags of - In several countries, the fou
nd US sorghum being 'Im Niger, the inspection " Se bo Meas | ns.\nsorghum, 60 percent ha
d auditor said, it appears sold on the market by pri- disclosed that 20 water ; Aas oa B
s , CoN Be\n» not been delivered. In Se- grain is being sold in ex- vate enterprises (No
n- tanks were purchased and 3 % a 7 a e. . Ae x ig\n; negal, distributions were cess of

the amount allowed — government organizations). delivered in May at a cost of \$14,700. At the time of a, Se Re is: i, en\n. . . * hon aed sos | ERB ae RE\n| 4 to 10 kilograms per per— Agjer studying 70 per- sales represent merely a the auditor's inspection in te 1 e a a in\nnon. cent of the transactions in- sma iy_ portion, we could November 1973, only o ne me ae Le : eee,\n: : edo- , tank had been installed ene es ® be\nThe report also cite d a volving sales of US-do not help but concl yde that ie SO: Te. Me RS.\n: ; . / ted . . Upper ha and that was in a camp for : f4 3 1 ee a, Se i eee\n: classic frustration in fo r- nate grain in pper similar sales ... were tourists. The other 19 | 70 rr es MR BR age s Bo\n| eign aid, In a warehouse Volta in dune and July, made to other commercial janks were still in their a ce a: bee. (ae\nj in Segou, Mali, about 30 the auditors provided this 8nd governmental organi- - : We a ONSIEE enes\n_ hags of corn donated by Gescript ion: zations. We were told sales packing cases. ne te Pie . hoe K a: es ert ghee\n| the United States had bra- . ' ... of this nature were on "When we asked why RE Bt I Oa A \n. ken. "Since the govern- "Our examination behalf of their employees, the tanks were n ot in ser- an 'iat nk:\n| ment of Mali did not have showed that 9140 bags yet all lived and worked vice," the auditor said, A herd : 7 h hei h\n' extra bags," the report sold inatwo month period in the area of Quagadou- (Niger) government offi- erdsman and his f amily gather in their tent home,\n| said, "these commodities — representing about 20 go u and could well afford cials told us there was no 'located in the Sahel Region of West Africa, (AP)\n| were rebagged in rice bags percent of the total of 48,- to buy such com modities, need for them,"\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further re production prohibited without permission.\n"

work_with_not_for.txt

"x"\n"1" "\"Work With, Not For': The Meaning of Real Foreign Aid\nMcELHENY, VICTOR\nBos ton Globe (1960-1988), Jan 14, 1968; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Boston Globe\np ap\npg. A39\n'Work With, Not For' | oe |\n"Or ith, Not For : ne : |\nThe Meaning of Real Fo ion Aid\nBy VICTOR K, McKLHENY Three other things are just as 'ime All these environm ental characteristics\nGtobe Science Editor portant: Increasing the milk yield from dema nd a One at) agricultural techs\n: earl? whe cows, increasing their strength so they nol ogy than that (of) the corn fields of ~\ntries will act be re od aceording to can do mor e pulling, and holding down Illinois or the rice paddies of Japan." \nProf, Roger Revelle ve Uarvard's Cen- ' their consumption of precious grain.\nnter for Population Studies, an d for any To meet this, Revelle said, scientists\n\n-rise to occur at all. the poor coun tries Poor countries will never be able to in poor countries must work fast to de-\nmust do a great 'deal of their own feedthree-fifths of their grain directly velop nutritious food grain crops that\n\n' science. to animals for meat the way the United will resist"t he pests of the hot, humid\n\nStates does, Revelle pointed cut. tropics, respond well to fertilizers,\nRevelle, a former séceanographer, grow during a shorter day than farther\nhas advised the government of Pakis- "In India," he said, "the first thing north or sout h, and ripen quickly so\ntan about that country's water supply to do is to make a system s analysis of that farmers can plant as many crops a\nfor agriculture, and the governmen t of present caltle breeds to see what eco- year as possible.\nIndia about educating the people India _ nomie improvements would be econom-\nwill need for economic development. ically beneficial. But there also must be much more\na — . work on fruits, vegetables, potatoes,\nHe argues for @ more respectful, less "In spite of the almost universal dis- yams, squashes, peanuts and other oil\nimpatient, more cooperative, more com- approval — that Americans express —>s seeds, beans, peas, soy beans, and on\nmitted attitude toward the less devel-- toward the cows of India, the fact is harvesting the protein an d calories\noped nations. these cows produce most of the animal from the leaves of trees in humid tropi-\nprotein that most Indian villagers ob- cal forests that don't take well to agri-\nTo Revelle, this means that the gov- tain, in the form of milk; most of their

| culture. \n\n-ernments of rich countries must give fuel in the form of dung; and most of _ eee\nuptheir short-term attitude to foreign . their motive power in the form of bu
 l- Scientists are far from knowing\naid nnd start shelling out, steadily, for locks, all without competing with hu- enough about individual requirements\ndevelopment programs th
 at take dec- . mans for precious cereals and pulses," for Protein, Ea ane We ae. net\n\n
 a es 10 pay ol. - , . Working to improve eattic breeds is know enough about the acceptib
 ility of\n\nBut it also means that the scientists only one of the special research prob-
 different foods by different peoples\nof rich countries must be prepared to ' lems of im
 proving poor countries' food and, hence, the ways in which food\nturn their attention to
 specific research supply, Revelle said, habits can be changed.\n\n- problems of poor cou
 ntries. _ "Much of the land area of the poor . On the surface, Revelle said, it\n\nThe s
 cientists of rich countries, pars. countries lies between the Tropics of seems that ther
 e may be just enough\nticularly young scientists in their most Capricorn and Cancer;' co
 nsequently, | protein to go around in the poor coun-\nproductive years, must. be ready t
 o the hours of sunlight and darkness are tries today. "Yet there is clear clinical\nspen
 d years in poor countries more nearly equal-than in the devel- evidence of widespread pr
 otein malnu-\n\n: . oped countries of the temperate zone, trition." bo\n\n« And while th
 ey are there, they must Neh long Summer days and short This may~-be because individual\n
 work with, and not for, the people of . needs vary more than the experts\npoor countrie
 s. . J ' "Over large regions, rainfall is. think, but it also may be because of bad\nni a
 7 heavy over most months, and the con- distribution of food within poor fami-\nliste aya
 at would bus visiting scien- tinuously wet soils .are severely . lies themsleves,\nniti
 s gues in poor coun- of j wees\nwies work on? In a New York sheech, Tain ctr Nan or ail
 of ihe year ' Many infants in underdeveloped\nRevelle spelled outa long shopping list.
 \\\nOnly relatively small areas have a Saeae ee ord lB cmenihe Than' cee\n\n: . ' * . y
 ee , 4, e b + ¥\n\nCattle are a very important topic, seavon of frost, and hence pot sut
 tin breast-fed only. In the Punjab in India,\n\nRevelle said, But. the main point of cie
 nt water, can flourish' ovo hout Revelle said, it has been shown that\n\ndoing research
 to improve livestock the year ' g ~ deaths among babies 12°to 18 months\n\n'breeds is n
 ot.toput the'people of Latin Whe year . old who got solid food as a supplement\nAmerica,
 Africa and Asia on a meat "Tn many poor countries, the climate - Were three to six times
 lower. than in-\nlet, Loos for months on end is debilitatingly hot. fants fed only from
 the breast,\n\nReproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction
 prohibited without permission.\n"

Hide

```

#Data cleaning and word stemming
removeNumPunct <- function(x) gsub("[^[:alpha:][:space:]]*", "", x)
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, content_transformer(removeNumPunct))
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, stripWhitespace)
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, removeNumbers)
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, removePunctuation)
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, content_transformer(tolower))
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, removeWords, c(stopwords("english"), "]-", "-", " |",
"eee", "cece"))
bostonCorpus <- tm_map(bostonCorpus, stemDocument)
#Document Term Matrix from corpus
bostonDTM <- DocumentTermMatrix(bostonCorpus)
bostonDTM
  
```

```
<<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 30, terms: 5654)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 11248/158372
Sparsity           : 93%
Maximal term length: 22
Weighting          : term frequency (tf)
```

Hide

```
#Inspect Terms
inspect(bostonDTM)
```

```
<<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 30, terms: 5654)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 11248/158372
Sparsity           : 93%
Maximal term length: 22
Weighting          : term frequency (tf)
Sample            :
```

Docs	africa	aid	countri	globe	nation	permiss	said	state
will year								
Cholera_follows_famine_s_path.txt	7	0	10	5	5	4	7	1
5 3								
Dependency_a_danger_in_Africa.txt	12	2	6	4	5	4	7	1
1 1								
For_Sudanese,_return_of_birds_.txt	3	0	2	5	2	6	16	2
2 5								
From_2.9_billion_to_zero.txt	6	9	1	3	1	2	0	3
4 2								
long_term_aid_remains_sticky.txt	5	8	2	4	4	2	1	1
4 7								
POPULATION_STRAINING_THE_LIMI.txt	1	2	9	6	8	4	1	3
10 15								
states_voters_will.txt	2	15	4	2	11	4	0	18
6 11								
Sub-Saharan_nations_amid_econo.txt	19	4	12	3	7	4	2	4
3 5								
Sudan_relief_projects_fall_vic.txt	0	1	5	5	2	4	6	2
0 2								
US_food_aid_to_starving_Africa.txt	4	13	2	2	4	6	16	9
0 2								

Hide

```
head(Terms(bostonDTM), 2)
```

```
[1] "adlai" "adopt"
```

(2A) In the following chunk, we perform sentiment analysis for Atlanta.

