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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

October 6, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Herb Klein
The White House

FROM: Clinton F. Wheeler, Director
Office of Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

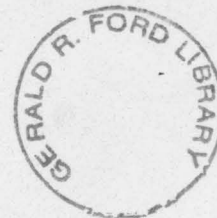
CFW

Listed below is the media report for the month of September.

Cities - - - - -	7
States - - - - -	6
Radio Interviews - - - - -	16
TV Interviews - - - - -	16
Press Interviews - - - - -	8
News Conferences - - - - -	0

A breakdown of the above report is given in the attached lists.

Attachments: 1 & 2



Attachment #1

STATES

ENGAGEMENTS

CITIES

District of Columbia
(Nationwide use)

5

Washington, D. C.

New York

4

New York City

Florida

1

Miami

Michigan

6

Detroit

Michigan

4

East Lansing

Minnesota

1

Minneapolis

Ohio

6

Cleveland



Attachment #2

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Alfred S. Jenkins, State Department's Director of South Asian Communist Affairs	9/5/72	Washington, D. C. (Nationwide use)	Radio Interview	30-minute interview on OVERSEAS MISSION. Aired locally on WAMU-FM Wednesdays at 8:30 to 9:00 p.m., and on WAVA-FM, Saturdays at 11:00 to 11:30 p.m., and Sundays 10:00 to 10:30 p.m. Participating Washington correspondents were: Jerry F. Ter Horst, DETROIT NEWS; R. H. Shackford, SCRIPPS HOWARD-NEWSPAPERS; and Lucia Mouat, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
Dr. James A. Lee, Ecological Adviser to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (The World Bank)	9/12/72	Washington, D. C. (Nationwide use)	Radio Interview	30-minute interview on OVERSEAS MISSION. Aired locally on WAMU-FM Wednesdays at 8:30 to 9:00 p.m., and on WAVA-FM, Saturdays at 11:00 to 11:30 p.m., and Sundays 10:00 to 10:30 p.m. Participating Washington corres- pondents were: Jim Bishop, environ- mental specialist, NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE and David Ablett, VANCOUVER SUN, (British Columbia).



(MORE)

Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of Population Programs, AID	9/18/72	Washington, D. C. (Nationwide use)	Radio Interview	30-minute interview on OVERSEAS MISSION. Aired locally on WAMU-FM Wednesdays at 8:30 to 9:00 p. m. , and on WAVA-FM, Saturdays at 11:00 to 11:30 p. m. , and Sundays 10:00 to 10:30 p. m. Participating Washington corres- pondents were: James Foster, SCRIPPS- HOWARD NEWSPAPERS; Arthur Kranish, SCIENCE TRENDS NEWSLETTER; and Deborah Shapley, SCIENCE MAGAZINE. Program host for AID was Michael J. Marlow.
Joseph Toner, AID Mission Director in Turkey	9/21/72	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Radio Interview	30-minute radio tape for KUOM at the University of Minnesota.
William Ford, Mission Director, Nigeria and David McAdams, Regional Development Officer, Senegal	9/21/72	Washington, D. C. (Nationwide use)	Radio News Interview	MUTUAL BLACK NETWORK for use in 50 major U. S. cities.
Jack Heller, Director, Office of Development Program, in AID's Latin American Bureau	9/25/72	East Lansing, Michigan	TV Newsfilm	WJIM-TV (6) (CBS-TV) for early and late evening news programs

(MORE)



Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Jack Heller (Cont'd from page 4)	9/25/72	East Lansing, Michigan	Radio Interview	WJIM Radio for various news programs.
Jack Heller	9/25/72	East Lansing, Michigan	TV Newsfilm	WILX-TV (10) (NBC-TV)
Jack Heller	9/25/72	East Lansing, Michigan	Press Interview	LANSING STATE JOURNAL
David McAdams, Regional Development Officer, Senegal	9/25/72	New York, N. Y. C.	Press Interview	Graham Hovey, Editorial writer, New York Times
William R. Ford, AID Mission Director Nigeria	9/25/72	Detroit, Michigan	Film Interview	WWJ-TV (NBC) 2:45 to 3:15 TV Newsfilm interview. George Kindall "Special Report"
William R. Ford	9/25/72	Detroit Michigan	Press Interview	MICHIGAN CHRONICLE
William R. Ford	9/25/72	Detroit Michigan	Press Interview	DETROIT NEWS
David McAdams, Regional Development Officer, Senegal	9/25/72	New York, New York City	Radio Interview	WNYC- 30-minute special interview (5) minute news film. Aired : WNYC - 9/25/72 - 5:00 - 5:30 WNYC - 9/30/72 - 4:30 - 5:00 WNYC - 10/1/72 - 4:30 - 5:00
			(MORE)	

Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
David McAdams, Regional Development Officer, Senegal	9/26/72	New York, N.Y.	Press Interview	Michael J. O'Neill, V.P., and Managing Editor
David McAdams	9/26/72	New York, N.Y.	TV-Interview	WABC-TV (ABC) Film Tape LIKE IT IS (program for blacks) 10-minute interview. Air date, Sept. 31, 2:30 - 3:30 p.m.
David McAdams	9-26-72	New York, N.Y.	Radio Interview	WNEW (Metromedia) Taped BLACK NEWS, Air date, Sept. 30, 10:00 p.m.
William R. Ford, AID Mission Director Nigeria	9/26/72	Detroit, Michigan	TV Interview	WXYZ-TV (ABC) Live KELLY & CO. 10-minute interview 6:45 P.M.
William R. Ford	9/26/72	Detroit Michigan	Press Interview	DETROIT MICHIGAN CHRONICLE
William R. Ford	9/26/72	Detroit Michigan	TV Interview	WJBK-TV (CBS-TV) Tape, Newsfilm
William R. Ford	9/26/72	Detroit Michigan	Radio Interview	WJBK Radio 10-minute interview for Sunday Journal.
William R. Ford	9/26/72	Detroit Michigan	TV Interview	WXYZ-TV (ABC) Tape SPOTLIGHT 30-minute news interview program.

