



Christina Thomson

SOUTH AFRICA

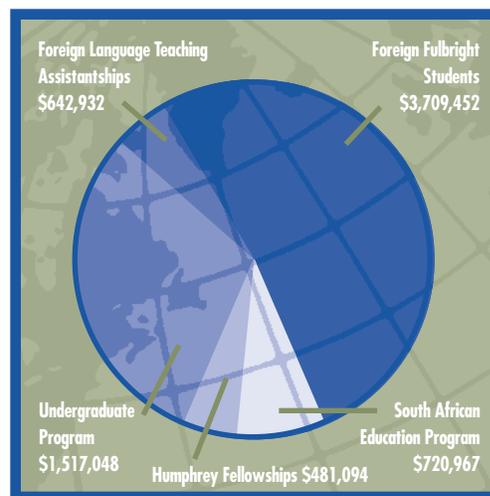
SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Less-than-rosy prospects as a factory personnel officer led Phakamile Gongo to apply for a South African Education Program fellowship. He earned his master's degree in political science in 1991 from the City College of New York and returned home prepared for university teaching. A letter to South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, however, led to a post there. Today he is First Secretary of the Embassy of South Africa to the United States — his country's first black diplomat.

Goal: To Bring More Leaders, Current and Future, to the U.S.



Expanding the flow of current and future leaders to the United States is a second key IIE goal for the coming century. Sharing U.S. culture and values, with their emphasis on individual freedom, has been central to IIE's mission since its founding over 75 years ago. Since then, IIE alumni have risen to positions of leadership in government, industry, academia, and the arts, with a first-hand understanding of how America — and democracy — work. The benefits are by no means one-sided. In the global marketplace, U.S. prosperity depends increasingly on foreign trade and investment. The economic value of the relationships and understanding created by exchanges between people and nations should not be underestimated.



IIE WORKS TO OBTAIN UNIVERSITY AND OTHER PRIVATE SUPPORT TO STRETCH SPONSOR FUNDS. (1994-95 TOTALS)

Working to Achieve the Goals of Thousands

The goals of the almost 7,500 men and women who came to study in the United States under IIE-administered programs in 1995 ranged from improving public health in Vietnam to shaping the legal infrastructure of Russia. They came from 173 countries. More than 1,000 others participated in courses IIE arranged in their home countries or third countries in energy use, environmental protection, and law. More than 350 others studied in many countries as recipients of corporate-sponsored, IIE-administered scholarships for children and other relatives of the corporations' employees.

What attracted the 7,500 to the United States was the wealth of knowledge to be gained from U.S. colleges and universities as well as practical training opportunities in U.S. industry, government, and nongovernmental organizations. What translated their objectives into carefully structured learning experiences was the knowledge and skill of IIE's professional, technical, and support staff in matching participants' goals to the U.S. training resources best suited to their needs.

Most foreign grantees are selected through competitions in their home countries and nominated by binational Fulbright commissions, U.S. Information Service (USIS) posts, home-country governments or private organizations, USAID missions, or their employers. IIE specialists work with sponsors in developing selection guidelines and keep abreast of opportunities and new specializations. Staff in all of IIE's U.S. offices arrange internships and professional affiliations as well as seminars and enrichment programs.



Fulbright Program Weathers Funding Cuts

Cost-sharing by binational Fulbright Commissions, foreign governments, U.S. colleges and universities, and other organizations kept the number of incoming foreign Fulbright grantees at the 1,200 level, despite sharp cuts in U.S. Government funding.

IIE has assisted USA and its predecessor agencies in administering the Fulbright grants for graduate study since the program was created in 1946. In 1979, the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program was added to USA's Fulbright network.

AFRICA

Professional development for predoctoral university faculty members is the Fulbright focus in sub-Saharan Africa. The new nation of Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, joined the Fulbright family and sent its first three grantees, all predoctoral members of the faculty of the University of Asmara, to study law and public administration. South Africa's panel of Fulbright nominees may reflect the new South Africa's direction, with several 1996 candidates in law. One law candidate is Nkateko Nyoka, managing secretary of a committee that is working to develop South Africa's new constitution.

