



# Weekly Special Report



Produced by the Public Affairs Section

## INSIDE

## Ethiopian Coffee Brands Go Global, Wake Up Local Economy

By Phillip Kurata  
Staff Writer

Washington -- Ethiopia is beginning what it hopes is a steady climb out of

poverty, with strong reliance on intellectual property rights protection.

"I believe that every country, whether poor or rich, has the capacity to create intellectual property assets," says Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office Director General Getachew Mengistie. "In many developing coun-

tries, people perceive intellectual property as being in the interest of America, Europe and Japan. This is a misperception. Intellectual property, if properly used, can meet the needs of countries like Ethiopia."

Mengistie believes that intellectual property rights protection played a big role in the economic development of the United States, and Ethiopia wants to harness the same power.

(Continued on page 2)



## Remarks by Dr. Kent Hill, USAID Assistant Administrator for Global Health

May 1, Sheraton Addis  
(As prepared for delivery)

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. As the Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Global Health at the U.S. Agency for International Development, it is my great honor to be back in Ethiopia again. I was here last May. Ethiopia is a fascinating country that has a deep and rich history and is one of the United



Dr. Kent Hill USAID Assistant Administrator for Global Health

States' key partners in Africa.

This strategic partnership is evidenced by USAID's substantial investment in Ethiopia. The United States Government is the largest bilateral donor to Ethiopia. In fiscal year 2008, the budget for USAID in Ethiopia is close to half a billion US dollars. The USAID health budget this year, which

(Continued on page 16)

### AFRICAN NEWS

Zimbabwe Final Vote Tally Has "Serious Credibility Problems" (P 3)

Africa-Centered Military Command Designed to Listen and Respond (P 4)

Internews Helps Radio Journalists Give Ugandan Citizens a Voice (P 5)

### U.S. ELECTIONS 2008

Big Win in North Carolina Expands Obama's Lead (P 6)

Immigration Policies Generate Passionate Debate in United States (P 7)

### AMERICAN NEWS

U.S. Economy Grows Out of Competing Interests (P 9)

Bush Asks Congress to Approve \$770 Million More in Food Aid (P 11)

Life of Nobel Laureate and Africanist Ralph Bunche Honored (P 13)

### MIDDLE EAST

Bush Prepares for a Six-Day Middle East Visit (P 14)

Rice Urges Arab States to Do More to Help Palestinians (P 15)

### INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Provides \$3.25 Million to Aid Burma Cyclone Victims (P 17)

World Population Growth Poses Security Challenges (P 18)

New Report Showcases Global Progress Against Terrorism (P 19)

United States Identifies 42 Foreign Terrorist Organizations (P 21)

Bush Remarks on Congressional Gold Medal for Burma Activist (P 22)

### HEALTH

President's Proclamation on Malaria Awareness Day, 2008 (P 23)

Hallmark Joins "Red" Campaign to Fight AIDS in Africa (P 23)

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## Ethiopian Coffee Brands Go Global, Wake Up Local . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The director general took an audacious step to implement this concept in 2004, when he accepted advice from Light Years IP, a development group based in Washington, and moved to secure global recognition of three of Ethiopia's specialty coffees -- Yirgacheffe, Sidamo and Harar -- as trademarks owned by Ethiopia. In so doing, Ethiopia overcame an attempt by the U.S. National Coffee Association to block the registration of the coffee trademarks at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Starbucks Corporation, the world's largest coffee distributor, was converted from an opponent registration into a licensee and vigorous supporter.

Today, the fine coffee designations of Harar, Yirgacheffe and Sidamo are protected as trademarks in 29 countries. Ethiopia selects the global distributors for its coffee and sets the conditions for sale. Ethiopia charges no royalty fees for coffee distribution licenses, but, in return, asks the distributors to market each coffee under its separate brand name.

Explaining why Ethiopia has bypassed royalty fees, Mengistie said Ethiopia is not focused on immediate income, but rather on expanding global demand for specialty coffees, which over time will generate greater wealth. That strategy, he said, involves forming close partnerships with coffee importers, distributors and roasters, with the aim of educating the growing number of coffee connoisseurs around the world about the distinctive qualities of the Ethiopian fine coffee beans.

"Working with foreign coffee roasting and distributing companies, we are trying to create a situation where everybody wins. In the past, a producer would just sell his coffee without knowing where it went after it left his farm gate. The same held true for exporters. Likewise, coffee drinkers abroad did not know where the coffee came from, much less that Ethiopia is the birthplace of coffee," Mengistie said. Today, Ethiopia participates in and organizes international gatherings of coffee producers, distributors and advertisers to strengthen the partnerships.

"We underline that partnership with foreign companies is very important to countries like Ethiopia to use intellectual property for development," he said.

Although it is premature to draw definitive conclusions, there are early signs that Ethiopia's use of trademarks and branding is improving the lives of the 15 million Ethiopians who depend on the coffee sector, which accounts for 60 percent of the country's wealth.

"Before Ethiopia embraced intellectual property, coffee farmers were making so little that they were forced to cut down heritage Harar coffee trees and plant the narcotic khat," Mengistie said. "That would have been a disaster for Ethiopia and the rest of mankind."

Ron Layton, the head of Light Years IP, said that before Ethiopian coffee was trademarked, it was bringing only about 25 cents per pound more than standard commodity prices. Commodity prices sank as low as 37 cents a pound at one

point, which devastated exporters selling in that price range. Today, the commodity price hovers around \$1.30 per pound, but Ethiopian coffee, which is benefiting from the branding, sells at roughly double the commodity prices.

"In spite of producing highly distinctive fine coffee, the Ethiopian farmer was living on one of the lowest agricultural export incomes of any farmer in the world," Layton said, referring to the period before the branding effort got under way.

During the past year, as the result of improved negotiating strength, the price of Ethiopian fine coffee has doubled and no longer is set according to commodity markets. While visiting Yirgacheffe coffee farmers earlier this year, Layton was struck by the amount of new housing construction, the higher number of children in school and the increased numbers of bicycles and animals in the community. Those are all signs of economic improvement, he said.

"It may take another 12 months before Ethiopia's negotiating power stabilizes its long-term fine coffee prices. The goal is to break out of commodity markets and sustain a higher price over time, which will generate more investment in quality and raise production. That will also allow families to send children to school and college. Agricultural co-ops will have the funds to build schools, health clinics and water systems," Layton predicted.

*(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)*◆

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## Zimbabwe Final Vote Tally Has “Serious Credibility Problems”

**By Stephen Kaufman**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- The final vote tally released May 2 by Zimbabwe’s Election Commission has “serious credibility problems,” and a runoff presidential vote is impossible when leading opposition candidate Morgan Tsvangirai and his supporters are facing abuse by President Robert Mugabe’s government.

State Department deputy spokesman Tom Casey cited “inexplicably long delays” and “post-election irregularities” that raise serious questions over the credibility of the government-appointed commission’s final vote count.

“This isn’t a case of better late than never,” he told reporters May 2 in Washington.

Prior to the release of the vote count, Casey said May 1 that the situation might be different if the commission had released its official results “a few weeks ago.” Zimbabwe’s presidential and parliamentary election was held March 29.

“There’s been an absolutely unconscionable and inexplicable delay in the process of releasing votes. And at this point, I think whatever those results show, they’re probably going to have limited credibility,” Casey said.

“Given these extensive delays and given the lack of any reasonable explanation for them, I think it’s going to be quite reasonable to assume that when people view these results, they’re going to view them with a high degree of skepticism

and that they are not going to have the kind of credibility they would have had if they’d been released in a timely manner,” he said.

Tsvangirai, who heads the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) party, has claimed since the March 29 vote that he



*Morgan Tsvangirai, Zimbabwe’s main opposition party leader, rejects the official vote tally released May 2. (© AP Images)*

won more than 50 percent of the presidential vote, thereby avoiding the legal requirement for a runoff vote. The May 2 official tally gave him 47.9 percent to Mugabe’s 43.2 percent, and Mugabe, who has ruled Zimbabwe since 1980, has agreed to a runoff election.

Speaking May 2, Casey said it was “really impossible as a practical matter” to consider how Zimbabwe would hold a runoff election when “the leading vote-getter is having his party and his supporters regularly harassed and subject to abuse

by government officials.”

Mugabe’s government must “cease its repression of the opposition” and others in the country who want to peacefully express their views, Casey said. This must occur as a very first step “before anyone should even think or be able to talk about any kind of runoff election.”

Since President Mugabe’s 28-year rule of Zimbabwe began, the country has seen itself transformed from one of Africa’s leading economies and food exporters into a country that is dependent upon food aid, and with an inflation rate of more than 160,000 percent and an unemployment rate of approximately 80 percent.

U.S. officials have called on the country’s neighbors in southern Africa to use as much leverage as they can on the Mugabe government in an effort to curtail violence in the aftermath of the election. (See also “Time for Zimbabwe’s Neighbors to Exercise Leverage, U.S. Says ( <http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/April/20080425162437esnamfuak0.5464289.html> ).”)