(MORE)

Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Haven North AID's Director in Ghana	9/26/72	Washington, D. C. (Nationwide use)	Radio Interview	30-minute interview on OVERSEAS MISSION. Aired locally on WAMU-FM Wednesdays at 8:30 to 9:00 p. m. , and on WAVA-FM, Saturdays at 11:00 to 11:30 p. m. , and Sundays 10:00 to 10:30 p. m. Participating Washington correspondents were: Ross Mark, LONDON DAILY EXPRESS; William K. Wyant, Jr. ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH; and David Anderson, UPI.
David McAdams, Regional Development Officer, Senegal	9/26/72	New York, N. Y.	Radio Interview	UPI Audio 5-minute feature interview and news interview for piping to 525 U.S. radio stations.
David McAdams	9/26/72	New York, N. Y.	Press Interview	Jurate Kazickas, Associated Press.
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WPLG-TV (ABC) Live 20-minute interview, 8:40 to 9:00 a. m.
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WTVJ-TV (CBS) Film News Interview 5-minute interview, 9:15 a. m.
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WPBT-TV (2) (PBS) Tape MIAMI DADE COLLEGE SPECIAL 30-minute panel discussion, on population problems.



(MORE)

Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	Radio Interview	WKAT Radio (CBS) Tape BILL SMITH SHOW 40-minute interview with commercials. (4:10 to 5:00 p.m. interview for entire time exclusive of commercial breaks)
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WTVJ-TV (CBS) Tape BLACK IS (Program for Blacks. Air date: October 15, 10:30 to 11:00 p.m.
William R. Ford AID Mission Director Nigeria	9/28/72	Cleveland Ohio	TV Interview	WJW-TV Taped, RAP (program for Blacks) 10-minute interview. air time: 7:00 P.M. Sunday.
William R. Ford	9/28/72	Cleveland, Ohio.	Radio Interview	WGAR Radio <u>CLEVELAND PERSPEC - TIVE</u> 30-minute interview. 10:30 to 11:00 a.m.
William R. Ford	9/28/72	Cleveland Ohio	Press Interview	CLEVELAND CALL AND POST
William R. Ford	9/28/72	Cleveland, Ohio	Radio Interview	WERE (CBS) Radio live OWENS PROGRAM, Interview and phone-in segment.

(MORE)

Attachment #2 (Continued)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACTS

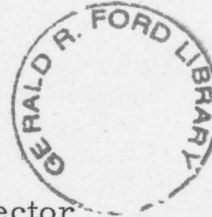
September 1972

<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
David McAdams	9/28/72	Miami, Fla.	Press Interview	Miami Herald
David McAdams	9/29/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WPLG-TV (ABC) Taped 10-minute interview for MIAMI MAGAZINE.
David McAdams	9/29/72	Miami, Fla.	TV Interview	WPBT-TV (PBS) Live NEWSROOM 30-minute interview, Air date, Nov. 10.
William R. Ford	9/29/72	Cleveland, Ohio	TV Interview	WEWS-TV (CBS) Taped DOROTHY FULDHEIM NEWS INTERVIEW 7-minute interview 11:00 to 11:30 a.m.
William R. Ford	9/29/72	Cleveland, Ohio	Radio Interview	WHK (Metromedia News) Taped 3:15 to 3:45 interview.
David McAdams	9/29/72	Miami, Fla.	Radio Interview	Taped OVERSEAS MISSION for later broadcast at CBS Radio WKAT, Miami, with Reporters, Mark Scheinbaum, UPI, Merwin Sigale, Westinghouse; and Bill Smith, WKAT.



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October 13, 1972



MEMORANDUM

TO: OPA, Clinton F. Wheeler, Director

FROM: OPA, Bud Lyon, Special Assistant

SUBJECT: Community Tour by William Green,
Tanzania Mission Director

The first leg of Mr. Green's community tour took him to California. He arrived in Los Angeles on September 27 (I had preceded him by one day) and came directly to the Los Angeles TIMES for an editorial backgrounder. There ensued an excellent informal session with Anthony Day, Editor of the editorial page, and chief editorial writer Lou Fleming. In this discussion, as in others that were to follow, questions inevitably arose about tension between Uganda and Tanzania and the border clashes which at the time were front page news. Mr. Green did a good job, however, in steering wandering conversations back to African and Tanzanian problems and how A.I. D. is trying to help solve them. We also managed a few thrusts supportive of the total development assistance concept.

The visit was useful in terms of cementing relations. On October 2nd the TIMES ran an editorial (circulation one million 26 thousand) titled "The Gap Between Rich and Poor". The piece was pegged to a speech by Robert McNamara, so we cannot claim a direct cause-and-effect relationship with our visit. However it did say that

"...the 16 Western capitalist nations, which together give 95% of the foreign aid, have fallen far short of the relatively modest goal of seven-tenths of one percent of gross national product. And the United States is almost at the bottom of the list."

The last paragraph said:

"It is a discouraging coincidence that the United States Congress has not yet appropriated foreign assistance funds for the current fiscal year".

Mr. Wheeler
page two



Another editorial backgrounder was held with Managing Editor Donald Goodenow and members of his staff on the Los Angeles HERALD EXAMINER the following morning. A photographer made pictures of Green but no story had appeared by the time of our departure. This was an interesting and altogether friendly session. It went from 10:30 into the noon hour, nearly making us late for a luncheon meeting in the Los Angeles HILTON with the officers and Executive Committee of the L.A. WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL.