Another sign of change: all of Mauritius's panel of Fulbright nominees were women, possibly a Fulbright first.

ASIA

Working with the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission, IIE developed a unique program for university international-studies administrators for 1996. The nine-month program will include English training, seminars, university course work, and internships with U.S. international-studies offices.

With the restoration of U.S. diplomatic relations, Vietnam sent 20 new Fulbright students, joining 20 who began last year. Hong Kong and Mongolia launched new Fulbright programs. China initiated the China Professional Associate Program, which will bring advanced degree candidates to the United States for study and research in American studies and economics. The U.S. Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) initiated a new 10-week program in cooperation with the Carnegie Mellon Graduate School of Industrial Administration. Two candidates a year will take part; their employers will pay the costs.

EUROPE

In Eastern Europe, the Fulbright network expanded once more as the new Fulbright Commission in the Slovak Republic met for the first time. In Western Europe, Spain launched a major new initiative and Germany continued to send the most European grantees — 280 new Fellows this year.

In 1994, U.S. Ambassador to Spain Richard N. Gardener launched Spain-USA 200 with five grantees. For 1995, the number rose to 18; the goal for 1996 is 25. The program was created to build Spain's intellectual and social ties to the Atlantic Community by sponsoring Spanish graduate students for two years of U.S. study. It is funded by Spanish banks, corporations, and a university.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina's Fulbright Commission launched a program for artists in cooperation with Argentina's Fondo Nacional de Los Artistas. In 1995, 12 painters, sculptors, musicians, dancers, and filmmakers were placed at U.S. art institutions such as the Alvin Ailey Dance Company, the Joffrey Ballet, the Jose Limon Dance School, the Yale Music School, the Manhattan Graphic Center, and others.

In spite of the peso's devaluation, Mexico is maintaining the size of its program with Government contributions and other support. Chile's Agency for International Cooperation provided significant cost-sharing for Fulbright grants in public health, public administration, and engineering. The Latin American Air Grants Program, active since 1937, is IIE's oldest continuing program. It provides travel to Latin American Fulbright grantees. In 1995, IIE secured the participation of Continental Airlines, joining United Airlines and American Airlines.

Energy: Training in How You Do the Job

Steven Ebbin, IIE's Vice President for Science and Technology, wants to make one thing perfectly clear.

“Here in S&T, we're in the technical job-training business. We design, develop, and teach technical courses to the point that our participants go home with a template of how you do the job.”

The jobs are in the energy sector. In late 1995, IIE began its 15th year of administering USAID's Energy Training Program (ETP). In that time, IIE /ETP has provided training to over 4,000 energy professionals from 80 countries. Many have gone on, in the words of IIE's president Richard M. Krasno, “to be the movers, the shakers, and the doers in their energy industries.”

Collectively, S&T's professional and technical staff brings to each training assignment decades of experience in energy management, engineering, and teaching in both industry and the public sector.

ETP's level of energy training has been a major factor in revolutionizing the energy sector in AID-assisted countries. In India, for example, IIE's course in Security Package Agreements provided training that enabled the Government of India to achieve a self-imposed commitment to help separate power-project development from politics. In Ghana, IIE's course in Regulatory Reform for the power sector led to an action plan for the Government of Ghana drafted by course participants.

NEW ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS FOR 1996

The year's end saw IIE/ETP launching major new projects. The Asia Sustainable Energy Initiative, serving the Philippines, Indonesia, and India, is designed to incorporate sustainable energy projects in national energy development and create a networking linkage among participants. The strategic objective of the Environmental Initiative for the Americas, in Brazil, will focus on sustainable energy policies and systems in the power sector.

For the Environmental Initiative for the Americas (EIA), IIE will develop courses and workshops designed to meet the needs of OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization) in the Andean area, the Southern Cone and Chile, and the English-speaking Caribbean.