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## Africa-Centered Military Command Designed to Listen and Respond

**By Jacquelyn S. Porth**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- The African continent faces a raft of security challenges from human rights abuses, poverty, corruption and smuggling, to rapidly increasing populations and dwindling water resources.



*The AFRICOM deputy, U.S. Ambassador Mary Carlin Yates, visits a new U.S.-funded HIV/AIDS clinic in Zambia. (AFRICOM photo)*

While the United States always has interacted with Africa through diplomatic missions, defense attachés and the Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa, as well as through various other military commands, the focus now has been sharpened through the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), which will be responsible for activities in 33 African countries.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies says "a robust command dedicated to Africa can achieve substantial diplomatic and security results for both the United States and Africa." Andrew Terrill of the U.S. Army War College says the command is envisioned to be "like no other" in the sense that it brings together military and civilian officials to focus on humanitarian missions such as disaster response and land mine removal -- as well as

more traditional missions such as anti-piracy, security sector reform and counterterrorism.

The command began to take form at its new headquarters in Germany after President Bush announced it in 2007. Air Force Reserve Major Robert Munson says the command is needed to support U.S. policy in Africa. Writing in the current issue of Strategic Studies, he says the creation of the command does not presage a major shift in policy, but should improve coordination and "help weave many disparate elements of U.S. foreign policy into one more-coherent package."

The command, in fact, will continue to highlight security, stability and safety activities in Africa that have been carried out in coordination with the State Department for some time. These include training peacekeepers through the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program (ACOTA), providing assistance through the International Military Education and Training program (IMET) and offering aid through President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, known as PEPFAR.

The command also is seen as an early-warning system, says Claudia Anyaso of the State Department. "We want it to be a system for prevention," she told an April 21 conference in Arlington, Virginia, sponsored by Women in International Security and the Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute.

Lisa Schirch, program director for the 3D Security Initiative, agreed, stressing the urgent need for conflict prevention in Africa. Schirch was one of many Africa experts addressing the conference theme of

"AFRICOM and the U.S. Strategy for Peace and Security in Africa." She also emphasized the need for greater African development assistance to combat infectious disease, promote job training skills and emphasize helping African governments become more transparent as a way to prevent corruption.

Anyaso said that U.S. Agency for International Development officers will be conducting outreach activities and working through the command. She also said there are long-term plans for military officers from other countries to have input in AFRICOM programs.

Both Schirch and Anyaso emphasized that there are no plans to establish U.S. military bases in Africa to support the new structure.

Lauren Ploch, who is an Africa analyst with the Congressional Research Service, said AFRICOM has a distinct role to help Africans



*A Malaria Consortium program coordinator meets AFRICOM's General William Ward at a northern Ugandan camp. (AFRICOM photo)*

counter illegal fishing and human trafficking and help indigenous military forces gain better control over local maritime environments.

During his recent testimony before Congress, AFRICOM's commander,

*(Continued on page 10)*

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## Internews Helps Radio Journalists Give Ugandan Citizens a Voice

This article, produced and originally published by Internews April 16, is reposted with the organization's permission.

Internews is a California-based international media development organization that seeks "to empower people worldwide with the news and information they need, the ability to connect, and the means to make their voices heard." Additional information about Internews programs to support journalists and the free flow of information is available on its Web site at <http://www.internews.org/>.

### Ugandan Journalists Give Voice to Hopes for Peace

They're in, they're out  
I'm inculcated with hard work  
Fetching water from distant wells  
You involve us in work hazardous  
to our lives  
Early marriages, brewing alcohol  
And car washing  
Enough, enough, enough  
Oh, heavens  
If I could only see education

In a radio program produced by Pius Sawa, a journalist who participated in an Internews "Reporting for Peace" workshop in early April, a young woman named Sylvia shares her poem about the hardships caused by ongoing strife in Uganda. The workshop's goal was to help radio journalists in Northern Uganda provide a voice for local communities as they await progress on the peace process between the Ugandan Government and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

"I think this training event exposed to journalists how vital it is to be responsible in their coverage of conflict, through use of language, focus

on accuracy, and avoidance of preconceived ideas," said Daniel Bruce, Internews' Project Director in Uganda. "Of course we encouraged them to be as incisive as possible, exploring challenging arguments to the full, but to remember the powerful consequences of presenting an incorrect or sensationalized version of events."

The deadline for the Ugandan government and the LRA to sign a final peace deal, drawn up at Juba in Southern Sudan, has been repeatedly delayed since mid-March. Despite the ongoing setbacks, radio journalists attending the "Reporting for Peace" workshop at the Internews training center in the northern town of Gulu found a growing determination within local communities to secure a long-lasting peace. In many cases, this would require considerable resolve to forgive and reintegrate former LRA abductees and combatants who may have committed atrocities against the communities in which they must now start a new life.

As the national and global media have focused on the unfolding events at Juba, participants at the Internews workshop were challenged to produce radio news pieces that provided a rare platform for individuals going about their daily lives to air their personal views on the peace process, along with their hopes and fears for the future.

Many of the reporters opted to gather their material at Koro Abili, an Internally Displaced Persons camp just south of Gulu. They found community leaders who wanted to heal the wounds of the last twenty years and to lead their people to a more stable existence.

Meanwhile, the impact of the insurgency on services such as health and education became clear through the journalists' reports, with teachers and medical practitioners hoping to revitalize and stabilize their work.

The "Reporting for Peace" workshop was led by the experienced conflict reporting consultant Peter du Toit of Rhodes University, South Africa. Through an interactive approach, participants explored the causes and dynamics of a full range of conflict situations and considered the potential for journalists, especially those with the power of local community radio, to serve a mediator function.

By exploring the views of local people not directly involved in the peace talks, journalists became more aware of the potential for low-level conflict over land rights, reintegration and access to services — and their role in reporting those challenges.

Internews' media development work in Uganda is funded by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

### MORE INFORMATION:

Listen to a radio program, Expressions of Peace ( [http://www.internews.org/multimedia/audio/africa/Expressions\\_of\\_Peace\\_Pius\\_Sawa\\_April2008.mp3](http://www.internews.org/multimedia/audio/africa/Expressions_of_Peace_Pius_Sawa_April2008.mp3) ), produced by Pius Sawa, a journalist who participated in an Internews 'Reporting for Peace' workshop.

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## Big Win in North Carolina Expands Obama's Lead

**By Michelle Austein**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- Primary voters in Indiana and North Carolina put Democrat Barack Obama closer to his party's presidential nomination, despite a loss in the May 6 Indiana primary. With few nominating contests left and Obama's lead growing, political experts predict it will

The first Indiana counties to report when the polls closed at 6 p.m. indicated Clinton would win the most votes in the state, but early results tend to come from sparsely populated rural areas where she has done well.

As results came in from urban areas and college campuses, Clinton's lead narrowed. When the final

margin of victory in North Carolina -- 14 percentage points -- expanded Obama's lead over Clinton.

North Carolina awarded 115 pledged delegates. According to the Green Papers, an organization that tracks the awarding of delegates, Obama will receive 66 of the delegates while Clinton will earn 49.



*Democratic presidential hopeful, Sen. Barack Obama, D-Ill., center, arrives at a primary election night rally in Raleigh, N.C., Tuesday, May 6, 2008. (Jae C. Hong/AP Photo)*



*Barack and Michelle Obama react to the crowd Tuesday night at the campaign's rally in Raleigh after winning the North Carolina primary. (AP Photo)*

be difficult for Hillary Clinton to earn the nomination.

In a speech celebrating his victory in the North Carolina Democratic primary, Obama congratulated Clinton "on what appears to be her victory in the great state of Indiana," but hours later political experts questioned whether the Illinois senator had congratulated her prematurely.

With record numbers of Indiana voters turning out to participate in the state's first Democratic primary since 1968 that could affect the presidential nomination, counting votes was a slow process.

count was reported from Lake County -- a northwestern county that neighbors Obama's hometown of Chicago and has a sizable African-American population, Clinton's lead held, by 22,400 votes of more than 1.25 million votes cast.

Some political pundits characterized Clinton's two-percentage-point win in Indiana as a loss. Even though she received the most votes, she will earn only a handful more of the state's 72 delegates than Obama. Democratic Party rules require delegates to be awarded proportionally.

Clinton's narrow win in Indiana paired with Obama's comfortable

In North Carolina, many new voters showed up at the polls -- about 270,000 citizens registered to vote for the first time in 2008. Exit polls indicated almost two-thirds of them favored Obama. The Illinois senator also did well among African Americans, who make up about one-third of North Carolina's Democratic voters: 90 percent of North Carolina African Americans voted for Obama.

In addition to casting votes for presidential nominees, North Carolina voters were also selecting candidates for the U.S. Senate and governor.

