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G - 4

CIP

1972/74

Vol. II



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1974 DEC 26 10:41

Distribution:

Mr. Coulter
Mr. Lejeune

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ATT. COULCER

SAWYER AND PAGE WILL BE AWAY FROM CIP FROM JANUARY 29
THROUGH FEBRUARY 15 STOP SUGGEST EVANS VISIT CIP JANUARY
27-28 STOP BY SECRETARIAL PROGRAM WITH YOU DO MEANS
CENTER WEEK ? REGARDS

SAWYER CIPAPA

AS RECEIVED

COLL 20433 29 15 27-28

G2c

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: L.J.C. EVANS
THE OLD POST COTTAGE
MOTCOMBE
SHAFTESBURY
DORSET SP7 9NT

DATE: DECEMBER 20, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

COUNTRY: ENGLAND

11

TEXT: CONFIRMING MY CALL STOP WOULD LIKE YOU ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREPARING
Cable No.: SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTARY ON PROGRAMS AND BUDGETS OF CIAT AND CIP STOP THIS
ENTAILS VISIT TO EACH AND AT LATER STAGE PRODUCTION OF DEFINITIVE DRAFT
COMMENTARY ON EACH STOP SINCE CIAT INHOUSE REVIEW JANUARY THIRTY TO
FEBRUARY SIX SUGGEST YOU ARRIVE WASHINGTON FOR DISCUSSIONS JANUARY TWENTYFOUR
TO TWENTYSEVEN RETURNING VIA CIP TO WASHINGTON ABOUT FEBRUARY FIFTEEN FOR DEBRIEFING
STOP NOW SEEMS LIKELY P AND B MAN WILL HAVE PRECEDED YOU BUT BE AVAILABLE TO
BRIEF YOU STOP DRAFTING COMMENTARIES PROBABLY WOULD REQUIRE TWO WEEKS IN APRIL
OF EARLY MAY STOP AWAIT YOUR REPLY REGARDS

LEJEUNE

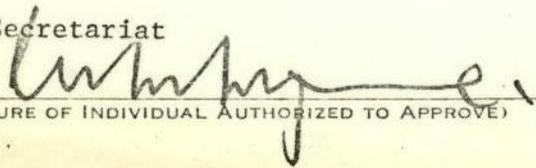
G2a + cc

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

DEPT. CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE 
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

G-4

TO: Files

DATE: December 20, 1974

FROM: John K. Coulter *JKC*SUBJECT: Visit to the International Potato Center (CIP), November 20-22, 1974

1. During this familiarization visit discussions were held with Dr. R. Sawyer, Director General; Dr. O. T. Page, Director of Research; Dr. E. French, Head of Pathology Department; Dr. R. Rowe, Head of Breeding Department; Dr. R. Wurster, Head of Department of Outreach and Training; Dr. K. Sayre, Plant Physiologist; Dr. Twomey, Economist; and Mr. W. Hammon, Head of Support Services.
2. Facilities. In comparison with the other centers CIP has a modest set of laboratories and administrative offices built on the La Molina campus of the National Agrarian University. It has good greenhouse and screen house facilities and in addition, buildings are now being constructed at Huancayo, the highland station where the major part of the field work will be done.
3. Considerable structural damage was done to the La Molina buildings by the recent earthquake so that some rooms have had to be evacuated whilst under repair, resulting in crowding of the remaining rooms used for administration. Fortunately, the damage suffered by the laboratories was nothing like so severe as that suffered by the university buildings nearby.

The San Ramoan (lowland tropics) location does not have any buildings so it is not clear where the irrigation system and the tractor accessories, provided for in the 1975 budget, will be stored.
4. Off Campus Programs. CIP has two forms of off-campus programs, the first of which is contract research at institutions in developed countries. Because CIP is working on a crop that has already had an immense amount of research in temperate countries, it has been able to set up contracts with universities in these countries, (North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Cornell). Center core funds are used for financing the CIP part of the projects which are basically modifications or additions to on-going projects in these universities. By operating in this way, additional man-years can be purchased relatively cheaply though the full cost of the research is not borne by CIP since it is not, apparently, charged for overheads but only for the costs of any additional staff, or sometimes additional equipment needed.
5. By funding these programs from core money, CIP claims to be able to exert a greater control over the work being done than would be the case, if such projects were funded as special projects by an outside agency. However, CIP appears to be departing from this principle in a project with the University of Birmingham, UK, where work on taxonomy is to be funded by the ODM of the UK. This is the pattern that has been developed by most of the other centers.
6. The second type of off-campus program is the outreach program, i.e., the delivery system; this differs somewhat in both its philosophy and its mode of operation from that of the other centers. Thus whilst the program of the other centers is mainly concerned with increasing production of a particular crop which is already a staple foodstuff, CIP has three rather different target areas.

- (a) Areas where potatoes are the staple foodstuff and where increasing production could release land for other crops and/or produce cheaper food for the urban areas now becoming more and more dependent on imported grain. The highland areas of South and Central America are examples.
- (b) Increasing production in areas where the potato is or could become an important export crop. An example is Egypt and other areas of the Near East with proximity to European markets.
- (c) Expanding or introducing potato production as an additional foodstuff in areas of chronic food shortage. South and East Asia and parts of East Africa are target areas for this program. Because of its high food production per acre, the potato has great potential for intensification of land use in these areas. Some areas are ecologically suitable for current varieties but production of disease free seed is a major bottle neck. Other areas need varieties better adapted to the lower tropics and hence additional breeding work is necessary.

7. For its outreach program CIP has adopted a regional approach partly because there are barriers to moving vegetative planting materials and partly to economize on staff; it has selected seven regions as follows:

- (1) South America. Priority is being given to Peru with Brazil and Chile as second priorities.
- (2) Central America. Guatemala is the first and Costa Rica the second choice for priority country programs.
- (3) Tropical Africa. Kenya has first priority with Nigeria and Ethiopia as second and third priorities.
- (4) Middle East and North Africa. Headquarters for this area are in Beirut but the priority areas are Egypt, Algeria and Syria.
- (5) Non-Arab Muslim World. No priorities have been set but Turkey and Iran are regarded as offering the most promising opportunities.
- (6) India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. CIP regards this as a region of enormous opportunity for using the potato to increase food production but is well aware of the bureaucratic and organizational difficulties.
- (7) South East Asia. Sri Lanka and Indonesia would possibly provide the best opportunities.

8. CIP proposes to handle this outreach program by stationing a three man team consisting of a training officer, a seed production specialist and a research scientist in each of the seven regions. This will give a total of 21 man-years for this program plus some additional man-years of support staff from Headquarters in Peru. Clearly most of this program will have to be supported by special funding. CIP has no special

funding for it in 1975 though it would appear that some has been promised by individual donors, for example, Ford Foundation, IDB, and the Netherlands Government. Three headquarters staff are involved in the program, and three core staff have been appointed and posted to the South American region based in Lima, the Central American region based in Mexico, and the Middle East, based in Beirut.

9. Issues. By attempting to regionalize its outreach program, CIP is possibly making the optimum use of scarce manpower and resources. It selects countries where there is likely to be a payoff fairly soon, though this may mean that countries most in need of help do not get it. This approach raises three issues; should the regional program which is obviously of a long term nature not be financed completely through core funds? If the potato has superior qualities as a producer of calories and protein over wheat and rice under specific conditions, what is the optimum role of the crop in such food deficit countries as Bangladesh and what infrastructure is needed to enable it to fulfill that role? How does this fit in with the programs of such centers as IRRI and CIMMYT encouraging work on rice and wheat when for certain areas or certain seasons potatoes would be more appropriate? If regionalization is the most appropriate way of providing delivery systems for the centers, how can they mutually help each other by sharing administrative groupings, etc.?

10. Research programs. CIP has adopted a rather novel approach of using program planning conferences to formulate its research program, which has been divided into nine thrusts (+ outreach). These are: collection, utilization, fungal, bacterial and virus disease, nematodes, adaptation, nutrition and seed technology. For each program planning conference a group of up to about 10 experts were assembled and by this means CIP has been able to tap the best available knowledge and experience on the potato for writing the five-year research program for each of the trusts; the progress on each of these programs will be reviewed after three years. CIP is, of course, fortunate in that there is such a wealth of experience and knowledge about the crop throughout the world so that this approach should certainly ensure that the research programs follow the most profitable lines.

11. Collection. Both wild and cultivated species are involved and CIP is the center for the world potato collection. Some of the cultivated varieties in the Andean regions are threatened because farmers are replacing them with improved cultivars. Many wild species exist in the Andean region and some of these are being lost through extension of agriculture into new areas. Since it is not possible to store collections as true seed, vegetative material has to be planted each year. Since the collection numbers 4,000-5,000 clones of cultivated varieties this requires a considerable input in land and time. It is also proposed to set up the records in such a way that they can be handled for storage and retrieval by computer.

12. Tissue culture. Movement of vegetative material is a very effective way of spreading diseases so that it is often impossible to move planting material from other part of the world to another, although there appears to be very little difficulty in moving planting material from Europe to most countries in the tropics. The center has a project on tissue culture which, if successful, will overcome the problem of moving vegetative material to different areas. Meristem culture is, of course, a well developed technique for getting rid of viruses from potatoes but tissue culture

is regarded as 'speculative' research with an uncertain pay-off date.

13. True seed production. If potatoes could be stored and moved around as true seed, few of these problems would arise; CIP proposes to concentrate work on this.

14. Processing. The center is concerned with storage and processing. Plans are being made to collaborate with the government sponsored food processing institute adjacent to the center on evolution of cheap techniques for processing potatoes so that they could perhaps supplement wheat flour in bread making. There are, of course, local methods for storing potatoes, e.g., the making of 'chuño' but other cheap methods of dehydration are being sought.

15. Adaptation. The potato readily adapts to different environments as shown by the fact that it has moved from the short-day areas of the Andes to the long day areas in the high latitudes. The center has therefore good grounds for hoping that the plant can be adapted to grow in the high soil temperature and disease problem (blight and bacterial wilt) areas of the lowland tropics. With this in view, a small plot (2 ha) is being developed at San Ramon; situated at 800 m elevation on the eastern slopes of the Andes, though not typical of the true lowland tropics, it is typical of considerable areas where potatoes are or could be grown. This is a very modest effort at the moment but it has the potential for providing material adapted to important ecological regions.

16. Issues. Although the Center knows about the Genes Board and its operations which were explained in a letter to CIP of February, 1974, the Director is still not certain how the Board will react with CIP (and other centers) which are responsible for the world strategy on certain crops and which maintain the world gene bank of these crops. Certainly CIP is the only organization with the facilities for collecting and storing germ plasm material on the scale envisaged. Farming systems are not part of CIP's program yet there are some aspects of the program which will greatly impinge on this. There is, for example, little elasticity of demand within the Andean region so that surplus production would need processing/transport facilities to markets; alternatively there could be a reduction of the area under the crop thus freeing land for other crops. On the other hand, if the crop is to make the hoped-for contribution to increasing food production in such areas as Bangladesh, it has to be fitted into existing agricultural patterns. The question thus arises as to whether CIP will be forced to consider farming systems as part of its mandate as it fulfills its immediate mandate for the improvement of the potato crop.

17. The problems of moving vegetative material between different regions is one that confronts not only CIP but CIAT and IITA also as they are dealing with vegetatively reproduced crops, i.e., cassava, yams, sweet potatoes. Advances in tissue culture could thus be of benefit to all three centers. IITA has a physiologist working on tissue culture, but it is possible that by concentrating resources at one center and working on all four crops quicker results could be obtained.

18. Work on adaptation of the potato to the lowland tropics has been criticized in the TAC, yet not only are the resources at present used for this work very small but such adaptation would appear to offer considerable potential for intensified use of large areas of land. It would appear, therefore, that this question of the spread

of the potato into a wider range of ecological conditions should be examined in-depth. Such an examination would include definition of the target areas in both ecological terms and in terms of its potential for increased food supply.

19. As noted in para. 11 CIP has brought together the world's leading experts on potato research to help it plan its research program. When the TAC makes plans for its five-year review this would need to be recognized. It is highly unlikely that the TAC will be able to assemble a group of scientists as knowledgeable as those which CIP has used. On putting this question to Dr. Sawyer he stated that he foresaw the chief role of the review mission as one of examining the balance of the programs.

JKCoulter:ph

cc: Mr. Lejeune
Mr. Graves
Mr. Cheek
Mr. Gavino

G-4



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

L-1224-CIP-74

December 18, 1974

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

Mr. Michael Lejeune
Consultative Group on International
Agriculture Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lejeune:

To comply with CIP's statutes, chapter 2, article 6, three representatives of CIP's Board of Trustees must be nominated by the Consultative Group. These are three-year terms of office with one coming up for refilling each year. Board members can serve two consecutive three-year terms of office after which they must be absent for two years before being eligible for returning to the Board. There are some additional requirements which must be fulfilled in order to comply with CIP's statutes. No more than two members from any one country can serve on CIP's Board of Trustees at any particular time. We already have two Peruvians and two from the United States, thus, nominations for trustees from either of these two countries would not be permissible.

Presently on CIP's Board of Trustees and nominated by the CG are: Dr. E. Keller starting his second three-year term of office in May 1974; Dr. G. de Bakker having two years left in his initial term as of May 1974, and Dr. B. Jacobsen having one year left in his initial three-year term as of May 1974.

Dr. Jacobsen's position comes up for either re-election to an additional three-year term, for which he is eligible, or for refilling with another nomination by the CG at our next meeting in May 1975. Consequently, I am writing you to determine what are the wishes of the CG concerning this position.

I strongly recommend that Dr. Jacobsen be extended for an additional three-year period. He has been an involved and effective trustee. He has participated in all of our annual meetings and internal reviews during his term of office. He has also been a participant in one of our major international planning conferences, the one concerning the utilization of genetic resources with the potato. He is one of the few members of CIP's Board of Trustees who has spent a major portion of his life involved in potato research. He comes from one of the countries which has been a major donor to CIP's core program since the initiation of funding through the CG.

..11.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Mr. M. Lejeune
L-1224-CIP-74

- 2 -

December 18, 1974

Furthermore, there is a great advantage to having continuity of effective board members during the early stages of development of a new center such as ours.

Please let me know the CG's decision concerning this position in ample time to notify CIP's Board prior to the annual meeting in May 26-30, 1975. If possible, I would like the information prior to CIP's executive committee meeting on April 3-4, 1975.

SEASON'S GREETINGS,



Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Mr. B. Cheek
CIP's Board of Trustees

ml

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1974
CIP

December 18, 1974

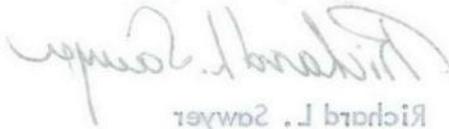
- 2 -

Mr. M. Lejeune
L-1224-CIP-74

Furthermore, there is a great advantage to having continuity of effective board members during the early stages of development of a new center such as ours.

Please let me know the CG's decision concerning this position in ample time to notify CIP's Board prior to the annual meeting in May 28-30, 1975. If possible, I would like the information prior to CIP's executive committee meeting on April 3-4, 1975.

SEASON'S GREETINGS,



Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Mr. B. Cheek
CIP's Board of Trustees

ml

RECEIVED
DM DEC 26 PM 4:47
INDOMIO MAIL UNIT

ROUTING SLIP		DATE	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Cheek.			
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST	
INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY	
INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION	
NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE	
REMARKS			
<p><i>[Faint handwritten notes and a large diagonal line across the remarks section]</i></p>			
FROM		ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

FROM

ROOM NO

EXTENSION

~~Not to check.~~

This is in train.

Mr Ritchie

I feel ~~sure~~ ^{sure} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} please
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know -

Didnt
discuss

DR
8/4

ROUTINE SLIP

DATE



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Correspondents / Participants To: Dr. Sawyer From: R. Wilhelm				
Subject / Title Swiss contribution for 1975				
Exception(s) Financial Information iv				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
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Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021			

G 4
~~G 2c~~
December 17, 1974

Dear Dick:

Thank you very much for a most interesting and instructive visit to CIP. I greatly appreciate the time and trouble that you and your colleagues gave to me and John Coulter. It gave us an excellent idea of the character and scope of the program you are carrying out.

And thank you particularly for the hospitality you and Norma extended to us. I am afraid we overburdened you. You were very kind. Norma would have been pleased to have seen my daughter's delight with her alpaca poncho and my wife's very great pleasure with the pouf, both of which Norma selected so well.

I look forward to seeing you again before too long.

Yours sincerely,

Michael L. Lejeune
Executive Secretary

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, PERU

MLLejeune:ph

G2c

November 21, 1974

Mr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

Dear Dick:

By now you will have received a cable from Michael Lejeune, the new Executive Secretary of the Consultative Group, concerning the total of grants from Consultative Group members that will be available to the International Potato Center in 1975 to finance the Center's core and capital expenditures. The purpose of this letter is to provide further details.

The Secretariat records your core and capital requirements for 1975, net of earned income at \$2,560,000. Of this, \$2,460,000 is for purposes described in your program and budget document for 1975, and \$100,000 is for repairs, construction and replacements consequent on the earthquake of last October.

Against this total and for these purposes, the Secretariat records declared grants as listed below (rounded to the nearest \$5,000, and at exchange rates of October 30):

Canada (C.I.D.A.)	\$ 320,000	(Can\$ 320,000)
Denmark	220,000	
Germany	80,000	(DM 200,000)
Netherlands	200,000	
Rockefeller Foundation	100,000	
Sweden	340,000	(Swk 1,500,000)
Switzerland	115,000	
United Kingdom	140,000	(£ 60,000)
	<u>1,515,000.</u>	

In addition, while the final amounts have yet to be settled; the Secretariat is informed that two other donors intend to make grants to CIP totaling about \$945,000: The Inter-American Development Bank, after negotiations with CIP, intends to make a grant of about \$370,000; and the United States Agency for International Development expects to make a grant of some \$575,000.

November 21, 1974

This leaves a balance of \$100,000, and the management of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group will recommend to IDA's Executive Directors that this balance be covered by a grant from the Association.

The funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, USAID (on a quarterly basis) and Switzerland, should be available on or soon after January 1, 1975. Funds from Canada, Denmark and the United Kingdom (on a trimester basis) should be available beginning in the month of April. IDA's funds will be transferred as soon as it is clear what balancing item is needed to complete the financing of your budget. The Secretariat has no information about when the German grant may be available, and cannot estimate when the IDB grant may be ready for transfer to you.

As you know, SWk250,000 (about \$57,000) of the Swedish grant will be paid before January 1, in order to provide temporary cover for CIP disbursements occasioned by earthquake damage. In giving you this accommodation, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has observed that, in general, the Government of Sweden expects its grants to finance research rather than capital costs. I have assured the Ministry that any disbursements you make from Swedish funds on account of the earthquake will be reimbursed within your accounts as soon as you have grants available from other donors, so that the entire Swedish grant for 1975 will, in fact, be used to finance research. You may wish to express your thanks to the Ministry with a letter to Mr. Ulf Hjertsonsson of the Ministry, at Department of Development Cooperation, Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Box 16121, S-103 23 Stockholm 16. If you do so, you might want to give assurance about the ultimate use of Swedish funds.

In addition to all of the foregoing amounts, the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation may make about \$60,000 available to you before January 1, also for the purpose of facilitating your disbursements occasioned by the earthquake. This sum is in excess of your 1975 budget request, and the Secretariat therefore expects that it will appear as an unexpended balance at the end of 1976 or will otherwise be accounted for.

Let me report to you that in their meeting at the end of October, the members of the Consultative Group confirmed their wish that the Secretariat be promptly informed of revisions in the 1975 budgets of the Centers in the international research network. If your Executive Committee or your Board of Trustees approves a revision of your 1975 budget, therefore, we would expect to be informed promptly, and to receive from you a brief statement concerning the changes. The attached paper, accepted by the Consultative Group, gives a further explanation of this matter, particularly in paragraphs 6 and 7.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Handwritten signature
Enclosure

HGraves:apm

Variations from Planned Expenditures

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: NOVEMBER 21, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT OR TELEX~~ 18F/TTT

Ext. 3454

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FOR LEJEUNE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR PHONING FRIDAY REGARDING FOLLOWING
CABLE RECEIVED FROM MALONE IN ETHIOPIA QUOTE ILCA BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONSIDER
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED BY GRAVES AND FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
UNWORKABLE AS REGARDS PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, PARTICULARLY PAYMENT OF
IMPORT DUTIES. ALTHOUGH AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED IN GOOD FAITH BY BANK AND ETHIOPIAN
GOVERNMENT, ILCA BOARD BELIEVE IT SHOULD NOW BE RENEGOTIATED WITH A VIEW TO
EXCHANGE OF LETTERS AMENDING AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE MORE FAVORABLE TREATMENT OF
ILCA ^{AS} ~~AS~~ GIVEN TO ECA AND OTHER REGIONAL AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISMS. EYE
CONCUR IN THIS VIEW AND REGRET THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOT HANDLED BETTER BY
BANK IN FIRST PLACE. ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY HAS NO BUDGET PROVISION
FOR ILCA DUTIES AND TAXES. IF AGREEMENT IS NOT MODIFIED, THEREFORE, ALTERNATIVES
ARE SUBSTANTIAL USE OF DONOR FUNDS TO PAY IMPORT DUTIES, WHICH IS CLEARLY
UNACCEPTABLE, OR WITHDRAWAL OF ILCA FROM ETHIOPIA AND RELOCATION ELSEWHERE.
SUGGEST IF POSSIBLE YOU PLAN TO VISIT ADDIS AND DISCUSS PROBLEM WITH ETHIOPIAN
AUTHORITIES TOGETHER WITH ME AND BRUCE STEDMAN, WHO IS ALREADY HEAVILY ENGAGED

CONT.

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT.

CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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LIMA

DATE: NOVEMBER 21, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT OR TELEX

COUNTRY: PERU

Ext. 3454

TEXT:
Cable No.:

- PAGE TWO -

IN TRYING TO DEFEND PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UN AGENCIES AND STAFF AGAINST RECENT ATTACKS FROM GOVERNMENT. ALTERNATIVELY YOU MAY WISH TO LEAVE IT TO STEDMAN AND ME TO CONVEY BANK/UNDP/FAO POSITION TO GOVERNMENT. IF THIS PROBLEM IS NOT SOLVED QUICKLY ILCA's ENTIRE STAFF RECRUITMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS MAY BE IN JEOPARDY. PLEASE ADVISE. REGARDS
MALONE UNQUOTE

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT.

CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE

Bruce M. Cheek

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

SAMYER
CIPARA
LIMA

DATE: NOVEMBER 21, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT OR TELEX

Ext. 3434

COUNTRY:

PERU

TEXT:

Call No.:

-- PAGE TWO --

IN TRYING TO DEFEND PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UN AGENCIES AND STAFF
AGAINST RECENT ATTACKS FROM GOVERNMENT. ALTERNATIVELY YOU MAY WISH TO
HAVE IT TO STEINMAN AND ME TO CONVEY BANK/UNDP/FAO POSITION TO GOVERNMENT.
IF THIS PROBLEM IS NOT SOLVED QUICKLY I.O.A.'s ENTIRE STAFF RECRUITMENT
AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS MAY BE IN JEOPARDY. PLEASE ADVISE. REGARDS

REGARDS MALONE UNQ07E

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

Bruce M. Cheek

NAME

CGIAR Secretariat

DEPT.