In South Africa, a Major Achievement

In 1995, IIE placed in U.S. colleges and universities the last group of new grantees — 82 of them — in the South African Education Program (SAEP). They and 150 others from earlier years are pursuing two-year master's degree programs in fields vital to black South Africans' full participation in their country's economy and governance: business, management, and public administration.

SAEP has been one of the most significant initiatives in IIE's 76-year history. IIE launched it in 1979 with corporate and foundation funding and the determination to compensate in some measure for the educational inequalities under apartheid.

Funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, committed in 1982, greatly increased SAEP's scale. To date, more than 1,400 black South Africans have earned degrees through SAEP. Many now hold key positions in South Africa in business, industry, banking, the media and health care.

SAEP has been a cooperative venture. In South Africa, the Educational Opportunities Council has recruited outstanding participants from throughout the country. U.S. colleges and universities — more than 130 of them — have committed in-kind support, amounting to \$1.5 million in 1995 alone. The National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) and Aurora Associates have provided specialized workshops, in 1995 focusing on “Leadership Tools for a South African Transition.”

For IIE, winding down of SAEP is a side effect of the end of the apartheid era. There is still much to be done. IIE looks back with lasting pride and gratitude on the role it has been able to play in preparing South Africa's new generation of leaders.





Christina Thomson

CAMBODIA

FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

Physician Vandine Or is earning her master's degree at the Yale School of Public Health as preparation for helping Cambodia's Ministry of Health strengthen its public health services. She is specializing in epidemiology and evaluation of public-health needs and resources, both acutely needed in her country. Before coming to the United States, she was responsible for reforming the ministry's health information system.

Professional Exchanges Highlight U.S. Resources

- The minister and three top officials from Poland's Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy met with U.S. industry representatives to encourage U.S. corporate participation in Poland's major transportation projects.
- Elected officials from Haiti's Ministries of Justice and Interior explored the foundations of police-civilian relations in a democratic society.
- East German social workers seeking to address problems of youth unemployment and disaffection in the wake of the transition to a market economy visited U.S. programs to meet the needs of "at risk" youth.

They were among 1,179 men and women from 131 countries for whom IIE's Professional Exchange Programs (PEP) arranged U.S. visits in 1995. Topics they explored ranged from job creation in Russia to mass transit in Thailand. USIA was the predominant sponsor. Others included the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA), the German and Japanese Governments, the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche, and the Chilean College of Engineers.

In planning visits, IIE specialists combine meetings with U.S. counterparts, visits to U.S. public and private organizations, cultural events, and meetings with Americans across the United States. To take just one example:

A three-week tour focused on Inter-American Trade Investment and Business Development. It brought together government officials, economists, academics, journalists, and trade association representatives from 19 Western Hemisphere countries as well as Ghana, India, Spain, Uganda, and the United Kingdom. The central focus was the economic potential of NAFTA, the world's largest market with 300 million people producing nearly \$8 trillion in goods and services.

The program opened in Washington with briefings by key U.S. Government officials and visits to the major trade agencies. The participants then traveled to Denver to participate in the Hemispheric Trade and Commerce Forum. In Buffalo and El Paso, teams met with business people affected by NAFTA. Concluding sessions in Miami focused on entrepreneurship.



A HUMPHREY FELLOW FROM HONDURAS, SPECIALIZING IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, HELPS TO COLLECT CATFISH EGGS FROM SPAWNING CONTAINERS IN GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.



Humphrey Program Graduates 2,000th Fellow

In 1995, the USIA-funded Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program added its 2,000th graduate to the ever-widening circle of Humphrey alumni. All are professionals selected in midcareer on the basis of demonstrated leadership potential. They are making a difference in their 120 countries in the developing world, East Central Europe, and the former Soviet Union. Their numbers include government policy makers, journalists, bankers, parliamentarians, corporate executives, and leaders in nongovernmental organizations. IIE has assisted USIA in administering the program since its inception in 1979.