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Immigration Policies Generate Passionate Debate in United States

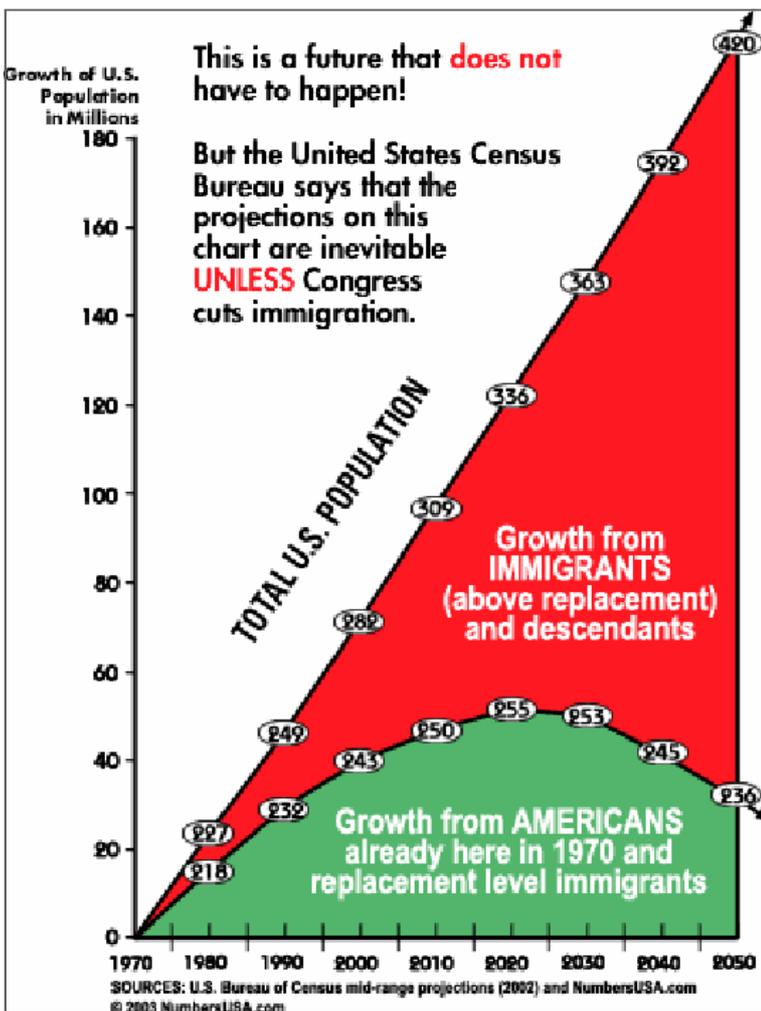
This is an issue update from America.gov.

A major part of President Bush's domestic agenda for his second term was reforming America's immigration policy. America's economy and social diversity are built on the contributions of immigrants over successive generations. Despite the advantages presented by the acceptance of foreigners as students and professionals, the problem of illegal immigration, particularly across the Mexican border, creates passionate debate in America.

America's policy on immigration has been unable to stop illegal immigration flows. Those trying to enter America do so at great risk, often paying smugglers to help them. This leads to human rights abuses and victimization of illegal immigrants. Once inside the United States, these immigrants sometimes face populist backlashes from U.S. citizens. In some areas, immigration contributes to downward pressure on wages and reduces the number of jobs available. Although economists agree that immigration benefits the U.S. economy, some sectors of the U.S. population can experience serious losses. Anti-

immigration sentiment is reinforced by a rising sense of economic and social insecurity in many U.S. communities and border states. cheap foreign labor, ethnic lobbies seeking to increase their political base, and humanitarians who focus on human rights. Those who seek reform and limitation of immigrant flows include nativists who see immigrants as a threat to American culture, environmentalists who fear damaging population growth and those who fear that immigration is taking jobs from U.S. citizens. Immigration puts free market advocates in conflict with cultural conservatives, and civil rights advocates against environmentalists.

President Bush's attempt to reform immigration policy failed. How would the presidential candidates deal with the issue?



immigration sentiment is reinforced by a rising sense of economic and social insecurity in many U.S. communities and border states.

The debate on immigration into America creates political alliances not seen on other issues. Current levels of immigration are supported by businesses that profit from

Hillary Clinton supports allowing illegal immigrants an opportunity to apply for legal resident status. Clinton also voted for a bill to build a fence along the U.S.-Mexico border. As a New York senator, she voted in favor of increased border security, but she voted against a separate amendment that would make English America's official language. John McCain says that a secure U.S.-Mexico border is "an essential element of our national security." He believes that immigrants should learn English, American history and civics. McCain co-sponsored a bill that requires electronic employment-verification so that employers can verify a person's legal status. McCain supports a moderate approach to immigration which includes increased border security, a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants, and a guest-worker program. His views have put him in conflict with his Republican colleagues.

(Continued on page 10)

## Big Win in North Carolina Expands . . .

(Continued from page 6)

The Green Papers reported Obama had 1589.5 pledged delegates compared to Clinton's 1427.5 pledged delegates as of the morning of May 7. (Democrats Abroad and some U.S. territories award delegates in half-vote increments so that more delegates can attend the national convention.)

As of May 7, 247 superdelegates have said they intend to vote for Obama and 268 superdelegates have said they will vote for Clinton. Superdelegates are elected officials and party leaders who can cast their ballot for any candidate they choose.

Obama remains short of the 2,025 delegates needed to be the party's nominee.

### CANDIDATES SPEAK ABOUT PARTY UNITY

Arizona John McCain has been campaigning as the Republican Party's presumed nominee for more than two months while Obama and Clinton continue to vie for the Democratic nomination. As that battle continues, some Democrats have expressed concern that the competition between Obama and Clinton could divide the party, making it easier for McCain to win in November.

Both candidates tried to allay these fears in their post-primary speeches May 6.

"Many of the pundits have suggested that this party is inalterably divided -- that Senator Clinton's supporters will not support me, and

that my supporters will not support her," Obama said in North Carolina. "Well I'm here tonight to tell you that I don't believe it." "This primary season may not be over, but when it is ... we intend to march forward as one Democratic Party," Obama said.

way."

The next nominating contests are West Virginia, Oregon, Kentucky and Puerto Rico in May and early June. The last states to hold primaries will be Montana and South Dakota on June 3. Based on past nominating contest results, political



*Democratic presidential hopeful Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, D-N.Y., reacts at her Indiana Primary night party in Indianapolis, Tuesday, May 6, 2008. (AP Photo/Elise Amendola)*

Speaking in Indiana, Clinton, who said her campaign is "full speed onto the White House," also agreed that the party would unite for the general election.

"I can assure you ... that no matter what happens, I will work for the nominee of the Democratic Party, because we must win in November," Clinton said. "I know that Senator Obama feels the same

experts favor Clinton to win in West Virginia, Kentucky and Puerto Rico, but say Obama has an advantage in Oregon, Montana and South Dakota.

*(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)*◆

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## U.S. Economy Grows Out of Competing Interests

**By Howard Cincotta**  
**Special Correspondent**

This is the fourth article in a series on the U.S. financial system and market regulation.

Washington -- Although Jamestown, Virginia, is celebrated as the first permanent English settlement in America, it was also the name of a company seeking profits from gold and other New World riches. As an investment, however, Jamestown in 1607 was a disaster. Only with the discovery of tobacco did the Virginia colony stabilize itself and begin to grow.

The rise of the United States from a set of scattered colonies to the world's largest economy was neither certain nor smooth, despite abundant resources. But American settlers brought a set of values with them as important as the ax and plow in settling what one religious minister called "a vast and roaring wilderness."

Chief among them were a suspicion of government, a belief in individual freedom and a willingness to take risks -- whether in claiming a piece of frontier land or starting a new commercial enterprise.

The price was an economy that, despite remarkable growth, remained trapped in a boom-and-bust cycle for its first 150 years, as Americans struggled to find a regulatory role for government that would limit excesses of power without stifling investment and innovation.

### MONEY WARS

The first debates over the government's economic role pitted Treas-

ury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, who advocated a national bank and strong central government, against Thomas Jefferson, the nation's third president, who idealized a republic of small farmers and limited government and remained suspicious of concentrated economic power.

The bank battle came to a head during the term of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president. Jackson, representing Western interests, vehemently opposed the Second Bank of the United States, and refused to renew its charter in 1836. (See "U.S. Central Bank Works to Smooth Business Cycle ( <http://www.america.gov/st/econ-english/2008/April/20080416162233attocnich0.3449518.html> ).")

America's westward expansion exacerbated economic differences between the East Coast and American West, especially after the Civil War. Hard-money Eastern industrialists advocated the gold standard and tight credit to prevent inflation, while cash-poor, credit-hungry workers and farmers of the West demanded an increase in the money supply to ease credit and reduce their debts.

In one of the most famous political orations in American history, Democrat William Jennings Bryan in 1896 summed up the accumulated resentments of Western, rural interests toward Eastern industrialists when he declared, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!"