SIGNATURE

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
Nov 21 10 17 PM 1974
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IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form

Checked for Dispatch

GZC

Files

November 13, 1974

Harold Graves

Sweden: Accelerated Payment to CIP

Mr. Hakan Granqvist, a member of the Swedish Mission to the United Nations who attended the Consultative Group meeting last October, informed me on the telephone this morning that the Swedish authorities had agreed to make 250,000 Swedish crowns (about \$57,000) of their 1975 allocation to CIP available now. The money will help CIP to cover its needs in connection with reconstruction and replacements following the earthquake last October.

Mr. Granqvist observed that the Swedish authorities did wish it understood that in the normal case, Sweden wanted its funds used in direct support of research (e.g., not for capital purposes). I said that the Secretariat understood this, and that in a letter to him, we would explain that the expenditure of Swedish funds would be reimbursed within CIP's accounts by funds received from other donors after January 1, 1975, and that the entire Swedish allocation for 1975 would indeed be used in direct support of research.

HG/cm

cc: Dr. Sawyer, CIP

D-197-164

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: HAKAN GRANQVIST
SWEDISH MISSION TO UNITED NATIONS
825 THIRD AVENUE, 38th FLOOR
NEW YORK CITY

DATE: NOVEMBER 12, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~MINIMUM~~
FULL RATE *tel te*

Ext. 2765

COUNTRY: USA

TEXT:
Cable No.:

HAVE HEARD NOTHING FROM STOCKHOLM CONCERNING POSSIBILITY OF EARLY
TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO POTATO CENTER FOR PURPOSES OF REPAIRING EARTHQUAKE
DAMAGE. WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD CONTINUE TO PURSUE THIS MATTER AND
LET ME KNOW OF ANY RESULTS. REGARDS.

GRAVES

WORLD BANK

GLC

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: _____

BAD

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: NOVEMBER 11, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ IBF/ITT

COUNTRY: PERU

Ext. 3592

TEXT:
Cable No.:

GLAD TO INFORM YOU FOLLOWING RECENTLY CONCLUDED CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING THAT DONORS HAVE PLEDGED TO PROVIDE 2.560 MILLION US DOLLARS TO CIP IN 1975 FOR ITS CORE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES. THIS COVERS YOUR CORE AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP AND INCLUDES 100,000 DOLLARS TO COVER EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE. SOME OF LATTER FUNDS WILL REACH YOU AS EARLY AS DECEMBER. LETTER FOLLOWING

REGARDS

LEJEUNE

G20

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Michael L. Lejeune

DEPT.

CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

CG/HG:mcj

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Checked for Dispatch: *sn*

SECTION COMMUNICATIONS
NOV 11 10 52 AM 1974

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
 CIZARA
 LIMA

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: ()
 Cable No. ()

DATE: NOVEMBER 11, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: *187/MT*

Ext. 3892

GLAD TO INFORM YOU FOLLOWING RECENTLY CONCLUDED CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING THAT DONORS HAVE PLEDGED TO PROVIDE 2.560 MILLION US DOLLARS TO CIP IN 1975 FOR ITS CORE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES. THIS COVERS YOUR CORE AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP AND INCLUDES 100,000 DOLLARS TO COVER EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE. SOME OF LATTER FUNDS WILL REACH YOU AS EARLY AS DECEMBER. LETTER FOLLOWING

REGARDS

LEJUNNE

CS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED TO RECIPIENT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 Nov 11 10 25 PM 1974

DISPATCHED

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620

November 8, 1974

Dear Dick:

While you were away, I wrote to Dr. Page about Kellogg's potential interest in supporting CIP. You will recall your talk with Dr. Fahs at Centers Week. Dr. Page said he would take up the matter with you on your return.

Kellogg did not attend the October 30-31 Consultative Group sessions. We had spoken by phone and they confirmed that they were awaiting a proposal which you might make. This is where the matter stands. Do let us know what you decide about approaching the Foundation. We would encourage you to do so, both in view of their willingness to consider new activity within the Western Hemisphere and of the need for the centers system to anticipate any financial stringency which might impinge on us in the coming years.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
General Director
Centro Internacional de la Papa
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru



620c

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: FRENCH
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: November 7, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~BT~~ / *ITT*
Ext. 5913

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.: COULTER AND LEJEUNE ARRIVING FLIGHT LH 496 TUESDAY NOVEMBER NINETEEN
LEAVING SUNDAY NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR STOP PLEASE CONFIRM HOTEL RESERVATIONS
AND CABLE NAME OF HOTEL REGARDS
COULTER

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME J. K. Coulter

DEPT. CGIAR Secretariat

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Joh Coulter
SECTION COMMUNICATIONS
NOV 12 2 50 PM 1974

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ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *SL*

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: November 7, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: *ST/MT*

EX. NO.: 2913

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: CABLE NO.

LEAVING SUNDAY NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR STOP PLEASE CONFIRM HOTEL RESERVATIONS
 AND CABLE NAME OF HOTEL
 COURTESY

COUNTRY AND LEISURE ARRIVING FIFTYFOUR TUESDAY NOVEMBER NINETEEN

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

SECTION COMMUNICATIONS

NOV 7 6 20 PM 1974

DISPATCHED

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

IMPORTANT: See Secretary's Guide for preparing form

G2C

INCOMING CABLE

ZCZC 248423 RC008 PDIO192 RMFO432 LUN093 A238

URWT HL PXLM 027

LINA 27 4 1832

Distribution: Office of V.P.-Projects

NOVEMBER 4 1974

LT

LEJEUNE INTRAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

NOV 5 8 30 AM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SAWYER ABSENT COMMA RETURNS NOV 16TH STO WILL VIISIT

CG NOV 15TH STOP PLEASE ADVISE ARRIVAL INFORMATION

STOP TENTATIVE HOTEL RESERVATIONS MADE

FRENCH

COLL LT LEJEUNE 16TH 15TH

CG

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~FULL RATE~~ *USE Govt.*

Ext. 3454 *HW*

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

GREATLY APPRECIATED YOUR PROMPT CABLES LETTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH HELPED BRING EARTHQUAKE PROBLEM BEFORE CONSULTATIVE GROUP STOP WE ARE NOW IN POSITION OF ASSURING CIP OF RECEIVING FUNDS TO COVER HUNDRED THOUSAND QUAKE DAMAGE WITH AS MUCH AS HALF AVAILABLE BY ABOUT DECEMBER ONE STOP PLEASE CONTINUE INFORM US PROGRESS OF WORK OR ANY REVISED ESTIMATES

BEST WISHES

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME *Bruce M. Cheek*

DEPT. *Agriculture & Rural Development*

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

BMC:mcj

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Checked for Dispatch: *1*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE NOVEMBER 1, 1974

TO: SAWYER
CIRAPA
LIMA

CLASS OF SERVICE FULL RATE

Rate 3454

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: Cable No.

GREATLY APPRECIATED YOUR PROMPT CABLES LETTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH HELPED BRING EARTHQUAKE PROBLEM BEFORE CONSULTATIVE GROUP STOP WE ARE NOW IN POSITION OF ASSURING CIP OF RECEIVING FUNDS TO COVER HUNDRED THOUSAND QUARTER DAMAGE WITH AS MUCH AS HALF AVAILABLE BY ABOUT DECEMBER ONE STOP PLEASE CONTINUE INFORM US PROGRESS OF WORK OR ANY REVISED ESTIMATES

BEST WISHES

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME

Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT

COMMUNICATIONS
NOV 1 2 35 PM 1974

SIGNATURE

REFERENCE

ORIGINAL FILE COPY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

~~CIP~~

TO: Files

FROM: Harold Graves

SUBJECT: Germany. Final Allocations for 1974

DATE: November 1, 1974

Yesterday I agreed to provide the Ministry of Cooperation in Bonn (Dr. Treitz) with a letter which would give the Ministry a basis for making its final allocations to the Consultative Group network for 1974. These allocations would be as follows:

ICRISAT	--	\$255,000 equivalent
CIAT	--	60,000 equivalent
CIP		60,000 equivalent.

These funds would be used to accelerate expenditures hitherto expected to be made in 1975; they would not in any case finance additions to planned expenditures. The ICRISAT funds would be used for purchases of equipment, as detailed in a letter now awaited from Dr. Cummings, the Director General of ICRISAT. The CIAT funds would be used for that Center's capital development program, as detailed in the Center's budget presentation for 1975. The CIP funds would be applied to the repair and reconstruction of CIP following the damage caused by the September earthquake, as outlined in a telegram of October 31 from Dr. Sawyer, the Director General of the Center, and in a letter now awaited from Dr. Sawyer.

HGraves :apm

cc: Dr. Cummings
Dr. Grant
Mr. Urquhart
Dr. Sawyer

OUTGOING WIRE

** 2765*

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: October 30, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: *PT 1st Grd.*

COUNTRY: PERU

W

TEXT:
Cable No.: AS YOU KNOW I SHALL SUCCEED HAROLD GRAVES AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
CONSULTATIVE GROUP NEXT WEEK STOP ACCOMPANIED BY COULTER WOULD LIKE MAKE
FAMILIARIZATION VISIT TO CIP ARRIVING LIMA LATE TUESDAY NOVEMBER NINETEEN
AND DEPARTING SATURDAY NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE STOP PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER
THIS CONVENIENT AND AGREEABLE REGARDS

LEJEUNE

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Michael L. Lejeune

DEPT. CGIAR

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

MLLejeune:ia

cc: Mr. Coulter

For Use By Communications Section

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

October 30, 1974

DATE

TO: BAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

CLASS OF SERVICE

ET

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: Cable No.

AS YOU KNOW I SHALL SUGGEST HAROLD GRAVES AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP NEXT WEEK STOP ACCOMPANIED BY GOULTER WOULD LIKE MAKE FAMILIARIZATION VISIT TO CIP ARRIVING LIMA LATE TUESDAY NOVEMBER NINETEEN AND DEPARTING SATURDAY NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE STOP PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER THIS CONVENIENT AND AGREABLE RECORDS

LIMBONE

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME

Michael L. Letanne

DEPT

CIAB

SIGNATURE

Signature of individual authorized to approve
DEC 30 12 45 PM 1974

REFERENCE

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

W.L. Letanne:la

cc: Mr. Goulter

ORIGINAL (R/Copy)

248423A IBRD UR OP

INCOMING CABLE

ZCZC PTZ6151 LTBO550 TRB1117 RMD4199 LZN0305 248423

RECEIVED

BMC

URPW CO PXLN 088

~~BY~~

LIMA 88 29 1007 QW

Distribution:

Mr. Cheek
Agriculture & Rural Development
Mr. Nelson

OCT 29 1974
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

GJ

BY

October 29, 1974

BRUCE CHEEK INTBAFRAD
PHONE202-47735923195.11
WASHINGTONDC

BEST ESTIMATION EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE DOLLARS 100000
REPAIRS AND STRUCTURAL MODIFICATION TO EXISTING STRUCTURE
DOLLARS 50000 ESSENCIAL RELOCATION OF SOME FACILITIES
DOLLARS 30000 EQUIPMENT LOSS AND REPAIRS DOLLARS 20000
THIS INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF OF FOUR ADDITIONAL EXITS TWO
FROM SECOND FLOOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TRASFORMER BUILDING ON

PAGE2

GROUND FLOOR AND RELOCATION OF VIRUS LABORATORY AND HEAVY
EQUIPMENT FROM SECOND FLLOR CONTINGENCY FUND FOR 1974
IS ALREADY COKPLETELY MORTGAGED DUE TO EXCESIVE INCREASES
IN COSTS MAINLY DUE TO DELAYS FOR CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY
LETTER FOLLOWS
SAWYER CIPAPA .

PHONE202-47735923.195.11 100000 50000 30000 20000

1974 .

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any

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XCZC PTZG151 LTBOSSO TRB11V RMD155 LZMO805 28423

URRW CO PXLN 088

LIMA 88 25 1007 0W

October 29, 1974

BRUCE CHEEK INTERFRAD

PHONESOS-473523125.11

WASHINGTONDC

INCOMING CABLE

Distribution:

Mr. Cheek

Agriculture & Rural Development

Mr. Nelson

Handwritten notes:
OK
1-7
G

BEST ESTIMATION EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE DOLLARS 10000
REPAIRS AND STRUCTURAL MODIFICATION TO EXISTING STRUCTURE
DOLLARS 5000 ESSENCIAL RELOCATION OF SOME FACILITIES
DOLLARS 3000 EQUIPMENT LOSS AND REPAIRS DOLLARS 2000
THIS INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR ADDITIONAL EXITS TWO
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PAGES

GROUND FLOOR AND RELOCATION OF VIRUS LABORATORY AND HEAVY
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IS ALREADY COMPLETELY MORTGAGED DUE TO EXCESIVE INCREASES
IN COSTS MAINLY DUE TO DELAYS FOR CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY

LETTER FOLLOWS

SAWYER CIPAPA .

Handwritten:
James
Leyman
Coutter

PHONESOS-473523.125.11 10000 20000 30000 20000

1974 .



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-176-R-CIP

September 23, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 29433
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Cheek:

Thank you for your letters of September 11 and 12 to Dr. Sawyer. Following home leave Dr. Sawyer is flying from Los Angeles to the Far East, thence to Bangladesh returning to Peru on October 21st.

I appreciate your communication with Dr. Fahs on our behalf. I have written to Dr. Fahs to inform him of Dr. Sawyer's business travel and of our intent to submit a proposal to the Kellogg Foundation at the earliest opportunity upon Dr. Sawyer's return.

We are pleased to note the acceptance of a revised financial requirement for CIP in accordance with Dr. Sawyer's recommendation for a 14% inflation allowance for 1975.

A one-or-two-month extension in audit date, beyond March 1, would be welcomed. At your earliest convenience, following review of comments by Centers, please advise us on the outcome of the decision on audit date revision.

Your letters will be brought to Dr. Sawyer's attention.

Sincerely yours,

O. T. Page
Acting Director General

cc.: Dr. R. L. Sawyer
OTP/cem

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5088
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354324

September 23, 1974

I-176-R-CIP

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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audit date revision.

Yours letters will be brought to Dr. Sawyer's attention.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

O. T. Page
Acting Director General

1974 SEP 30 PM 12:43
COMMUNITARIAN

cc: Dr. R. I. Sawyer

OTP/cem
The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous
and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government
of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater
utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for
technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

L-1124-CIP-74

October 29, 1974

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Bruce:

As requested in your telephone conversation, a cable was sent indicating the approximate cost for CIP due to the earthquake damage. I would like to explain in some detail what is involved in the costs as estimated at US\$100,000.

1. Repairs to the Major Structure - \$50,000

We have had several qualified engineers survey the building to estimate the cost for putting the building in good condition. All of them agreed that final costs cannot be determined until cement and mortar have been chipped away on major columns where damage is obvious, to see if there is serious structural damage.

Work is underway already on the end of the building where structural damage is suspected. This is a contract at actual cost plus percentage since no one is willing to give an exact figure until the extent of damage is determined. However, the repairs to the existing structures, mainly the two-story building and some minor damage in the headhouse, greenhouse lab structures are estimated at \$50,000.

2. Relocation of Facilities and New Construction caused by the Earthquake - \$30,000

Exits - Certain changes are essential as the main building is put back into good condition. The present structure has only one exit from the second floor which is in the center of the building. There are two exits from the first floor also in the center of the building. It is necessary to add additional exits from both ends of the building, on the second and first floor.

We were fortunate that no one was hurt during the incident since one person did fall at the bottom of the stairs with everyone frantically jumping over to get out of the structure.

In making room for the exits, the dark room on the second floor will have to be relocated. It would have had to be completely reconstructed anyway since the walls were very seriously damaged.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

..1..

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparado 5000
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 204283 - 204284

October 29, 1974

L-1124-CIP-74

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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In making room for the exits, the dark room on the second floor will have to be relocated. It would have had to be completely reconstructed anyway since the walls were very seriously damaged.

RECEIVED
1974 NOV - 5 AM 10:47
MAIL UNIT

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Transformer Building - The transformer building which was on top of the building, was completely destroyed along with the transformer and the expensive automatic throughout switch between CIP installations and the exterior source of electricity. A new transformer building is to be constructed on the ground floor on the end of the building.

The tissue culture setup has had to be relocated and the heavy equipment, including all virus laboratory, must be relocated to a ground floor area.

While walls are being reconstructed, electricity and telephone lines are going to have to be temporarily reinstalled in order that work can still continue.

3. Equipment - \$20,000

Equipment which was completely ruined or damaged sufficiently to cause major repairs are as follows:

Major transformer for the building	\$ 5,000
Air conditioners	1,500
Distilled water apparatus	500
Microscopes	1,000
Analytical balance	1,000
High speed centrifuges	1,000
Automatic transformer switch	2,500
Main electricity fuse box	1,000
Venetian blinds	1,500
Exterior awning	500
Miscellaneous chemicals, glassware, bottles, etc.	4,500
	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

Contingency Fund - The contingency fund which we have had in our fund for such emergencies is already completely mortgaged prior to the earthquake to defray an excessive increase in costs of construction, mainly caused by the delays due to the steel shortages. During this period of delay, from the time we received our estimations on costs and the time that we could actually get construction underway, there were several price increases mandated by Peruvian law.

The land provided by the Peruvian Government for the construction of our facilities at Huancayo was at a location where the cost far exceeded our estimation for providing water, drainage of site and leveling for construction purposes. As you know, we had no major building fund from which to draw and our only source of revenue to keep our development as planned was this contingency fund. We would have been able to adjust very well should it have not been for this major earthquake.

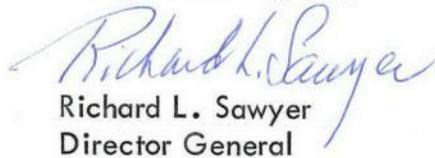
To B. Cheek
L-1124-CIP-74

- 3 -

October 30, 1974

I certainly hope that the members of the CG, particularly those who are presently funding CIP's program can see their way clear to provide us with the \$100,000 necessary to keep our forward speed. We are moving rapidly ahead to put things in shape again and to make modifications as indicated to provide better long-term security for the structure.

Best personal regards,


Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: H. Graves

ml

Files

October 23, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek

CIP -- Extent of Earthquake Damage

On October 21 I telephoned Dr. Sawyer, the Director General of CIP, who has just returned to the Center following the recent earthquakes. A preliminary evaluation given in a letter of October 10 from his Deputy, Dr. Page, had indicated that no personnel had been hurt or killed and that the damage was under review by a group of four engineers and architects.

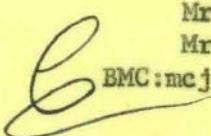
Dr. Sawyer said they have to evacuate part of the buildings while they are repaired. There might be structural damage to certain pillars which have now to be cut open to assess the damage. Some equipment was damaged because it remained in operation during the two minutes of the earthquake, such as centrifuges, or fell to the floor.

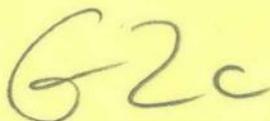
He would have to consider a better placement and stronger foundations both for the biological laboratory, which included the centrifuges, and the structural addition which was proposed for the electron-microscope scheduled for purchase next year. The houses of four technicians had been completely destroyed.

Dr. Sawyer has an estimate from a construction firm that they can probably repair all damage in about four months. Meanwhile, he hoped to continue the work program with a minimum of interruption.

We referred to the likely cost of repairing the damage to equipment and structures. He felt the cost would be up to \$100,000 in total. His 1974 earthquake contingency allowance is about \$29,000. The repair work would begin in late 1974 and continue for some two months into calendar 1975. He had already started thinking about what parts of his program, such as recruitment, he could slow down to make ends meet, but I encouraged him to give us by next Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest (i.e., by the time of the CG meeting) the most up-to-date figure for restoring the damage done by the 'quake. I told him, as I had indicated in my recent letter to Dr. Page, that we took the view that the CIP work program should not be slowed down and that we would try to find additional funding for the repair work. The amount is sufficiently small that we should be able to find it within the CG network for 1974, particularly in the light of signs that we do, if anything, have funds forthcoming in 1975 that may be in excess of requirements as now envisaged for the system. Moreover, it would be a more productive use of the funds to restore the center to full efficiency and to avoid any retardation of its planned program. I therefore asked him not to make any slow-down decisions, but to give us a firmer cost estimate as soon as possible.

cc: Mr. Baum
Mr. Graves
Mr. Lejeune
Mr. Lewis

 BMC:mcj



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PROGRESS REVIEW OF
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)

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PROGRESS REVIEW OF
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)

1. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

1.01 CIP is a relatively new institution. The organizational agreement was signed with the Government of Peru on January 20, 1971. The first funding for program activities was received in 1972 and due to the late assignment of money most expenditures and staff additions were made in the last part of the year. In spite of this, CIP has made rapid progress in the development of facilities, the staffing of positions and the initiation of program activities.

1.02 CIP is a single-crop institute, devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum, the white or Irish potato. Peru has had a strong potato research program for some years, assisted originally by North Carolina State University under a grant from U.S.AID who also provided planning money for the initiation of CIP. This gave the initial impetus to the establishment of CIP. In addition, there has been a vigorous Rockefeller International Potato Program which has made important contributions over the past 25 years, and this also is now incorporated into CIP. CIP through research contracts has also linked into ongoing potato improvement work at other institutions. This combination has had the effect of providing CIP with ready, ongoing projects, so that initial progress has been much more rapid than could otherwise have been the case.

1.03 The basic objectives of the Center are to

- a) Increase the yielding capability and efficiency of production in the developing countries where the potato is being grown, and
- b) Increase the ecological region of adaptability of the potato, including the low-land tropics.

In pursuing these objectives, in which resistance to disease and pests has such an important part to play, CIP can be expected to make major contributions in the form of disease-resistant germ plasm which will be of real value not only to the developing countries but to the developed temperate-zone countries as well.

1.04 The statutes of CIP, state that, to carry out its objectives, the Center will

- a) Conduct research programs to contribute to the improvement of potato production and other tuberous roots, both nationally and internationally.
- b) Collect, maintain and distribute germ plasm in order that it may be used both nationally and internationally.
- c) Provide assistance in the development of related institutions which might be established in Peru or headquartered elsewhere.

- d) Train potato technicians under the leadership of high-level scientists.
- e) Publish and distribute research results obtained.
- f) Establish an information center and organize a specialized library, including an herbarium.
- g) Organize conferences, forums, round tables and seminars, both nationally and internationally, concerning potato improvement activities.
- h) Participate in all other activities related to the goals of the Center.

1.05 Potatoes, as a very successful crop in temperate climates, have been bred and selected from the original, relatively narrow range of types imported from the Andean birth-place. They have been improved and modified to be well adapted to temperate regions, but not to the tropical regions where they originated. With genetic engineering as the tool, CIP is developing potatoes from the original and other sources of germ plasm so that varieties much better adapted to relatively high and cool areas of tropic zones can be produced. Very encouraging evidence exists, in addition, that good adaptation to the hotter, lowland tropics, with their heavy load of potato pests and diseases, is possible.

1.06 Less than 1% of the genetic variability in Solanum has been utilized in the development of existing varieties. Making wider use of genetic materials, and especially prospecting the germ plasm for "horizontal" resistance (i.e., based on more than a single gene) to pests and diseases, can make enormously valuable contributions toward solving potato production problems in all regions of the world.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM IN RESEARCH - 1973

2.01 The Research Program of CIP has two basic components:

- a) Research conducted at CIP facilities.
- b) Research contracted at selected institutions where facilities and expertise already exist for solving problems for developing countries.

Through this inter-locking approach CIP has been able to initiate projects very quickly in each of the major program Thrusts which are:

1. Developing the World Potato Collection - Systematic collection, classification, maintenance, and distribution of all tuber-bearing Solanum species (potatoes).