This committee is composed of rising young business and professional men and women representing, for example, United California Bank, Bank of America, Container-freight Corporation, Haskins & Sells, Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Systems Development Corps., etc. Bill Green reviewed the AID program in Tanzania, discussed the problems and hang-ups which inhibit development, and fielded many questions from a keenly interested group of about 25.

The Council was good enough to provide us transportation to the U.C.L.A. campus, where at 3 p.m. Mr. Green addressed a group of students at the Center for African Studies. This is reputedly one of the 3 best such centers in America, and we were well received by its Director, Prof. B.I. Obichere. Some of the students had lived in Tanzania, a few had known Bill Green when he taught in California, and it was a friendly and informal skull session, without trace of hostility toward AID, the "establishment" or the "Imperialists".

Later in the day I had a chance to make an approach, for future reference, to the executives of TOWN HALL, a major platform in Southern California for the discussion of national and international issues.

On Friday morning, September 29, we proceeded to Hollywood for a live interview at KNXT, CBS-Channel 2. This was part of the popular NOONTIME program, a fast-moving review of what's happening anywhere interesting, and very slickly produced. The L.A. TV area embraces about 8 million people and audience estimates indicate more than 900,000 watch the NOONTIME program. The interview was short but effective.

Mr. Wheeler
Page three

Business detained Mr. Green in Los Angeles for the remainder of the day but I proceeded to San Francisco where I had a visit with Dick Pearce, editorial page editor of the EXAMINER & CHRONICLE.

I also was able to complete arrangements for speeches by Dr. Hannah in both L.A. and San Francisco in December.

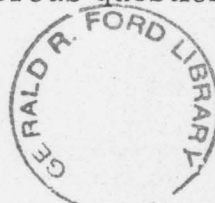
Mr. Green departed San Francisco for Baton Rouge, La. on Oct. 1. He spoke before the combined international studies classes at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 2. Upon Dr. Green's arrival in Boston that same evening, he reported to OPA representative Wade Fleetwood, who met him, that the engagement with the students was one of the highlights of his trip to the West. The receptiveness of the students to information on our foreign assistance program in Africa and Tanzania, in particular, was, according to Dr. Green, highly gratifying.

On the morning of October 3, Dr. Green was interviewed by a young reporter for the Christian Science Monitor. Bob Press had been with AID in Tanzania and other posts for several years prior to his new position with the CSM. The resultant in-depth interview was handled extremely well by Dr. Green. The reporter knew Tanzania, many of the AID personnel there and specific on-going projects which accounted for the far-ranging interview he conducted.

Dr. Green then appeared on a live 20-minute interview, the Tom Larson Show, at Station WSBK-TV. Dr. Green was very articulate in his presentation and responsive in answering questions by Mr. Larson on a wide range of subjects concerning our assistance program in Tanzania.

Following his TV interview, Dr. Green was interviewed by Mr. Richard Weintraub, one of the international writers for the Boston Globe. Once again, his candor and informative responses to questions by the reporter were recognized and appreciated.

The concluding engagement for the day was at the Africa Studies Center at Boston University. Before approximately 50 students and faculty members, Dr. Green gave a concise, factual presentation on AID programs in Tanzania and answered numerous questions from the audience.



Mr. Wheeler
Page four

His excellent informal presentation and responsiveness was praised by the Center's Director, Dr. Al Castagno.

In summary, Dr. Green's engagements in Baton Rouge and Boston were productive and geared to reach the maximum possible audience through the media. His presentations were articulate and well-received by his listeners.

On Friday, October 6, Dr. Green, pursuant to arrangements made by OPA, met in New York city with two editorial writers of the New York Times -- James Brown, who writes virtually all AID editorials of a general nature, and Graham Hovey, who is an African specialist.

Dr. Green also was the guest on the AID - WAMU-FM-American University 30-minute radio program OVERSEAS MISSION which for this date was specially arranged by OPA to originate from the studios of WQXR. Panelists questioning Dr. Green were Clifton Daniel, Associate Editor, New York Times; African specialist E. J. Kahn, Jr., of NEW YORKER MAGAZINE author of the recent book on Africa, THE LAST DECADE; and Art McAloon, United Press International. (Transcript of this nationally syndicated program is attached. It will be broadcast in the Washington area the week of October 15th -- October 17, WAMU-FM, 7:00 p.m.; October 21 -- WAVA-FM at 11:00 p.m. Additionally: October 22 - WAVA-FM - 10:00 p.m.)

All told, the record would show that Dr. Green's investment of time in public education about AID paid high dividends.

Attachment: Transcript



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Agency for International Development

"OVERSEAS MISSION" —public affairs-educational radio program featuring a spontaneous and unrehearsed interview with a senior official whose job is concerned with the developing nations of the world . . . presented by public radio station WAMU-FM of The American University, Wash., D.C. in cooperation with the Agency for International Development.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OVERSEAS MISSION

Program guest:

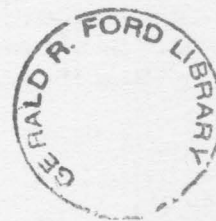
William D. Green, AID's Mission
Director in Tanzania.

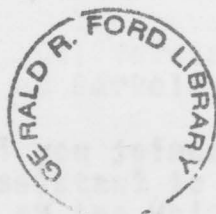
Reporters:

Clifton Daniel, Associate Editor, The
New York Times.
E.J. Kahn, Jr., New Yorker magazine.
Art McAloon, United Press International.
Program host for AID is Michael J. Marlow.