Hide


```
library(tidytext)
library(dplyr)
atlantaTibble <- tidy(atlantaDTM)
atlantaTibble
```

document <chr>	term <chr>	co... <dbl>
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	abl	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	abstract	2
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	access	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	accountid	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	acknowledg	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	advantag	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	africa	14
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	african	4
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	agenc	1
1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	agreement	3

1-10 of 4,343 rows

Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next

Hide

```
colnames(atlantaTibble) <- c("document", "word", "count")
library(textdata)
sentiment <- get_sentiments("nrc")
atlantaSentiments <- atlantaTibble %>%
  inner_join(sentiment, by="word") %>%
  count(word, sentiment, sort=TRUE) %>%
  ungroup()
atlantaSentiments
```

word <chr>	sentiment <chr>	n <int>
develop	anticipation	18
develop	positive	18
assist	positive	12
assist	trust	12
director	positive	12
director	trust	12
foreign	negative	12

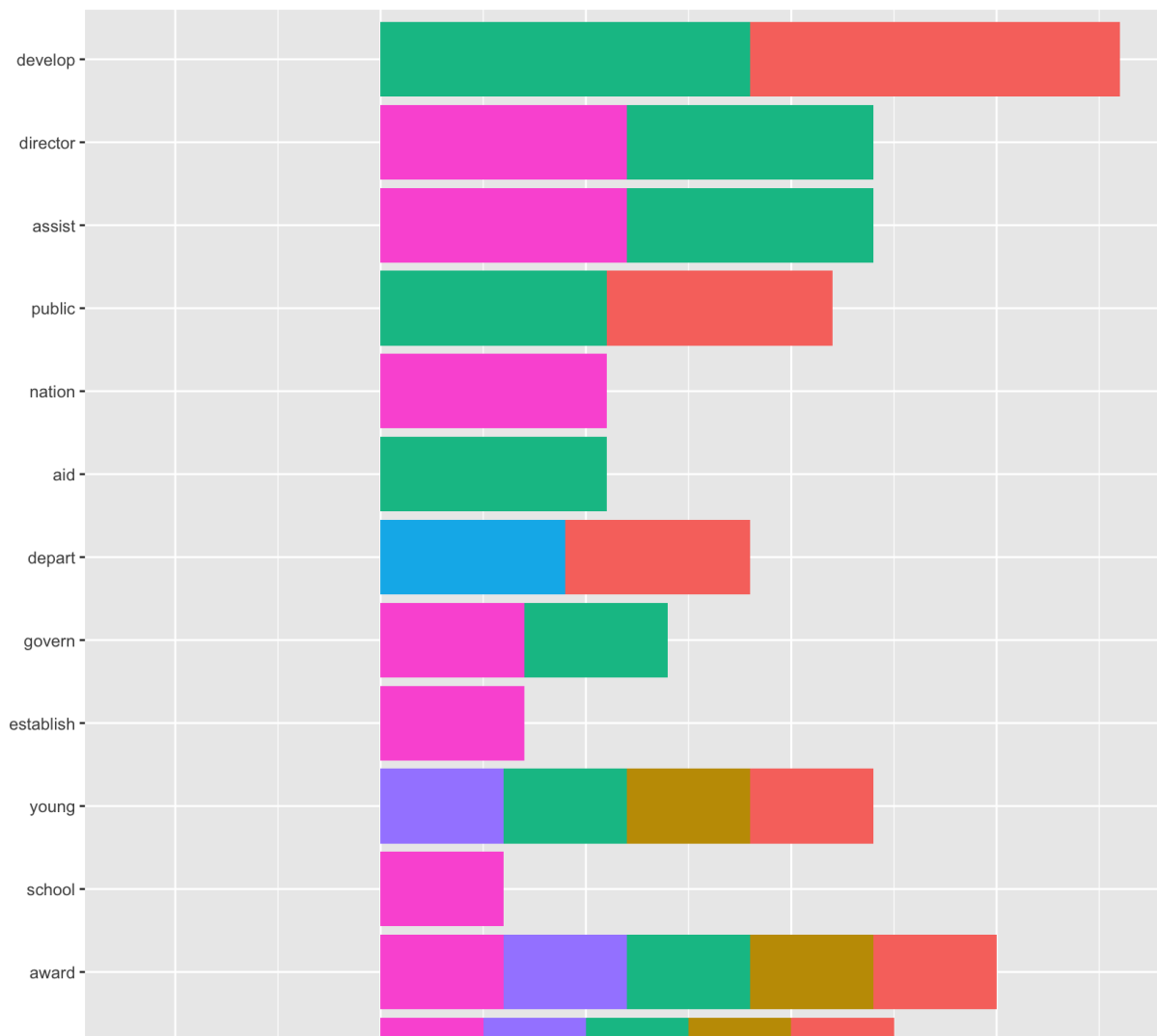
word <chr>	sentiment <chr>	n <int>
aid	positive	11
nation	trust	11
public	anticipation	11

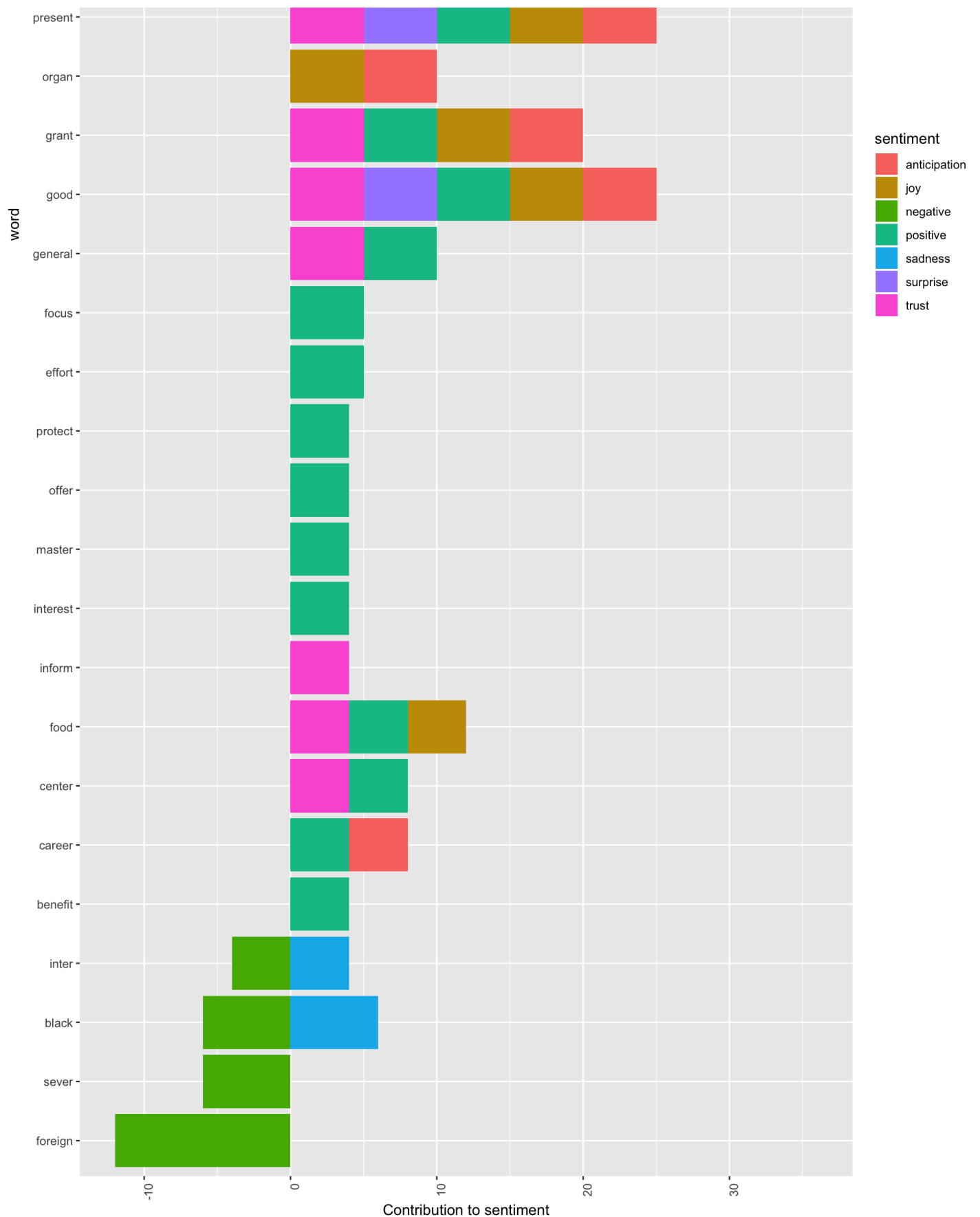
1-10 of 569 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 57 Next

Hide

```
#Plot the sentiment scores
library(ggplot2)
atlantaSentiments %>%
  filter(n > 3) %>%
  mutate(n = ifelse(sentiment == "negative", -n, n)) %>%
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1)) + ylab("Contribution to senti
ment") +
  coord_flip()
```





From the sentiment analysis above, we see that “develop” is the term with the most positive valence. In addition, “develop” has a high sentiment value for anticipation. It was also interesting to note that terms such as “director”, “assist” and “nation” significantly contributed to a sentiment of trust, as well as terms such as “govern” and “establish”.