2. Development of breeding techniques for and utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums to provide better adapted potatoes for developing countries.
3. Control of selected fungal diseases - first priority - late blight.
4. Control of selected bacterial diseases - first priority - bacterial wilt.
5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors - first priority - viruses important in seed production.
6. Control of selected nematode pests - first priorities - the cyst nematode (golden) and the root knot nematode.
7. Development of potatoes with wider adaptation to environmental stress and insect pests - priorities are cold resistance for the highland tropics and adaptation to the hot humid tropics.
8. Improvement of general nutritional quality, protein yield and carbohydrate-protein balance in potato; the development of economical, scale neutral methods of storage and processing for developing countries.
9. Seed production technology for developing countries; tissue culture for disease elimination, rapid multiplication and distribution of new clones.
10. Outreach Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects) concerned with training personnel, the adaptation of research and the efficient distribution and utilization of the potato in developing countries.

Since CIP is a one crop center, it is organized on a departmental basis for ease and simplicity of financial accounting and management. However, each of CIP's major program thrusts involve more than one department. The approach thus is with a team of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries. Table 1 gives the man years and cost for each thrust, and the cost for supporting activities and administration in the 1974 and 1975 budgets. A further breakdown of Outreach and Training is given under the general discussion on the Outreach Program. } added

TABLE I

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTS FOR 1974 & 1975FOR MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS AT CIP*This page was added*

THURST	DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED	MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands of \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
1. Collection	Taxonomy-Breeding-Pathology-Physiology	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	52	65
2. Utilization	Breeding-Taxonomy-Pathology-Physiology	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	125	135
3. Fungal Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	95	95
4. Bacterial Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	65	75
5. Viruses	Pathology-Breeding-Physiology	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	100	111
6. Nematodes	Nematology-Breeding-Pathology	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.5	82	115
7. Adaptation	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	85	110
8. Nutrition	Physiology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	60	65
9. Seed Technology	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	70	75
10. Outreach & Training	Outreach & Training-all departments	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	533	666
	TOTAL	12.8	14.0	22.3	28.0	1,267	1,512
11. Service Activities - Including library doc. & information service, general operations - supplies, communications, etc.		---	---	5.6	7.0	229	274
12. Administration		4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	237*	284*
		17.3	18.5	29.9	37.0	1,733	2,070

* Administration 13.6% of total for 1974
13.7% of total for 1975

Following is a summary of the progress within each Thrust and the plans for 1975.

Development of the World Potato Collection

2.02 During 1973 CIP conducted two field expeditions collecting 717 native varieties in the departments of Ancash and La Libertad in May and an additional 330 from the department of Lima in June and July. Plans for five collecting expeditions in 1974 were completed in December. Collecting will continue in 1975 in accordance with the five-year program established at the International Planning Conference in early 1972.

2.03 A vigorous start has been made in classifying the individual entities in the collection, approximately 530 taxonomic determinations as well as more than 400 chromosome counts have been completed. Eighty hybrid clones of potential breeding value were introduced from Europe and Mexico; 600 accessions have been donated from Chile, Colombia and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At present CIP has more than 5,000 tuber-bearing Solanum accessions. A measure of the potential value and interest in the collection is the fact that approximately 8,000 samples were distributed for testing to 31 scientists around the world.

2.04 Basic studies into the origin and taxonomy of triploid potatoes in native cultivations in Peru are being studied through controlled diploid-tetraploid crosses. This is necessary in order to learn how to utilize some of the valuable characteristics such as frost resistance and high total solids found in triploids.

2.05 In early November nearly 4,000 clones, 15 tubers of each wherever possible, were planted for maintenance at Santa Ana, Huancayo. In addition 750 cultivars were increased at La Molina for distribution in early 1974 and 70 clones of wild species were grown in screen-houses. Open pollinated seed was collected from plants grown at Huancayo and is now available for 2,200 clones, or 68% of the cultivars now listed in the collection.

Utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums

2.06 The interlocking CIP Core and Contract research projects have been effectively exploiting Andean diploid and cultivated tetraploid potato species. The program involves three outstanding research teams - at North Carolina State University, Cornell and Wisconsin. An International Planning Conference to develop CIP's five-year program with this thrust is being held in 1974. It is expected that the same basic program will continue through 1975.

2.07 North Carolina Contract. From crosses amongst diploids designed to isolate and identify superior diploid clones, 11,670 seedlings from 113 families have been selected. A total of 11,760 individual selections from the crosses will be screened in 1974. Included in the approach is frost resistance and high energy content of tubers.

2.08 Selections from the diploid contract work in North Carolina were superior to native clones when grown in the lowland tropics in Peru in 1973 at the jungle location at San Ramon.

2.09 Cornell Contract. A 51-page summary report was submitted by the seven-man team involved in CIP contract research at Cornell during 1973. An evaluation of the older phases of the Andigena selection work can be summarized as follows:

- a) 50 clones had high levels of general resistance to Phytophthora infestans (late blight) in New York and Toluca Valley, Mexico, tests.
- b) 32 clones had resistance to mixed populations of five Meloidogyne (root-knot nematode) species.
- c) Resistance to leafhoppers, plant bug and aphids was variable. A few clones in each family examined appeared to be quite resistant.
- d) Andigena X tuberosum hybrids possessed a wide range of adaptation to daylength and a range from no dormancy to long dormancy.

2.10 Selection work recently initiated from a wider population showed that only 539 accessions (1,615 clones) tuberized of 23,531 hills from 807 accessions from 8 Central and South American countries planted in May 1973. These form the base for further crosses and selection.

2.11 Nearly 3,000 clones resulting from crosses of diploid Solanum clones with resistance to race A, potato cyst nematode, were screened. Crosses with some species gave 90% or higher resistant plants. Field increases of 2,081 entries are intended for CIP cooperative trials.

2.12 Wisconsin Contract. Under this contract research is concerned with the utilization of haploids which have shown promise in introducing useful genetic diversity into new breeding populations. Yield tests of clones from various combinations of Tuberosum cultivars and diploid clones that produce haploids were conducted at two locations. The experimental tetraploids were more vigorous and higher yielding than the tuberosum cultivars in the trial. A limited number of clones are being tested in Peru.

Control of Fungus Diseases

2.13 Late Blight disease - Phytophthora infestans. Research is presently confined to breeding for general or field (horizontal) resistance. It is very necessary to develop lines of potatoes having long-term blight resistance without the need for costly fungicide control. A five-year plan of action for CIP work was developed at an International Planning Conference held in 1973 in Mexico where a large proportion of CIP's late blight program is conducted. The program for 1975 will follow the plans developed at the Conference. } added

2.14 During 1973 the entire CIP germ plasm collection near Huancayo was affected by a severe blight epidemic. It was possible to select 943 andigenum clones among 2,780 that had adequate levels of field resistance. A planting of Huancayo selections at La Molina, resulted in 135 of 816 clones which had combined blight resistance and early maturity. These were planted again late in the year at Huancayo, together with 1,295 clones of the germ plasm collection.

2.15 Segregating populations of diploid potatoes were tested from the North Carolina Contract project. Eighty-five resistant clones with desirable characteristics other than late blight were selected at La Molina from 945 entities.

2.16 The Toluca (Mexico) late blight field test is recognized as the most severe in the world. A total of 2,700 clones submitted by 8 institutions were under trial in 1973. Procedures for future tests under the new auspices of CIP have been formulated and entry forms for the test sent to previous users.

2.17 Wart - Synchytrium endobioticum. CIP has 38 clones which have been free of this serious tuber disease during two years of testing at Casablanca in the highlands of Peru. In 1973 these clones were also tested in two other Peruvian locations, Cuzco and Huamachuco in order to expose them to a wide variation of the disease. Crosses have been made among 18 clones to screen for material with high wart resistance and improved commercial quality. 49 additional clones are being tested for resistance in second year trials while 500 new clones are being tested for the first year in Casablanca. Canadian and European test plants have been planted at three test locations to determine the variability of this disease.

2.18 Smut - Thecaphora solani. Sanitation procedures have been defined by CIP and noted by the Ministry of Agriculture to minimize the spread of this serious tuber disease in Peru.

Control of Bacterial Diseases

2.19 Bacterial Wilt - Pseudomonas solanacearum. A number of research approaches were initiated in 1973 to determine the variation of this disease regarding behavior in culture, survival in soil, and levels of infection to selected potato varieties as well as certain other potential susceptible crops mainly corn and tomatoes. A thorough review of the bacterial wilt problem in potatoes is presented in the CIP report of the Planning Conference on Bacterial Wilt. CIP's 1975 program will follow the plan of work which was developed at the Conference. } added

2.20 The material to be part of an International Test for Wilt Resistance in 1974 was increased in Wisconsin for distribution to Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

2.21 In addition, the seedling test that was developed by the Wisconsin Contract Project was used to screen large seedling populations, the survivors of which will be tested in the field in 1974. In Costa Rica, 8 seedlings from previous screening tests with combined wilt and late blight resistance and good tuber type were selected in the field. In Peru, clones that have resistance to bacterial wilt have been increased for broad scale adaptation studies prior to release. In all, 12 countries are known to be using the Phureja source of resistance in programs to develop resistant varieties. Work on defining a chemical component of resistance is nearing completion and the relationship of this component to segregation for resistance is under consideration.

2.22 To determine whether S. phureja being utilized in breeding is resistant to a wide spectrum of bacterial wilt isolates, clones of selected crosses have been multiplied and will be challenged by bacterial isolates from seven countries. Tests will be performed in the period January to April 1974.

Control of Virus Diseases

2.23 The deterioration or "running out" of potato vigor is now known to be due to virus diseases. The viruses are spread to healthy plants by contact with diseased ones or by sap-feeding insects. It is therefore essential that CIP have the expertise to screen for viruses and to supply breeding stock to developing countries as free of viruses as possible.

2.24 Initial research is being concentrated on seven virus diseases of which the potato leaf roll virus and virus "Y" are receiving priority study. About 2,500 clones from the CIP germ plasm collection have been evaluated to determine the incidence of each of the important viruses. Five hundred Virus "S" - free clones, of which 350 had been previously tested were planted at Huancayo for inoculation with additional strains of the "X" virus. The possible viral origin of potato "cork" disease is being examined.

Control of Nematodes

2.25 Surveys are underway to determine the distribution of indigenous nematode populations in Peru and in other selected Andean regions. The root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne sp.) have been found in most coastal potato growing areas, in the Sierra at Huancayo, and in field plots at La Molina. In 1973, a five-year plan for CIP activities in Nematode research was developed at an International Planning Conference. CIP's 1974 and 1975 program is following the guidelines established at the Conference. } added

2.26 More than 100 collections of nematodes were made late in 1973 containing potato cyst-nematodes. The collections are being evaluated to determine the variation (white vs. golden) in Peruvian populations.

2.27 Screening for resistance in foreign breeding material has commenced recently. CIP can better screen at its facilities where a wider variation of the pest occurs than in most other areas of the world where the cyst nematode is important. Resistance sufficient for many areas of the world is not sufficient usually in Peru. Material from both Germany and the United States was tested in 1973. Two families from Germany showed resistance to the white cyst nematode. Only 15 of 332 entities from the United States have given resistant readings in two consecutive trials. CIP is continuing the screening of the world collection for resistance to the potato cyst nematode. 1,600 clones have been examined with relatively little resistance to Peruvian populations. However, three "bitter" varieties (S. juzepczukii) have shown resistance in two tests with three nematode populations.

2.28 Following screening of 55 wild Solanum clones from the CIP germ plasm collection with four different Peruvian nematode populations, apparent resistance was identified in three clones.

Stress Adaptation

2.29 Some environmental factors which may cause destructive physiological stress in potatoes include excessive cold and heat, drought, toxic soil conditions, and insect predation. The first and last of these factors are presently being studied at CIP.

2.30 Cold Hardiness. Freezing injury is the principal limiting factor in growing potatoes in the higher altitudes of the Andean region. Research is underway to verify that the relative cold hardiness of excised leaves accurately reflects the relative frost hardiness of whole potato plants. Tests to the present show that certain varieties can withstand - 5.0 °C (23 °F). Plants which were subject to water stress (drought), or grown in different localities before subjecting to cold stress were not observed to have greater cold tolerance.

2.31 Probably the most valuable method of escaping freezing damage is by developing shorter maturing lines. The average Andean cultivated varieties mature in 150 to 180 days. Clones within CIP's breeding program have matured in less than 100 days with excellent yield and tuber quality in the highlands of Peru.

2.32 Insect predation. Surveys are being conducted to establish initially an inventory of insects of potential seriousness to experimental field work in Peru. A comprehensive list of potential pests has been compiled of which the Andean weevil, leafhoppers and a number of species of aphids, particularly the peach aphid are noteworthy. Through the Cornell Contract resistance to stress caused by potato leafhoppers, the plant bug and aphids is being evaluated in all CIP crosses at Cornell.

Quality Improvement

2.33 Through an intensive week-long Planning Conference on Potato Quality, held in November 1973, a rigorous set of guidelines was established to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of potato protein as well as other nutritional qualities. CIP's activities for 1974 and 1975 are within the guidelines established at the Planning Conference. Using the techniques recommended at the Planning Conference, a number of clones have been identified with double the usual level of percent total protein normally encountered.

2.34 Prior to his untimely death (March 1974) CIP staff member, Dr. Robert Luscher described in specific detail a microbiological assay to estimate the relative nutritive value (RNV) of potato protein. It has been established that RNV data correlates well with net protein utilization data obtained from rats. Participants at the Planning Conference strongly endorsed the use of Streptococcus zymogenes in a bio-assay technique that correlates RNV with reference to casein and "available" methionine.

Seed Production

2.35 The indexing of selected clones for possible virus infection and multiplication of virus - free material is an important Core function to provide clean breeding lines for Out-reach use.

2.36 In 1974, CIP will be holding an International Planning Conference on Seed Production Technology for developing countries which will identify a five-year plan of action for CIP activities with this thrust. Commencing in late 1973 several Peruvian cultivars from basic seed were planted ready for indexing and seed of the variety Compis, freed from known viruses by meristem-tip culture, is being multiplied. Tubers in store awaiting indexing include wart disease resistant clones, blight resistant lines and cultivars from Germany resistant to several fungal and viral diseases. CIP also has tubers from Scotland awaiting multiplication which produce plants having characteristic reactions to soil-borne viruses. } added

2.37 Facilities are being developed for potato tissue and cell cultures to be used in the eradication of viruses from breeding material. In October 1973 meristem cultures were initiated to test procedures under facilities available at that time. Successful meristem cultures were actively growing after 8 weeks of culture; contamination was relatively low (15%).

III. OUTREACH

3.01 The basic objective of this Thrust is to implement the goal of CIP through Outreach to raise the productivity of developing countries where need and opportunity are the greatest. To achieve a production breakthrough in developing countries Outreach personnel are working with national leaders to create a capacity in selected countries to utilize the technology developed by the Center. In 1973 the philosophy and strategy of the Outreach program was outlined in a draft paper which serves as the initial guideline for development of the Outreach program.

3.02 For its regional approach in Outreach, CIP has divided the world into seven zones which are:

<u>REGION</u>	<u>ZONES</u>	<u>POTENTIAL IMPACT COUNTRIES</u>
I	South America	Perú, Brasil, Chile (Ecuador, Bolivia)
II	Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	Guatemala, Costa Rica
III	Tropical Africa	Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia
IV	Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Lebanon (Egypt - training centers)
V	Non-Arab Muslim countries	Turkey, Pakistan, Iran
VI	India	States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal
VII	Southeast Asia	Sri Lank, Indonesia, Bangladesh

3.03 By the end of 1973, CIP had Outreach staff members in Regions I, II and IV and had held training courses in Regions I, II and III. Although CIP staff members visited the other regions, no programs have yet begun in Regions V, VI and VIII. Selected impact countries are being, and will continue to be reviewed as CIP capabilities for assessment are expanded.

3.04 The program for zone I is headquartered at CIP's Central facilities in Peru. The program for zone II is in the Toluca Valley at the facility which was formerly the Rockefeller Foundation International Potato Program. The program for zone IV was activated in 1973 and is headquartered at the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in Lebanon.

3.05 The distribution of CIP technology is dependent on the development of capable regional bases. The potato is vegetatively propagated and thus there are many more quarantine problems with the distribution of clonal material than with the distribution of botanical seed as with rice, corn, wheat and beans. Botanical seed of the potato may still be one of the major sources of distribution of new technology to the regions. The seed must be grown to tubers which will need assessment, possible further adaptive research to the region, and multiplication for regional distribution.

3.06 Since its initiation, CIP has been established with the dependency on Core funding for the development of a portion of its regional program. All funding of regional programs is presently from Core funding. CIP expects to have several special projects funded prior to the end of 1974 which would compliment some of the regions already activated and permit the initiation of work in other regions.

3.07 Table 2 gives a breakdown of the staff and funding into regions for the 1974 and 1975 Core program budget. CIP will include special project information in its reporting when agreements have been signed and the definite amount of funding to be made available known. The regional costs include the intensive short-term training courses as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The CIP-General Outreach costs as listed in Table 2 include all of the formal training courses which are discussed in the following text.

The costs for John Niederhauser, the former head of the International Potato Program of the Rockefeller Foundation, are listed under administration as a consultant on Outreach and Training working as a part-time (3/4) basis since his retirement. Thus his work is in Outreach, but his costs are included in Administration.

added

TABLE II

This page was added

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTS FOR 1974 & 1975 FOR
OUTREACH & TRAINING AT CIP HEAD QUARTERS AND IN THE REGIONS

	<u>Departments Involved</u>	<u>MAN YEARS</u>				<u>ANNUAL COST</u>	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands of \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
CIP	General Outreach	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	286	402
Region 1	Peru based at CIP	---	---	1.0	1.0	44	52
Region 2	Mexico based at CIMMYT	---	---	1.0	1.0	45	48
Region 3	Kenya based	---	---	.7	1.0	51	75
Region 4	Lebanon based at ALAD	---	---	1.0	1.0	107	89
TOTAL		3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	533	666

Table 3 gives the man years of training by CIP for 1973 and what is included in the Core budget for 1974 and 1975. As special project money becomes identified and available, † raining will be expanded particularly in the area of non-degree training.

TABLE III

MAN YEARS OF TRAINING FOR 1973 AND
WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1974 & 1975

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Non degree	7	10	14
Masters	6	9	11
PhD	5	8	9
Post docs.	5	8	10

Short-term Training Courses:

3.08 A major responsibility of the Outreach Program is training of personnel to staff national potato program. In 1973 the Outreach Program conducted the following short training courses:

3.09 Region I - South America. The first course in potato seed production was held in Lima in January/March 1973. The six-week course emphasized practical training in the sierras as well as instruction at La Molina in Physiology, Pathology, Entomology, Soils and Storage problems related to potato seed production.

3.10 In addition to regularly scheduled training courses, specialized training was offered to candidates from the Middle East (Algeria) and Bolivia. The trainee from Algeria spent three weeks in Peru in October for specialized training in Seed Production, Virology, Entomology, Bacterial and Fungal diseases. The trainee from Bolivia received specialized training in chromosome counting techniques and management of germ plasm collections. CIP Outreach personnel also collaborated with the Peruvian National Potato Program at La Molina in organizing training courses for farmers in Barrance and Cañete (April 1973). A large number of CIP staff participated in two major Peruvian potato production symposia. CIP's regional training officer helped develop and coordinate these symposia.

3.11 Region II - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico). A course in potato production technology was held in Mexico in July/August 1973. The seven-week course was held in the Toluca Valley, Mexico State, with visits to the principal potato cultivation areas in Mexico. Furthermore, technical instruction at the Agricultural College at Chapingo was given on Virology, Mycology, Nematology. Special emphasis was given to seed production and on the development of potato varieties resistant to late blight. Seven trainees from five countries participated in the course: Mexico 2, Guatemala 1, Honduras 2, Cuba 1, Algeria 1.

3.12 Region III - Tropical Africa. CIP sponsored a short course in potato production jointly with the Kenya National Potato Program. Twenty-five trainees from seven African countries participated in the two-week course held in Nairobi. The Kenya National Potato Program, O.D.A. and CIP jointly provided the instruction for the course which emphasized varietal identification, disease control, seed production and potato quality. Plans are being finalized to activate this regional program in the first part of 1974 and place a CIP scientist in Kenya.

Formal Training Courses:

3.13 There are formal training programs at CIP at the Masters, Ph.D. and post-doctoral level.

- a) Training leading to the Master Degree. This is in conjunction with the National Agrarian University adjacent to CIP's facilities in La Molina. There were eight scientists entered in Master Degree training courses by CIP in 1973.
- b) Training leading to the Ph.D. Degree. This is in conjunction with institutions in developed countries where formal course work is accomplished with a major portion of the thesis work done at CIP facilities in Peru. There were five scientists entered in this type of training program with CIP in 1973.
- c) Post-Doctorate Training. There were seven newly trained Ph.D. scientists on post-doctoral appointments at CIP in 1973. CIP is using some post-doctoral positions to look at future young staff members, and to train scientists for possible regional assignments as the Outreach program is expanded.

3.14 The function of the socio-economic program is to provide information of a socio-economic nature in order to facilitate the successful operation of the program of the Center. Working closely with the Outreach Staff, CIP economist is analyzing data on price levels and price fluctuations, marketing and storage, nutritional levels, and farm management practices to determine the relative needs in the various countries of a CIP Outreach program of technical assistance, as well as the possibilities of achieving significant production improvement in those countries within a given period. The accumulation of knowledge concerning the needs in terms of scientific discoveries, as well as the possible economic and social benefits of these biological innovations will enable the economist to help CIP management in determining the research priorities in the Center.

3.15 The economics program, which only recently began operations in November of 1973, has tentatively defined two major areas for analytical work:

- a) Outreach Support. Analysis of consumption and price data, as well as FAO Food Balance Tables, to derive a picture of actual and potential importance of potato production in countries which may be recipients of Outreach Programs. This is being supplemented by personal visits to the countries, and discussions with governmental, private enterprise, and academic personnel on these issues.
- b) CIP Program Priorities. Involves obtaining a thorough knowledge of the projects of the various departments, their costs and possible pay-offs, and relating these to recipient country needs.

IV. PHYSICAL FACILITIES, STAFFING AND BUDGET

4.01 CIP's requirements for physical facilities have largely been met. The Peruvian Government has constructed a building providing 18,000 sq. ft. of office and laboratory space at the La Molina Experiment Station adjacent to the National Agrarian University on the outskirts of Lima. If it had been necessary to provide CIP with capital funds for the building, another \$.5 million U.S. would have been required. In addition to the building, the Government has provided the land adjacent for necessary headquarters field work. The Government also has provided land for two other essential facilities; one at Huancayo in the Sierra at high-altitude, where a major portion of the field multiplication and evaluation of the world potato collection is conducted; and an additional area at San Ramon, two hours by road from Huancayo, for a low-altitude "jungle" station, where the work applicable to the warm humid tropics is conducted.

4.02 The headquarters building provided by the Peruvian Government is now being utilized to capacity with all of the laboratory and office space equipped and occupied. The research which was being conducted temporarily in Peruvian facilities has been transferred to CIP's own facilities. Four large screenhouses (without glass), and the headhouse and laboratory for research involving soils, have been completed and are in use. The controlled environment greenhouse requested in the budget of 1974 is being erected and will be in use by mid 1974. Construction of the facility to house the refrigerated storages and the controlled environment growth chambers has been delayed and will not be completed until late in 1974 due to a shortage of steel within Peru.