Industrialization in the 19th century served to create a single unified

American market, principally through the proliferation of railroads, which not only shipped goods but opened up vast tracks of Western lands. America's expansion also was fueled by a continuing series of transformative inventions and innovations, from the steam engine and telegraph to the incandescent light bulb and factory assembly line.

Vast accumulations of private wealth led to the Progressive Movement, the first systematic attempt to regulate business and combat pervasive corruption. The Progressive legacy is a set of regulatory agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration, antitrust laws to prevent corporate monopolies and the federal income tax. (See "U.S. Government Uses Tax Policy to Shape Economy ( <http://www.america.gov/st/econ-english/2008/April/20080429110439attocnich0.550625.html?CP.rss=true> ).")

### NEW DEAL AND NEW ECONOMY

The decisive shift toward a more regulated free market was a result of the nation's worst economic crisis -- the Great Depression of the 1930s, which saw the gross national product contract by a third and threw a quarter of all workers out of their jobs. Under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, the government's economic role grew significantly through vast public works projects, regulation of financial markets and a public pension fund called Social Security, the nation's first and largest entitlement program. An entitlement program guarantees a certain level of benefits to persons or entities who meet requirements -- such as age or in-

*(Continued on page 25)*

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## Africa-Centered Military Command Designed to Listen . . .

*(Continued from page 4)*

General William "Kip" Ward, also talked about the need to confront transnational threats in Africa, including illegal drugs and dangerous weapons.

Former intelligence officer Robert Berschinski said there is a need to strengthen democracy in Africa and promote principles such as rule of law. The United States has to do whatever it can, he said, to foster conditions that will lead to peace and economic stability in Africa.

Former Ugandan Minister of State Betty Oyella Bigombe said AFRICOM's activities should be transparent and diverse and its civilian and military officials should offer assistance "wherever help is needed." Bigombe, who is a fellow at the Washington-based Woodrow Wilson Center, said nontraditional humanitarian aid, like helping Africans ob-

tain safe drinking water, will go far in demonstrating U.S. friendship.

One attendee emphasized the importance of having African leaders identify the security problems to be tackled. Bigombe agreed, saying the assistance programs thereby would reflect African rather than U.S. interests.

Emira Woods, with the Institute for Policy Studies, said African security will be aided by a halt to the flow of arms, and human security will improve through better jobs, education and health care. What Africa needs most, she said, is development aid.

AFRICOM is seen as a way to avoid duplication of effort by various U.S. government agencies that are promoting better livelihoods in Africa. The U.S. Institute of Peace's Linda Bishai said African issues were too often the stepchildren of various

U.S. military commands that, in the past, looked at only a fraction of Africa's requirements. Now, with a new Africa-centered command, she said, there is the opportunity to deal with African challenges as effectively and efficiently as is possible.

For more information about AFRICOM, see Ward's recent testimony ( <http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=1677> ), on the U.S. Africa Command Web site.

*(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)*◆

## Immigration Policies Generate Passionate Debate . . .

*(Continued from page 7)*

Barack Obama is the son of a Kenyan immigrant and has voted on many immigration bills. He voted against making English the national language and supports allowing illegal immigrants who have not committed crimes to stay in the United States as long as they pay a fine and learn English. In the recent Senate Immigration Reform Bill, Obama proposed three amendments related to giving first choice of jobs to U.S.

citizens, requiring businesses prove their employees' right to work and improving immigrant background checks.

This podcast ( [http://stream.state.gov/streamvol/libmedia/usinfo/4770/eng/ia\\_eng\\_042508\\_e08\\_immigration.mp3](http://stream.state.gov/streamvol/libmedia/usinfo/4770/eng/ia_eng_042508_e08_immigration.mp3) ) is produced by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs. Links to other Internet sites or opinions expressed should not be con-

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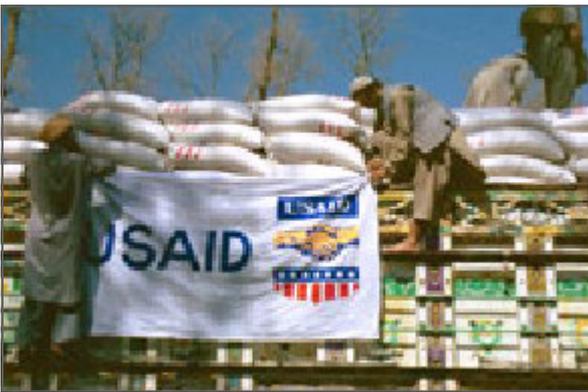
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## Bush Asks Congress to Approve \$770 Million More in Food Aid

**By Kathryn McConnell**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- President Bush has called on Congress to approve an additional \$770 million to support food aid and agricultural development programs in fiscal year 2009.

With the administration's release of \$200 million worth of emergency food reserves from a special humanitarian trust in April, America would spend a total of nearly \$1 billion in new funds to bolster food security in poor nations, Bush said



*Men load a truck with bags of wheat donated by USAID. The food is urgently needed to assist in feeding the Afghan people. (USAID)*

May 1 at the White House. The trust is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The administration also has a pending request to Congress for approval of an additional \$350 million to be made available immediately, Steve McMillin of the Office of Management and Budget said during a White House press briefing following Bush's statement.

McMillin was joined at the briefing by Ed Lazear, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and

Dan Price of the National Security Council.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) said in an April 28 news release that it is steering \$40 million in fiscal year 2008 emergency funding for aid to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Haiti, Somalia, Mauritania, Uganda, Sudan and Zimbabwe. The aid would be distributed by the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP).

Bush said with Congress' approval of the \$770 million, the administration would be on track to spend \$5 billion in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to fight global hunger. Fiscal year 2009 begins October 1, 2008.

"We're sending a clear message to the world that America will lead the fight to end hunger for years to come," Bush said.

The proposed \$770 million for 2009 would help meet needs in countries already experiencing food

shortages and target nations that have become newly hungry, Henrietta Fore, USAID administrator, said May 1. It also would allow USAID to invest in mid- and long-term agricultural and economic growth programs "to help assure future food security," she said.

"The urgency and magnitude of the challenge confronting us is great," Fore said.

Rising prices around the world for such staples as maize, rice and wheat have sparked riots in some

developing countries, including in Egypt, Haiti, Bangladesh and nations in West Africa. Global food prices are up 43 percent from 2007, Lazear said.

He said the additional cost of grain is felt more acutely in poor countries than in developed countries because more of a family's budget is used for food. Food can take up to a reported 75 percent of family income in those countries.

Factors contributing to the rapid rise in food prices include increasing demand for food in emerging-market countries, rising energy costs that raise the cost of producing food, adverse weather-related events that have reduced crop yields and depreciation of the U.S. dollar. Increased production of biofuels has raised the cost of maize, USAID said.

Yet biofuels are "critical" to America's national security, and the effect of biofuels on food prices "will diminish over time," said Dan Price, deputy national security adviser.

The president also called on countries that have restricted agricultural exports to protect domestic food supplies to lift those restrictions. Doing so would "help ease suffering for those who aren't getting food," he said.

Ukraine recently eased its export restrictions on grain, a move the administration welcomed, Price said.

Bush said a conclusion of Doha Round trade negotiations would reduce and eliminate tariffs and

*(Continued on page 12)*

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## Bush Asks Congress to Approve \$770 Million More . . .

(Continued from page 11)

other barriers, making it easier for people to get access to less-expensive food.

The WFP April 22 said rising food prices are creating the biggest challenge it has faced in its 45-year history. A "silent tsunami" threatens to plunge an additional 100 million people into poverty, according to the organization.

"This is the new face of hunger -- the millions of people who were not in the urgent hunger category six months ago but now are," said WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran.

Bush also urged countries to remove barriers to accepting improved crops developed through biotechnology. These crops are safe, able to resist drought and disease and "hold promise of producing more food," he said.

Bush has called on Congress to support a proposal to purchase up to 25 percent of food aid from farmers in developing countries. That would save on shipping costs and allow more timely availability of aid when it is needed, supporters say.

That measure is included in a new multiyear farm bill Congress is still debating.

America is working with other members of the Group of 8 (G8) to

secure commitments to give more food aid, Bush said. The G8 developed countries -- Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Great Britain and the United States -- will hold their annual get-together July 7-9 in Toyako, Japan.

Some think the administration's requests are not enough. Democratic Senators Dick Durban of Illinois and Bob Casey of Pennsylvania April 28 urged the administration to boost its fiscal year 2008 supplemental



*Somalis who fled violence are facing yet another humanitarian crisis -- a debilitating food shortage.*  
(© AP Images)

funding request for immediate food aid from \$200 million to \$550 million.

Casey, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said the global food crisis "risks creating a series of failed states as anger at inadequate food stocks spurs riots and instability."

America is the world's largest food aid donor, providing approximately half of all food aid. It provides approximately 40 percent of contribu-

tions to the WFP and contributes aid through nongovernmental organizations, USAID said.