An interesting tidbit to note about Atlanta is that two native Atlantians have had successful careers in USAID. For example, Julius Coles was awarded high-ranking posts in the USAID such as Mission Director to Sengel. Likewise, Dr. Carole Tyson was appointed Mission Director to Jamaica. These happenings could help explain why award has such a positive contribution to sentiment.

Some words represented negative contribution to sentiment, particularly “foreign” and “sever”. The terms “black” and “inter” also were two of the four terms that had any significant negative contributions to sentiment, but they were balanced out by a positive contribution to sentiment.

(2B) In the following chunk, we perform sentiment analysis on the Boston corpus.

Hide

```
bostonTibble <- tidy(bostonDTM)
bostonTibble
```

document	term	count
<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
7_Leaders.txt	adlai	1
7_Leaders.txt	adopt	1
7_Leaders.txt	advanc	1
7_Leaders.txt	africa	7
7_Leaders.txt	african	1
7_Leaders.txt	aid	1
7_Leaders.txt	ail	1
7_Leaders.txt	alist	1
7_Leaders.txt	also	1
7_Leaders.txt	american	2
1-10 of 11,248 rows		Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next

Hide

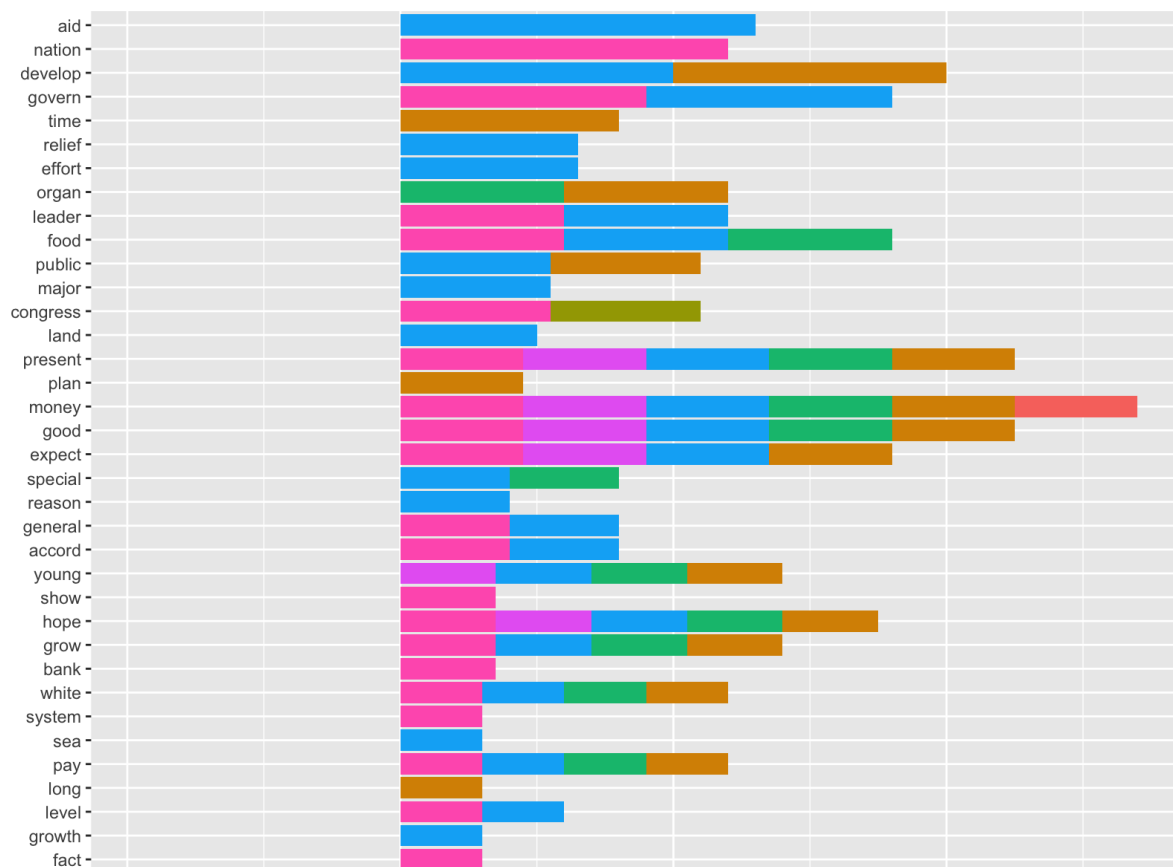
```
colnames(bostonTibble) <- c("document", "word", "count")
sentiment <- get_sentiments("nrc")
bostonSentiments <- bostonTibble %>% inner_join(sentiment, by="word") %>% count(word, se
ntiment, sort=TRUE) %>% ungroup()
bostonSentiments
```

word	sentiment	n
<chr>	<chr>	<int>
aid	positive	26
nation	trust	24
develop	anticipation	20

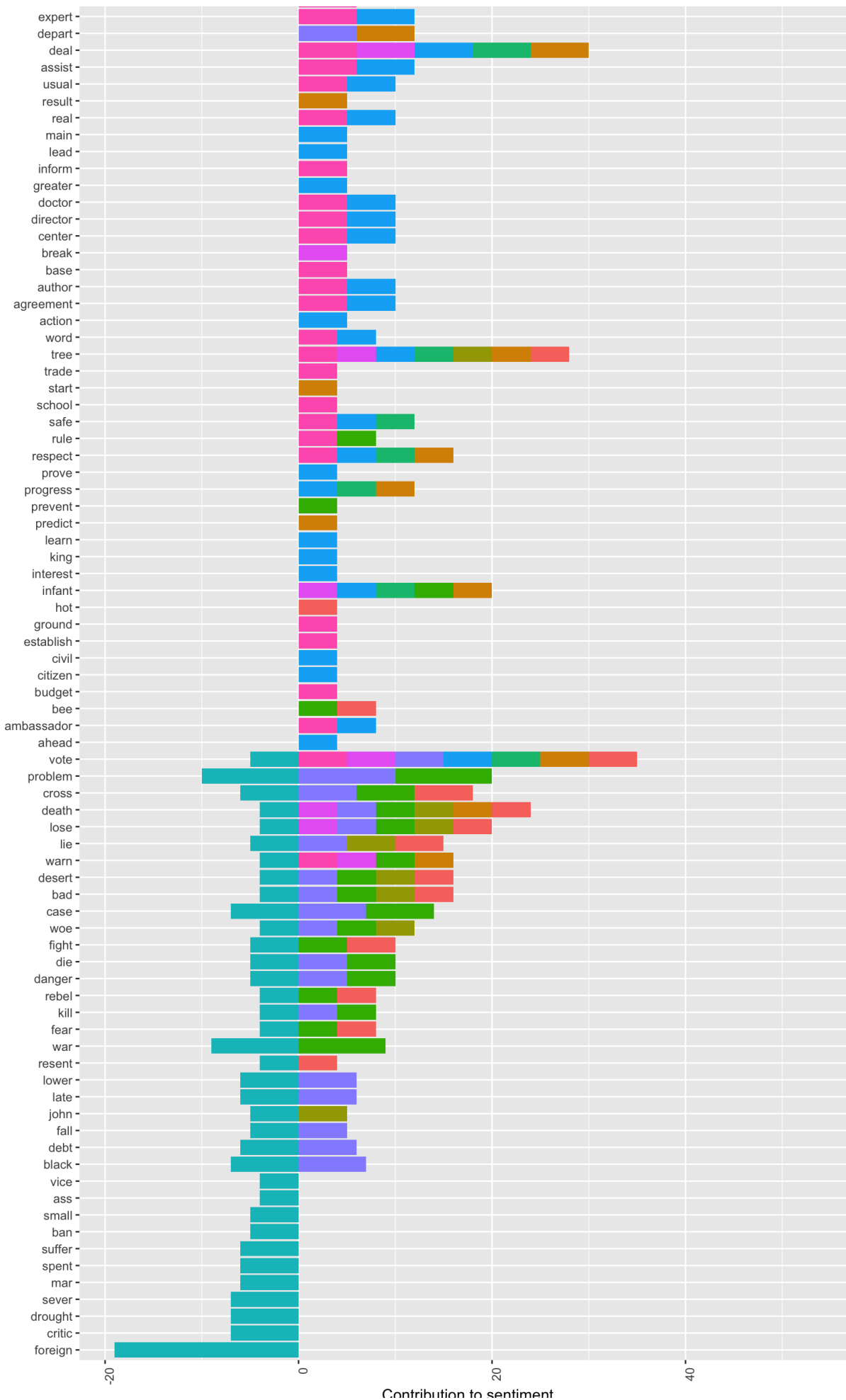
word <chr>	sentiment <chr>	n <int>
develop	positive	20
foreign	negative	19
govern	positive	18
govern	trust	18
time	anticipation	16
effort	positive	13
relief	positive	13
1-10 of 1,349 rows		Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next