4.03 In preparation for the electron microscope which has been programmed for purchase in 1976, CIP is requesting a modest sum of \$50,000 for 1975 and again for 1976 to build an extension onto the building which has been provided by the Government of Peru. There is no space available in the existing building and the electron microscope requires an especially firm foundation. This same extension will provide the extra space which even now is urgently needed for trainee office space. This will complete the physical facilities at La Molina giving a modest, economical and efficient unit, adequate for the foreseeable future.

4.04 A contract has been let for the construction of the facilities in Huancayo which were in the 1973 budget. This includes a laboratory, greenhouses, equipment, storage, superintendent quarters, overnight facilities for Lima based staff and development of the land including the irrigation system. The steel shortage in Peru has delayed this building program so that some buildings will now be completed around August 1, 1974, and the rest by the end of 1974. There is a need for some additional modest housing on the Huancayo facility to permit senior staff to live there with family during the growing season (childrens vacation season). Included in the 1975 budget are four modest two-bedroom houses at a total cost of \$30,000. Also included in the 1975 budget are four additional fiber glass greenhouses at a total cost of \$20,000 for the Huancayo location.

4.05 The jungle facilities for the San Ramon area being provided in 1974 will be of a portable nature. CIP expects to move its investigations to lower elevations as it gains experience and learns more about the problems of potatoes in the hot humid tropics. The Government of Peru already owns the land at these lower elevations which it will provide to CIP as needed.

Staffing

4.06 Principal staff are budgeted to increase from 17.3 man-years to 18.6 man-years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its principal staff at approximately this level. Supporting professional staff will increase from 30 man-years in 1974 to 37 man-years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its professional support staff at approximately this level. Other support staff will continue to increase slightly through the year 1976 as younger scientists become more thoroughly involved. Trainees will continue to grow as special project funding becomes available.

Budget

4.07 CIP's proposed budget for 1975 as compared with that for 1974 is as follows:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(U.S. \$ thousands)		
Core Operations	1,768	2,107	+ 19
Capital	477	185	- 61
	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>+ 2</u>

4.08 The increase of \$339,000 in core operations is for the following:

		<u>% of 1974</u>
Inflation	124	7%
Full-year costs of new staff & programs in 1974	104	6%
Cost of staff & programs ne in 1975	109	6%
Contingency increase	2	

Corrected

4.09 Details of the Core budget for 1975 presented according to organizational unit and according to program activity are given in Annexes 1 and 1 respectively.

Item 2 in Annex 2 includes service activities costs and administration. The service activities are divided mainly between the Lima headquarters and the Central highland facilities at Huancayo with a small amount only applicable to the jungle facilities at San Ramon. Although CIP is headquartered near Lima approximately fifty percent of its research activities are conducted in Huancayo. Competent supporting staff are being located at Huancayo to oversee the work originating from Lima. Temporary housing facilities are being developed to make it possible for Senior Lima based Staff to spend a portion of the growing season at Huancayo. There is presently no air transportation to Huancayo which is approximately 6 hours from Lima by car. Thus requiring a constant flow of CIP vehicles between locations.

A deputy Director has now been identified and is included in Annex 2 under item 2 with the costs of the office of the Director General. The costs of John Niederhauser as mentioned previously under the Outreach discussion are also included with the costs for the office of the Director General.

4.10 Details of the Capital budget for 1974 are given in Annex 3. Capital requirements for 1975 are considerably less than for 1974. This is due to the fact that a working capital item of \$190,000 was included in the 1974 budget to help mitigate the cash flow problem being encountered. Capital expenditures planned for 1975, in keeping with previous years are modest, for equipment \$57,000; construction, \$100,000 and vehicles, \$28,500.

4.11 In keeping with the World Bank suggestions, costs have been increased over the level pertaining in 1974 by 7% to allow for inflation. Similar adjustments have been made for the years 1976-1978 as one-time item in Annexes 1 and 1. The 7% level of adjustment is nowhere near sufficient if inflation continues at the 1973 level of almost 14% in Peru. To compensate for this increased inflation in 1974, a peace corp assigned person requiring only supporting costs was utilized in a principal staff position and a sabbatical scientist requiring only a small salary input was utilized in a principal staff position.

4.12 1974 Budget and 1975 Budget Problems. CIP continued to experience a cash flow problem in early 1974. This should be alleviated by 1975 if the 1974 budget is fully funded since it included a working capital item. Inflation in Peru in 1973 was 13.76, almost double the amount placed in the 1974 budget. The compensations for this have been described in the previous paragraph. A serious steel shortage occurred in Peru during a major portion of 1973, which would not permit the use of some of the capital construction funds for the Huancayo facilities in 1973. These funds have been carried over for the same purpose as budgeted into 1974.

FINAL COMMENT

As planned CIP's major Core program developments have taken place during the years 1972-74. Some increase in supporting positions is indicated in 1975 as principal staff settle in and increase their work load.

CIP's program development is based on the use of senior world scientists who participate in long-range (5 years) planning conferences for each major program Thrust. These are rotated so that all thrusts are covered every three years.

CIP's board of directors are working members. Of ten directors, five members of the program committee participated in the annual internal review in January of 1974. Three of the remaining five members are on the finance committee which met twice during 1973 outside of the annual meeting.

With the Core program development basically completed, CIP administration will now concentrate on the development of special projects in outreach to take potato improvement technology into the developing countries of the world. It is expected that four special projects will be initiated during 1974. Once the final agreements have been signed and the definite funding known, these will be included in CIP's reporting.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-1113-CIP-74

October 23, 1974

File
CIP

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

In reference to your letter of September 3, my notation indicates that you are correct on your draft tabulation of respective grants to CIP for 1975. The IDRC discussions which are taking place concern special project funding on potato processing for developing countries. This was not a part of our anticipated core program.

The United Kingdom is funding some work in which we are interested at the University of Birmingham. They want us to indicate this in our reporting in 1975 in the form of help to CIP. However, this would not come even in a form of special project since the money goes directly from the ODA to the University of Birmingham and does not go in our accounts in any way.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: B. Cheek

ml

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
OCT 30 PM 1:55
RECEIVED

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparicio 8888
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384583 - 384584

October 23, 1974

L-1113-CIP-74

File
CIP

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: B. Cheek

ml

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

1974 OCT 30 PM 1:22

RECEIVED

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

1818 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

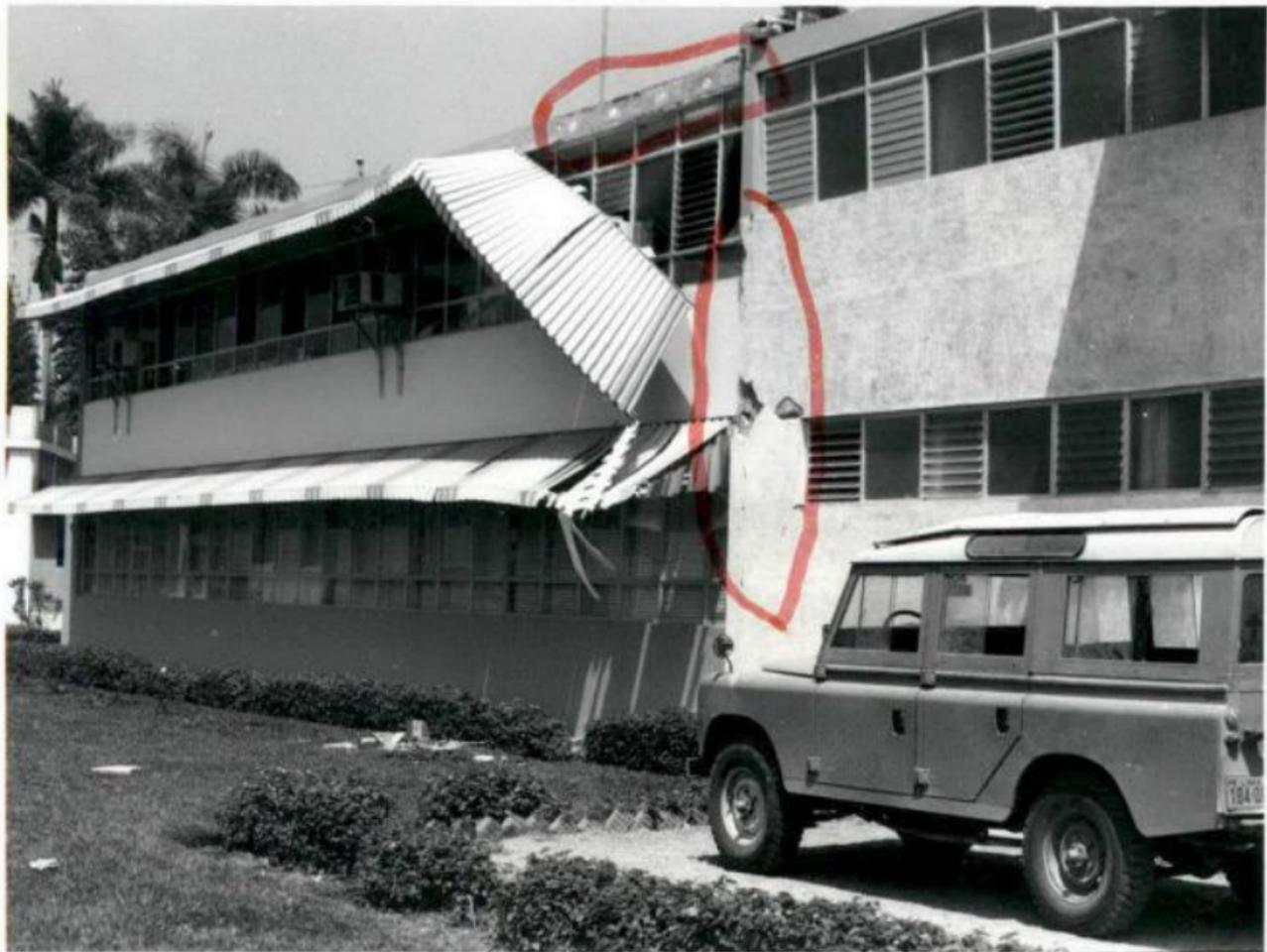
Picture

BY MESSENGER





Air conditioner in Physiology section
which shook loose and felt inside instead
of out as on the other side of the building
Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





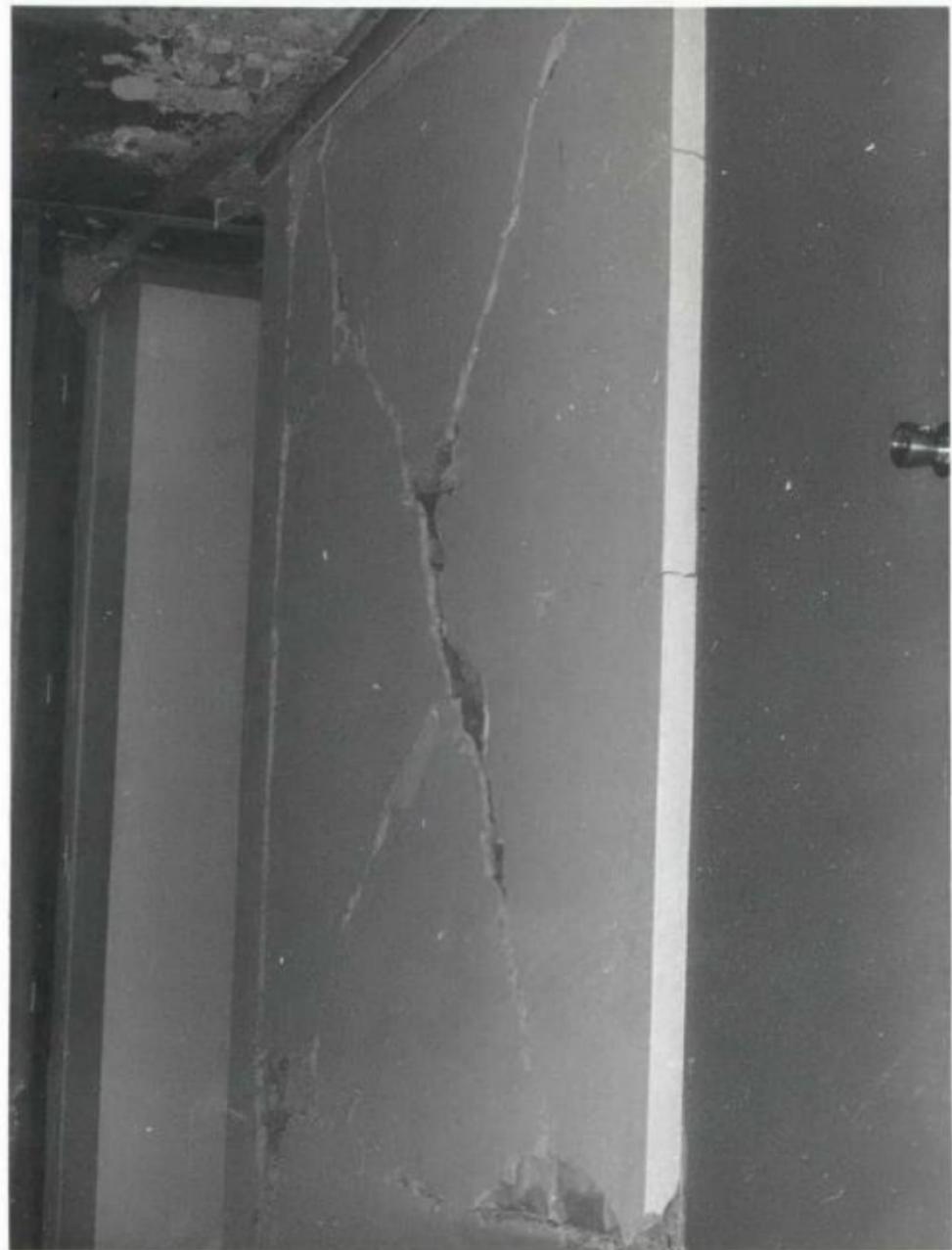
Back exterior of the major building showing out of the picture to the right, an air conditioner was toppled loose from a second floor window and destroyed.

Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





Complete destruction of housing for
the transformer and major damage to
the transformer on the roof of the main
building Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





A corridor wall between bathrooms in the center of the building.

Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





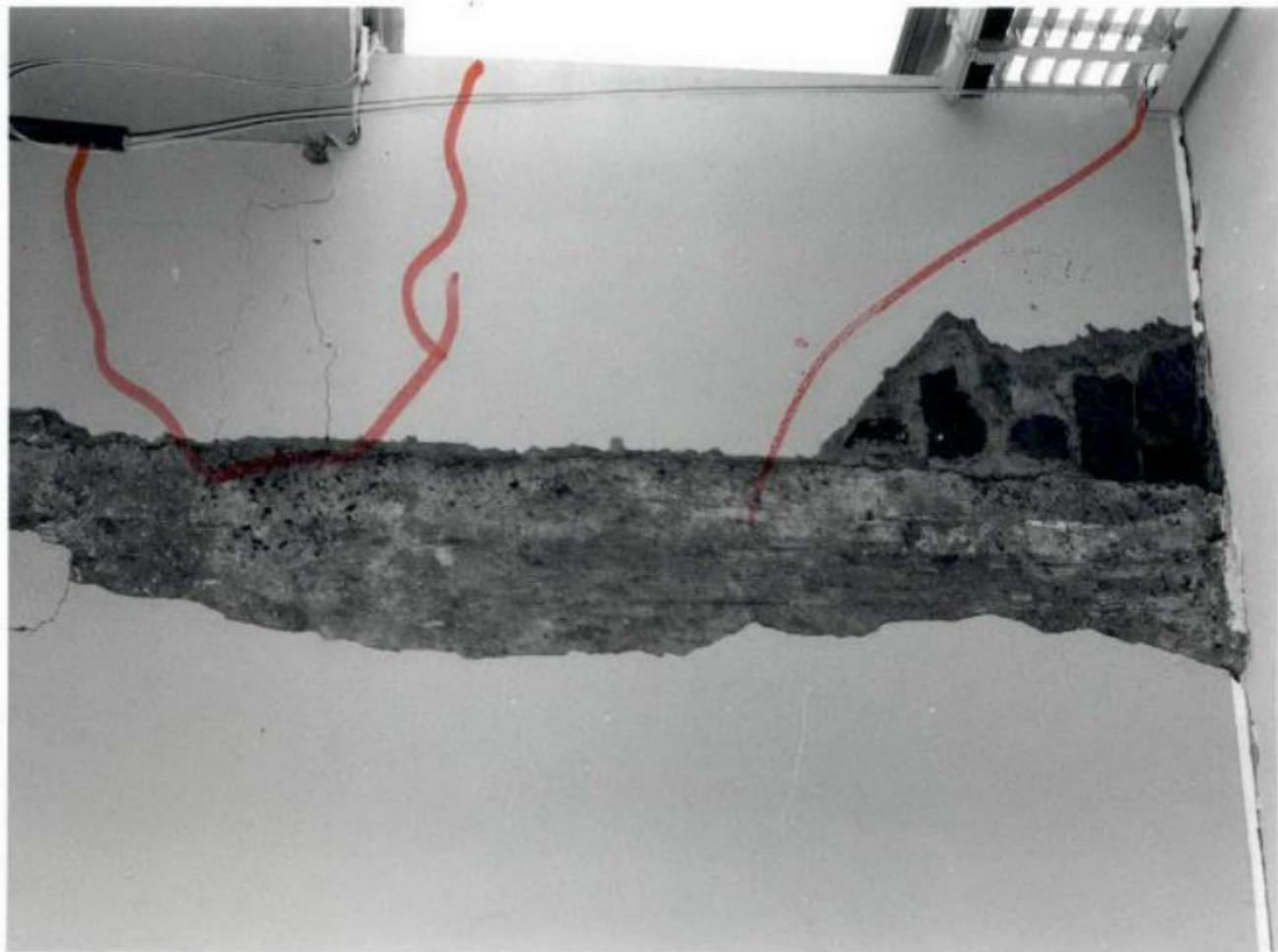
Loss of equipment and tissue cultures
in the Physiology section.

Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





Expensive microscope^s which has^{ve} been
toppled to the floor in breeding lab,
estimate damage not determined as yet.
Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974



7



Typical of the wall damage around most
of the major building columns.
Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





Glass damage in the stock room.

Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974





Typical office damage. This happens to be the office of Dr. R. Rowe, Head of our Breeding and Genetics section. Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974

Top





A crack in one of the major bearing columns which may require a complete replacement.

Lima, Peru, October 3, 1974



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5989
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-1104-CIP-74

October 22, 1974

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Bruce:

As indicated in my phone conversation this afternoon, enclosed are ten pictures typical of the damage in our main structure. We also received similar type of wall damage to the large green house and head house building. Green house structures which are basically of wood, received no damage. Major damage was confined to the center building and the head house.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Encls.
ml
cc: H. Graves

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5080
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384288 - 384284

October 22, 1974

L-1104-CIP-74

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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Green house structures which are basically of wood,
received no damage. Major damage was confined to the
center building and the head house.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Encls.

ml

cc: H. Graves

RECEIVED
1974 OCT 30 AM 10:43
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

October 17, 1974

Dear Dr. Page:

I have been trying to contact you by 'phone throughout this week in order to express personally our concern for the staff at CIP in the circumstances of the earthquake. I still hope to get through to you soon.

Meanwhile, it has been good to receive today your letter of October 10 outlining the effects on CIP of the quake. I am very glad to know that no one was killed or injured, though I appreciate that it would be a fearsome experience to live through the quake and the after shocks. Please convey our warm regards to your colleagues.

We shall of course want to hear from you re the effects of the quake on the work program and physical facilities and budget; I note you have already begun the review process. Be assured we shall want to support you in restoring CIP to good working order.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

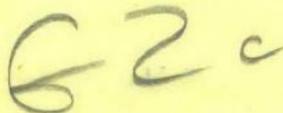


Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. G. T. Page
Deputy Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

P.S. We will also arrange the brochures you requested by separate letter of October 10, and will be in touch with you with any comments on the revised budget tables sent with your October 3 letter.

cc: Mr. W. W. Lewis
BMC:mcj



OUTGOING WIRE

TO: PAGE
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: OCTOBER 11, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: *1 BF / 1 TT*

COUNTRY: PERU

Ext. 3454

G2c

TEXT:
Cable No.:

THANKS YOUR CABLE OCTOBER SEVEN REGRET NEWS OF EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE
AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHEN EARLIEST PRACTICABLE RECEIVE ESTIMATE OF
DAMAGE REPAIR COSTS

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

~~XXXX~~ Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT.

Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

BMC:Mcj

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *hw*

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: PAGE CLEARANCE TIME
 COUNTRY: YERU
 TEXT: Cable No.
 DATE: OCTOBER 11, 1974
 CLASS OF SERVICE: 187 / 1 TT
 3854

R.S.

THANKS YOUR CABLE OCTOBER SEVEN RECENT NEWS OF EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE
 AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHEN EARLIEST PRACTICABLE RECEIVE ESTIMATE OF
 DAMAGE REPAIR COSTS
 RECORDS
 CHECK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

<p>CLEARANCES AND DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>BMC:McJ</p> <p>Checked for Dispatch</p>	<p>AUTHORIZED BY</p> <p>NAME: BRUCE M. CHECK</p> <p>DEPT: Agriculture & Rural Development</p> <p>SIGNATURE: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE</p>	<p>ORIGINAL (File Copy)</p> <p>IMPORTANT: See Secretary's Guide for preparing form</p>
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WORLD BANK GROUP

INCOMING MAIL

DATE:

OCT 16 1974

Mr. H. Adler	A1042	Mr. Knox	A813
Mr. J. Adler	E624	Mr. Krieger	B906
Mr. Alter	A908	Mr. Lari	D1032
Mr. Bart	F718	Mr. Lejeune	A1013
Mr. Baum	E1023	Mr. McNamara	E1227
Mr. Bell	A613	Mr. Muller	N436
Mr. Benjenk	E723	Mr. North	D1032
Mr. Broches	E923	Mr. Nurick	E915
Mr. Cargill	E1236	Mr. Paijmans	C702
Mr. Chadenet	E1204	Mr. Rayfield	N434
Mr. V. C. Chang	E516	Mr. de la Renaudiere	C302
Mr. Chauffournier	A313		
Mr. Chenery	E1239	Mr. Rotberg	E427
Mr. Wm. Clark	E823	Mr. Thalwitz	A210
Mr. Clarke	D1029	Mr. Tims	D428
Mr. Damry	A1219	Mr. Twining	N635
Mr. D. A. de Silva	N635	Mr. Van der Meer	A507
r. Diamond	C502	Mr. Van der Tak	E1023
Mr. Fowler	A1219	Mr. Votaw	C602
Mr. Gabriel	E516	Mr. Wapenhans	A712
		Mr. Weiner	A513
✓ Mr. Graves	E1039	Mr. Wiehen	C1001
Mr. Gulhati	D530	Mr. Wiese	A837
Mr. Hittmair	E427	Mr. Willoughby	G1050
Mr. Hoffman	E823	Mr. Wright	A307
Mrs. Hughes	D529	① BHC	
Mr. Husain	A1136	② NG	⑤ CG
Mr. Kirmani	A610	③ MLL	
Mr. Knapp	E1227	④ JC	⑥ CJ

FROM: Incoming Mail Unit, Room F-126, Extension 2023



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-195-R-CIP

October 10, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
c/o World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Following an earthquake on October 3 I sent a telegram on October 7 after debris had been cleared and we were viewing the aftermath a little more objectively.

According to an English language broadcast from Lima the quake was 7.7 Richter, 73 people were killed, 2,035 injured, 3,500 homes were severely damaged or destroyed. During a three-day period following the quake 510 after-shocks were recorded.