OVERSEAS MISSION is broadcast Tuesdays,
7:00-7:30 p. m. | on Public Radio station
WAMU-FM of the American University
in Washington in cooperation with the
Agency for International Development.
It is rebroadcast on WAVA-FM Saturdays
at 11:00 p. m. ; Sundays at 10:00 p. m.

Recorded: Oct. 6, 1972 at WQXR, New York.





MICHAEL J. MARLOW: This is Overseas Mission, a spontaneous and unrehearsed interview with a senior official whose work is concerned with the developing nations of the world.

Today's program originates from New York. Our guest is here in the United States briefly from his overseas mission in East Africa. He is Dr. William D. Green of the Agency for International Development, the AID Mission Director in Tanzania, a nation very much in the news these days.

Here with me to interview our guest, in the order in which you will hear them, are three nationally known correspondents: Clifton Daniel, the distinguished Associate Editor of the New York Times; E. J. Kahn, Jr. of the New Yorker magazine, who has written extensively on Africa, including the recent book "The First Decade"; and Art McAloon of United Press International.

CLIFTON DANIEL: Dr. Green, in 1971 the United States committed \$176 million to aid in Africa. Isn't that just a drop in the bucket when you consider the problems of Africa?

E. J. KAHN, JR.: Dr. Green, I'd like to ask you a little bit about the East African community and how you think it's doing now that there are so many difficulties in that part of the world.

ART McALOON: Dr. Green, what is the political situation right now today in East Africa?

MARLOW: In a moment we'll hear the answers to these and other questions from today's guest. This is Michael Marlow welcoming you to Overseas Mission, which is presented by public radio station WAMU FM of the American University in Washington in cooperation with the Agency for International Development. Today's edition of Overseas Mission originates from the radio station of the New York Times, WQXR.

Dr. Green, welcome to Overseas Mission. Originally from La Junta, Colorado, you prepared for your career in teaching and education at the University of California at Berkeley in your adopted state of California. Your degrees are in sociology



in 1950, a master's in education administration, and a doctorate in secondary education in 1969. You have taught in the schools of Richmond and Pleasant Hill, California. You've been a consultant in your -- to your alma mater at Berkeley.

For two years, until you joined the foreign aid program in 1971, you were a special assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Education and later worked at the White House. For more than a year now, you have been stationed in Dar es Salaam, where you run the U.S. foreign aid program in Tanzania.

That of course is a country very much in the headlines today. And we've got a lot of questions for you about that part of the world. Here with the first one is Mr. Daniel of the New York Times.

DANIEL: Let me repeat my question, Dr. Green. Isn't \$176 million just a drop in the bucket when you consider the problems of Africa?

DR. WILLIAM D. GREEN: I would automatically respond to that by saying yes, it is in the magnitude of not enough funding to address itself to the major problems. And I have to hold my answer to Tanzania.

DANIEL: How much of our aid, United States aid, goes to Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: Roughly 2.5 or 2., depending upon the funding which is approved by Congress. At the present time I'd say our funding program is around 2.5 million.

DANIEL: And that is...

DR. GREEN: That's excluding -- excuse me -- excluding the contribution to the Tanzam Highway.

DANIEL: And what form does this two and a half million dollars of aid take? Where does it go?

DR. GREEN: That's a very interesting question. In Tanzania the aid programs are primarily structured around agriculture, livestock, and transportation. And we have two major projects, the Massai livestock project and a feed multiplication project. Our transportation, as I had mentioned earlier, is involved with that particular sector, as far as road building.

DANIEL: Aside from road building, what visible effect



has American aid had in Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: Well, as you earlier said, the amounts of money that you refer to may be a drop in the bucket, but the particular ramifications or spin-off from the small investment that USAID has made in Tanzania is quite visible. We can see people being trained on participant-training basis. We can see a number of obvious factors coming about.

KAHN: Dr. Green, I won't go back to my original question. Right now I'd like to go into what Mr. Daniel was saying. You mentioned the -- the Tanzam Highway. This is sort of in direct competition with the Tanzam Railway, which is being supported or underwritten largely by the People's Republic of China. And they're supposed to be competitive operations. How are both of them doing? And how do you evaluate the usefulness to Tanzania, and of course also to Zambia, of these two largely competitive projects?

DR. GREEN: Well, thank you very much for that question. I don't feel that we are in competition with People's Republic of China.

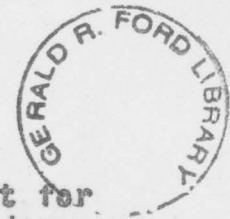
KAHN: I think people over there do.

DR. GREEN: I see. That may be -- that may be quite true. What we have are two main ways of moving goods and services from Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam. The Tanzam Highway undoubtedly will not carry the load that the railway will. But we expect small produce, small loads up to 22,000 pounds per axle-load, to move over the Tanzam Highway. The railway obviously is being built to bypass Mozambique and Rhodesia, in order to get the copper out of Zambia. But the heavier payloads will come over the railway.

But USAID is not in competition, even though it may be perceived by the Tanzanians as being a competitive project, but they cannot be correlated that way because of the magnitude of the investment that the People's Republic of China is actually putting into the railway.

KAHN: Could -- could you say anything about the political aspects of these two operations? Do you think that this will help the Communist nations, and particularly China, to have some political influence in that part of Africa?

DR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Kahn. I would have to respond



by saying yes, the Chinese railway is an important project for them. And they're contributing everything possible in order to meet that objective. The successfulness of that particular project in a sense will determine the foothold that the People's Republic of China will have in Tanzania. So every conceivable effort is being made to complete that project, again. But we're not in competition.