Hide

```
#Plot the sentiment scores
bostonSentiments %>%
  filter(n > 3) %>%
  mutate(n = ifelse(sentiment == "negative", -n, n)) %>%
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1)) + ylab("Contribution to senti
ment") +
  coord_flip()
```



word



sentiment

- anger
- anticipation
- disgust
- fear
- joy
- negative
- positive
- sadness
- surprise
- trust

As demonstrated by the sentiment analysis, words are attributed with overwhelmingly negative sentiments like “anger”, “sadness”, “disgust”, “fear”, “negative” and/or attributed with overwhelmingly positive sentiments like “joy”, “positive”, “surprise”, “trust”, and “anticipation”. In the graph, it’s clear that some words have only one sentiment associated with them, like “aid,” which has only been plotted with the sentiment “positive” and other words have multiple sentiments attached to them, like “vote”, which has mostly positive sentiments and only one negative one (“negative”).

More broadly, there’s some commonality in the words that have the most negative association: in both Atlanta and Boston articles, “foreign” is the word with the most negative sentiment, which comes as a surprise given Boston’s more liberal-leaning history.

(3A) Further sentiment analysis for Atlanta, to locate the most positive and negative words.

[Hide](#)

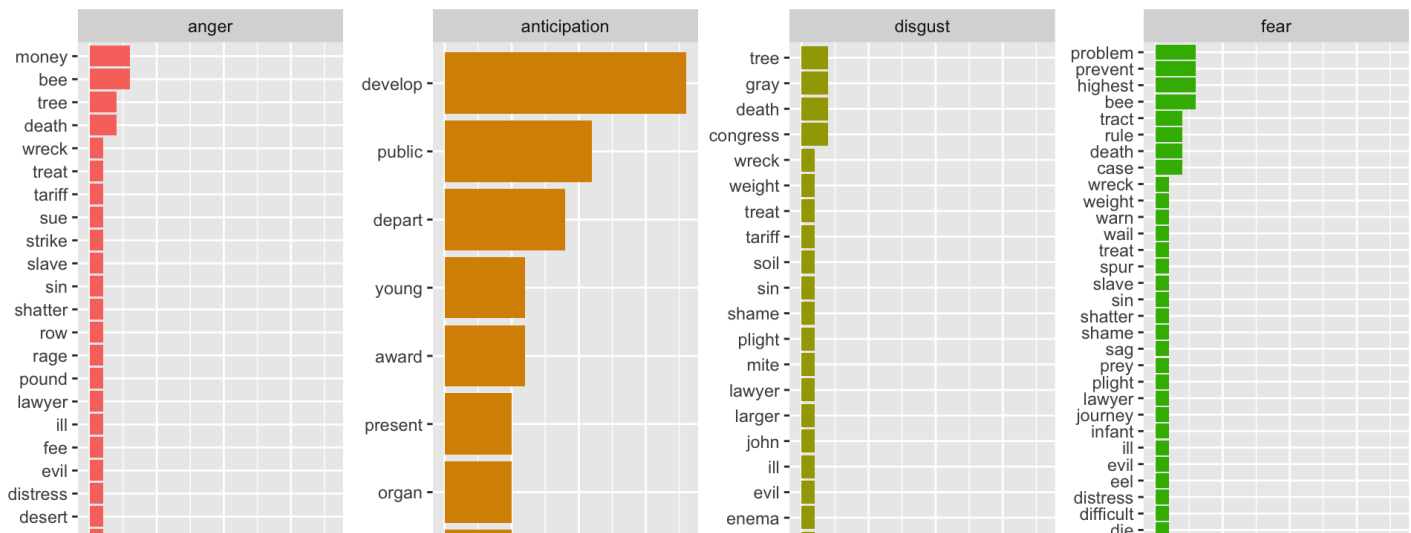
```
nrc_word_counts <- atlantaTibble %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("nrc")) %>%
  count(word, sentiment, sort = TRUE) %>%
  ungroup()
```

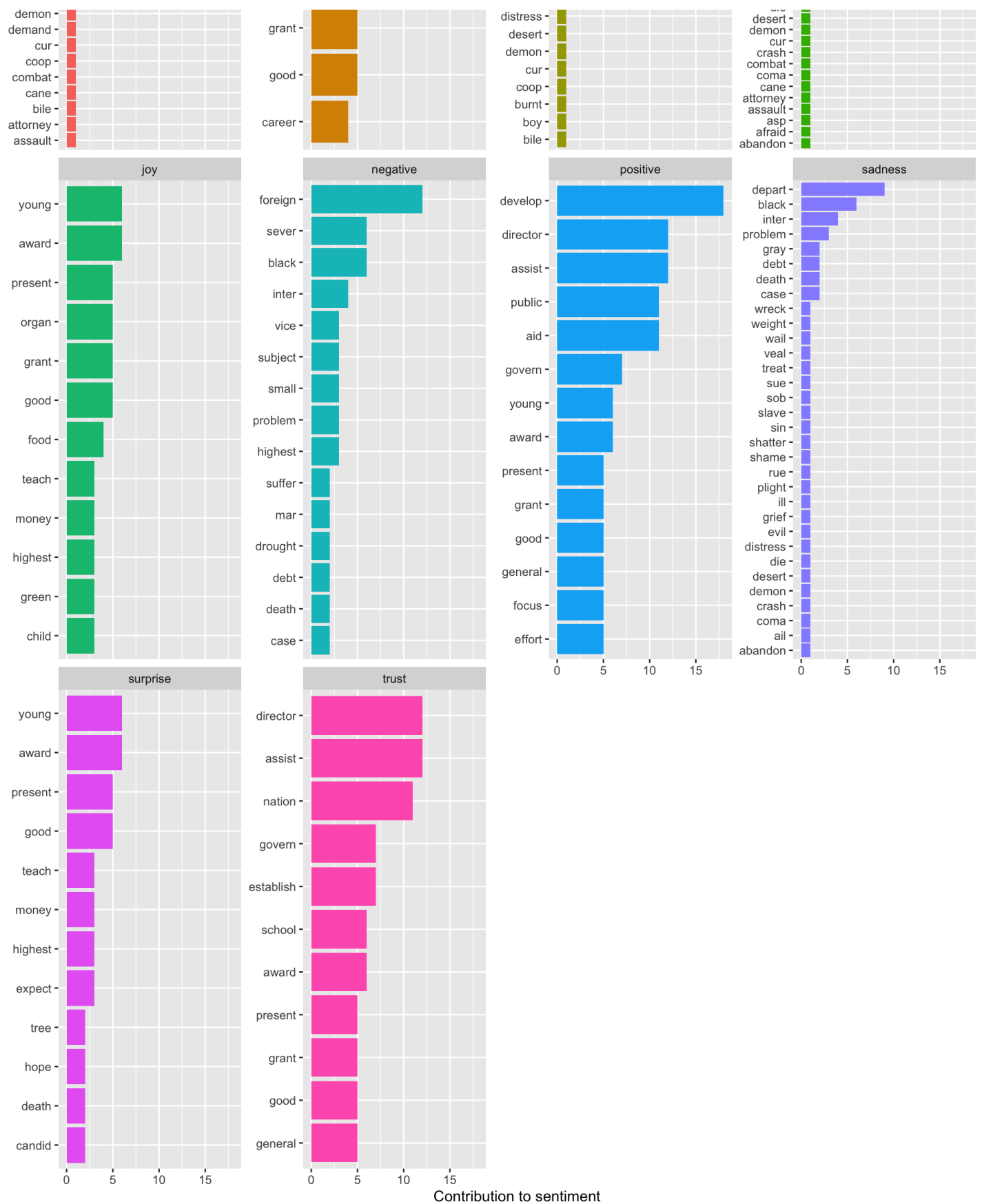
Joining, by = "word"

[Hide](#)

```
nrc_word_counts %>%
  group_by(sentiment) %>%
  top_n(10) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(~sentiment, scales = "free_y") +
  labs(y = "Contribution to sentiment", x = NULL) +
  coord_flip()
```

Selecting by n





As demonstrated above, the words that contributed most to positive sentiment are “develop”, “director”, and “assist”. The words that contributed most to negative sentiment are “foreign”, “sever”, and “black”.