To the present we have had walk-through inspections by four engineers to ascertain the basic safety of the structure. Personnel are back to essentially normal operations although much of the stenographic staff had to be moved to a less damaged area of the building. The after-shocks, which are felt more strongly in La Molina than in Lima, has caused considerable tension in some of the staff but the frequency of shocks has now subsided.

Dr. Sawyer was informed of the general damage. He was assured that all appropriate measures were being taken to normalize the situation. He decided upon our advice to continue with

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RECEIVED
OCT 18 1974

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5080
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384383 - 384384

October 10, 1974

I-195-R-CIP

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
c/o World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U. S. A.

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RECEIVED
1974 OCT 16 PM 4:47
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

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L-195-R-CIP

October 10, 1974

business travel in the Far East, but to return early on October 15.

At an early opportunity, following accurate assessment of costs of repair to building and equipment, I am sure that Dr. Sawyer will be pleased to inform you in appropriate detail.

The telegram and this letter are for your information since I am aware that less accurate reports reached many stateside newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "O. T. Page".

O. T. Page
Acting Director General

OTP/cem

cc.: Dr. R. Sawyer



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 2 (9) 1974

G 2 c ~~BMC~~
~~MW~~
NG
~~JE~~
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima ~~CF~~
Telephones: ~~CJ~~
Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
354283 - 354354

On October 3, 1974, a severe and prolonged earthquake caused considerable damage to CIP headquarters. Fortunately, no personnel were injured. While reinforced columns and beams remained intact, considerable internal and external wall damage occurred. Numerous after shocks felt during the following week occasioned much unease amongst the staff.

At time of writing, on October 8th, plans are moving ahead for carrying out the extensive repairs necessary to ensure the structural integrity of the building and to return it to useful condition.

Indian Potato Association

Scientists working on potato research in India have formed the Indian Potato Association. This society will publish a journal that will report research on potatoes. Persons interested in joining this association should contact Dr. Mukhtar Singh, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla - 1 H.P., India.

The Central Potato Research Institute celebrates its 25th Anniversary

During the week of September 16, the Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Simla, India, celebrated its 25th anniversary. The celebration was highlighted by a symposium on "The Problems of Increasing Potato Production in the Hills and Plains of India". In addition, a workshop was held to evaluate past work and to coordinate future potato research in India. Doctor P.R. Rowe, Head, Breeding and Genetics Department, represented CIP.

The International Potato Center congratulates CPRI on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The significant progress that CPRI has made in increasing potato production in India is well known. The International Potato Center looks forward to cooperation in future research with CPRI.

Abstracts of presentations at the P.A.A. meeting, Pasco, Washington. (cont'd from Vol. 2 (8) 1974).

Inheritance of tuber initiation as influenced by photoperiod in the autotetraploid potato Solanum tuberosum Groups Tuberosum and Andigena. MENDOZA, HUMBERTO A., The International Potato Center; Lima, Perú, and FRANK L. HAYNES, Jr., North Carolina State University; Raleigh, North Carolina.

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Eight potato clones (three day neutral (DN) Tuberosum, one day neutral and four short day (SD) Andigena) were used as parents. Eight genetic sets bearing P₁, P₂, P₁ × P₂, F₁, F₂, BC₁ and BC₂ generations were developed. Two sets were DN × DN crosses, four SD × DN and two SD × SD. Tuber initiation (TI) was evaluated in growth chambers with day lengths of 11, 13 and 15 hours. The stolons of each genotype were examined every eight days between the 38th and 86th day after planting. F₁ generation means from SD × DN crosses showed complete dominance of SD reaction (late TI) over DN reaction (early TI). F₁ generation means in SD × SD and DN × DN crosses showed either no dominance or a slight tendency towards the late TI parent. Within plot variances of the selfed generations suggested a variable degree of parental heterozygosity for the loci controlling TI. The Andigena clones showed the greatest heterozygosity. Bell-shaped frequency distributions indicated that TI was under the control of several genes. It appears also that major and minor genes were involved. Broad sense heritability estimates of about 90% at 11 hours and 55% at 15 hours of day length were computed.

Early detection of virus X (PVX) in potato tubers. MENDOZA, HUMBERTO A., International Potato Center; and FRANK L. HAYNES, JR., North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.

PVX is usually detected either in leaf or sprout sap. Two modifications to the standard PVX identification procedures have been tried: the use of detached leaves of the indicator plant Gomphrena globosa L.; and the use of tuber tissue as a source of inoculum. Detached leaves of G. globosa kept in petri dishes in a room under continuous fluorescent light were as sensitive to PVX as leaves on entire plants kept in a greenhouse. Pieces of tissue extracted from the apical or stem end of diseased, either dormant or sprouting, tubers rubbed on detached G. globosa leaves proved to be a good source of inoculum for PVX detection. These modifications to the standard procedures of PVX detection would allow a very early screening of diseased materials in a routine tuber indexing or in breeding for resistance to PVX.

Theses received by CIP

CIP's library has recently received the following theses which are greatly appreciated:

MELANSON, DORA LEE. Biochemical and physiological studies on the germination process of Phytophthora infestans. BS. thesis. New Brunswick, Canada, University of New Brunswick, 1974. 52 pp.

ZALEWSKI, JAMES C. Inheritance to Pseudomonas solanacearum Race 3 in Solanum phureja and the possible role of a bacterial growth inhibitor in the mechanism of resistance. Ph.D. thesis. Madison, Wisconsin, 1974. 108 pp.

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

September, 1974



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-1093-CIP-74

October 8, 1974

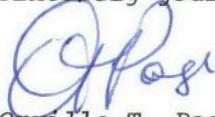
Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Enclosed are the revised copies of Annexes I through
IV of CIP 1975 Program and Budget Document.

Please let us know if you need any further information.

Sincerely yours,


Orville T. Page
Acting Director General

cc: O. Gil, Controller

ml
Encl.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
TO: S. H. 130478

RECEIVED
The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparado 8888
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384384

October 8, 1974

I-1093-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Enclosed are the revised copies of Annexes I through
IV of CIP 1975 Program and Budget Document.
Please let us know if you need any further information.

Sincerely yours,

Orville T. Page
Acting Director General

cc: O. Gil, Controller

ml
Encl.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1974 OCT 16 PM 2:07

RECEIVED
The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Annex I

Summary of Costs by Program and Activity 1972 - 1978
(US\$ thousands)

Major Activities	Actual		Estimate & Budget			Projected		
	1972 Core	1973 Core	1974 Est. Core	1974 Budget Core	1975 Budget Core	1976 Core	1977 Core	1978 Core
1. <u>Research</u>								
Potato	186	451	754	734	905	945	1,002	1,080
2. <u>Conference & Training</u>								
Fellowships	16	98	265	177	294	297	310	327
Workshops, Conferences, etc.	42	72	61	151	193	194	209	217
Training Staff	5	119	226	205	226	227	244	257
	<u>63</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>801</u>
3. <u>Library, Documentation & Information Services</u>								
Library	2	9	16	13	9	9	9	10
Documentation	-	-	5	11	41	41	43	46
Information	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>
4. <u>Support Operations</u>								
<u>Service Activities</u>								
Buildings & Grounds		11	2	20	25	25	29	31
Common Lab. Services		7.8	5	10	10	10	10	10
Tractor & Equip. Pool		0.2	4	7	13	13	15	16
Motor Pool	2	17	39	39	34	34	35	36
Station Operations		57	95	78	106	106	113	120
	<u>2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>213</u>
<u>General Administration</u>								
Board of Trustees	1	10	20	19	25	23	23	23
Office of Dir. General	39	70	111	122	165	163	174	184
Executive Office	17	42	63	59	73	71	76	80
Controller & Accounting	6	24	18	33	37	38	40	43
Other	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	<u>69</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>334</u>
	<u>71</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>547</u>
5. <u>General Operations</u>								
General Supplies	5	15	11	15	16	16	16	17
Services & Communication	3	13	26	28	30	28	30	29
Organizational Symposia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
6. <u>All Other</u>								
Contingencies 2%	-	-	35	35	44	45	47	50
Prov. for Price Changes 14%	-	-	-	-	-	322	730	1,246
AL CORE	<u>352</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Annex II

Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organization Unit 1972 - 1978
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Pathology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Nematology	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	309
Genetic & Breeding	19	19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	69	3	72	3	69	3	71
Taxonomy	-	-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	211	8	207	8	215	8	223
Physiology	3.00	63	5.0	289	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	713	9	718	9	763	9	801
Outreach & Training	-	4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	52	1	52	1	54	1	58
Library, Doc. & Inf. Serv.	6.00	238	21.9	750	37.0	1,332	36.1	1,293	43.0	1,670	43	1,715	43	1,819	43	1,939
Total Program																
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Ground	-	-		11		2		20		25		25		29		31
Common Lab Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		13		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		34		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	106	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	.75	17	3.7	93	2.5	145	4.6	154	6.0	188	7	188	7	202	7	213
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		25		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	165	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	73	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	37	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4
Sub-total	2.25	69	4.3	151	8	216	6.6	237	6.7	304	7	299	7	317	7	334
Total Support	.86	86	8.0	244	10.5	361	11.2	391	12.7	492	14	487	14	519	14	547
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		16		16		16		17
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		30		28		30		29
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		6		6
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		28		30		40		49		52		50		52		52
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		44		45		47		50
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 14%												322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE	9.0	352	29.9	1,024	47.5	1,768	47.3	1,768	55.7	2,258	57	2,619	57	3,167	57	3,834
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Cost		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,470		1,500		1,611		1,723
Travel		49		157		294		302		412		423		433		453
Supplies		58		95		151		157		189		191		201		215
Services		17		58		71		84		99		96		99		100
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		44		42		46		47
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		44		45		47		47
Total		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,258		2,297		2,437		2,588
Prov. for future Price Changes 14%		-		-		-		-		-		322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,258		2,619		3,167		3,834

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Annex III

Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
(US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Core Funds								
a. Multi-purpose								
DANIDA	82		175					
IBRD	88			65				
Sweden Government		91	160	100				
Switzerland Government		65	70	70				
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>235</u>				
b. Unrestricted								
USAID	100	340	550	550				
UKODA		51	120	110				
Canada		200	320	320				
Rockefeller Foundation			150	150				
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,130</u>				
c. Restricted				150				
IDB								
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82						
Germany		40	43	73				
Netherlands		180	180	180				
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>403</u>				
d. Gross Core funds Required	352	1,049	1,768	1,768				
Less: Unexpended Core Balances								
Less: Earned Income								
Plus: Overdisbursed Core								
e. Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>
2. Capital Funds								
IBRD	72							
DANIDA	68	225		200				
IDB			250	100				
Germany		29	27	62				
Sweden Government		59	46	115				
Other			154					
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,774</u>	<u>3,307</u>	<u>3,924</u>
4. Special Projects				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income								
a. Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5				
b. Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5				
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
6. Total Gross Fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396				
Less: funds available								
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>5,174</u>
Application of Funds								
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,258	2,619	3,167	3,834
2. Working Capital			190	190				
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5					
Sub-total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,774</u>	<u>3,307</u>	<u>3,924</u>
5. Special Project				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over								
Restricted Funds		25						
Capital Grants		57						
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5				
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>5,174</u>

1975 BUDGET

Annex IV

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Summary Financial Data 1972 - - 1974
(US\$ thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget	
				1974	1975
Current Assets					
Cash	111	244	150	214	200
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>
Fixed Assets					
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286
Installations	15	50	-	50	58
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27
Other Fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>
Prepaid Funds	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>			
Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances					
Capital Balances:			190	190	190
Working Capital			287	740	952
Other	140	396			
Unexpended Grants:		57			
Capital Grants					
Unrestricted		25			
Restricted					
Special Projects					
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL BALANCES	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Sources of Funds					
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,258
Operating Special Projects				150	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212
Other Income		1	0.5	0.5	
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,870</u>
Application of Funds					
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,258
Operating Special Projects				150	400
Working Capital			190	190	
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212
Retained Income		.2	0.5	0.5	
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,870</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>82.8</u>			
Memo Items					
Manyyears of Staff:					
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7
Special Projects				3	5
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>

Distribution:

Mr. Graves

ZCZC 248423 RC051 PDD0265 RMF0656 LUN723 A1131

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Oct. 7, 1974

MR HAROLD GRAVES INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE CIP HEADQUARTERS

OCTOBER 3 SHOW CONSIDERABLE REPAIR NECESSARY STOP

STRUCTURAL COLUMNS INTACT STOP SECONDARY WALL DAMAGE

EXTENSIVE STOP TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL SERVICE INSTALLED

STOP NOT PERSONNEL INJURY STOP SAWYER RETURN FOREST

OCTOBER 15TH STOP LETTER FOLLOWS STOP REGARDS

PAGE

October 1, 1974

Dear Al:

With this letter, I am sending you copies of two papers that we should have in hand at the informal meeting of donors in New York on October 9.

One paper is a set of notes on Center budgets for 1975, briefly mentioning any questions still outstanding in the evaluation of those budgets and suggesting in some cases, where expenditures might possibly be deferred or reduced if that seemed advisable to donors.

The other paper is a table showing a suggestion by the Secretariat of what allocations might be made by donors to individual research programs for 1975 and how these might be fitted together to meet the needs of the programs. Some of these figures are those which were declared by the donors in question in the Consultative Group meeting last August 2; others are simply best estimates by the Secretariat which, as we may discover in New York, do not necessarily correspond to what donors actually have in mind.

You will notice that no World Bank contribution is shown for the International Potato Center. Historically, please note the World Bank has not been a consistent contributor to this Center: it made small grants for 1972 and 1974, but none for 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Alfred Wolf
Program Advisor to the President
Inter-American Development Bank
808 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20577

HG:mcj

Handwritten initials

G Zc

G2c

September 12, 1974

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letters of August 28 and 29 to Harold.

I am glad to know that you felt things ran smoothly during Centers Week, which is, of course, becoming an increasingly complex set of meetings as the work of the Consultative Group expands. Thank you too for the amended texts of presentations which you and Dr. Segura made.

Concerning the earlier letter, I can assure you that we have revised the financial requirement figure for CIP for 1975 in accord with your 14 per cent inflation figure, which was included in the budget revisions enclosed with your July 23 letter.

Referring to your August 29 comments on the revised "Budget and Accounting" paper, we note the four points you make. Concerning working capital, I feel that the needs of the various centers are somewhat different and we shall have to be flexible in asking the directors to work towards a 30-day provision rather than a 40-day one. With respect to the audit date, Dr. Cummings, speaking on behalf of the directors, had proposed April 1 as the deadline in place of March 1 proposed in our draft paper on budgeting. While a May 1 date is referred to in Harold's letter of August 23, we are still mulling this point over, too, and will be back to you after September 25 when all comments on the paper are due in from participants in Centers Week.

I hope you have a good home leave in the course of the journey you have just begun. If you come by Washington, don't hesitate to call on us here as it is always a pleasure to see you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru

cc: Mr. Graves
Mr. Lewis

BMC:mcj

G20

September 11, 1974

Dear Dick:

I refer to your discussion with Dr. Ned Fahs of the Kellogg Foundation in the course of Centers Week. I have since talked by 'phone to Dr. Fahs about Kellogg's support of programs in the Western Hemisphere centers. The Foundation intends to continue its contribution to CIAT and Dr. Fahs responds favorably to your discussion with him about possible help for CIP's programs.

He is expecting that you will be in touch with him concerning your 1975 program, with a suggestion of how Kellogg might usefully support some part of your core program. In the case of CIAT, Kellogg is financing part of the communications and training activities.

I think it would be useful for you to contact him as soon as practicable in the interest of securing Kellogg's support for your 1975 undertakings.

With best wishes,

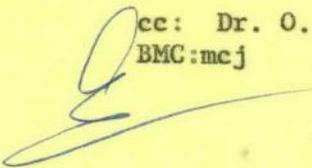
Sincerely,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

cc: Dr. O. Page, CIP
BMC:mcj



G20

September 6, 1974

Dear Dick:

You have already received from us copies of the verbatim on donor indications of giving for 1975, as stated in the speeches of participants in the August 2 Consultative Group session.

We sent to Mr. Wolf of the IDB the verbatim of his speech, and he has returned it to us with some corrections, in particular on page 155, concerning proposed IDB assistance for training and outreach in the three international centers based in Latin America.

Attached for your information is the revised text of his statement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosure

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

Identical letters sent to Dr. U.J. Grant (CIAT) and Mr. H. Hanson (CIMMYT)

BMC:mcj



kinds of agricultural research programs and our contributions for fiscal year 1975 are right now under active review, especially in our foreign ministry, but it has not yet been reviewed in the foreign ministry so I am not in a position to give definite figures and I hope we can give some kind of indication in the November meeting but I can just say here that we intend to substantially increase our contribution in 1975, particularly for IRRI.

Thank you very much.

MR. BAUM: Thank you.

The news of your substantial increase will be very welcome.

Mr. Wolf.

MR. WOLF: Mr. Chairman, at the meeting of the Consultative Group last November, I stated that the management of the Inter-American Development Bank would propose to its Board a program of support for agricultural research to the member countries of the Bank which would include contributions to the core and capital budgets of the International Research Centers located in the Western Hemisphere.

In December of 1973, the management did submit a program to its Board consisting of three phases: First, contributions to the core and capital budgets of CIMMYT, CIAT

CIP in a total amount of \$2 million for the calendar year 1974.

A program of training and outreach for developing member countries of the Bank in a total of \$2 million which would be administered by the Centers.

A third item, direct technical assistance and financial aid to national agricultural research institutions in Latin America for a total amount which was not at that time defined but which we hope, before the end of the year, will be in the order of a million dollars.

On May of this year, the Board of Executive Directors authorized contributions by the Bank for core and capital requirements of the Centers in the amount of \$2 million distributed as follows: CIAT, \$1 million; CIMMYT, \$750,000; CIP, \$250,000. These contributions will be made as they are disbursed in the national currencies of the host countries of the Centers: Colombia, Mexico and Peru, from resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund.

On July 3 of this year, management submitted to the Board a request for \$2 million for support of training and outreach, distributed as follows: ^{CIAT}~~CIMMYT~~, approximately \$840,000; ^{CIMMYT}~~CIAT~~, \$584,000; CIP, \$577,000. ✓

This request has been approved by the Board of Executive Directors. Yesterday the draft agreements were ✓

54

approved by the Directors of the Centers and I understand this afternoon the Directors and the Executive Vice President have signed the agreements.

These programs are special projects designed to operate over a two-year period and again financed from the SPTF.

Steps are presently underway for the third phase of the program proposed by management last year. This involves assistance to national agricultural research centers, ^{including} ~~involving~~ technical support and equipment based on their requirements and based also on the need to develop better linkage among the national centers of the countries and between them and ~~the~~ regional and international centers.

The Bank has under consideration also the possibility of supporting regional advisory technical services to assist groups of member countries in similar ecological zones, to have available technological information on common programs of agricultural research and extension. One such program is under consideration for the southern cone of South America and another is under study for the Central American area.

I should add that in addition to the amounts which have already been committed this year, the Bank has made loans in excess of \$50 million for direct support to national

centers in past years.

I am authorized to state that the management of our Bank intends to request the Board of Executive Directors to approve contributions up to a total of \$4 million for 1975 for core and capital requirements of the International Centers located in Latin America. The distribution or allocation of this amount or whatever the amount might be, will have to be consistent with the requirements of individual Centers and will need to take into consideration ^{contributions} /from other donors. The Bank's contribution again would be exclusively in the national currencies of the host countries or other member ~~of the~~ countries of the Bank in which activities are being carried out. Again ^{Bank} ~~necessity~~ contributions would come from the Social Progress Trust Fund.

To repeat what I have said earlier, our ultimate goal is strengthening ~~of~~ national agricultural research institutions. Contributions to International Centers form only one part of this total program.

Further consideration during 1975 for support of training, outreach and national agricultural research institutions directly will depend upon the results of the various appraisal missions which we have currently mounted and which we hope to have in the field in the next few months. Unfortunately, I cannot predict the level of support which the Bank might provide for

years subsequent to 1976. I have remained somewhat optimistic over the years and I only hope that future years will bring with them further support.

MR. BAUM: Thank you, Mr. Wolf. I hope that the Group has recognized the very substantial increase in support from \$2 million to \$4 million for the programs of the Centers which are part of this Group, which IDB is proposing for 1975. That is excellent news. We are very grateful to you for it.

Mr. Bernstein.

MR. BERNSTEIN: AID generally financing intentions for 1975 and beyond remain as stated at prior meetings of the Consultative Group. AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25 percent of the core and capital budget costs of the International Institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75 percent is forthcoming from other sources.

Specific budgets would continue to be for individual Institutes subject to our review and approval of fully developed proposals for each and to the provision by Congress for adequate funds.

Our pledge continues to be based on the assumption that the Institutes will remain under management of high international quality.

To pursue this intent in 1975 would require AID to provide financing beyond the \$10.5 million that we had anticipated when we submitted our request for funds to Congress, based on projections last fall of Center requirements. We expect to be able to do this to some extent and depending on refinement of needs, but doing so makes it doubly important from our point of view that the Center managements consider carefully the specific suggestions by the Secretariat and in the various discussions this week regarding the possibilities of some savings in the budgets proposed for 1975. We do manage to provide sizeable special project financing in addition to what I have already indicated.

As I indicated yesterday, we shall be encouraged for the period beyond 1975 to increase the \$13 million limit that we announced last year if there are strong indications by November that the Consultative Group membership is supportive of a general raising of financial sights over the rest of this decade. We hope that our Chairman would be in a position to report such a resolve to the World Food Conference.

Thank you.

MR. BAUM: Thank you.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

34

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-145-S-CIP

September 10, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 10433
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Cheek:

On behalf of Dr. Sawyer who is on home leave and Center business to the Far East, I thank you for forwarding the information concerning proposed IDB assistance to CIP.

We are very pleased with the confidence that IDB has shown in support of the International Research Centers located in Latin America. In particular the contribution in support of our training and extension program mentioned by Mr. Wolf will enable us to implement an important Outreach objective in Central and South America.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

O. T. Page
Acting Director General

OTP/cem

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
10/17 25/10 10 51 e 30
RECEIVED

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apafado 5000
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 324283 - 324304

September 10, 1974

L-145-2-CIP

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 10433
U. S. A.

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located in Latin America. In particular the contribution in support
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and South America.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

O. T. Page
Acting Director General

RECEIVED
1974 SEP 16 PM 6:36
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

OTP/cem

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous
and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government
of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater
utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for
technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

62c

September 3, 1974

Dear Dick:

To this note, I am attaching a draft tabulation of respective grants to the international agricultural research centers for 1975. Could you take a look at this and let me know about any numbers related to CIP that appear to be mistaken? We often have trouble in the case of the U. K. and of IDRC in distinguishing correctly between special-project and other grants, and it may be that you should look at the case of these two donors with special care. In the case of IDRC, we do not know whether their discussions with you are directed to your core program or would eventuate in a special project, and this we do need to know as soon as you can tell us, even if at that time no specific amount has been decided. In the case of the U. K., incidentally, the conversion rate used for sterling in the table is £1 equals \$2.30.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

70
HGraves:apm



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

GF

L-1054-CIP-74

August 29, 1974

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

Your letter of August 23 arrived today, and I will not be back in the office until October 21. I will be on home leave and business in the States and Canada for the month of September and traveling in the Far East on Center business for the first three weeks in October. Consequently, I do not have time to critically review the July 11 paper on budgeting and accounting procedures, since this is my last day in the office. I will comment on the items which you have pointed out in your letter.