Asia: Keeping Up with the Power Demand

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand have all been expanding their power generation capacity to keep up with the demands of industrialization, urbanization, and rural electrification. This translates into export opportunities for U.S. equipment and engineering firms — and more jobs for Americans. To demonstrate state-of-the-art U.S. technologies to Asian buyers and to make U.S. firms aware of the business opportunities in the Asian power sector, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency invited 19 delegates from these four countries to a two-week program in the United States in July-August, 1995. IIE's Professional Exchange Programs division arranged the visit, which included participation in the technical conference held by the Power Engineering Society of IEEE, a symposium in Portland, Oregon, and a series of site visits. Approximately 100 U.S. businessmen listened as the Asian delegates described their projects and procurement needs.

EDUCATION AS EXPORT

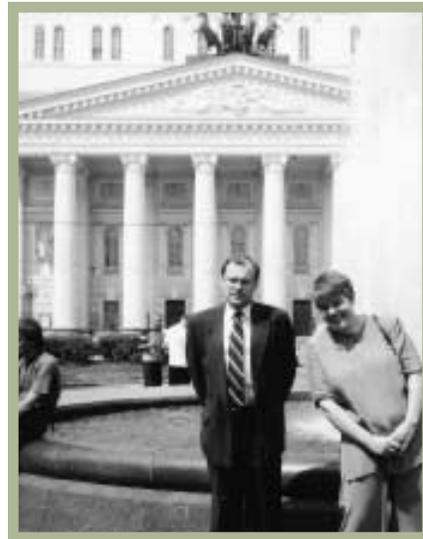
IIE's Open Doors data show that foreign students spent about \$7 billion per year on tuition, fees, and living expenses in the academic year 1994-95, generating over 100,000 jobs for the U.S. economy.

Developing the Skills to Build Democracy

Building market economies and democratic institutions from the ground up takes a complex network of skills and experience. Since the late 1980s, IIE has worked to help citizens of formerly Communist nations acquire these skills, both in the United States and in their own countries.

USIA's Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program enables young professionals from the nations of the former Soviet Union to observe market economies and democratic institutions at first hand. They spend nine months studying business, economics, law, or public administration at the graduate level, followed by three-month internships with U.S. firms and organizations. Since the program began in 1992, there have been 122 participants, 68 men and 54 women.

Alumni are already making a difference. 1992 alumna Elena V. Chrikova is a senior financial adviser to a large privatized Russian enterprise, mainly in the oil and gas businesses. Attorney Sergei L. Lazarev is with an international law firm in Moscow. Stella Tkachenko, who studied public administration at MIT, credits the skills and contacts she acquired for making it possible for her to become director of her own nonprofit organization dedicated to creating links between government, business, and the nonprofit sector in Ukraine.



Rhonda Zangwill

MUSKIE ALUMNI ELENA CHRIKOVA, A SENIOR MANAGER SPECIALIZING IN FINANCIAL ADVISING, AND ATTORNEY SERGEI LAZAREV IN FRONT OF THE BOLSHOI THEATER IN MOSCOW.



FUTURE ENGLISH TEACHERS HELENA MILAVCIK AND NUSA ROZMAN OF SLOVENIA ARRIVING IN CHICAGO TO STUDY AT ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY. THEY ARE PARTICIPANTS IN THE SAMANTHA SMITH PROGRAM FOR SLOVENIA, WHICH IIE ASSISTS USIA IN ADMINISTERING. NINE GRANTEEES WERE SELECTED TO STUDY IN IIE'S MIDWEST REGION.

Legal Infrastructure for Russia

The American Bar Association (ABA) holds that a strong, self-supporting legal infrastructure is indispensable to the transition from communism to democracy and free markets. The Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (CEELI) is one result. To achieve this goal, CEELI provides one- to three-day courses for judges, lawyers, and other legal professionals in participants' home countries.

The trainers are U.S. legal professionals who donate their services. As subcontractor to the ABA, IIE provides management and training support services to CEELI in Russia. IIE's training manager in Moscow works with the trainers to assure quality, relevance, and standards of training and coordinates seminar logistics. CEELI's primary focus areas are on promoting judicial independence, strengthening legal professionalism, assisting with criminal law reform, supporting legal education reform, and assisting in drafting legislation.