(3B) Further sentiment analysis for Boston

[Hide](#)

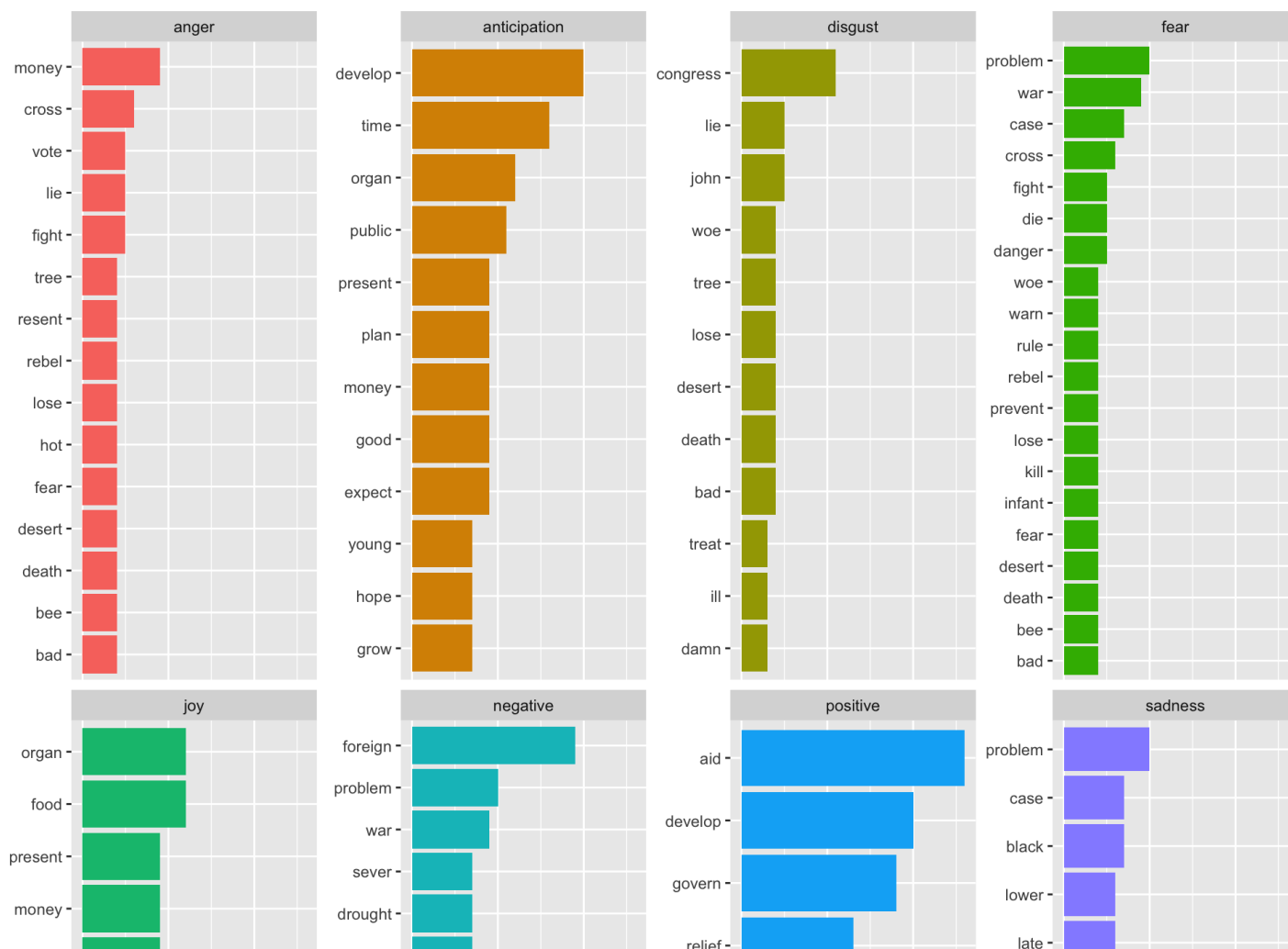
```
nrc_word_counts <- bostonTibble %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("nrc")) %>%
  count(word, sentiment, sort = TRUE) %>%
  ungroup()
```

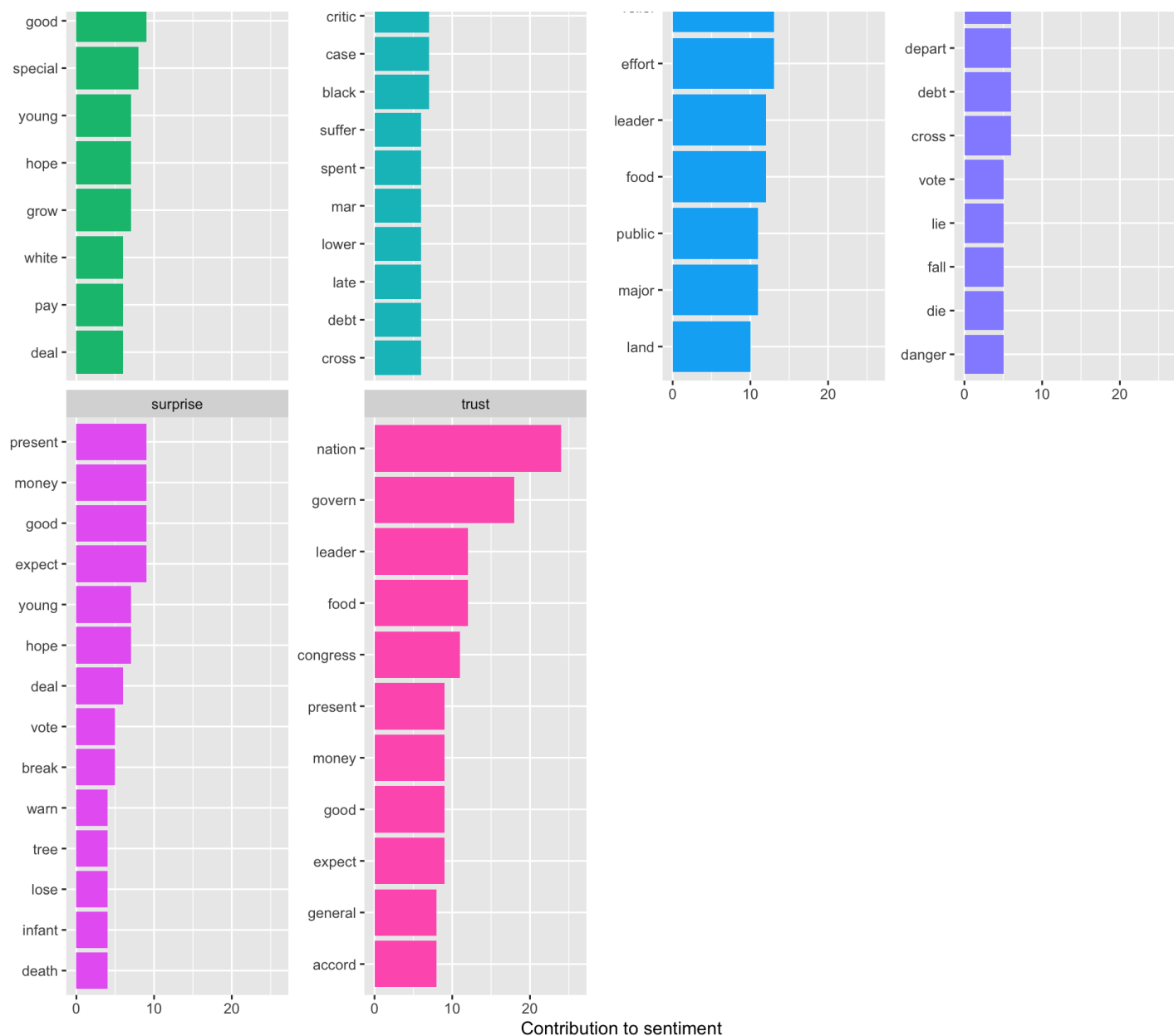
Joining, by = "word"

[Hide](#)

```
nrc_word_counts %>%
  group_by(sentiment) %>%
  top_n(10) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(~sentiment, scales = "free_y") +
  labs(y = "Contribution to sentiment", x = NULL) +
  coord_flip()
```

Selecting by n





In these results it is clear as to which words are associated most with each of the sentiments calculated in the previous code chunk. What's interesting to note is that the word "money" is associated most closely with the sentiment "anger". In these articles, it seems like money has a negative attribution when talking about African aid. Additionally, one misconception that may arise in this code is that the word "present" is associated closest to the sentiment "surprise". However, present could either be synonymous with something to suggest a gift or rather, to be in a current state of mind.