MARLOW: Is that a bigger foothold, on the part of the Chinese?

DR. GREEN: Well, since they're not involved in any of the other African countries, it's a matter of necessity that they do a magnificent job on that railway.

McALOON: Why are they so interested in Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: Well, I guess because of President Nyerere's philosophy that he welcomes all kind of donors without any strings being attached. And the People's Republic of China responded. And they're doing a magnificent job, if I don't -- we don't mind, rather, giving them some sort of credit. They're moving ahead with it. Consequently I think they'll -- they'll complete their objective.

McALOON: Moving -- moving ahead with the highway, but are they same time -- at the same time moving ahead with their political objectives? Or what are their political objectives?

DR. GREEN: To -- as quickly as possible I guess I ought to say, to obtain their independence and their self-reliance which is coming out in his second five-year plan to upgrade the economy of his country and to also train the number of people that are so poverty-ridden in Tanzania.

McALOON: Is it conceivable, Dr. Green, that now the U.S. and China are warming up their relations and instead of being in competition are not in competition, that perhaps someday we might be working hand in hand for the benefit of Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: Hopefully that's what we perceive from the mission's point of view. And it may come about. However, to the present time, we have had no need to work cooperatively with the Chinese because it's an independent project. But we're hoping as we begin to move in on the multilateral basis, since the Chinese are pumping in a great deal of services, is that our mission and the Chinese can work very closely together.

KAHN: Dr. Green, when I was last over there, which was a little over a year ago, there was really no visible presence of the Chinese either in Dar es Salaam or in Lusaka in Zambia.



I wonder if that's changed now and if one sees more of the Chinese around these cities.

DR. GREEN: Yes, I think their presence is quite obvious. It is in Dar es Salaam. There are a number of Chinese. And the figure has varied from 15,000 to 30,000. But as you begin to see them move goods toward the railway or wherever their work camps are, one obviously can say that the presence of the Chinese is quite noticeable in Tanzania.

KAHN: But not in Zambia? Or haven't you been...

DR. GREEN: Well, unfortunately, Mr. Kahn, I can't respond to that, because I've not been in Zambia, only in Tanzania and Uganda.

KAHN: Of course they are beginning the railroad from the Tanzanian end.

DR. GREEN: Right.

KAHN: So they probably haven't -- they haven't got to (phrase unintelligible).

MARLOW: Before we leave your highway, Dr. Green, it's been somewhat criticized in the press over here, people writing from Africa. What is your own assessment of the progress on that highway project? How are you doing?

DR. GREEN: Thank you very much for that question. I think that we're doing quite well on the Tanzam Highway. As any road building project has its problems, we've had our problems on the Tanzam Highway. I understand from the construction engineers is that it's the unique soil conditions in Africa that has caused so many problems. But once we worked our way out of a particular area in which we had a number of soil problems, I think that we have moved exceptionally well. And we're now moving to complete that project by October, 1974. And with the two U.S. -- excuse me -- two U.S. contractors involved in that, I think that they'll move along quite well.

McALOON: How does the political situation there now, Dr. Green, affect the aid program? Or does it at all?

DR. GREEN: No, I -- I don't really think that it does affect our programs. As President Nyerere has made reference to Ambassador Carter is that he is very pleased about the USAID projects and that he also is requesting more aid from the U.S. because of the success -- and this sounds rather braggadocious -- that we've had with some of our projects. Therefore I don't



think the political climate at all effects the contributions or the logistic support from the Tanzanians as far as the U.S. aid projects are concerned. In fact, I would say they're doing quite well in Tanzania.

McALOON: In spite of?

DR. GREEN: In spite of the socialist philosophy, I think we have all the support that is necessary from the Tanzanians.

DANIEL: Let's take the broader political question, Dr. Green. Mr. Kahn was going to ask you a moment ago about the East African Federation, the federation between Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. What's happened to that?

KAHN: Well, excuse me -- I was going to ask about the East African Community, which is economic more than political.

DANIEL: The Community, which is -- which is more economic than...

KAHN: Yes.

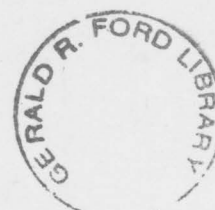
DANIEL: ...than political, yes.

DR. GREEN: Well, if it's the East African Community to which both of you gentlemen are addressing yourselves, it's awfully difficult for me to assess the status of the East African Community at the present time because of the -- the past, I guess you say, skirmish that has taken place between Uganda and Tanzania. And I guess until we can get some viable position as to what those kind of cooperative efforts are going to be between Uganda and Tanzania, I don't feel that I have the competency at this time to assess the status of the East African Community.

Personally I hope that it does hold together, because they've fought too hard to bring it to the point where it is now.

KAHN: Well, the -- the key element, really, in the East African Community is neither -- economically is neither Uganda nor Tanzania but Kenya, the third country involved. And you're familiar, I know, better than I am with the so-called Nairobi syndrome. Everybody in the rest of East Africa, particularly in Uganda and Tanzania, feels that all the economic importance in that part of the world was concentrated in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi. Now the Tanzanians have tried over the last year, by opening a new international airport at Kilimanjaro, to try to get away some of the tourist trade from Kenya, to bring money directly into Tanzania that would otherwise go to Kenya.

How -- how do you feel that's working out, in terms



of beefing up the Tanzanian economy?

DR. GREEN: Well, I think that's a most difficult question to answer, because I don't know what criteria one ought to employ to give you an authentic answer.

KAHN: Tourist dollars.