1. I was in agreement with the content of parole view which was developed by the Center Directors and presented by Nile Brady.
2. As you know, the International Potato Center does not have large donors who place their money into our bank account at the start of the year. We will always need 40 days working capital and will be able to justify it as indicated in your letter.
3. We do need the May 1 day for the completion of our audit and that would be acceptable.
4. In paragraph 44 the words "or deletions from" would seem obvious but I guess that should be spelled out.

I am sorry I am not able to give more attention to this document. I am asking Dr. Page, the Deputy Director and Mr. Gil, CIP's Controller, to also review this.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Dr. O. Page
Mr. O. Gil

ml

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

187266-1 BH # 25

BMC
Bentz

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparado 8888
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384583 - 384584

August 29, 1974

L-1054-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

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Best personal regards

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

cc: Dr. O. Page
Mr. O. Gil

1974 SEP - 7 PM 4: 52

ml

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

BMC
Lewis



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-1040-CIP-74

August 28, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

Attached are the corrections for the material Dr. Segura and I presented at Centers Week.

CJ has attachments.

Hope you are completely recuperated from the stress and strain of the week. My feeling was that this was the best one to date concerning scheduling organization and everything.

You received a revised budget from me at Centers Week which increased the inflation figure for 1975 and projections to 14%. This was increased as a result of information coming from your office that 14% would be acceptable and that we were probably too low on our 10% figure in operations. Do you need any further information of this prior to your November meetings? I take it for granted that the figures which you will be presenting for funding will be the revised figures. Please let me know if this is different.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Encl.
ml

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
1310 282 - 7 AM 3 31
RECEIVED

BMC
Kennis

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

5

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 2688
Lima - Peru
Cable: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 264303 - 264304

August 28, 1974

L-1040-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

*cl has
corrected*

Attached are the corrections for the material Dr. Segura and I presented at Centers Week.

Hope you are completely recuperated from the stress and strain of the week. My feeling was that this was the best one to date concerning scheduling organization and everything.

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

BMC
Lewis

1974 SEP - 4 AM 3:31
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

Encl.
ml

RECEIVED
The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

620

August 26, 1974

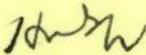
Dear Dick:

This is a belated acknowledgment of your letter of July 23, attaching amended copies of Annexes I through IV of your 1975 program and budget document. Are you going to print up revised pages for your Trustees? If so, I'd appreciate having copies of the printed version.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru



HGraves:apm



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

54

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

LC-137-CIP-74

July 26, 1974

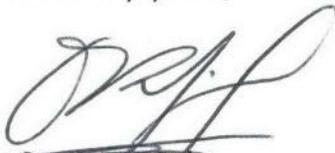
Messrs.
International Development Association
1818 H. Street,
NW. Washington, DC. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our receipt No. 502, for the full payment of IDA grant to finance CIP - 1974 Budget. You would automatically receive annual reports and an audited statement of our accounts.

Thank you for this pledge which is helping the International Potato Center develop its program for 1974.

Sincerely yours,


Oscar R. Gil
Controller

/gsm

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
1974 JUL -2 PM 5:30

RECEIVED

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

64

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparicio 2000
Lima - Peru
Cable: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384384

LC-137-CIP-74 July 26, 1974

Messrs.
International Development Association
1818 H. Street,
NW. Washington, DC. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our receipt No. 502, for the full payment of I DA grant to finance CIP - 1974 Budget. You would automatically receive annual reports and an audited statement of our accounts.

Thank you for this pledge which is helping the International Potato Center develop its program for 1974.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten Signature]
Controler Cesar R. Gil

gem

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1974 AUG -5 PM 2:38

RECEIVED

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Centro Internacional de la Papa

APARTADO 2791

LIMA - PERU

Nº

502

RECIBO DE CAJA

Recibido de International Development Ass.
la suma de Sixty-five thousand ^{00/100} Soles U.S. dollars
Por: full payment of IDA grant to
finance CIP - 1974 Budget

Lima, 25 de July de 19 74

Forma de Pago:

Efectivo 2

Cheque

Otro \$65,000 (deposit)

Información Contable: Código

1110-033

Cr.





THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

L-961-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

File CIP
64

July 23, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold:

Attached is an amended copy of annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the budget proposal of CIP for 1975.

As indicated in previous conversations, we had placed an 11% increase due to inflation in operations with an overall average for the total budget at 14% due to a higher expected level of inflation for capital costs. As a result of the inflation level for the first six months of 1974 at better than 11% for Perú, and to comply with the resolution of the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting in May, these revised figures now place a 14% level of inflation in the 1975 budget. Thus, this is a 3% increase over that in operations within the proposal distributed to the members of the CG. This changes our total core figure to 2'470,000 for 1975 with 212,000 for capital expenditures. These revised figures have been approved by CIP's Executive and Finance Committee since the 1974 annual meeting.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Bruce Cheek
Jack Rigney
Mariano Segura

mal
Encls.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organizational Unit 1972 - 78
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units																
Pathology	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Nematology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Genetic & Breeding	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	309
Taxonomy		19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	69	3	72	3	69	3	71
Physiology		-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	204	8	207	8	215	8	223
Outreach & Training	3.00	63	5.0	289	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	680	9	718	9	763	9	801
Library, Doc. & Inf. Serv.		4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	50	1	52	1	54	1	58
Total Program	6.00	238	21.9	750	37.0	1,332	36.1	1,293	43.0	1,628	43	1,715	43	1,819	43	1,939
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Grounds		-		11		2		20		23		25		29		31
Common Lab. Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		12		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		32		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	99	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	.75	17	3.7	93	2.5	145	4.6	154	6.0	176	7	188	7	202	7	213
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		23		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	154	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	68	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	35	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other		6		5		4		4		4		4		4		4
Sub-total	2.25	69	4.3	151	8	216	6.6	237	6.7	284	7	299	7	317	7	334
Total Support		86		8.0		244		10.5		361		11.2		391		427
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		15		16		16		17
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		29		30		30		29
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		28		30		40		49		50		50		52		52
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		43		45		47		50
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 14%												322		730		1246
TOTAL CORE	9.0	352	29.9	1,024	47.5	1,768	47.3	1,768	55.7	2,181	57	2,619	57	3,167	57	3,834
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Costs		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,422		1,500		1,611		1,723
Travel		49		157		294		302		398		423		433		453
Supplies		58		95		151		157		183		191		201		215
Services		17		58		71		84		93		96		99		100
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		42		42		46		47
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		43		45		47		50
Total		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,297		2,437		2,588
Prov. for future Price Changes 14%												322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,619		3,167		3,834

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
(US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected			
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
1. Core Funds									
a) Multi-purpose									
DANIDA	82		175	—					
IBRD	88			65					
Sweden Government		91	160	100					
Switzerland Government		65	10	70					
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>235</u>					
b) Unrestricted									
USAID	100	340	550	550					
UKODA		51	120	100					
Canada		200	320	320					
Rockefeller Foundation			150	150					
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,120</u>					
c) Restricted									
IDB					150				
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82		—					
Germany		40	43	73					
Netherlands		180	180	180					
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>403</u>					
d) Gross Core Funds Required	352	1,049	1,768	1,768					
Less: Unexpended Core Balances									
Less: Earned Income									
Plus: Overdisbursed Core									
e) Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>
2. Capital Funds									
IBRD	72		—	—					
DANIDA	68	225	—	200					
IDB			250	100					
Germany		29	27	62					
Sweden Government		59	46	115					
Other			154	—					
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,774</u>	<u>3,307</u>	<u>3,924</u>
4. Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income									
a) Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5					
b) Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5					
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>					
6. Total Gross fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396					
Less: funds available		-							
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>5,174</u>
Application of Funds									
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,258	2,619	3,167	3,834
2. Working Capital	-		190	190					
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5	-					
Sub-total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,774</u>	<u>3,307</u>	<u>3,924</u>
5. Special Project				150	400	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over									
Restricted Funds		25							
Capital Grants		57							
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5					
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>5,174</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary Financial Data 1972 - 1974
(US\$ thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget		
				1974	1975	
Current Assets						
Cash	111	244	150	214	200	
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70	
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53	
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6	
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10	
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2	
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>	
Fixed Assets						
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3	
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44	
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286	
Installations	15	50	-	50	58	
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35	
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163	
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288	
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27	
Other fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48	
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>	
Total Assets	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150	
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>	
Prepaid Funds	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>	-	-	-	
Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances						
Capital Balances:						
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	190	
Other	140	396	287	740	952	
Unexpended Grants:						
Capital Grants		57				
Unrestricted						
Restricted		25				
Special Projects						
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1	
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>	
Total Liabilities and Capital Balances	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>	
Sources of Funds						
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,258
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212	212
Other Income	-	1	0.5	0.5	-	-
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>2,870</u>
Application of Funds						
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,258
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	400
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	-	-
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212	212
Retained Income	-	.2	0.5	0.5	-	-
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>2,870</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	(0.5)	82.8	-	-	-	-
Memo Items						
Manyyears of Staff:						
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7	
Special Projects	-	-	-	3	5	
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>	

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
TABLE OF POSITIONS AND MANPOWER

Annex V

SENIOR STAFF						SUPPORT STAFF								
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			SCIENTIFIC AND SUPERVISORY POSITIONS*						MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Director (1)	Director (1)	Director (1)	1.0	1	1	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	.6	1	1			
Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	.2	1	1	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	2.0	2	2			
Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	1.0	1	1	Mycologist (2)	Mycologist (3)	Mycologist (2)	2.0	3	2			
	Controller (1)	Controller (1)		1	1	Bacteriologist (2)	Bacteriologist (1)	Bacteriologist (2)	1.5	1	2			
	Consultant-Outreach (1)	Consultant-Outreach (1)		.5	.7	Nematologist (4)	Nematologist (3)	Nematologist (4)	1.5	1.8	4			
Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)		1.3	2			
Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Breeder (4)	Breeder (3)	Breeder (3)	2.5	2	2			
Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	.3	1	1		Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	.2	2	1			
Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (2)	.5	1	2	Physiologist (2)	Physiologist (4)	Physiologist (5)	.6	3	5			
Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	.7	1	1	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	.8	1	2			
Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	.5	1	1	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	2.2	2.5	3			
Physiologist (1)	Physiologist (3)	Physiologist (2)	.5	1.8	2	Entomologist (2)	Entomologist (1)	Entomologist (1)	1.0	1	1			
Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	.4	1	1	Language (1)	Language (1)	Language (1)	.5	1	1			
Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	.3	1	1	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	1.0	1	1			
Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	1.0	1	1		Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)		1	1			
Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Editor (1)	Editor (1)		.7	1			
Economist (1)	Economist (1)	Economist (1)	.1	1	1	Production Specialist (2)	Production Specialist (7)	Production Specialist (6)	2.0	4.7	6			
Training Officer (1)			1.0			Controller (1)			1					
TOTAL	(16)	(19)	(19)	10.5	17.3	18.7	(29)	(38)	(39)	19.4	30.0	37.0		

SUPPORT STAFF												
CLERICAL						OTHER SUPPORT						
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	
Secretaries (8)	Secretaries (12)	Secretaries (14)	5.7	11	12.5	Technicians (10)	Technicians (14)	Technicians (20)	8	12	20	
Bookkeeper (1)	Bookkeeper (2)	Bookkeeper (2)	1	2	2		Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (2)		1	1.5	
Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	1	1	1	Drivers (2)	Drivers (7)	Drivers (8)	2	5	7	
Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	1	1	1	Guards (1)	Guards (2)	Guards (2)	1	1.5	2	
	Clerks (1)	Clerks (2)		1	2	Messenger (1)	Messenger (2)	Messenger (2)	1	2	2	
	Administ. Asst. (1)	Administ. Asst. (1)		1	1	Cleaners (2)	Cleaners (5)	Cleaners (5)	2	4.5	5	
						Laborers (24)	Laborers (31)	Laborers (39)	19	24	33	
TOTAL	(11)	(18)	(21)	8.7	17	19.5	(40)	(62)	(78)	33	50	70.5

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OR TEAMS

Pathology
Breeding & Genetics
Nematology
Physiology
Taxonomy
Outreach & Training

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

a) Support Dept.
Buildings & ground
Station operations,
etc.
b) General Administrative
Office of Director
Accounting
Purchasing
Personnel, etc.

*The budget request is in accordance with "man-years" and not by number of positions".

D1
CC: G2c

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: JULY 9, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

Ext. 3592

103E Grant
M

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.: DIRECTORS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION HAVE APPROVED
GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR YOUR 1974 BUDGET. AM ASKING
THAT THE MONEY BE TRANSFERRED TO YOUR ACCOUNT THIS WEEK. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HNG/els

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IMPORTANT

92a

July 8, 1974

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru

Dear Dick:

By now you will have received our July 5 Secretariat paper with observations on CIP's 1975 program and budget. We look forward to having comments on it and on the other center papers from the ICW participants so as to see whether this is the sort of thing the CG expects from the Secretariat in the light of the Bell report of last November. We are grateful to you for your collaboration in the production process and for your prompt comments.

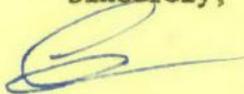
On other matters, Harold has your 'observer caliber' letter and the inflation question in hand.

Running through your final tables, I noted that the inflation heading of "7%" had not been changed to 11% in Item 6 of Annex 1 and that Item 7 of Annex II needed not only a change in the titling of "7%" but also to have the series for 1976-78 brought into line with the new higher inflation estimates in Item 6 of Annex 1. There are derived changes to be carried out in Annex III, too, e.g. in line 3 on Funds Required from CG in 76-8.

Yours is the first Secretariat paper we have gotten out in final; we hope to make it on the others this week.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Bruce M. Cheek

P.S. I have not forgotten Dr. Twomey's request re the study on African Rural Development. A clean draft is now due at the end of July, which is when you will be here for ICW.

bmc

BMC/els

G2c.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

ICW/74/8(f)

July 5, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group and of TAC
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Commentary on 1975 Program and Budget of CIP

Attached for the information of members of the Consultative Group and of the Technical Advisory Committee is a paper giving the Secretariat's observations on the 1975 program and budget of the International Potato Center (CIP). The paper is intended for use at the forthcoming International Centers Week, in particular with respect to Item 8 of the CG's Provisional Agenda, which was circulated on June 10: Discussion of Center Programs.

Attachment

1975 Program and Budget of the International Potato Center:Observations by the Consultative Group Secretariat

1. This paper on the 1975 Program and Budget of the International Potato Center (CIP) is provided by the Secretariat in line with the report of the Bell Subcommittee on Center Review Procedures which the Consultative Group adopted in November 1973.
2. The Secretariat has been in close touch with CIP's Director-General and his staff through visits to the Center in November and visits of the Director-General to Washington, and through the exchange of correspondence, over the period during which CIP has been preparing its 1975 program and budget proposal for final submission to its Trustees and to donors in mid-1974.
3. The basic data used in this report are summarized in Annex A of this paper. The chief information concerning CIP's program and budget is included in the Center's own document on the subject, which is being circulated to the Consultative Group by the Center. This Secretariat paper is intended to be read in company with that document.

I. Introduction

4. CIP is a young, single-crop center whose substantive activities began only in 1972. It has expanded rapidly in 1973 and 1974. The increases it proposes for 1975 would bring it to its intended permanent level of core operations.
5. The pace of CIP activity is enhanced by the fact that part (about 25 per cent, measured by expenditures) of the Center's core research is undertaken on a contract basis by institutes and laboratories in developed countries where facilities and expertise already exist.
6. A further notable feature of CIP's program is that the Center intends to make an early contribution to accelerating potato production in both highland and lowland tropical regions of developing countries through an extensive outreach and training program which by 1975 (again, measured by expenditures) will be almost as large as the research program itself.

II. The Budget -- 1973 and 1974

7. Between 1972 and 1973, CIP expanded its manpower and its expenditures more than three-fold. In so doing, its estimates of total resource use proved to be very accurate; there were negligible differences between budgeted and actual applications of manpower and finance, as is shown in Annex A.

8. In mid-1973, CIP presented a budget to the Consultative Group which envisaged a 70 per cent increase in core expenditures and senior staff. These increases, accepted by the Consultative Group, are still the objectives of the revised budget for 1974. Within the totals, however, there are some changes: Increases in research support will not reach the planned level until later in the year than had been expected; and completion of the experimental station at Huancayo, in the high Sierra of Peru, has been delayed by shortages of construction materials and equipment.

III. The Program and Budget - 1975

9. As compared with the 1974 revised budget, the 1975 program envisages an increase in manpower of some 18 per cent, mostly support staff in nematology and physiology. Core expenditures are expected to rise by \$413,000 or 23 per cent, including an 11 per cent allowance for inflation. The remainder of the increase is split evenly between additional activities to be begun in 1975 and the cost of maintaining for a full year the increased levels of activity reached during 1974.

10. Almost half of the 1975 core funds assigned to research are concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, 16 per cent is devoted to field trials of new lines; 13 per cent to the development of varieties selected for ability to resist cold and insect predation; and the remaining 24 per cent is almost equally divided among collection of genetic material, development of nutritional quality, and seed technology.

11. The major single program element is outreach and training. If it is calculated that 10 per cent of the time of research staff is devoted to this program, then outreach and training absorb as much expenditure as the combined research programs. Staff assigned to all five research departments contribute to this high-priority program. In addition, one-half man-year of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration.

12. Capital costs, at less than 10 per cent of the total core and capital budget, are nominal for a center in this stage of development. A matter of interest in the capital budget is that it includes purchases that will begin the assembly of an electron-microscope unit.

IV. Comments

13. CIP's work is sharply focused on one crop. With a relatively modest capital outlay, it has promising possibilities for achieving relatively early and important growth and improvement in potato production in tropical countries.

14. The manpower and expenditure allocations proposed for the program elements of the Center in 1975 appear reasonable. The Secretariat particularly endorses the allocation of the major research effort to disease and pest resistance work, aimed at developing varieties with a wide range of

adaptation to adverse conditions. Indeed, results already have been encouraging, particularly with respect to resistance to late blight and bacterial wilt, root-knot nematodes and insect pests. In addition, useful techniques have been developed both for vegetative reproduction and production from botanical seed.

15. The Secretariat also endorses the strengthening now taking place in the office of the Director-General. CIP's research program, even though confined to a single crop, is complex: each of CIP's nine research-program thrusts, as described in CIP's program and budget document for 1975, is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across organizational boundaries. The recent appointment of an able Deputy Director-General, and the appointment of other administrative personnel in the office of the Director-General, will assure continuance of the established program, and will give the Director-General added time for the highly important task of extending the Center's program of outreach and cooperation with national research and production programs in developing countries.

16. The contract research carried out in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden contributes greatly to the progress of CIP's program and gives a high output of work per dollar invested. For 1974, it is estimated that the \$186,000 of expenditures on contract research provided the Center with 14 man-years of work by participating scientists.

17. The most distinctive aspect of CIP's scientific organization, apart from its contract research, is the framework it is building for cooperation with national research and production programs. CIP came into existence with an effective outreach program, originating in work begun in Mexico. The Center now intends to carry on the development of outreach programs from seven regional bases, as described in paragraph 3.02 of the Center's 1975 program and budget paper. The Center believes that, among other things, this structure will overcome the difficulties of transportation and of passage through quarantine of the propagative material of its vegetatively reproduced crop.

18. The chief personnel at the seven base locations, according to the program proposal accepted by the Consultative Group last year, are to be charged to the Center's core program, thus assuring continuity of effort. Personnel added to staff full-scale efforts within individual countries will be supported by special-project funding. While it may be necessary, in time, to clarify the distinction between the functions of the personnel supported from these two sources, it seems worthwhile to experiment with this pattern of financing.

19. Of all the institutes in the Consultative Group network, the Potato Center is the most economical from the standpoint of administrative expense. Its office quarters in Lima are not more than adequate for the staff levels expected in 1974, and would need expansion to accommodate any considerable further additions of personnel.

20. CIP's projection for 1975 of an increase of 11 per cent in core costs, due to rising prices, may be somewhat conservative.

21. CIP's socio-economic program was begun only in November 1973. The Center's single economist has a role, however, both in the interdisciplinary approach to the development of potato technology in tropical regions and in the determination of the research priorities of the Center as a whole; and during 1974 and 1975, CIP will need to work out a balance of effort in economics. It also remains for CIP to begin fitting together full packages of practices for specific ecological conditions and for on-the-farm application, based on work both in agronomy and economics.

July 5, 1974

I. Core Expenditures (\$000)

Research	1973		1974		1975
	Bud.	Act.	Bud.	Rev.	Bud.
Pathology	182	200	245	241	274
Nematology	50	23	77	77	90
Genetics & Breeding	142	172	198	210	261
Taxonomy	46	26	59	52	69
Physiology	52	30	175	154	204
Research Support ^{1/}	78	65	104	95	121
Total Research	550	516	858	829	1,019
Outreach & Training	321	289	552	533	680
Lib., Doc., & Info.	11	10	26	26	50
General Admin.	146	151	216	237	284
General Operations	57	58	81	108	105
Other - 2% contin.	--	--	35	35	43
TOTAL	1,085	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181

II. Senior, Scientific and Supervisory Staff (Man Years)

Research	1973		1974		1975
	Bud.	Act.	Bud.	Rev.	Bud.
Pathology	5.0	7.8	7.0	9.1	9.0
Nematology	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	6.0
Genetics & Breeding	4.75	3.9	6.5	7.3	7.0
Taxonomy	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	3.0
Physiology	1.5	1.1	6.0	5.9	8.0
Research Support ^{1/}	3.25	3.7	2.5	4.6	6.0
Total Research	18.0	19.6	27.0	31.8	39.0
Outreach & Training	6.5	5.0	11.5	7.9	9.0
Lib., Doc., & Info.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administration	4.5	4.3	8.0	6.6	6.7
TOTAL	30.0	29.9	47.5	47.3	55.7

^{1/} In large part station operations at La Molina, Huancayo and San Ramon; also common laboratory services.

Source: CIP budget proposal for 1975, dated June 12, 1974.

G2c.

June 24, 1974

Dear Brian:

As you may know, the CG Secretariat somewhat modified its review procedures this year. It spent considerably more time with the centers on the preparation of their own documents; and it did not undertake on-the-spot scientific reviews (as opposed to budget studies) of all the Centers. One of the Centers for which we did not do an on-the-spot scientific review was the International Potato Center. Nevertheless, Jim Fransen of the Bank staff was kind enough to do a desk review of CIP's program and budget papers, and I thought his succinct memo on the subject might be of interest to you. A copy of it is attached.

I have also sent a copy to Sir John.

Sincerely yours,

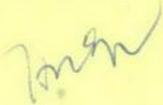
Harold Graves

Enclosure

Mr. E. N. Webster
Assistant Secretary
Technical Advisory Committee
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome
Italy

cc: Sir John Crawford

HGraves:apm



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)
(THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER)

I. CIP'S DRAFT 1975 PROGRAM AND BUDGET REQUEST

1.01 In reviewing the draft CIP 1975 program and budget request, particular importance was attached to the instructions given in the Bell Subcommittee Memorandum in respect of an external independent budget and financial review of each Center. Major emphasis was therefore given to identifying and commenting on issues which might be of interest to donors considering grants to CIP.

II. CENTER STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

2.01 CIP is a young, single-crop center which borrowed and improved this institutional model. Although it undertakes research itself, it also causes part of its CORE research to be undertaken by institutes in developed countries on a contract basis. By converting information generated in two predecessor programs into potato improvement technology geared to accelerating production in both highland and lowland tropical regions of developing countries, CIP is making an early contribution to accelerating potato production through its aggressive outreach and training program. Because it is a one-program, sharply-focused institute, like IRRI at the outset, it has high probability for a quick and quantum payoff requiring only a modest capital outlay. Unlike the early thrust with cereal crops, more initial importance is attached to the development of disease and pest resistant germ plasm with a wide range of adaptation than to yield increases. Currently, some 10 senior scientists, assigned

to five discipline structured departments but concentrating on nine major research program thrusts, are seeking to develop new genetic material with these special characteristics.