Bush's remarks ( <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/05/20080501-5.html> ), a transcript of the press briefing ( <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/05/20080501-23.html> ) and a White House fact sheet ( <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/05/20080501-22.html> ) are available on the White House Web site.

USAID's press release ( <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr080428.html> ) and a fact sheet ( [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/foodcrisis/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/foodcrisis/) ) about responding to the global food crisis are available on the agency's Web site.

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## Life of Nobel Laureate and Africanist Ralph Bunche Honored

**By Melissa Martinez**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- Celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding, the Bureau of African Affairs at the U.S. Department of State recently honored Ralph Johnson Bunche, a scholar, Nobel laureate, career diplomat and Africanist who sought to study and understand Africa from the African point of view.

Pearl Robinson, associate professor of political science at Tufts University, gave a keynote address highlighting Bunche's legacy as a diplomat, a peacekeeper and an academic whose work had an impact not only on African studies but also on U.S. foreign policy.

Speaking to an audience that included diplomats and Africanists during a ceremony in February at the State Department's Ralph Bunche Library, Robinson focused on Bunche's work as a U.S. diplomat and his dedication to U.S. relations with Africa during decolonization.

Bunche, who died in 1971, was a true pioneer, Robinson said. He was an African American who rose from working-class roots in Detroit to become under-secretary-general of the United Nations. In 1950, he became the first African American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, for his work mediating the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Israel and its neighbors Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

"Bunche spent the formative years of his professional life as an academic who specialized in Africa," Robinson said. In his 1934 doctoral dissertation, he wrote that "the

dominant force in modern Africa is that of change." His work "prefigured the ethos of what would come to be called, by the 1950s, the new field of African Studies," she added.

"Bunche recognized the need to shed light on colonial administration, race relations and the responsibilities of the international community toward dependent peoples and nonself-governing territories," Rob-



*Ralph Bunche, right, receives the Nobel Peace Prize diploma, in box, at Oslo University on December 10, 1950. (© AP Images)*

inson said. This continues to be of academic and policy relevance even today, as Africa continues to overcome new challenges it faces related to political, economic and social change.

Known as one of the great internationalists of the 20th century, Bunche had to overcome many challenges. Despite being orphaned at an early age when his mother died of tuberculosis and his father abandoned him, Bunche graduated first in his class at secondary school. He attended the University of California at Los Angeles on a scholarship and graduated *summa cum laude*. Bunche was awarded a

fellowship to study at Harvard University, where he earned a doctorate in government and international relations.

Throughout his academic life, Bunche studied Africa from the perspective of the African, Robinson said. "He sought to bring the latest theories to bear on African problems and insisted on the importance of understanding the African's point of view."

To gain this perspective, Bunche did fieldwork in Africa, wrote about the continent and introduced courses on African studies into the curriculum of Howard University in Washington, where he served as chairman of the political science department.

Bunche's work continues to be carried out by others who have demonstrated their commitment to Africa, Robinson said. As an example, she highlighted the work Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Jendayi Frazer has done to shape U.S.

policy toward Africa under the Bush administration to improve health and education infrastructure, support subregional peace and security in Africa and expand free-market trade and investment.

"Toward the end of his life, Bunche spent a good deal of time reflecting on what it means to be a policy-maker with responsibility for decisions that have lasting implications for future generations and life-or-death consequences for large numbers of people," Robinson said.

"Bunche had come to appreciate that knowledge per se is fleeting,

*(Continued on page 25)*

## Bush Prepares for a Six-Day Middle East Visit

**By Merle D. Kellerhals Jr.**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- President Bush will use his planned six-day trip to the Middle East to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to a lasting peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, and to meet separately with leaders of Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq.

"The trip will demonstrate the president's steadfast opposition to extremists and their state sponsors, Iran and Syria, who are expending enormous energy to thwart opportunities for security, freedom and peace in the region," says National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley.

At a White House briefing May 7, Hadley said that Bush will visit Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt May 13-18, and will conduct meetings with six Muslim leaders, including Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, at the Egyptian Red Sea resort Sharm el-Sheikh. Bush will conclude his trip with remarks at the World Economic Forum at the National Congress Center while in Egypt.

Hadley said this trip is a mix between symbolic observances and substantive talks to keep the peace process moving forward. "Obviously, coming to celebrate Israel's 60th anniversary is both symbolism and substance," he said.

While in Israel, Bush will address the Israeli Knesset, its parliament, to congratulate the country on its anniversary and to reflect on continued U.S. commitment to its security, Hadley said.

After Israel, Bush will meet Middle East Quartet peace envoy Tony Blair to discuss international assistance to Palestinian nation-building efforts. One aspect of the Israeli-

Abbas, King Abdullah II of Jordan, Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad and Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, he said.



Palestinian Authority peace talks is to prepare the Palestinians for statehood.

In Saudi Arabia, Bush will meet with King Abdullah for consultations, but also to celebrate the 75th anniversary of formal relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia, he said. At Sharm el-Sheikh, Bush will hold separate meetings with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Afghan President Hamid Karzai, Palestinian President

Bush also will meet with Iraqi Vice President Adel Abdul Mahdi and Deputy Prime Minister Barham Salih.

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## Rice Urges Arab States to Do More to Help Palestinians

**By David I. McKeeby**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- As Mideast peace negotiations continue, nations must do their part by joining the United States to improve the daily lives of Palestinians and help them to build a future state, says Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

"Countries that have resources and that have an interest in the establishment of a Palestinian state need to put those resources to use now in order to lay the groundwork for the establishment of that state," Rice said en route to London. She joined fellow members of the Quartet for Middle East Peace -- the European Union, Russia and the United Nations -- to assess progress since the November 2007 Annapolis Conference.

Israelis and Palestinians have been making quiet diplomatic progress confronting issues at the heart of a half-century of conflict, Rice said.

A Quartet statement read by U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon cited progress despite continuing challenges posed by rocket attacks into Israel from the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip and Palestinian concerns over continued Israeli settlement activity.

"This is hard work -- it's labor-intensive and it's time-consuming -- but I believe that they do have a chance to get an agreement by the end of the year. And that's what we're going to work for every day," Rice said after the May 2 Quartet meeting in London.

The Quartet's statement also called on donors to honor their financial pledges to the Palestinian Authority made at a December 2007 Paris donors' conference.

The international community pledged \$1.2 billion in budget assistance to the Palestinian Authority in 2008. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Algeria are the only Arab countries to have provided budgetary assistance, totaling \$215 million, to the Palestinians since the December Paris donors'



*Rice with Quartet for Middle East Peace representatives in London May 2 (© AP Images)*

conference. The United States provided \$150 million in budget assistance to the Palestinian Authority earlier in 2008 -- the largest sum of money the authority ever has received from a single country in one transfer. Facing an estimated \$400 million-\$600 million budget shortfall as early as this summer, the Palestinian Authority remains dependent on the world's help.

This assistance will help Palestinian Prime Minister Salaam Fayyad's government implement key reforms and lay the foundation for a two-state solution by improving the authority's ability to govern, deliver

essential public services and jump-start economic development in the Palestinian Territories.

"There are Palestinian security forces to be trained. There are Palestinian entrepreneurial funds that need to be developed," said Rice. "States that have resources ought to be looking not for how little they can do, but how much they can do."

In addition to its donors' conference pledges, the United States provided more than \$300 million in Palestinian aid during 2007, and already has provided more than \$150 million so far for U.N. agencies supporting Palestinian communities across the region in 2008.

The Bush administration also is seeking an additional \$200 million from Congress for further aid to the Palestinian Authority. (See "Bush Requests Nearly \$7 Billion to Strengthen U.S. Diplomacy." ( [<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/March/20080306165553idybeekcm0.9327509.html> \)](http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

"It's important for the Palestinian people to see improvements in their lives," said Rice.

While in London, Rice held a joint discussion with Fayyad and Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni before she traveled to Israel and the Palestinian Territories.

"These trilaterals are an opportunity to talk to the parties and to hear them talk to each other," Rice said. "Very often when you hear them

*(Continued on page 16)*

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## Remarks by Dr. Kent Hill, USAID Assistant Administrator for Global . . .

*(Continued from page 1)*

includes the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), malaria and maternal and child health funds, is around \$250 million, or nearly half our total budget.

This strong partnership would not be possible without the leadership and commitment from the Ministry of Health, led by Dr. Tewodros, who is a true visionary. I have heard great things about Dr. Tewodros and the remarkable accomplishments reached in the health care system in Ethiopia, notably the expansion of health services, including HIV/AIDS, and the increase in the number of health extension workers to 30,000.

I would also like to thank our partners, who work with us every day to help improve the lives of millions of Ethiopians. USAID works with more than 32 partners on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs. Many of these partners are in the room this evening.