DR. GREEN: Yes, the -- the real -- the real crux of the matter is the tourist dollars. And Tanzania is moving, to my knowledge, to pull some of that trade -- or tourist -- tourism, rather -- excuse me -- back to Tanzania. How successful they're going to be in wresting it away from Kenya I have no idea.

They have that beautiful airport there. And it seems to need business. And it's not getting the business.

McALOON: But what are they doing about accommodations?

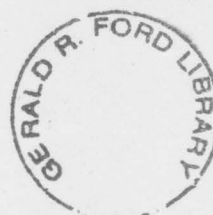
DR. GREEN: Well, they have a couple of beautiful places around. And that's another factor they've got to wrestle with: accommodations for the tourists who flow in to Tanzania. But I understand they have plans underway to build several more lodges around that area to accommodate the tourists. So hopefully, one, when they can build the accommodations in that particular area, and, two, that they'll be able to pull some of that tourism from Kenya, that they'll be able to achieve their objective; that is, to bring more revenue into the country.

KAHN: But hasn't it been historically true, Dr. Green, that -- that most of the tourists who go to eastern Africa for animals go to Tanzania more than they go to Kenya, but they're all booked through Nairobi and so most of the money goes to Nairobi travel agencies? And wasn't the new airport designed to get them booked through Tanzania instead? And can you tell us anything about what's happening in that connection?

DR. GREEN: No, I think you've assessed it quite accurately. And this is something which has bothered the Ministry of Tourism. And how they're going to cope with that problem I don't know. How do you stop booking people in Nairobi, coming in then to see the game parks and turning around and one day going back into Kenya and keeping the revenue in Kenya? I don't know how they're going to solve that problem.

KAHN: Well, I suppose by getting the American and European travel agencies to book directly to Kilimanjaro.

DANIEL: And getting the -- and getting the World Bank, perhaps, to build some hotels that will attract them there for



more than just a one-day visit to look at the game.

DR. GREEN: That's a very fine answer. I must agree with you on that.

McALOON: After the railway and highway program is completed, Dr. Green, what is -- as far as the aid program itself is concerned, what is the next priority item on your agenda?

DR. GREEN: I think if we can get over that major construction of that Tanzam Highway and complete another phase of it which is called the Darport Access Road, which will bypass the town of Dar es Salaam and tie into that main part of the highway, I think we have one of the major projects achieved. And what we propose to do is to expand on the Massai livestock project and also in the seed multiplication project. We also are entertaining ideas of developing an 'ag' planning project and also an 'ag' manpower project in which we sort of had the green light from Washington to go ahead.

If we get a windfall of funds, and hopefully we do, we in conjunction with other donors and the World Bank would like to start on a particular -- I think it's an exciting kind of adventure to develop a particular area called the Kigoma area, in which we would start out from nothing and end up with something, we hope. Which would mean transportation, rural health -- the whole business in developing an underdeveloped area in Tanzania. But it's kind of complicated. And it's a rather sensitive thing in which to do, because...

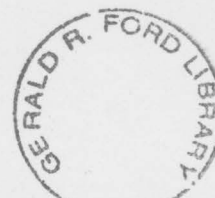
McALOON: Well...

DR. GREEN: ...I would hate to go into it and lose.

McALOON: While there is this political unrest and has been recently, isn't that, I would think, going to be a major problem that has to be solved -- I know not by your agency. But before you can start getting American travel agencies, for instance, interested in booking people there, they'd want to be pretty sure that they're going to come out again.

DR. GREEN: I agree with you. What kind of ramifications, again, or spin-offs that one can conclude from the recent disturbance between Uganda and Tanzania I guess is the -- is the key to the whole problem. If we're able then to maintain some sort of stability in Tanzania, then I'm quite sure that those problems to which -- or those areas of interest on which I've expressed myself, I think they will diminish as far as the insecurity involved with people coming into Tanzania. But I cannot say that for Uganda.

MARLOW: Just this morning, Dr. Green, we've read about



what looks like a reconciliation between the leaders of Uganda and Tanzania. I wonder what your assessment is of those reports. And do you think it bodes well for the community that Mr. Kahn and Mr. Daniel asked you about before? Or is it a little too early to tell?

DR. GREEN: You've given me a way out on that. I think it's too early to tell, because of the -- the tremendous complications involved in reaching some sort of status that you just mentioned in those reports. If I could take a position, I'd rather say let's wait and see.

KAHN: Could I ask a question sort of related to that, Dr. Green? Much of the recent difficulty in East Africa has come, of course, from the Ugandan order about expelling Asians, who play an enormous role in the economic life of all of East Africa. How do you assess the position of the Asians now in Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: I think the position of the Tanzanians -- that is, the Asian Tanzanians seem to be quite remarkably secure at this point. I base that on the position that President Nyerere took when he accused General Amin of being a racist. It sort of then stopped the quiver and the insecurity that was running through the Asian community in Tanzania -- and, as you well know, we have a sizable population of Asians there -- to the extent now that I do not hear, from what our reports indicate, that there is this mass exodus of the Asian Tanzanians trying to get out of Tanzania. President Nyerere welcomes all forms and all ethnic groups. So I think they're relatively secure at this point.

DANIEL: How many Asians are there in Tanzania?

DR. GREEN: That's a very good question that I can't answer because I don't know the exact figure, but that -- I -- I would like to just answer by saying they're a contributable force to Tanzania's economy. And the...

DANIEL: Are they...

DR. GREEN: ...dimensions I don't know, sir.

DANIEL: Are they as important in Tanzania as they were in Uganda?

DR. GREEN: Oh, very much so. Very much so. They



have the skills; they have the shops; they have the know-how to help maintain the economy. Therefore I would say that they are a deciding factor in Tanzania's economic and political thrust.