III. THE MAJOR RESEARCH PROGRAM THRUSTS

3.01 Each of CIP's nine major research program thrusts is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries, with designated leadership responsibility, a procedure that has thus far been effective as it was in IRRI. The proposed manpower and budget allocation to each of the nine program thrusts appears reasonable and in accordance with stated programs and objectives, as determined by the International Planning Conferences convened for this purpose. These Conferences have been held or are under way for seven of the program thrusts and provide five-year guidelines established by outstanding world authorities for each thrust. No significant change of emphasis or direction is proposed for 1975 and budget change in respect of manpower is due mainly to the addition of some five support staff and one principal staff member. Details are presented in Annex 1. (There is an error in table 1 of the CIP text. Eleven principal staff are proposed for 1975 but the breakdown only totals 10.)

3.02 Forty-seven percent of 1975 CORE funds assigned to research (US\$ 846 thousand) is rightly concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, 16 percent is devoted to utilization along with three university contracts, making this thrust a major program, and 13 percent to adaptation studies which are closely linked to utilization; the remainder (24 percent) is almost equally divided among collection, nutrition

and seed technology program thrusts. This distribution is consistent with stated programs and objectives. While results are encouraging, particularly in respect of resistance to disease and pests (late blight and bacterial wilt; root knot nematode; insects), range of adaptation and botanical seed production, the fitting together of a full package of practices for specific altitude and ecological conditions awaits further experimentation and emphasis. In this context, there is little mention of agronomic practices and production economic studies in the report. These have been essential features in the development of recommendable packages for crops or farming systems at other Centers. In addition, a separate section summarizing contract research would add to clarity and understanding.

IV. OUTREACH AND TRAINING

4.01 Draft guidelines for the development of the outreach and training program were established in 1973. Unlike some other Centers, the CIP outreach program is rather formal and systematic and follows the philosophy that the dissemination of CIP technology is dependent upon the establishment of a world-wide network comprised of seven regional locations. Justification is related to the problems associated with the free intercountry movement of the germ plasma of this vegetatively propagated crop. CIP scientists feel that even when botanical seed, as with cereals, can be used extensively for propagation, resulting tubers will need regional assessment, multiplication and distribution.

4.02 Forty-four percent of 1975 CORE funds, exclusive of those earmarked for support services and administration, are for outreach and training activities. Staff assigned to all five research departments

contribute to this high priority program. In addition, one-half manyear of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration, thereby increasing the effective percentage of funds allocated to the outreach program. In this way, outreach and training programs have already been established in four regions and initial contacts made in the other three locations.

4.03. Three manyears of principal staff and two of support staff are shown as required for 1975 at CIP headquarters for general outreach activities. In addition, one support staff would continue to be located at each of four operational regional outreach locations. Consequently, of the funds earmarked for outreach and training, 60 percent is for general outreach (perhaps a logical division between CORE and special project funding -- see para 4.04), and 40 percent for activities at the four regional locations. In respect of further operations in Southeast Asia, some consideration for linkage with AVRDC might be beneficial to both institutes since it too is concerned with the white potato.

4.04 All funding of regional outreach and training programs is presently derived from CORE funds. Although CIP expects to have four special projects funded during 1974 (US\$ 150 thousand) and US\$ 400 thousand is requested for 1975, the report indicates that CIP was established with the expectation that a portion of its outreach programs would be funded from the CORE budget. This raises an interesting question. Certainly, in early years several programs in several Centers have not developed effective outreach programs, partly because they were not ready and partly because of a lack of funds to develop required ties and mutual respect with leaders of selected, key national programs in

different agroecological regions where outreach programs are needed to complement headquarters work (e.g. CIAT's Beef Program). Moreover, can it always be assumed that the right combination of countries and donors will be available to each program, particularly at the time needed, through special projects? Then, too, without some "seed funds" it could be more difficult to overcome the "suspicion" attached to international programs by some researchers in some countries. The distinction between outreach which is essential to complete research requirements and testing, perhaps even in the form of associated research centers in principal agroecological regions for some commodities, and outreach which is geared more to the needs of the specific recipient country is not always clear. Further consideration of this issue may be justified.

4.05 CIP expects to provide training to 14 non-degree, 20 degree and 10 post-doctoral candidates during 1975, a modest increase over 1974. As special project funds become available, it is expected that training activities would be accelerated, especially of the non-degree category designed particularly to strengthen national research programs.

Socio-economic Program

4.06 The socio-economic program, which began operations in November 1973, tends to give priority to outreach rather than CORE activities. It appears that it is costed entirely to outreach. This needs verification, as does its role in the interdisciplinary team approach to the development of potato technology for high and low altitude tropical regions.

JFransen
May 14, 1974

CIP
MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS
BUDGETED MANYEARS AND COSTS

ANNEX 1

	MANYEARS						COST (US\$ Thousands)				
	Principal		Support		Total		1974	% of Total	1975	% of Total	% Increase
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975					
1. Collection	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	52	-	65	-	25
2. Utilization	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.2	125	-	135	-	8
3. Fungal Diseases	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.2	95	-	95	-	0
4. Bacterial Diseases	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	65	-	75	-	15
5. Viral Diseases	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	100	-	111	-	11
6. Nematodes	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	82	-	115	-	40
7. Adaptation	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	85	-	110	-	29
8. Nutrition	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	60	-	65	-	8
9. Seed Technology	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	70	-	75	-	7
Sub-total	<u>9.8</u>	<u>10.0^{1/}</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>32.0^{1/}</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>15</u>
10. Outreach & Training	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	7.7	9.0	533	31	666	32	25
Sub-total	<u>12.8</u>	<u>13.0^{1/}</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>41.0^{1/}</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>19</u>
11. Support Services	--	--	5.6	7.0	5.6	7.0	229	13	274	13	20
12. Administration	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	6.5	6.5	237	14	284	14	20
TOTAL	<u>17.3</u>	<u>18.5^{1/}</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>55.5^{1/}</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19</u>

^{1/} The CIP report (Table 1, Page 4) shows 14.0 manyears of principal staff for 1975. This is consistent with other tables and the discussion. It is therefore assumed that the referenced CIP table in the text is incorrect and that there are actually 11 manyears required for the nine research program thrusts and three manyears for outreach and training, resulting in a sub-total of 14.0 and a total of 18.5 manyears for 1975.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

L-853-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

June 20, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Bruce,

This is to recognize receipt of your letter of June 11. I talked with Harold Graves Monday morning, prior to receiving your letter, since I was concerned with any final suggestions you might have prior to finalizing the multiplication and sending out of the 1975 budget request.

We are not using the 7% inflation for the 1975 budget estimate. Fourteen percent has been added for the 1975 budget in accordance with the mandate of CIP's Board of Trustees. This means that the total figure on Annex I under the 1975 Core budget will now read \$2'181,000 for both Annexes I and II.

Enclosed are four revised annexes which you may want to see prior to receiving the final budget request for 1975 which is now being multiplied.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

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The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



L-853-CIP-74

Address:
Aparado 8888
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384383 - 384384

June 20, 1974

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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Lewis
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The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Costs by Program and Activity 1972 - 1978
(US\$ thousands)

Major Activities	Actual		Estimate & Budget			Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	Core	Core	Est. Core	Budget Core	Budget Core	Core	Core	Core
<u>1. Research</u>								
<u>Potato</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>1,080</u>
<u>2. Conference & Training</u>								
Fellowships	16	98	265	177	283	297	310	327
Workshops, Conferences, etc.	42	72	61	151	186	194	209	217
Training Staff	5	119	226	205	211	227	244	257
	<u>63</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>801</u>
<u>3. Library, Documentation & Information Services</u>								
Library	2	9	16	13	8	9	9	10
Documentation	-	-	5	11	39	41	43	46
Information	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>4. Support Operations</u>								
<u>a. Services Activities</u>								
Buildings & Grounds		11	2	20	23	25	29	31
Common Lab. Services		7.8	5	10	10	10	10	10
Tractor & Equip. Pool		0.2	4	7	12	13	15	16
Motor Pool	2	17	39	39	32	34	35	36
Station Operations		57	95	78	99	106	113	120
	<u>2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>213</u>
<u>b. General Administration</u>								
Board of Trustees	1	10	20	19	23	23	23	23
Office of Dir. General	39	70	111	122	154	163	174	184
Executive Office	17	42	63	59	68	71	76	80
Controller & Accounting	6	24	18	33	35	38	40	43
Other	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	<u>69</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>334</u>
	<u>71</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>547</u>
<u>5. General Operations</u>								
General Supplies	5	15	11	15	15	16	16	17
Services & Communication	3	13	26	28	29	28	30	29
Organizational Symposia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>6. All Other</u>								
Contingencies 2%	-	-	35	35	43	45	47	50
Prov. for Price Changes 7%	-	-	-	-	-	322	730	1,246
TOTAL CORE	<u>352</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>

14%

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1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organizational Unit 1972 - 78
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units																
Pathology	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Nematology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Genetic & Breeding	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	305
Taxonomy		19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	89	3	72	3	69	3	71
Physiology		-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	204	8	207	8	215	8	223
Outreach & Training	3.00	63	5.0	282	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	680	9	718	9	763	9	801
Library, Doc. & Inf. Serv.		4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	50	1	52	1	54	1	58
Total Program	<u>6.00</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>1,332</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>1,293</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,715</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,819</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,939</u>
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Grounds		-		11		2		20		23		25		29		31
Common Lab. Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		12		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		32		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	99	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	<u>.75</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>213</u>
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		23		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	154	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	68	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	35	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other		6		5		4		4		4		4		4		4
Sub-total	<u>2.25</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>333</u>
Total Support		<u>86</u>		<u>8.0</u>		<u>244</u>		<u>11.2</u>		<u>391</u>		<u>14</u>		<u>487</u>		<u>54</u>
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		15		16		16		16
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		29		28		30		28
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		<u>28</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>40</u>		<u>49</u>		<u>50</u>		<u>50</u>		<u>52</u>		<u>52</u>
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		43		45		47		47
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 7%						-		-		-		181		353		58
TOTAL CORE	<u>9.0</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>55.7</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>3,171</u>
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Costs		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,422		1,500		1,611		1,770
Travel		49		157		294		302		398		423		433		443
Supplies		58		95		151		157		183		191		201		201
Services		17		58		71		84		95		96		99		99
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		42		42		46		46
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		43		45		47		47
Total		<u>352</u>		<u>1,024</u>		<u>1,768</u>		<u>1,768</u>		<u>2,181</u>		<u>2,297</u>		<u>2,437</u>		<u>2,597</u>
Prov. for future Price Changes												322		730		1,2
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		<u>352</u>		<u>1,024</u>		<u>1,768</u>		<u>1,768</u>		<u>2,181</u>		<u>2,619</u>		<u>3,167</u>		<u>3,8</u>

Handwritten notes and corrections in the right margin of the table, including circled numbers and additional values.

1975 BUDGET
 THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
 Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
 (US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Core Funds								
a) Multi-purpose								
DANIDA	82			175				
IBRD	88							
Sweden Government		91		160				
Switzerland Government		65		70				
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>405</u>				
b) Unrestricted								
USAID	100	340		550				
UKODA		51		120				
Canada		200		320				
Rockefeller Foundation				150				
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>		<u>1,140</u>				
c) Restricted								
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82						
Germany		40		43				
Netherlands		180		180				
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>		<u>223</u>				
d) Gross Core Funds Required	352	1,049		1,768				
Less: Unexpended Core Balances								
Less: Earned Income								
Plus: Overdisbursed Core								
e) Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>3,170</u>
2. Capital Funds								
IBRD	72			-				
DANIDA	68	225		-				
IDB				250				
Germany		29		27				
Sweden Government		59		46				
Other				154				
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
4. Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income								
a) Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5				
b) Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5				
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
6. Total Gross fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396				
Less: funds available		-						
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>
Application of Funds								
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,458	2,790	3,170
2. Working Capital	-		190	190				
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5	-				
Sub-total	492.5	1,280.2	2,245.5	2,245.5	2,393	2,613	2,930	3,260
5. Special Project				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over								
Restricted Funds		25						
Capital Grants		57						
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5				
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>

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1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary Financial Data 1972 - 1974
(U.S. thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget	
				1974	1975
<u>Current Assets</u>					
Cash	111	244	150	214	200
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>
<u>Fixed Assets</u>					
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286
Installations	15	50	-	50	58
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27
Other fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>
Total Assets	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>
Prepaid Funds	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>	-	-	-
<u>Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances</u>					
Capital Balances:					
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	190
Other	140	396	287	740	952
Unexpended Grants:					
Capital Grants		57			
Unrestricted					
Restricted		25			
Special Projects					
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital Balances	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
<u>Sources of Funds</u>					
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212
Other Income	-	1	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
<u>Application of Funds</u>					
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	-
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212
Retained Income	-	.2	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>82.8</u>	-	-	-
<u>Memo Items</u>					
Manyears of Staff:					
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7
Special Projects	-	-	-	3	5
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>

TABLE OF POSITIONS AND MANPOWER

SENIOR STAFF						SUPPORT STAFF					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			SCIENTIFIC AND SUPERVISORY POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Director (1)	Director (1)	Director (1)	1.0	1	1	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	.6	1	1
Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	.2	1	1	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	2.0	2	2
Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	1.0	1	1	Mycologist (2)	Mycologist (3)	Mycologist (2)	2.0	3	2
	Controller (1)	Controller (1)		1	1	Bacteriologist (2)	Bacteriologist (1)	Bacteriologist (2)	1.5	1	2
	Consultant-Outreach (1)	Consultant-Outreach (1)		.5	.7	Nematologist (4)	Nematologist (3)	Nematologist (4)	1.5	1.8	4
Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)		1.3	2
Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Breeder (4)	Breeder (3)	Breeder (3)	2.5	2	2
Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	.3	1	1	Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	.2	2	1
Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (2)	.5	1	2	Physiologist (2)	Physiologist (4)	Physiologist (5)	.6	3	5
Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	.7	1	1	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	.8	1	2
Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	.5	1	1	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	2.2	2.5	3
Physiologist (1)	Physiologist (3)	Physiologist (2)	.5	1.8	2	Entomologist (2)	Entomologist (1)	Entomologist (1)	1.0	1	1
Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	.4	1	1	Language (1)	Language (1)	Language (1)	.5	1	1
Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	.3	1	1	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	1.0	1	1
Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	1.0	1	1	Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)		1	1
Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Editor (1)	Editor (1)	Editor (1)		.7	1
Economist (1)	Economist (1)	Economist (1)	.1	1	1	Production Specialist (2)	Production Specialist (7)	Production Specialist (6)	2.0	4.7	6
Training Officer (1)			1.0			Controller (1)			1		
TOTAL (16)	(19)	(19)	10.5	17.3	18.7	(29)	(38)	(39)	19.4	30.0	37.0

SUPPORT STAFF											
CLERICAL POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			OTHER SUPPORT POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Secretaries (8)	Secretaries (12)	Secretaries (14)	5.7	11	12.5	Technicians (10)	Technicians (14)	Technicians (20)	8	12	20
Bookkeeper (1)	Bookkeeper (2)	Bookkeeper (2)	1	2	2	Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (2)		1	1.5
Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	1	1	1	Drivers (2)	Drivers (7)	Drivers (8)	2	5	7
Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	1	1	1	Guards (1)	Guards (2)	Guards (2)	1	1.5	2
	Clerks (1)	Clerks (2)		1	2	Messenger (1)	Messenger (2)	Messenger (2)	1	2	2
	Administ. Asst. (1)	Administ. Asst. (1)		1	1	Cleaners (2)	Cleaners (5)	Cleaners (5)	2	4.5	5
						Laborers (24)	Laborers (31)	Laborers (39)	19	24	33
TOTAL (11)	(18)	(21)	8.7	17	19.5	(40)	(62)	(78)	33	50	70.5

*The budget request is in accordance with "man-years" and not by number of positions".

92c.

June 20, 1974

Dear Dick:

You will remember that according to the recommendation of the Consultative Group's Subcommittee on Review Procedures, the Group Secretariat is expected to submit a comment on each Center's annual program and budget proposal.

The draft of such a comment is attached. Since time is growing short, I would be grateful to have corrections and suggestions by telegram.

Since we have not yet received the final draft of your program and budget paper for 1975, we do not know here whether the document gives an explanation of how CIP's Trustees calculated that a 14 per cent budget increase would be necessary in order to cover rising prices in 1975. In spite of what the attached draft says on this point, some question has been raised about the matter here. If the point is not covered in the final text of your paper, would you give me a separate explanation, please, also by telegram?

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

HGraves
HGraves:apm

cc: Mr. Lewis

1975 Program and Budget of the International Potato Center:

Observations by the Consultative Group Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. This paper is provided by the Secretariat in line with the report of the Bell Subcommittee on Center Review Procedures which the Consultative Group adopted in November 1973. Reference is made to the final text of the Subcommittee's report dated November 20, 1973.

2. The Secretariat has been in close touch with the Center Director and his staff through visits to the Center in November and visits of the Director to Washington, and through the exchange of correspondence over the period during which CIP has been preparing its 1975 program and budget proposal for final submission to its Trustees and to donors in mid-1974. [The paper has been reviewed in draft by the Director General and his comments are reflected in the text (and in a note which he has asked the Secretariat to circulate).] The basic data used in this report are summarized in the attached table.

3. CIP is a young, single-crop center whose substantive activities began only in 1972. It has expanded rapidly in 1973 and 1974. The increases it proposes for 1975 would bring it to its intended permanent level of core operations.

4. The pace of CIP activity is enhanced by the fact that part (about 25 per cent, measured by expenditures) of the Institute's core research is undertaken on a contract basis by institutes and laboratories in developed countries where facilities and expertise already exist.

5. A further notable feature of CIP's program is that the Institute intends to make an early contribution to accelerating potato production in

both highland and lowland tropical regions of developing countries through an extensive outreach and training program which by 1975 (again, measured by expenditures) will be almost as large as the research program itself.

II. The Budget -- 1973 and 1974

6. Between 1972 and 1973, CIP expanded its manpower and its expenditures more than three-fold. In so doing, its estimates of total resource use proved to be very accurate; there were negligible differences between budgeted and actual application of manpower and finance, as shown in the tabulation attached to this paper as Annex A.

7. In mid-1973, CIP presented a budget to the Consultative Group which envisaged a 70 per cent increase in core expenditures and senior staff. These increases, accepted by the Consultative Group, are still the objectives of the revised budget for 1974. Within the totals, however, there are some changes: Increases in research support will not reach the planned level until later in the year than had been expected; and completion of the experimental station at Huancayo, in the high Sierra of Peru, has been delayed by shortages of construction materials and equipment. These shortfalls are being offset by acceleration of staffing in pathology and physiology.

III. The Program and Budget - 1975

8. As compared with the 1974 revised budget, the 1975 program envisages an increase in manpower of some 18 per cent, mostly support staff in nematology and physiology. Core expenditures are expected to rise by 26 per cent, including a 14 per cent allowance for inflation. The remainder of the

increase is split evenly between additional activities begun in 1975 and the cost of maintaining for a full year the increased levels of activity reached during 1974.

9. Almost half of the 1975 core funds assigned to research are concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, 16 per cent is devoted to field trials of new lines; 13 per cent to the development of varieties selected for ability to resist cold and insect predation; and the remaining 24 per cent is almost equally divided among collection of genetic material, development of nutritional quality, and seed technology.

10. The major single program element is outreach and training. If it is calculated that 10 per cent of the time of research staff is devoted to this program, then outreach and training absorb as much expenditure as the combined research programs. Staff assigned to all five research departments contribute to this high-priority program. In addition, one-half man-year of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration.

11. Capital costs, at less than 10 per cent of the total core and capital budget, are nominal for a center in this stage of development. A matter of interest in the capital budget is that it includes purchases that will begin the assembly of an electron-microscope unit.

IV. Comments

12. CIP's work is sharply focused on one crop. With a relatively modest capital outlay, it has promising possibilities for achieving relatively early and important growth and improvement in potato production in tropical countries.

13. The manpower and expenditure allocations proposed for the program elements of the Center in 1975 appear reasonable. The Secretariat particularly

endorses the allocation of the major research effort to disease and pest resistance work, aimed at developing varieties with a wide range of adaptation to adverse conditions. Indeed, results already have been encouraging, particularly with respect to resistance to late blight and bacterial wilt, root-knot nematodes and insect pests. In addition, useful techniques have been developed both for vegetative reproduction and production from botanical seed.

14. The Center also endorses the strengthening now taking place in the office of the Director General. CIP's research program, even though confined to a single crop, is complex: each of CIP's nine research-program thrusts, as described in CIP's program and budget document for 1975, is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across organizational boundaries. The recent appointment of an able Deputy Director General, and the appointment of other administrative personnel in the office of the Director General, will assure continuance of the established program, and will give the Director General added time for the highly important task of extending the Center's program of outreach and cooperation with national research and production programs in developing countries.

15. The contract research carried out in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden contributes greatly to the progress of CIP's program and gives a high output of work per dollar invested. For 1974, it is estimated that the \$186,000 of expenditures on contract research provided the Center with 14 man-years of work by participating scientists.

16. The most distinctive aspect of CIP's scientific organization, apart from its contract research, is the framework it is building for cooperation with national research and production programs. CIP came into existence with an effective outreach program, originating in work begun in Mexico. The

Center now intends to carry on the development of outreach programs from seven regional bases, as described in paragraph 3.02 of the Center's 1975 program and budget paper. The Center believes that, among other things, this structure will overcome the difficulties of transportation and of passage through quarantine of the propagative material of its vegetatively reproduced crop.

17. The chief personnel at the seven base locations, according to the program proposal accepted by the Consultative Group last year, are to be charged to the Center's core program, thus assuring continuity of effort. Personnel added to staff full-scale efforts within individual countries will be supported by special-project funding. While it may be necessary, in time, to clarify the distinction between the functions of the personnel supported from these two sources, it seems worthwhile to experiment with this pattern of financing.

18. Of all the institutes in the Consultative Group network, the Potato Center is the most economical from the standpoint of administrative expense. Its office quarters in Lima are not more than adequate for the staff levels expected in 1974, and would need expansion to accommodate any considerable further additions of personnel.

19. CIP's projection for 1975 of an increase of 14 per cent in costs, due to rising prices, seems appropriate.

20. CIP's socio-economic program was begun only in November 1973. The Center's single economist has a role, however, both in the interdisciplinary approach to the development of potato technology in tropical regions and in the determination of the research priorities of the Center as

a whole; and during 1974 and 1975, CIP will need to work out a balance of effort in economics. It also remains for CIP to begin fitting together full packages of practice for specific ecological conditions and for on-the-farm application, based on work both in agronomy and economics.