As we look back at the last five years of PEPFAR in Ethiopia there are many accomplishments. Through the support of PEPFAR,

partners and the Ministry of Health, over 122,000 individuals have started on anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Just in the last six months, 1.46 million people have received HIV counseling and testing and more than 360,000 orphans and vulnerable were served. Our work with the private sector has also increased. Currently, there are 120 private clinics providing affordable services to treat tuberculosis and HIV, and these services are expanding.

We are also delighted about the pending reauthorization of PEPFAR, which provides \$50 billion over five years to combat HIV/AIDS across the globe. The new PEPFAR legislation places a greater emphasis on linkages with other sectors, such as economic growth, family planning, and food security.

The USAID health office in Ethiopia is not only working on HIV/AIDS, but also has many other strong health programs. Currently, we have a team in country to help plan the implementation of \$20 million of programs through the Presidential Malaria Initiative. The health team working with the Government of Ethiopia is in the process of

awarding a new \$50 million bilateral grant for family planning and maternal and child health, which will further support health extension workers and the work of the Ministry of Health.

USAID is also one of the largest donors to the Global Fund and I am pleased that Ethiopia is the largest recipient of funding.

In other efforts to support the health system in Ethiopia, the U.S. and United Kingdom with Gordon Brown recently announced a human resource initiative to support Ethiopia to increase health workforce coverage levels.

Tomorrow I will travel to Lalibela to better understand Ethiopia's world-renowned culture and history. In Lalibela, I will also visit a health center and have the opportunity to visit the Ethiopian Orthodox Church to learn more about their efforts in implementing HIV prevention and care activities.

In conclusion, I would like to thank everyone for coming out – especially on a holiday – and I look forward to meeting with you throughout the evening.♦

## Rice Urges Arab States to Do More to Help . . .

*(Continued from page 15)*

talk to each other, it's perhaps possible to see where areas of convergence are emerging and to help them to see those areas of convergence if they can't necessarily see them themselves."

Rice also held separate meetings with U.N., EU and Russian leaders on Kosovo, as well as a session of

the P5 + 1, in which leaders from Britain, China, France, Germany, Russia and the United States agreed on a new package of incentives aimed at convincing Iran to suspend its controversial nuclear program and join international negotiations.

See a transcript of Rice's remarks ( <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2008/>

May/20080502105337eaifas0.2968408.html ) en route to London and the full text of the Quartet statement ( <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2008/May/20080502172441xjsnommis0.9661066.html?CP.rss=true> ).

*(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)♦*

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## U.S. Provides \$3.25 Million to Aid Burma Cyclone Victims

**By Merle D. Kellerhals Jr.**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- The United States is providing \$3.25 million in humanitarian aid to Burma and is prepared to do considerably more if the ruling military junta would permit, the White House says.

"The United States has made an initial aid contribution, but we want to do a lot more," President Bush said May 6. "We're prepared to move U.S. Navy assets to help find those who've lost their lives, to help find the missing, to help stabilize the situation. But in order to do so, the military junta must allow our disaster assessment teams into the country."

Cyclone Nargis struck Burma's Irrawaddy delta region May 3, and has left at least 22,464 people dead and thousands more missing or believed dead, according to state-run radio May 6. The United Nations has said that, based on satellite images, the storm's damage has affected an area of about 11,600 square miles (30,000 square kilometers) along the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Martaban coastlines. Many of the places are remote and difficult to reach.

White House press secretary Dana Perino announced the United States was sending \$3 million to help the cyclone victims, who live in a region where most of the nation's rice crop is grown and that includes Burma's biggest city, Rangoon.

After the storm struck, the American chargé d'affaires, Shari Villa-

rosa, announced a "disaster declaration," immediately provided \$250,000 from the U.S. Embassy emergency fund and sought permission to provide a disaster assistance response team (DART) from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Villarosa told CNN television news that "the situation is very bad and not getting better."

State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said May 6 that the DART team is currently in Bangkok, Thailand, waiting for visas to enter

training exercises that could be dispatched to Burma within four days, Pentagon spokesman Bryan Whitman said in Washington. That group includes the USS Essex, an amphibious assault ship, the USS Juneau and the USS Harper's Ferry. The Essex has 23 helicopters on board that could be used in providing support for moving emergency supplies inland to remote areas struck by the cyclone.

Also within reach of Burma are two aircraft carrier groups led by the USS Kitty Hawk and the USS Nimitz, which have helicopters on

board along with extensive medical teams and support personnel, the Pentagon says.

"Let the United States come to help you, help the people," Bush said. "We want to help them deal with this terrible disaster."

With Burma's main airport in Rangoon reopened after the storm, the U.S. Air Force also is standing by to begin flying in relief supplies.



*Cyclone Nargis has devastated parts of Burma, destroying thousands of homes and killing hundreds of people.*

Burma. "We have applied for visas with the Burmese government, [and] have yet to receive permission for our disaster relief people to travel in there," he said.

Meanwhile, Perino said that the affected areas need plastic sheeting, water purification tablets, cooking sets, mosquito nets, emergency health kits, food and possibly fuel supplies.

The U.S. Navy has three ships in the Gulf of Thailand for military

The U.S. Voice of America (VOA) radio has been broadcasting information to the Burmese people about how to protect themselves from water-borne diseases and about sanitation measures they can take, a VOA spokesman said. Two Burmese doctors have been VOA's contacts.

*(USINFO is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)*◆

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## World Population Growth Poses Security Challenges

**By Merle D. Kellerhals, Jr.**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- Experts put the world's population today at about 6.7 billion people, but by mid-century the best estimates point to a world population of more than 9 billion. This growing population will cause a migration of people, legally and illegally, across the globe in search of economic opportunity, security and political freedom.

It also will generate significant regional and global security stresses, says the director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Speaking at the annual Landon Lecture Series at Kansas State University recently, General Michael Hayden said three significant future trends in global affairs have drawn the attention of U.S. intelligence analysts -- a significant increase in population growth by mid-century, the rise of Asia and especially China and the changing context of the U.S.-European strategic alliance.

Hayden said that one of the many responsibilities of an intelligence agency is to peer occasionally into the future and attempt to determine what trends will develop and what they will mean. He adds that these trends do not indicate that the United States is declining in power or global influence.

"To the contrary, the United States will remain an international leader --

a force for peace, freedom, and prosperity throughout the world, an engine of economic growth and innovation, and a military powerhouse whose capabilities are unmatched," he said.

But population migrations at a time of rising global populations will place significant stresses on both the developed and less developed world, he said.



*CIA Director Michael Hayden discusses emerging security trends in the 21st century. (© AP Images)*

"Most of that [population] growth will occur in countries least able to sustain it, a situation that will likely fuel instability and extremism, both in those areas and beyond," Hayden said. "Many poor, already fragile states -- where governance is difficult today -- will grow rapidly."

For instance, the populations of Afghanistan, Liberia, Niger and the Democratic Republic of Congo are expected to triple by mid-century, and the number of people in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Yemen will more than double, he said.

"Furthermore, all of those countries will have large concentrations of young people. If their basic freedoms and basic needs -- food, housing, education, employment, and so on -- are not met, they could be easily attracted to violence, civil unrest, or extremism," he said.

And through global migration, the effect of rapid population growth in Africa, Southeast Asia and elsewhere will be felt in the developed world as well, Hayden predicted.

"Receiving countries, of course, have much to gain from an influx of young workers, particularly because populations are aging rapidly in much of the developed world. But social integration of immigrants will pose a significant challenge to many host nations -- again boosting the potential for unrest and extremism," Hayden said.

### THE RISE OF ASIA

Hayden said the second 21st-century trend he has been observing is the rise of Asia.

"In a recent [newspaper] op-ed, Henry Kissinger [a former secretary of state and national security adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford] called this 'a shift in the center of gravity of international affairs from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian Oceans,'" Hayden said. The CIA has identified the rise of China and India and the emergence of

*(Continued on page 20)*

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## New Report Showcases Global Progress Against Terrorism

**By David I. McKeeby**  
**Staff Writer**

**Washington** -- International gains against terrorist cells in 2007 highlight the continuing need for a complex, comprehensive and collaborative strategy against terrorism.

"Working with allies and partners across the world, we've created a less permissive operating environment for terrorists, kept leaders on the move or in hiding and degraded their ability to plan and mount attacks," said State Department counterterrorism coordinator Dell Dailey upon the April 30 release of Country Reports on Terrorism 2007.

An annual report developed jointly by the State Department and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), Country Reports on Terrorism 2007 provides Congress with information on progress in the fight against al-Qaida and other U.S.-designated foreign terrorist groups active in the Americas, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

In 2007, there were 14,499 terrorist attacks worldwide, according to the report, a slight decrease from 14,570 in 2006. But progress against terrorism cannot be measured by numbers alone, says NCTC Deputy Director Russ Travers.

"Last year, almost 9,400 police officers were injured or killed. We also saw a growth in the number of attacks against schools," Travers said. "We also have reporting indicating upwards of 2,400 children were killed. The number is undoubtedly far higher, but that's [what] we can document."