DANIEL: How is -- how is it that they are treated differently in Tanzania than in Uganda?

DR. GREEN: Because of the leadership of the country. President Nyerere, then, has that kind of quality, of attracting people and letting those individuals who are part of that culture know that they are a worthwhile entity in his plans for self-reliance.

KAHN: Dr. Green, let me ask you another question, if I may. Well, what I'm asking -- to tell would be easier on television than radio. You happen to be black. And Ambassador Carter is black. How do the black Africans in Tanzania feel about having the two leading Americans there being black men?

DR. GREEN: I think that's a very fair question. But you must remember, the same position that Ambassador Carter takes and that I take -- I run an aid program for Tanzania and I serve all people in Tanzania. Ambassador Carter said he is neither a black ambassador for black Americans, but he's an ambassador for all people. From the reports that we have heard -- that is, from the Tanzanians -- they have very much welcomed Ambassador Carter, and obviously because we are the work horses in Tanzania. Color has nothing to do with it. They welcome our programs. And if we have successful programs, they look upon us as Americans contributing to the growth of Tanzania. And half the time I don't know whether they see me as a black American or just as an American, because they classify us all alike; you're an American, period.

McALOON: Why is it, Dr. Green, that the Asians in both countries have tended to stay more in the economic area rather than getting into the political life?

DR. GREEN: I don't know whether that's really true, because the Minister of Commerce, Minister Jamal (?), who formerly was Minister of Treasury, is very much involved in the political structure of Tanzania. But I assume that one's own background leads one where he can best make an input to that particular culture. And the Asians have been very much involved with certain kinds of services. And they still hold those kinds of interests, which is most important to the growth of Tanzania. So if they lose the Asian population before enough of the African Tanzanians are trained, then the economy is going to be seriously affected.



MARLOW: Well, do you see, then, as a long-range prospect that five, ten years down the road there may be a similar problem in Tanzania, once that country has developed a bit more? Do you see that as a danger for the future?

DR. GREEN: On a speculative basis I'd say no, I don't think we're going to encounter that, as long as President Nyerere does not have extreme pressures on him to make a decision comparable to General Amin; and I don't think he'd ever be, in the first place.

DANIEL: You said that the native Tanzanians -- that is, the black Tanzanians as distinguished from the Asians, who are immigrants or children of immigrants -- that the black Tanzanians could not, in effect, manage the economy of the country without the Asians. What is the state of education and training for the sophisticated jobs of development?

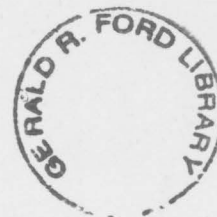
DR. GREEN: The status of education in Tanzania -- since we're not involved in it, I only can assess it from what I see and from what I'm told. For those individuals who are aspiring to become civil servants, the government has moved to improve the standard of education. You know it's still based on the British system. President Nyerere and the other educational people are very much involved in upgrading the educational status in Tanzania. Even though -- if I could digress for one quick second -- they have been in a sense denied those particular avenues to skills, as we know a number of people throughout our own country have been, I think they're making rapid strides through the help of the donors to reach the level of competency that -- where you can get people that are capable of handling those problems which flow through the ministries. But it's going to be a long process.

DANIEL: You've twice mentioned "donors," meaning, I suppose, agencies or countries other than the United States that give assistance, technical and financial, to Tanzania. Who else chips in?

DR. GREEN: That's a very good question. The other countries involved in assistance programs in Tanzania -- that is, the leading ones -- are the Canadians, the Swedes, the Germans, the Nordic group. And I would have to say, I think, the Canadians are the leading givers in Tanzania. The Japanese are also moving in to do something about the -- the assistance programs.

DANIEL: How do their contributions compare in size with ours?

DR. GREEN: We're number five.



DANIEL: And who's number one?

DR. GREEN: I think the Canadians or the Swedes. It's a toss-up.

MARLOW: Dr. Green, earlier Mr. Daniel and Mr. Kahn were asking you about tourism and how Tanzania is making out in this particular area. One of the things you mentioned is the Massai livestock project, which has been criticized in a number of quarters here as probably being detrimental to the ecology of Tanzania, because of settling these tribesmen and so forth. How do you view that criticism?

DR. GREEN: Well, I think it may be an unfounded criticism. Based upon the objectives of the particular project that has been sort of sanctioned by President Nyerere, if we -- if we can ignore one aspect of that question, the ecology, and take...

MARLOW: That's pretty important, isn't it?

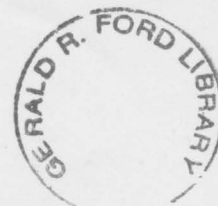
DR. GREEN: Well, I know. It's -- it's an important part of our own country, but it's -- I think it's more important, since there isn't that particular dimension right now in Tanzania, is to get enough people in some sort of stable position in which they can become a contributing and sharing member to the thrust for self-reliance. And the Massai people, since they look upon their cattle as sacred things not to be touched -- and through this project they're learning new ways of looking at cattle and producing cattle and the whole end of marketing; and this is something very much President Nyerere would like to see achieved.

KAHN: Could I -- could I ask a quick question, Dr. Green? We've all heard a great deal about the ujomoti (?) program that's so dear to President Nyerere. Could you tell us briefly your assessment as to whether or not you think that's succeeding?

MARLOW: You might define it first, Dr. Green.

KAHN: It's a kind of homegrown socialism I would call it, I guess. Maybe you've got a better definition.