As demonstrated above, the words that contributed most to positive sentiment are "develop", "organ", "aid", "present", and "nation". The words that contributed most to negative sentiment are "foreign", "problem", and "war". Strikingly, "congress" contributes most to a sentiment of disgust for the Boston corpus.

In class discussions this semester, "foreign" has been a frequent precursor to "aid" in sentences discussing foreign aid. Nonetheless, "foreign" reflects negative sentiment in both the Atlanta and the Boston articles.

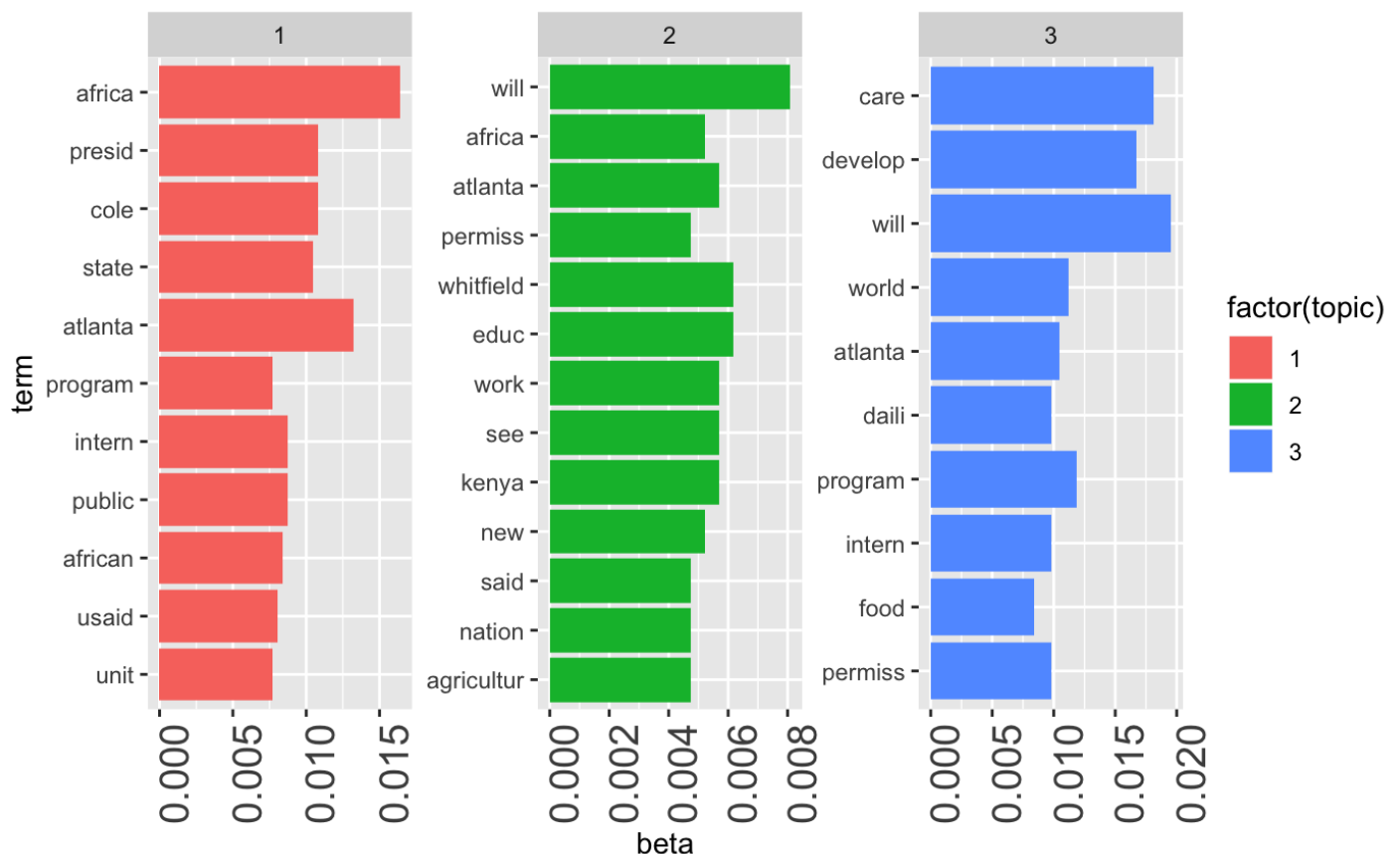
(4A) The following code performs topic analysis on our corpus, with k=3 for Atlanta.

Hide

```

library(tm)
library(tidytext)
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(NLP)
library(ggplot2)
library(topicmodels)
rowTotals <- apply(atlantaDTM , 1, sum)
atlantaDTM.new <- atlantaDTM[rowTotals> 0, ]
atlantaLDA <- LDA(atlantaDTM.new, k = 3, control = list(seed = 1234))
atlantaTopics <- tidy(atlantaLDA, matrix = "beta")
atlantaTopTerms <- atlantaTopics %>%
  group_by(topic) %>%
  top_n(10, beta) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  arrange(topic, -beta)
atlantaTopTerms %>%
  mutate(term = reorder(term, beta)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(term, beta, fill=factor(topic))) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  facet_wrap(~topic, scales = "free") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size = 15, angle = 90, hjust = 1)) +
  coord_flip()

```



According to the topic analysis, we find three unlabeled topics. The diagrams visually represent the probability of certain words being associated with that unlabeled topic, and can provide insights into what the topic is. For example, the words most associated with the first topic is “Africa”, “presid” (possibly president) and “Cole” (most likely Dr. Cole). Other pertinent words include “intern” and “program”. This suggests the first topic is about USAID

programming; if specific, it may be a USAID program administered by Dr. Cole. The words most associated with the second topic are “will”, “whitfield”, and “educ”. Other pertinent words include “nation” and “kenya”. Therefore, the second topic is most likely a USAID program located in Kenya focusing on education and/or agriculture. Terms used to describe the third topic are “develop”, “care”, and “will”. These results suggest the third topic relates to upcoming and future USAID programming in Africa.

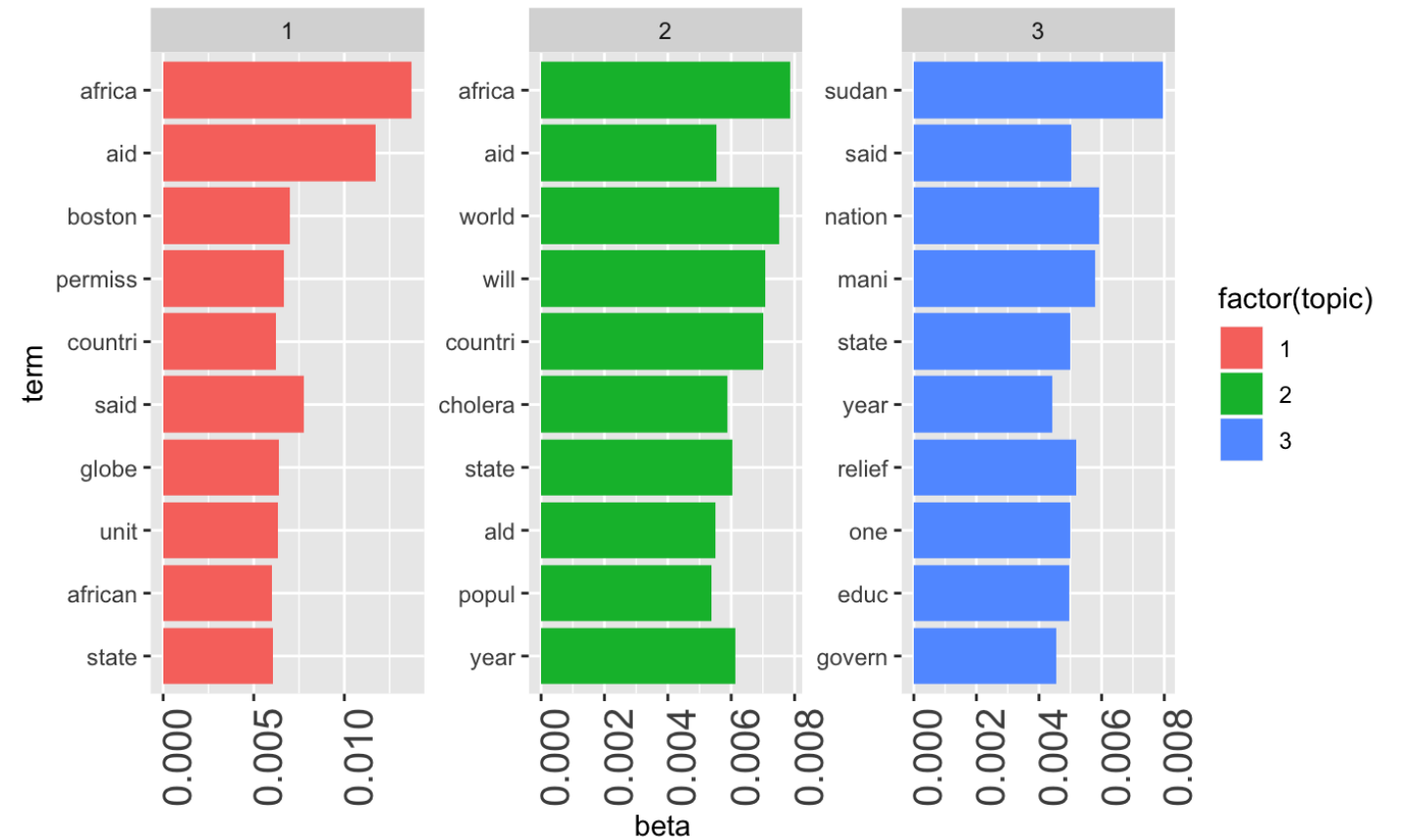
(4B) The following chunk performs topic analysis for the corpus of Boston Articles.