### TERRORISM REMAINS COMPLEX THREAT

Since 2001, improvements in border and transportation security, new banking and legal codes and



*Dell L. Dailey  
Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Office of the  
Coordinator for Counterterrorism*

expanded intelligence cooperation among nations have weakened terrorists, said Dailey, citing foiled terrorist plots in the United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark in 2007.

But terrorism remains a complex threat, Dailey added. Cells operating from safe havens in unstable corners of the world are working to circumvent new security measures by forging alliances with regional affiliates and waging an increasingly Internet-based propaganda cam-

paign to exploit local grievances and recruit a new generation of youth onto the path of radicalism.

"The terrorists' message of hate and death holds no promise for anyone's future," Dailey said.

Countering radicalization is a top priority, said Dailey, and is taking a variety of forms, from Colombia's delivery of services and security in confronting the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, to Saudi Arabia's initiative to rehabilitate former radicals, to the newly elected Pakistani government's renewed effort to bring peace and security to its tribal regions bordering Afghanistan.

### COMPREHENSIVE ATTENTION TO STATE SPONSORS

Confronting terrorism also means continued attention to state sponsors of terrorism Iran, Syria, Sudan, Cuba and North Korea, Dailey said.

Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps actively provided arms, training and support to Shia militias in Iraq during 2007, said Dailey, as well as to Palestinian militants and Lebanon's Hezbollah. It also aided militant groups in Afghanistan that target civilians and NATO-led peacekeepers.

As many as 90 percent of foreign fighters entering Iraq arrived through Syria, Dailey said, while Cuba has provided aid to the FARC,

*(Continued on page 21)*

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## World Population Growth Poses Security . . .

(Continued from page 18)

new economic centers as transformative forces in the changing global picture.

Hayden said that over the next few decades continued economic growth, foreign trade and investment will bring Asian nations closer together, and also give them confidence in international affairs. The relationships among China, India, Japan and emerging powers in the region will be characterized by competition for regional influence, he said, though it is likely China will achieve great-power status during this century.

Hayden conceded that, with issues of real consequence for U.S. national security, there always are differing views about where China is headed. "China is not an inevitable enemy," Hayden said. "There are good policy choices available to both Washington and Beijing that can keep us on the largely peaceful, constructive path we've been on for almost 40 years now."

Even as it has been building up its military in recent decades, China also is deeply concerned with economic development and political stability, Hayden added.

"From the U.S. perspective, China's growing engagement with the rest of the world is driven primarily by two things: a need for access to markets, resources, technology, and expertise, and a desire to assert its influence in the region and with

developing countries in other parts of the world," Hayden said.

He added that today China's behavior in the international realm is focused nearly exclusively on narrowly defined Chinese objectives. "Whether China begins to engage the world in ways that are less narrowly focused will greatly influence the U.S.-China relationship in the new century," he said.

### EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

Changes in the relationship between Europe and the United States will define a third key trend that will shape international relations in this century, he said.

Hayden said disagreements over the war in Iraq and the U.S. approach to international terrorism have raised questions about the future of the Atlantic alliance.

"Those disagreements are only symptoms of an underlying shift brought about by the end of the Cold War. It comes down to this: the U.S.-Europe relationship no longer needs to focus primarily on Europe. Today, the continent is nearly whole, free, and at peace," Hayden said.

Now, U.S.-European attention can focus on meeting global threats that affect everyone, he said.

"The truth is, nearly two decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall, America and Europe still are grappling with how best to manage the

security risks of the post-Cold War world. Absent a common unifying threat that overrides all others, differences are cropping up over a host of issues," Hayden said.

One significant issue, Hayden said, is how the United States and Europe perceive terrorism. For the United States, the war on terror is global in scope and requires that the fight be taken to the enemy wherever that leads. For Europe, terrorism is viewed as an internal and law enforcement problem, and solutions are focused more narrowly on securing the homeland, he said.

"Differing views over the nature of threats and the right tactics to address them are likely to impact U.S.-Europe relations for much of this century, and the effects will be felt on many levels -- from intelligence and law enforcement to military cooperation and foreign policy," Hayden said.

A transcript of Hayden's remarks ( <https://www.cia.gov/news-information/speeches-testimony/landon-lecture-series.html> ) is available on the CIA Web site.

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## United States Identifies 42 Foreign Terrorist Organizations

**Washington** -- The U.S. State Department identifies 42 Foreign Terrorist Organizations in its 2007 Country Reports on Terrorism, released April 30.

Designation of a group as a Foreign Terrorist Organization results in the U.S. government blocking assets held in U.S. financial institutions, denying visas to terrorist group members and making it a crime for U.S. citizens or others within U.S. jurisdiction to provide the group with support or resources.

**Following is the list of Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations, which is determined by the secretary of state:**

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)  
Abu Sayyaf Group  
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade  
Ansar al-Sunnah  
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)  
Asbat al-Ansar  
Aum Shinrikyo  
Basque Fatherland and Liberty

(ETA)  
Communist Party of Philippines/  
New People's Army (CPP/NPA)  
Continuity Irish Republican Army  
(CIRA)  
Gama'a al-Islamiyya (IG)  
HAMAS  
Harakat ul-Mujahadin (HUM)  
Hizballah  
Islamic Jihad Group (IJG)  
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan  
(IMU)  
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)  
Jemaah Islamiya Organization (JI)  
Al-Jihad  
Kahane Chai (Kach)  
Kongra-Gel [formerly Kurdistan  
Worker's Party (PKK)]  
Lashkar e-Tayyiba  
Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)  
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam  
(LTTE)  
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)  
Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group  
(GICM)  
Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization  
(MEK)  
National Liberation Army (ELN)  
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)  
Popular Front for the Liberation of  
Palestine (PFLP)  
Popular Front for the Liberation of  
Palestine-General Command (PFLP-  
GC)  
Al-Qa'ida  
Al-Qa'ida in Iraq  
Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb  
(AQIM) [formerly Salafist Group for  
Call and Combat (GSPC)]  
Real IRA (RIRA)  
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Co-  
lombia (FARC)  
Revolutionary Nuclei (RN)  
Revolutionary Organization 17 No-  
vember (17N)  
Revolutionary People's Liberation  
Party/Front (DHKP/C)  
Shining Path (SL)  
United Self-Defense Forces of Co-  
lombia (AUC)

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## New Report Showcases Global Progress Against . . .

*(Continued from page 19)*

among others, and North Korea has yet to resolve questions about past bombings and kidnappings.

While Venezuela is not officially considered a state sponsor of terrorism, its recent moves in support of the FARC are a cause for concern, he added.

In the case of Iran and North Korea, a comprehensive approach to counterterrorism overlaps international concerns about the potential spread

of chemical, biological and even nuclear weapons to terrorists.

"All nations that fail to live up to their counterterrorism and nonproliferation obligations deserve greater scrutiny as potential facilitators of [weapons of mass destruction] terrorism," Dailey said.

### INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION PROGRESSING

Terrorists transcend international boundaries, making regional and global cooperation a must, said Dailey, as seen in 2007 in suc-

cesses by the Philippines and Indonesia in confronting, respectively, the terrorist groups Abu Sayyaf and Jemaah Islamiyah, as well as in Africa, where Mauritania and Somalia confronted al-Qaida-linked insurgencies.

The United States is encouraging a collaborative approach to counterterrorism through its Regional Strategic Initiative, an effort to bring together diplomats and U.S. government experts with their foreign counterparts across a region to

*(Continued on page 22)*

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## Bush Remarks on Congressional Gold Medal for Burma Activist

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**Office of the Press Secretary**  
**May 6, 2008**

*REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
UPON SIGNING H.R. 4286,  
CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL:  
DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI*

**THE PRESIDENT:** I just signed a bill passed by the leaders of the Senate and House who have joined me to honor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi with the Congressional Gold Medal.

This is a fitting tribute to a courageous woman who speaks for freedom for all the people of Burma, and who speaks in such a way that she's a powerful voice in contrast to the junta that currently rules the country.

Burma has been hit by a terrible natural disaster. Laura and I and members of the Senate and House here express our heartfelt sympathy to the people of Burma. The United States has made an initial aid contribution, but we want to do a lot more. We're prepared to move U.S. Navy assets to help find those who've lost their lives, to help find the missing, to help stabilize the situation. But in order to do so, the military junta must allow our disas-

ter assessment teams into the country.

So our message is to the military rulers: Let the United States come to help you, help the people. Our hearts go out to the people of Burma. We want to help them deal with this terrible disaster. At the same time, of course, we want them to live in a free society.

I want to thank you for your leadership, thank you for your determination to send a message that America stands with this courageous woman. Thank you.