DR. GREEN: Well, no, it's just a form of cooperative living where you have X numbers of people in a designated area to do certain kinds of things -- either to grow cash crops or to achieve production food legumes so that they could meet the needs of the Tanzanian people. I think, again, if I had to take a position, if this was President Nyerere's way of addressing himself to the major poverty areas which exist in Tanzania, then



I would assume ujomot village has a success ahead of it. However, the ujomot village faces a number of problems in terms of how do get people to give up what little they have and to join in collectively to share in the wealth. But since he feels this is his way of achieving the -- or to help eliminate the poverty, I must concur that it is about the only way in which you can work in Tanzania at the particular time. I think they're doing quite well with the ujomot villages.

DANIEL: You speak of Tanzania as a country of poverty stricken people, it seems to me. Is there any middle class, is there any leading class in the country?

MARLOW: And you've got about 40 seconds, Dr. Green.

DR. GREEN: If I had to answer that, I'd say I guess the leading middle class would be the civil servants. The civil servants then would represent that middle class. But under the kind of socialistic points of view that President Nyerere has, there is no real middle class.

DANIEL: And isn't there a need for one?

DR. GREEN: Sir, I don't know how to answer that question.

MARLOW: Mr. Kahn?

KAHN: Well, I was just going to ask you quickly to tell us a little bit about the role of the Englishmen in Tanzania today in the economy.

MARLOW: Make it a ten second role.

DR. GREEN: They really have no aid in Tanzania at this time. They're not doing anything as far as foreign assistance.

MARLOW: Another quick question, Dr. Green. The economic prospects have been painted pretty dim for that country. How do you feel about long-range prospects?

DR. GREEN: I think President Nyerere will make it if he can maintain the kinds of programs he now has going.

MARLOW: Dr. Green, that's about all the time we have. Thank you for appearing on Overseas Mission with us today.

You have just heard a spontaneous and unrehearsed interview with Dr. William D. Green of the Agency for International

Development, the AID Mission Director and head of the U. S. foreign aid program in Tanzania. Dr. Green, back briefly from his overseas mission in East Africa, was interviewed in New York by Clifton Daniel, Associate Editor of the New York Times; E. J. Kahn, Jr. of The New Yorker magazine, author of the recent book, "The First Decade"; and Art McAloon of United Press International.

Now this is Michael Marlow inviting you to join us next week for Overseas Mission when we will interview another senior official whose work is concerned with the developing nations of the world.

Today's program originated in the studios of WQXR in New York. Overseas Mission is brought to you by Public Radio station WAMU-FM of the American University in Washington in cooperation with the Agency for International Development.



Press Intelligence, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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NEW YORK, N.Y.
AMSTERDAM NEWS

SEP 30 1972
WEEKLY - 83,000



Guest speaker

David McAdams, in charge of U.S.
Agency for International Development



NEW YORK, N.Y.
NEWS

M - 2,129,909
S - 2,943,786

SEP 27 1972

Aid Program

Ups City Biz

A United States foreign aid official said yesterday that U.S. foreign aid programs directed to developing countries had created a multi-million-dollar harvest for New York City businessmen.

David McAdams, in charge of the U.S. Agency for International Development



MIAMI, FLA.

TIMES

SEP 22 1972

WEEKLY - 13,500

Foreign Aid
Official To
Speak To
University
Women

David McAdams, in charge of U.S. Agency for International Development programs in 5 West African nations, will speak at an 8:30 p.m. meeting of the Florida State Convention of the Gambia and Senegal from the AIE Regional Development Office in Dakar, Senegal. The North Carolina native, prior to joining AID in April of 1971, had served as Peace Corps Director in the Ivory Coast

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS

E - 592,616
S - 827,086
SEP 22 1972

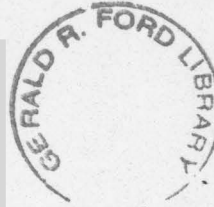
SPEAKER — William R.
Ford, former director of
the Michigan Employ-
ment Security Office and

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS

SEP 27 1972
E - 592,616
S - 827,086



Native of H.P. foresees bright future for Nigeria

By TED GOCZKOWSK
News Staff Writer

The Highland Park-born
head of the U.S. foreign aid
mission to Nigeria has said he
hopes to see the Nigerian



water supply of those living in
or near the city.

Ford, now living with his
wife and three children in
Lagos, Nigeria's capital, was
raised in Highland Park.

with a bushel basket of dollars
and say 'here it is, spend it as
you wish'.

"In reality, two-thirds of the
money is in loans on which
we're receiving principal and
interest and almost all of the

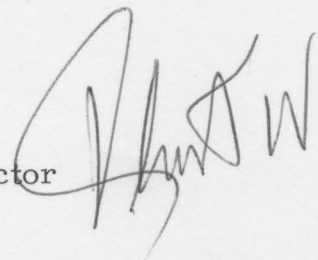
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

October 16, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Stanley S. Scott
White House

FROM: OPA, Clinton F. Wheeler, Director



Stan, confirming our conversation of Friday, I am attaching a copy of our White House report reflecting media activity during September. Also attached is a narrative account of the trip taken by Dr. William Green, Mission Director in Tanzania, which began in September but extended into October. It is representative of the type of trips made by three African country directors after conclusion of their Washington conference.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1972



Dear Mr. Wheeler:

While I realize that thanks in performance of duty is unnecessary, I would still like to take this opportunity to say that your work and excellence in providing media visibility for the splendid job being done by our Mission Directors stationed in Africa represents a distinct service to the Agency for International Development, thus to America.

The interviews scheduled by you for Mission Directors William Green, William Ford and David McAdams, during their recent visit to America, served to provide a better understanding of AID to Americans and what its relationship with developing nations of the world is all about.

Clint, please pass along a special job-well-done to Green, Ford and McAdams. Keep up the good work.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Mr. Clinton F. Wheeler
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Department of State
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

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