Hide

```

rowTotals <- apply(bostonDTM , 1, sum)
bostonDTM.new <- bostonDTM[rowTotals> 0, ]
bostonLDA <- LDA(bostonDTM.new, k = 3, control = list(seed = 1234))
bostonTopics <- tidy(bostonLDA, matrix = "beta")
bostonTopTerms <- bostonTopics %>%
  group_by(topic) %>%
  top_n(10, beta) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  arrange(topic, -beta)
bostonTopTerms %>%
  mutate(term = reorder(term, beta)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(term, beta, fill=factor(topic))) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  facet_wrap(~topic, scales = "free") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size = 15, angle = 90, hjust = 1)) +
  coord_flip()

```



The terms most common to topic #1 include “africa”, “aid”, and “said”. The terms most common to topic #2 also include “africa” and other words like “world”, and “will”. Topic #3 includes “sudan,”nation, and “mani”. Though the topics are unlabeled, broad themes can be ascribed to each based on the most common words: government, global development, and health-related aid seem appropriate to designate to topics 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Especially given imperfections with data cleaning, however, it would be beneficial to read the articles thoroughly to categorize in more depth.

Stepping back to think more deeply about the comparisons between Boston and Atlanta, the Boston topics we have assigned here seem more broad. Indeed, there were 32 Boston articles as compared to 20 Atlanta articles; therefore there is a greater amount of text, and correspondingly a greater amount of information to which we are attempting to assign themes. Such a difference in sample size helps explain the difference in scope between the scope of the topics.

(5A) A word cloud to visualize the 100 most common terms in Atlanta articles.

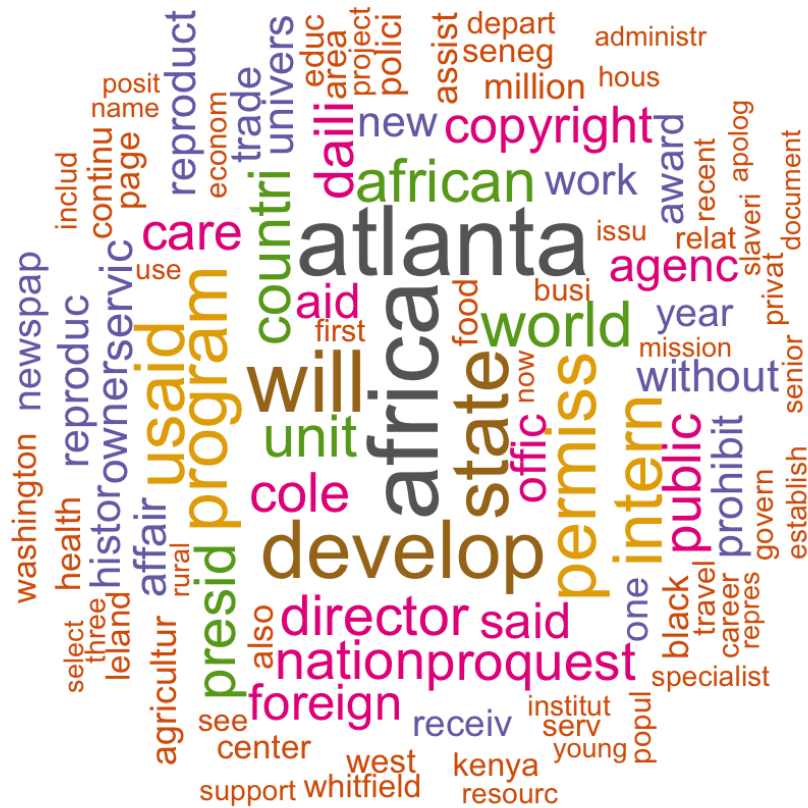
Hide

```
library(wordcloud)
atlantaTDM <- TermDocumentMatrix(atlantaCorpus)
atlantaMatrix <- as.matrix(atlantaTDM)
sortTerms <- sort(rowSums(atlantaMatrix),decreasing=TRUE)
wordDF <- data.frame(word = names(sortTerms),freq=sortTerms)
head(wordDF, 10)
```

	word <fctr>	freq <dbl>
africa	africa	65
atlanta	atlanta	65
will	will	56
develop	develop	52
state	state	50
program	program	44
permiss	permiss	44
usaid	usaid	43
intern	intern	42
world	world	38
1-10 of 10 rows		

Hide

```
set.seed(1234)
wordcloud(words = wordDF$word, freq = wordDF$freq, min.freq = 1,
          max.words=100, random.order=FALSE, scale = c(3, 0.5), rot.per=0.5,
          colors=brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"))
```



(5B) A word cloud to visualize the 100 most common terms in the Boston Articles.

Hide

```
library(wordcloud)
bostonTDM <- TermDocumentMatrix(bostonCorpus)
bostonMatrix <- as.matrix(bostonTDM)
sortTerms <- sort(rowSums(bostonMatrix), decreasing=TRUE)
wordDF <- data.frame(word = names(sortTerms), freq=sortTerms)
head(wordDF, 10)
```

	word <fctr>	freq <dbl>
africa	africa	149
aid	aid	121
state	state	97
countri	countri	93
said	said	89
nation	nation	84
permiss	permiss	82
year	year	80
will	will	78

<<TermDocumentMatrix (terms: 2559, documents: 19)>>

Non-/sparse entries: 4343/44278

Sparsity : 91%

Maximal term length: 38

Weighting : term frequency (tf)

Sample :

	Docs		
Terms	1996_ Africa Needs U.S. AID and Trade.txt	A cry in the wilderness.txt	Atlantan
	_gets_award_for_his_wo.txt		
africa	14		18
1			
atlanta	9		9
3			
develop	5		4
1			
intern	4		4
2			
permiss	0		0
2			
program	3		0
3			
state	5		12
2			
usaid	1		0
1			
will	1		1
4			
world	0		3
0			

	Docs		
Terms	CARE_Expands_Campaign.txt	CULTURE_GREEN_LIGHT_FOR_LOBEBG.txt	Education_Is_a_To
	ol.txt		
africa	1		3
2			
atlanta	2		1
2			
develop	3		4
2			
intern	2		2
0			
permiss	2		2
2			
program	6		6
0			
state	1		6
3			
usaid	1		1
1			
will	6		3
3			
world	3		3
0			

Docs

Terms	HE_Announces_Recruitment_For_T.txt	International_Development_Foru.txt	Leland,_ Others_Recovered__Blac.txt
africa	3		1
1			
atlanta	2		5
3			
develop	0		8
1			
intern	0		7
1			
permiss	2		4
4			
program	1		7
0			
state	0		3
2			
usaid	1		2
1			
will	5		8
0			
world	2		2
2			
Docs			
Terms	Tyson_Appointed_New_USAID_Miss.txt		
africa	2		
atlanta	3		
develop	1		
intern	1		
permiss	2		
program	1		
state	3		
usaid	5		
will	3		
world	2		

Hide

```
termsVector <- atlantaTopTerms['term']
findAssocs(atlantaTDM, termsVector[[1]][1], 0.9)
```

\$africa			
	proquest	type	abstract american carib
beanafrican	0.98	0.98	0.97
0.97			
	databas	date	english
ethnic	0.97	0.97	0.97
0.97			
	favor	form	full
howev	0.97	0.97	0.97
0.97			
	inquir	llc	newswatch
outlin	0.97	0.97	0.97
0.97			
	periodicals unit	text	titl
treati	0.97	0.97	0.97
0.97			
	updat	url	volum
document	0.97	0.97	0.97
0.96			
	senat	link	subsaharan
	0.96	0.93	0.93