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*President George W. Bush signs H.R. 4286, Congressional Gold Medal: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, during a ceremony Tuesday, May 6, 2008, in the Oval Office. The bill awards a congressional gold medal to the Nobel Laureate for her courageous and unwavering commitment to peace, nonviolence, human rights and democracy in Burma. Joining him for the signing are Mrs. Laura Bush, Senator Dianne Feinstein, (D-CA.); Congressman Joe Crowley of New York; Senator Mitch McConnell, (R-KY), and Congressman Don Manzullo of Illinois. White House photo by Joyce N. Boghosian*

## New Report Showcases Global Progress Against . . .

*(Continued from page 21)*

share information and work together against terrorists by providing aid and development assistance, health care and education or police and military training to give states the tools they need to safeguard their citizens.

"Over time, our global and regional cooperative efforts will reduce terrorists' capacity to harm us and our partners, while local security and development assistance will build our partners' capacity," Dailey said.

Country Reports on Terrorism 2007 ( <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2007/> ) is available on the State

Department Web site.

For more information, see Confronting Terrorism ( <http://fpolicy.america.gov/fpolicy/security/counterterrorism.html> ).

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## President's Proclamation on Malaria Awareness Day, 2008

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**Office of the Press Secretary**  
**April 25, 2008**

### **MALARIA AWARENESS DAY, 2008**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

On Malaria Awareness Day, our Nation recognizes all who suffer from this devastating disease, and we remember the lives lost to an illness that is entirely preventable and treatable. Today, we renew our commitment to lead the world toward the urgent goal and noble mission of turning the tide against malaria in Africa and around the world.

My Administration and our partners are working together to save lives in Africa through the President's Malaria Initiative. On a recent trip to Africa, First Lady Laura Bush and I personally saw this Initiative working and making incredible progress

against malaria. By distributing insecticide-treated bed nets, expanding indoor insecticide spraying, providing cutting-edge drugs to those in need, and empowering African leaders to determine the best strategy for their country, we have brought an extraordinary achievement within reach: together, we can eradicate a disease that has claimed the lives of children for centuries. Millions of lives are being saved because of the kindness and generosity of the American people, and we will continue to work to ensure that our aggressive and comprehensive strategy achieves its goal.

America is a compassionate country that feeds the hungry and protects the vulnerable because we believe every human life has inherent dignity and matchless value. As the people of Africa continue their struggle against malaria, we offer our support and steadfast commitment. We call on all nations to join us in a great humanitarian effort.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 25, 2008, as Malaria Awareness Day. I encourage Americans to answer the universal call to love a neighbor and join in our goal of eliminating malaria on the African continent and elsewhere.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-second.

**GEORGE W. BUSH**

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## Hallmark Joins "Red" Campaign to Fight AIDS in Africa

*By Kathryn McConnell*  
*Staff Writer*

**Kansas City, Missouri** -- Hallmark Cards, the world's largest greeting card company, has partnered with rock star Bono and activist lawyer Bobby Shriver to raise funds to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in Africa.

In joining the (Product) Red campaign, which features collections of cause-oriented products also identified as "Red," Kansas City, Missouri-based Hallmark in October

2007 embarked on the company's largest social-impact initiative in its history.

(Product) Red is aimed at harnessing corporate and consumer power to fight AIDS. Since the campaign's launch in March 2006, Red partners and events have generated more than \$100 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In addition to Hallmark, Red partners include American Express, Apple, Dell, Emporio Armani, Converse, Gap, Microsoft and Motorola.

Red partner companies contribute a percentage of the sales or portion of the profits from Red products to the Global Fund for programs in Africa, with an emphasis on women and children.

With Hallmark, "we were looking for a product that people buy every day" that is available at a lower price than the more expensive products of the brands of other partners, Shriver said.

Hallmark's (Product) Red collection  
*(Continued on page 24)*

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## Hallmark Joins "Red" Campaign to Fight AIDS . . .

*(Continued from page 23)*

includes greeting cards, gift wrap, cards with sound, note cards, electronic cards, customizable photo cards and holiday tree ornaments. Special Red cards will be offered for celebration days, including Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Christmas and graduations, according to a company fact sheet.

The line includes the handmade "Mali Mud Cloth Bag." The bag represents one of the largest export orders on record for Malian artisans.

The bags have generated jobs and income for hundreds of people, giving them money to pay their children's school fees and expand their businesses.

"We can buy things we weren't able to before," a mud cloth bag artisan said in a video produced by Hallmark.

In June 2007 a team of "Hallmarkers" -- company employees -- traveled to Mali to lay plans for making and selling the bags, form relationships with the artisans and gain an understanding of their working conditions.

"The project is the first in Mali to be developed through the African Growth and Opportunity Act," Frank Masterson, a Hallmark manager, said.

The team worked with the U.S. Agency for Development-sponsored West African Trade Hub and with Peace Corps and MBAs Without Borders volunteers.

Red money is already at work in Africa, providing anti-retroviral treatment for HIV-positive individu-

als, funding HIV-prevention programs, feeding and educating children orphaned by AIDS and providing the low-cost treatments needed to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV from mother to child.

Eight percent of sales from Hallmark's (Product) Red products go to the Global Fund. That means the sale of one (Product) Red card with



*Queen Rania Al Abdullah of Jordan, left, helps launch Hallmark Cards' (Product) Red Line at a store in New York.  
(© AP Images)*

sound priced at \$4.99 will result in a contribution of 40 cents, enough to purchase one dose of a medication used to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV from mother to child during birth, according to the company.

Red is the color of "emergency," according to the brand's Web site. The parentheses in "(Product) Red" symbolize an embrace.

"Hallmark's decision to partner with Red is in line with the company's legacy of enriching lives and giving

back," Jill Rosen, Hallmark director of licensing, said. "Red has brought mainstream consumer attention to the fight against AIDS in Africa."

Hallmark is the latest company to join (Product) Red.

The card company also creates, manufactures and distributes cards that benefit the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Through its Cards for the Cure program, the company raises funds for Susan G. Komen for the Cure, a nonprofit group that supports breast cancer research, education, screening and treatment.

Hallmark's cards reflect local cultures and traditions, are produced in more than 30 languages and are available in approximately 100 countries.

In 1910 the company's founder, 18-year-old entrepreneur Joyce Clyde ("J.C.") Hall, arrived in Kansas City from neighboring Nebraska. He began his business selling post-cards out of two shoeboxes.

Hall's business skills led him to create what is now a \$4.4 billion greeting card company that spurred the invention of modern gift wrap. The company also created the Hallmark Hall of Fame television movies series and the Hallmark Channel.

Information about Hallmark's partnership with (Product) Red ( <http://corporate.hallmark.com/Product/Hallmark-PRODUCT-RED> ) is available on the company's Web site.

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**Life of Nobel Laureate and Africanist Ralph Bunche . . .**

*(Continued from page 13)*

and that what matters is less what you know, but rather how readily you are able to absorb new information, how effectively you can analyze problems and evaluate solutions and how much access you have to locally produced knowledge that comes from sources other than intelligence services," she added.

In closing, Robinson said Bunche discovered early on that creating change takes more than one person -- it takes the commitment of many who are willing to invest time, energy and effort.

The ceremony honoring Bunche was part of a yearlong celebration of events commemorating U.S.-Africa ties and the establishment of the department's Africa Bureau.

President Eisenhower established the Africa Bureau on September 2, 1958. It signaled the importance the United States placed on its relations with the growing number of independent African countries, and it also showed that the United States would have direct relations with Africa, no longer dealing with Africa through European allies. The establishment of embassies followed. There are currently 44 U.S. embassies in Africa and four consulates.

See Africa ( <http://www.america.gov/world/africa.html> ) and Diversity. ( <http://amlife.america.gov/amlife/diversity/index.html> )

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**U.S. Economy Grows Out of Competing . . .**

*(Continued from page 9)*

come -- set by law. The New Deal also saw the rise of industrial labor unions.

Following World War II, America experienced decades of sustained prosperity and helped lift economies worldwide through the open exchange rate and financial provisions of the 1944 Bretton Woods Agreement. (See A Timeline of Economics and Trade ( <http://fpolicy.america.gov/fpolicy/econ/openmarkets2.html> ).)

In more recent years, America has experienced improved productivity related to such factors as globalization, government deregulation

and innovation based on computer technologies.

However, the country started the 21st century with a federal budget deficit, which ran to \$435 billion in 2006, much of it financed by foreign banks. The main force behind the rise in government spending has been the growth of entitlement programs. As a result, entitlement and other mandatory spending now consume more than 50 percent of the federal budget.

As in the past, the future of the American economy, and its role in the world, will rest on the energy, ingenuity and entrepreneurship of the American people and the government that serves them.

See also "U.S. Central Bank Benefits Self-Regulating Economy ( <http://www.america.gov/st/econ-english/2008April/20080416155226attocnich0.2177393.html?CP.rss=true> )."

For more information, see USA Economy in Brief ( <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/economy-in-brief.html> ) and An Outline of the U.S. Economy ( <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/oecon/> ).

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