Hide

```
findAssocs(atlantaTDM, termsVector[[1]][2], 0.9)
```

```
$atlanta
numeric(0)
```

Hide

```
findAssocs(atlantaTDM, termsVector[[1]][3], 0.9)
```

\$presid

abil	0.99	action	0.99
actual	0.99	admitt	0.99
afraid	0.99	alexand	0.99
allianc	0.99	apolog	0.99
asian	0.99	assault	0.99
bandung	0.99	bank	0.99
bloc	0.99	boy	0.99
brother	0.99	brought	0.99
capitalisticn	0.99	catcher	0.99
caught	0.99	chose	0.99
clear	0.99	clinton	0.99
color	0.99	commentari	0.99
conclus	0.99	condescend	0.99
consequ	0.99	coverag	0.99
cri	0.99	curb	0.99
curri	0.99	damag	0.99
democratictransl	0.99	depot	0.99
derrick	0.99	descend	0.99
desegreg	0.99	desert	0.99
diamond	0.99	diplomaci	0.99
discuss	0.99	dismantl	0.99
diversif	0.99	encourag	0.99
enslav	0.99	environ	0.99
especi	0.99	everyth	0.99
evil	0.99	exampl	0.99
export	0.99	failur	0.99

fashion	felt
0.99	0.99
gabaron	global
0.99	0.99
goodwil	grand
0.99	0.99
grandmoth	hang
0.99	0.99
histori	https://search.proquest.com/docview/accountid
0.99	0.99
ignor	inabl
0.99	0.99
insid	instead
0.99	0.99
iraq	journey
0.99	0.99
just	kkk
0.99	0.99
larger	least
0.99	0.99
littl	longterm
0.99	0.99
made	matter
0.99	0.99
meant	miser
0.99	0.99
motherland	mutual
0.99	0.99
necessari	negat
0.99	0.99
nuclear	occur
0.99	0.99
past	peac
0.99	0.99
peculiar	piti
0.99	0.99
pledg	politician
0.99	0.99
pope	prolifer
0.99	0.99
promis	prompt
0.99	0.99
provis	purpos
0.99	0.99
race	ratifi
0.99	0.99
recogn	relationship
0.99	0.99
remind	rich
0.99	0.99
rock	rope
0.99	0.99
rumin	semblanc
0.99	0.99

sflnslnnqoagtb	shackl
0.99	0.99
shame	signific
0.99	0.99
silent	sit
0.99	0.99
slave	slaveri
0.99	0.99
someth	sorri
0.99	0.99
spent	stand
0.99	0.99
strangl	stride
0.99	0.99
superpow	tell
0.99	0.99
textil	tin
0.99	0.99
trip	twentyfour
0.99	0.99
unfortun	untold
0.99	0.99
vital	voic
0.99	0.99
wakeup	weapon
0.99	0.99
weight	wilder
0.99	0.99
wish	wit
0.99	0.99
word	explain
0.99	0.98
rwanda	better
0.98	0.97
botswana	bill
0.97	0.96
time	togeth
0.96	0.96
america	confer
0.95	0.95
unit	went
0.93	0.93
seek	understand
0.91	0.91

The 3 most common words are “africa”, “presid” and “atlanta”. For Africa, words with an association higher than 0.9 included “proquest”, “type”, and “date”, which all seem to be associated with Proquest database search terms rather than substantive content associations. For the term “atlanta”, there were no terms that had a word association higher than 0.9. For the term presid, there were three pages of terms that word associations above 0.9, which included “action”, “clinton” and “diplomaci”.

(6B) And finally, word associations for the top 3 words with minimum thresholds of 0.6 (Boston)

```
inspect(bostonTDM)
```

<<TermDocumentMatrix (terms: 5654, documents: 30)>>

Non-/sparse entries: 11248/158372

Sparsity : 93%

Maximal term length: 22

Weighting : term frequency (tf)

Sample :

	Docs		
Terms	Cholera_follows_famine_s_path.txt	Dependency_a_danger_in_Africa.txt	For_Sudane
	se,_return_of_birds_.txt		
	africa	7	12
3			
	aid	0	2
0			
	countri	10	6
2			
	globe	5	4
5			
	nation	5	5
2			
	permiss	4	4
6			
	said	7	7
16			
	state	1	1
2			
	will	5	1
2			
	year	3	1
5			

	Docs		
Terms	From_2.9_billion_to_zero.txt	long_term_aid_remains_sticky.txt	POPULATION_STRAI
	NING_THE_LIMI.txt		
	africa	6	5
1			
	aid	9	8
2			
	countri	1	2
9			
	globe	3	4
6			
	nation	1	4
8			
	permiss	2	2
4			
	said	0	1
1			
	state	3	1
3			
	will	4	4
10			
	year	2	7
15			

Docs

Terms	states_voters_will.txt	Sub-Saharan_nations_amid_econo.txt	Sudan_relief_project_s_fall_vic.txt
africa	2		19
aid	15		4
country	4		12
globe	2		3
nation	11		7
permiss	4		4
said	0		2
state	18		4
will	6		3
year	11		5

Terms	Docs
africa	4
aid	13
country	2
globe	2
nation	4
permiss	6
said	16
state	9
will	0
year	2

[Hide](#)

```
termsVector <- bostonTopTerms['term']
findAssocs(bostonTDM, termsVector[[1]][1], 0.6)
```

```
$africa
  initi    poli    public    present comprehens
  0.73    0.70    0.66    0.60    0.60
```

[Hide](#)

```
findAssocs(bostonTDM, termsVector[[1]][2], 0.6)
```


\$aid	bill	bureaucraci	government	mentari	oon	purchas	quirement
tal	lish						
0.71	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
0.71	0.69						
opinion	period	receiv	messag	respons	tor	estab	
studi	ocean						
0.65	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.66
0.65	0.65						
congress	approach	volv	necessari	eign	minor	state	c
ommitte	sistanc						
0.60	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.61
0.60	0.60						
higher							
0.60							

[Hide](#)

```
findAssocs(bostonTDM, termsVector[[1]][3], 0.6)
```

\$said	grain	cling	cor	ert	ger	nonexist	vear	red	noma
d	ton	distribut							
2	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.8
2	0.81	0.80							
c	lost	contract	disast	away	intend	page	mis	road	absen
6	dred	rail							
6	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.7
6	0.76	0.76							
t	border	offi	sorghum	mil	bie	suffer	die	port	copyrigh
2	owner	permiss							
2	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.7
2	0.72	0.72							
t	reproduc	reproduct	origin	ship	locat	starv	director	emerg	starva
0	hun	also							
0	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.7
x	0.70	0.69							
6	juli	noth	malnutrit	arriv	lion	food	cross	basta	si
6	bitter	hot							
6	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.6
6	0.65	0.65							
y	offic	stagger	tree	relief	two	drought	corn	kill	da
3	refuge	say							
3	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.6
3	0.63	0.63							
n	sudan	decemb	went	plagu	seneg	sold	compani	corner	happe
2	send	month							
2	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.6
2	0.62	0.61							
	suppli	unicef	that	cargo	tank	children	darfur	vert	
	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60	

The three most common words for the Boston Articles are “aid”, “africa” and “state”. For “aid”, the three highest-associated words were “bill”, “bureacraci” and “government”, which reflects the important role of government bodies in dispensing aid, especially in the context of the articles at hand about USAID. Furthermore, for “africa”, the three highest-associated words were “begun”, “environ” and “initi”, which does not reveal much about the niche “africa” occupies in the Boston articles. Finally, three of the most closely-tied words to “state” are “admit”, “democraci” and “furnish”. Granted, “cialli” is in the top 3, but does not add much value to analyses. As for the other three terms mentioned, “state” seems closely related to the perpetuation and potentially the spread of democracy. It is important to note that the threshold is under 0.8 as higher thresholds yielded no results, so the association analysis for the Boston corpus is not that strong.

Summary

Overall, we ran into problems cleaning the data as the articles pre-dated 2000 and had to be converted from PDFs to text files, hence why URLs and strings like “proquest” were picked up as common terms in the DTMs for both sets of cities. For both cities, we found that words like aid, develop, and assist contributed most to positive sentiments. Words like foreign, severity, and war were found to be terms associated with negative sentiments, with foreign common to both Boston and Atlanta as the term most contributing to negative sentiment. The topic modeling for both proved inconclusive—both cities seem to generally revolve around health, agricultural, and food related aid programs in African countries. We originally thought that prior to running the analyses, we’d find differences in sentiment toward aid between the northern and southern city. However, our results determined the opposite and that they are similar in both topics and overall sentiments.

In future work, it may be beneficial to explore the documents in greater granularity—perhaps by determining which documents contributed to what extent the topics that were predicted out of the LDA modeling, or the groupings of documents by publication to highlight potential skews in sentiment, or even seperating out the documents by year.