CIP -- PROGRAM AND BUDGET, 1973 - 75

I. Core Expenditures (\$000)

Item Research Unit	1973		1974		1975
	Bud.	Act.	Bud.	Rev.	Bud.
Pathology	182	200	245	241	273
Nematology	50	23	77	77	90
Genetics & Breeding	142	172	198	210	261
Taxonomy	46	26	59	52	70
Physiology	52	30	141	154	210
<u>Total Research</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>904</u>
Outreach & Training	321	297	509	533	709
Lib., Doc., & Info.	11	10	26	26	52
Support	107	94	226	154	187
(Huancayo)	(72)	(58)	(176)	(78)	(105)
Admin.	146	152	216	237	302
Misc.	28	30	71	84	92
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,246</u>

II. Senior, Scientific and Supervisory Staff (Man Years)

Item	1973		1974		1975
	Bud.	Act.	Bud.	Rev.	Bud.
Pathology	5.0	7.8	7.0	9.1	9.0
Nematology	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	6.0
Genetics & Breeding	4.75	3.9	6.5	7.3	7.1
Taxonomy	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	3.0
Physiology	1.5	1.1	4.0	5.9	8.0
<u>Total Research</u>	<u>14.75</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>33.1</u>
Outreach & Training	6.5	5.0	8.5	7.9	9.0
Lib., Doc., & Info.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Support	--	--	--	--	--
(Huancayo)	(3.25)	(3.7)	(7.5)	(4.6)	(6.0)
Admin.	4.5	4.3	8.0	6.6	6.6
Misc.	--	--	--	--	--
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>55.7</u>

Source: Draft CIP budget proposal for 1975.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

34

L-836-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

June 17, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

In response to your memo of June 10 on the provisional schedule of events, the following CIP members will be in Washington during Centers² Week. We will abide by the rules of attendance which have been set down so that no more than two observers will be at CG meetings at any one time. Those attending will be:

Dr. Mariano Segura	Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Dr. Orville Page	Deputy Director
Dr. John Niederhauser	Outreach and Training
Dr. Richard L. Sawyer	Director General

Your office has already made reservations for us at the Roger Smith Hotel.

One of the matters which I shall be bringing up our Center Directors² meeting will concern observers which are named by donors to represent them at annual meetings. I am quite concerned about the caliber of observers sent by donors to represent them at CIP's annual meetings. Although we have had no problem until now, I believe a potential problem does exist, let me explain.

Some of our donors send multi-lateral interested people of high caliber who understand the CG approach and the dimension and function of international centers. Other donors nominate someone from the local embassy who is mainly interested in local bilateral projects of interest to Peru and the specific donor concerned; or someone who has no knowledgeability of international centers and the CG structure and sponsorship of Core programs, and someone who frankly doesn't have the ability to accurately report back to the donor on what has taken place at the annual meeting. One bad misrepresentation

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1974

..//

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



L-836-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 2889
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384284

June 17, 1974

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dr. Mariano Segura | Chairman of the Board of Trustees |
| Dr. Oville Page | Deputy Director |
| Dr. John Niederhauser | Outreach and Training |
| Dr. Richard L. Sawyer | Director General |

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COMMUNICATIONS

1974 JUN 22 PM 1:16

..11

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L-836-CIP-74
Mr. Harold Graves

- 2 -

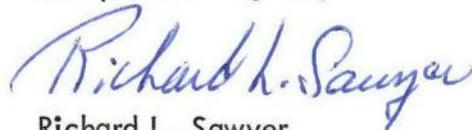
June 17, 1974

back to a donor on a particular center could not only affect the relationship between that donor and the particular center, but between that donor and all centers. Without pointing a finger at anyone, I feel that it would be important to indicate to the CG in some way that if they are going to send observers to attend annual meetings, that these observers should come from the multi-lateral technical assistance programs of the donors and not just be a local bilateral project "Ingeniero Agronomo". At any rate, I shall bring this up at the Directors' meeting for discussion and possibly referral.

You already have a letter from me indicating the resolution passed at CIP's annual meeting concerning inflation.

I look forward to seeing you at Centers' Week.

Best personal regards,



Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

mal
cc: Dr. O. Page



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

L-827-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

June 17, 1974

BMC
HG
CJ
64

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

I would like to add the following Japanese scientist names to those already written to you.

Dr. Masaki Yamamoto was a participant at our international planning conference for late blight research. Late blight is an important project also in Japan.

Dr. Haruo Inagaki will be a visiting scientist at our institution for three months starting in December of this year. He will be working in the area of nematodes.

These two names are probably of more importance for the reasons which you indicated in your discussion with me than the other names on the list in my previous letter.

Dr. Haruo Inagaki
Hokkaido National Agricultural
Experiment Station
Hitsujiigaoka, Toyohira-Ku
Sapporo 061-01, JAPAN

Dr. Masaki Yamamoto
Laboratory of Plant Pathology
College of Agriculture
Shimane University
Matsue, JAPAN

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

mal

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BMC
HD
C
R

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



L-827-CIP-74

Address:
Aparicio 5000
Lima - Peru
Cables: 61949A - Lima
Telephone: 264283 - 264284

June 17, 1974

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
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College of Agriculture
Shimane University
Matsue, JAPAN

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Sapporo 061-01, JAPAN

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Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

COMMUNICATIONS

1974 JUN 22 PM 1:16

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WORLD BANK GROUP

DATE:

JUN 20 1974

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP

Mr. Adler	E624	Mr. Knapp	E1227
Mr. Aldewereld	E1236	Mr. Knox	A813
Mr. Alter	A908	Mr. Lejeune	A1013
Mr. Bart	F718	Mr. McNamara	E1227
Mr. Baum	E1023	Mr. Muller	N436
Mr. Bell	A1136	Mr. Nurick	E915
Mr. Benjenk	E723	Mr. Paijmans	D1032
Mr. Broches	E923	Mr. Rayfield	N434
Mr. Cargill	A513	Mr. de la Renaudiere	C302
Mr. Cauas	N234	Sir Denis Rickett	E1204
Mr. Chadenet	E1204	Mr. Rotberg	E427
Mr. V. C. Chang	E516	Mr. Thalwitz	A210
Mr. Chauffournier	A313	Mr. Tims	D428
Mr. Chenery	E1239	Mr. Twining	N635
Mr. Wm. Clark	E823	Mr. van der Tak	E1023
Mr. Clarke	D1029	Mr. Votaw	C702
Mr. Damry	A1219	Mr. Wapenhans	A712
Mr. D. A. de Silva	N635	Mr. Weiner	A507
Mr. Diamond	A613	Mr. Wiese	A837
Mr. Fowler	A1219	Mr. Willoughby	G1050
Mr. Gabriel	E516	Mr. Wright	A307
Mr. Goodman	C602		
Mr. Goreux	N235		
Mr. Graves	E1039		
Mr. Gulhati	D530		
Mr. Hittmair	E427		
Mr. Hoffman	E823		
Mrs. Hughes	D529		
Mr. Husain	C1001		
Mr. Kirmani	A1042		

① BMC
③ G
ole!!!

FROM: Communications Section, Room C-219, Ext. 2023



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

LC-115-CIP-74

June 17, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Graves:

We would appreciate it if you would send us the June 18, 1973 paper on Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers in sufficient number for our internal use.

Unfortunately, we never received it. The one we are using is dated March 2, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar R. Gil
Controller

OG/gsm.

cc. Dr. R. Sawyer

Sent
June 21
G

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Ry

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aptado 2080
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384383 - 384384

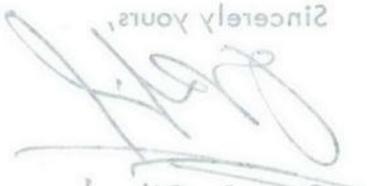
LC-115-CIP-74 June 17, 1974

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sent June 17 1974



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER BMC.
Co: WAX.

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephones:
354283 - 354354

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA

64

June 12, 1974

THE 1975 BUDGET DOCUMENT OF CIP

The budget proposal was prepared by CIP management and staff and constitutes a formal request to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for donor support of the 1975 budget. This budget was reviewed and approved by CIP Board of Trustees at the Annual Meeting in Lima, Peru, on May 27, 1974.

Mariano Segura, Chairman
CIP Board of Trustees

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

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1. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

1.01 CIP is a relatively new institution. The organizational agreement was signed with the Government of Peru on January 20, 1971. The first funding for program activities was received in 1972, and due to the late assignment of money, most expenditures and staff additions were made in the last part of the year. In spite of this, CIP has made rapid progress in the development of facilities, the staffing of positions and the initiation of program activities.

1.02 CIP is a single-crop institute, devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum, the white or Irish potato. Peru has had a strong potato research program for some years, assisted originally by North Carolina State University under a grant from U.S.AID who also provided planning money for the initiation of CIP. This gave the initial impetus to the establishment of CIP. In addition, there has been a vigorous Rockefeller International Potato Program which has made important contributions over the past 25 years, and this also is now incorporated into CIP. CIP through research contracts has also linked into ongoing potato improvement work at other institutions. This combination has had the effect of providing CIP with ready, ongoing projects, so that initial progress has been much more rapid than could otherwise have been the case.

1.03 The basic objectives of the Center are to

- a) Increase the yielding capability and efficiency of production in the developing countries where the potato is being grown, and
- b) Increase the ecological region of adaptability of the potato, including the lowland tropics.

In pursuing these objectives in which resistance to disease and pests has such an important part to play, CIP can be expected to make major contributions in the form of disease-resistant germ plasm which will be of real value not only to the developing countries, but to the developed temperate-zone countries as well.

1.04 The statutes of CIP state that to carry out its objectives the Center will

- a) Conduct research programs to contribute to the improvement of potato production and other tuberous roots, both nationally and internationally.
- b) Collect, maintain and distribute germ plasm in order that it may be used both nationally and internationally.
- c) Provide assistance in the development of related institutions which might be established in Peru or headquartered elsewhere.

- d) Train potato technicians under the leadership of high-level scientists.
- e) Publish and distribute research results obtained.
- f) Establish an information center and organize a specialized library, including an herbarium.
- g) Organize conferences, forums, round tables and seminars, both nationally and internationally, concerning potato improvement activities.
- h) Participate in all other activities related to the goals of the Center.

1.05 Potatoes as a very successful crop in temperate climates have been bred and selected from the original, relatively narrow range of types imported from the Andean birthplace. They have been improved and modified to be well adapted to temperate regions, but not to the tropical regions where they originated. With genetic engineering as the tool, CIP is developing potatoes from the original and other sources of germ plasm so that varieties much better adapted to relatively high and cool areas of tropic zones can be produced. Very encouraging evidence exists, in addition, that good adaptation to the hotter, lowland tropics with their heavy load of potato pests and diseases is possible.

1.06 Less than 1% of the genetic variability in Solanum has been utilized in the development of existing varieties. Making wider use of genetic materials, and especially prospecting the germ plasm for field "horizontal" resistance (i.e., based on more than a single gene) to pests and diseases, can make enormously valuable contributions toward solving potato production problems in all regions of the world.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM IN RESEARCH

2.01 The Research Program of CIP has two basic components:

- a) Research conducted at CIP facilities.
- b) Research contracted at selected institutions where facilities and expertise already exist for solving problems for developing countries.

Through this interlocking approach, CIP has been able to initiate projects very quickly in each of the major program Thrusts which are:

1. Developing the World Potato Collection - Systematic collection, classification, maintenance, and distribution of all tuber-bearing Solanum species (potatoes).

2. Development of breeding techniques for and utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums to provide better adapted potatoes for developing countries .
3. Control of selected fungal diseases - first priority - late blight .
4. Control of selected bacterial diseases - first priority - bacterial wilt .
5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors - first priority - viruses important in seed production .
6. Control of selected nematode pests - first priorities - the cyst nematode (golden) and the root-knot nematode .
7. Development of potatoes with wider adaptation to environmental stress and insect pests - priorities are cold resistance for the highland tropics and adaptation to the hot-humid tropics .
8. Improvement of general nutritional quality, protein yield and carbohydrate-protein balance in potato; the development of economical, scale neutral methods of storage and processing for developing countries .
9. Seed production technology for developing countries; tissue culture for disease elimination, rapid multiplication and distribution of new clones .
10. Outreach Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects) concerned with training personnel, the adaptation of research and the efficient distribution and utilization of the potato in developing countries .

Since CIP is a one-crop center, it is organized on a departmental basis for ease and simplicity of financial accounting and management. However, each of CIP's major program Thrusts involve more than one department. The approach thus is with a team of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries. Table 1 gives the man years and cost for each Thrust and the cost for supporting activities and administration in the 1974 and 1975 budgets. A further breakdown of Outreach and Training is given under the general discussion on the Outreach Program.

TABLE I

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTSFOR 1974 & 1975 FOR MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS AT CIP

THRUSTS	DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED	MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
1. Collection	Taxonomy-Breeding-Pathology-Physiology	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	52	70
2. Utilization	Breeding-Taxonomy-Pathology-Physiology	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	125	141
3. Fungal Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	95	100
4. Bacterial Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	65	80
5. Viruses	Pathology-Breeding-Physiology	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	100	120
6. Nematodes	Nematology-Breeding-Pathology	1.0	2.0	1.8	3.5	82	122
7. Adaptation	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	85	115
8. Nutrition	Physiology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	60	70
9. Seed Technology	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	70	80
10. Outreach & Training	Outreach & Training-all departments	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	533	680
	T O T A L	12.8	14.0	22.3	28.0	1,267	1,578
11. Service Activities - Including library doc. & information service, general operations, supplies, communications, etc.		--	--	5.6	7.0	229	276
12. Administration		4.6	4.7	2.0	2.0	237	284
		17.4	18.7	29.9	37.0	1,733	2,138

Following is a summary of the progress within each Thrust and the plans for 1975.

Development of the World Potato Collection

2.02 During 1973, CIP conducted two field expeditions collecting 717 native varieties in the departments of Ancash and La Libertad in May, and an additional 330 from the department of Lima in June and July. Plans for five collecting expeditions in 1974 were completed in December. Collecting will continue in 1975 in accordance with the five-year program established at the International Planning Conference in early 1972.

2.03 A vigorous start has been made in classifying the individual entities in the collection, approximately 530 taxonomic determinations as well as more than 400 chromosome counts have been completed. Eighty hybrid clones of potential breeding value were introduced from Europe and Mexico; 600 accessions have been donated from Chile, Colombia and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At present CIP has more than 5,000 tuber-bearing Solanum accessions. A measure of the potential value and interest in the collection is the fact that approximately 8,000 samples were distributed for testing to 31 scientists around the world.

2.04 Basic studies into the origin and taxonomy of triploid potatoes in native cultivations in Peru are being studied through controlled diploid-tetraploid crosses. This is necessary in order to learn how to utilize some of the valuable characteristics such as frost resistance and high total solids found in triploids.

2.05 In early November nearly 4,000 clones, 15 tubers of each wherever possible were planted at Santa Ana, Huancayo, for maintenance and distribution for testing. In addition, 750 cultivars were increased at La Molina for distribution in early 1974, and 70 clones of wild species were grown in screenhouses. Open pollinated seed was collected from plants grown at Huancayo and is now available for 2,200 clones, or 68% of the cultivars now listed in the collection.

Utilization of the Tuber-bearing Solanums

2.06 The interlocking CIP Core and Contract research projects have been effectively exploiting Andean diploid and cultivated tetraploid potato species. The program involves three outstanding research teams: at North Carolina State University, Cornell and Wisconsin. An International Planning Conference to develop CIP's five-year program with this Thrust is being held in 1974. It is expected that the same basic program will continue through 1975.

2.07 North Carolina Contract - From crosses amongst diploid designed to isolate and identify superior diploid clones, 11,670 seedlings from 113 families have been selected. A total of 11,760 individual selections from the crosses will be screened in 1974. Included in the approach is frost resistance and high energy content of tubers.

2.08 Selections from the diploid contract work in North Carolina were superior to native clones when grown in the lowland tropics in Peru in 1973 at the jungle location at San Ramon.

2.09 Cornell Contract - A 51-page summary report was submitted by the seven-man team involved in CIP contract research at Cornell during 1973. An evaluation of the older phases of the Andigena selection work can be summarized as follows:

- a) 50 clones had high levels of general resistance to Phytophthora infestans (late blight) in New York and Toluca Valley, Mexico, tests.
- b) 32 clones had resistance to mixed populations of five Meloidogyne (root-knot nematode) species.
- c) Resistance to leafhoppers, plant bug and aphids was variable. A few clones in each family examined appeared to be quite resistant.
- d) Andigena X tuberosum hybrid possessed a wide range of adaptation to day length and a range from no-dormancy to long-dormancy.

2.10 Selection work recently initiated from a wider population showed that only 539 accessions (1,615 clones) tuberized of 23,531 hills from 807 accessions from eight Central and South American countries planted in May 1973. These form the base for further crosses and selection.

2.11 Nearly 3,000 clones resulting from crosses of diploid Solanum clones with resistance to race A, potato cyst nematode, were screened. Crosses with some species gave 90% or higher resistant plants. Field increases of 2,081 entries are intended for CIP cooperative trials in 1974.

2.12 Wisconsin Contract - Under this contract research is concerned with the utilization of haploids which have shown promise in introducing useful genetic diversity into new breeding populations. Yield tests of clones from various combinations of Tuberosum cultivars and diploid clones that produce haploids were conducted at two locations. The experimental tetraploids were more vigorous and higher yielding than the tuberosum cultivars in the trial. A limited number of clones are being tested in Peru.

Control of Fungus Diseases

2.13 Late Blight disease - Phytophthora infestans - Research is presently confined to breeding for general or field (horizontal) resistance. It is very necessary to develop lines of potatoes having long-term blight resistance without the need for costly fungicide control. A five-year plan of action for CIP work was developed at an International Planning Conference held in

1973 in Mexico where a large proportion of CIP's late blight program is conducted. The program for 1975 will follow the plans developed at the Conference.

2.14 During 1973, the entire CIP germ plasm collection near Huancayo was affected by a severe blight epidemic. It was possible to select 943 andigenum clones among 2,780 that had adequate levels of field resistance. A planting of Huancayo selections at La Molina, resulted in 135 of 816 clones which had combined blight resistance and early maturity. These were planted again late in the year at Huancayo together with 1,295 clones of the germ plasm collection.

2.15 Segregating populations of diploid potatoes were tested from the North Carolina Contract project. Eighty-five resistant clones with desirable characteristics other than late blight were selected at La Molina from 945 entities.

2.16 The Toluca (Mexico) late blight field test is recognized as the most severe in the world. A total of 2,700 clones submitted by eight institutions were under trial in 1973. Procedures for future tests under the new auspices of CIP have been formulated and entry forms for the test sent to previous users.

2.17 Wart - Synchytrium endobioticum - CIP has 38 clones which have been free of this serious tuber disease during two years of testing at Casablanca in the highlands of Peru. In 1973 these clones were also tested in two other Peruvian locations, Cuzco and Huamachuco in order to expose them to a wide variation of the disease. Crosses have been made among 18 clones to screen for material with high wart resistance and improved commercial quality. Forty-nine additional clones are being tested for resistance in second-year trials while 500 new clones are being tested for the first year in Casablanca. Canadian and European test plants have been planted at three test locations to determine the variability of this disease.

2.18 Smut - Thecaphora solani - Sanitation procedures have been defined by CIP and noted by the Ministry of Agriculture to minimize the spread of this serious tuber disease in Peru.

Control of Bacterial Diseases

2.19 Bacterial Wilt - Pseudomonas solanacearum - A number of research approaches were initiated in 1973 to determine the variation of this disease regarding behavior in culture, survival in soil and levels of infection to selected potato varieties as well as certain other potential susceptible crops mainly corn and tomatoes. A thorough review of the bacterial wilt problem in potatoes is presented in the CIP report of the Planning Conference on Bacterial Wilt. CIP's 1975 program will follow the published plan of work which was developed at the Conference.

2.20 The material to be part of an International Test for Wilt Resistance in 1974 was increased in Wisconsin for distribution to Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

2.21 In addition, the seedling test that was developed by the Wisconsin Contract Project was used to screen large seedling populations, the survivors of which will be tested in the field in 1974. In Costa Rica, eight seedlings from previous screening tests with combined wilt and late blight resistance and good tuber type were selected in the field. In Peru, clones that have resistance to bacterial wilt have been increased for broad scale adaptation studies prior to release. In all, twelve countries are known to be using the Phureja source of resistance in programs to develop resistant varieties. Work on defining a chemical component of resistance is nearing completion and the relationship of this component to segregation for resistance is under consideration.

2.22 To determine whether S. phureja being utilized in breeding is resistant to a wide spectrum of bacterial wilt isolates, clones of selected crosses have been multiplied and will be challenged by bacterial isolates from seven countries. Tests will be performed in the period January to April 1974.

Control of Virus Diseases

2.23 The deterioration or "running out" of potato vigor is now known to be due to virus diseases. The viruses are spread to healthy plants by contact with diseased ones or by sap-feeding insects. It is therefore essential that CIP have the expertise to screen for viruses and to supply breeding stock to developing countries as free of viruses as possible.

2.24 Initial research is being concentrated on seven virus diseases of which the potato leaf roll virus and virus "Y" are receiving priority study. About 2,500 clones from the CIP germ plasm collection have been evaluated to determine the incidence of each of the important viruses. Five hundred Virus "S" - free clones, of which 350 had been previously tested were planted at Huancayo for inoculation with additional strains of the "X" virus. The possible viral origin of potato "cork" disease is being examined.

Control of Nematodes

2.25 Surveys are underway to determine the distribution of indigenous nematode populations in Peru and in other selected Andean regions. The root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne sp.) have been found in most coastal potato growing areas, in the Sierra at Huancayo and in field plots at La Molina. In 1973, a five-year plan for CIP activities in Nematode research was developed at an International Planning Conference. CIP's 1974 and 1975 program is following the guidelines established at the Conference.

2.26 More than 100 collections of nematodes were made late in 1973 containing potato cyst-nematodes. The collections are being evaluated to determine the variation (white vs. golden) in Peruvian populations.

2.27 Screening for resistance in foreign breeding material has commenced recently. CIP can better screen at its facilities where a wider variation of the pest occurs than in most other areas of the world where the cyst nematode is important. Resistance sufficient for many areas of the world is not sufficient usually in Peru. Material from both Germany and the United States was tested in 1973. Two families from Germany showed resistance to the white cyst nematode. Only 15 of 332 entities from the United States have given resistant readings in two consecutive trials. CIP is continuing the screening of the world collection for resistance to the potato cyst nematode. One thousand and six hundred clones have been examined with relatively little resistance to Peruvian populations. However, three "bitter" varieties (S. juzepczukii) have shown resistance in two tests with three nematode populations.

2.28 Following screening of 55 wild Solanum clones from the CIP germ plasm collection with four different Peruvian nematode populations, apparent resistance was identified in three clones.

Stress Adaptation

2.29 Some environmental factors which may cause destructive physiological stress in potatoes include excessive cold and heat, drought, toxic soil conditions and insect predation. At its jungle location, CIP is in the process of determining the limitations and problems that presently exist for adapting the potato to the lowland tropics where heat stress and the effect of temperature on diseases are important factors.

2.30 Cold Hardiness - Freezing injury is the principal limiting factor in growing potatoes in the higher altitudes of the Andean region. Research is underway to verify that the relative cold hardiness of excised leaves accurately reflects the relative frost hardiness of whole potato plants. Tests to the present show that certain varieties can withstand - 5.0°C (23°F). Plants which were subject to water stress (drought), or grown in different localities before subjecting to cold stress were not observed to have greater cold tolerance.

2.31 Probably the most valuable method of escaping freezing damage is by developing shorter maturing lines. The average Andean cultivated varieties mature in 150 to 180 days. Clones within CIP's breeding program have matured in less than 100 days with excellent yield and tuber quality in the highlands of Peru.

2.32 Insect Predation - Surveys are being conducted to establish initially an inventory of insects of potential seriousness to experimental field work in Peru. A comprehensive list of potential pests has been compiled of which the Andean weevil, leafhoppers and a number of species of aphids, particularly the peach aphid are noteworthy. Through the Cornell Contract resistance to stress caused by potato leafhoppers, the plant bug and aphids is being evaluated in all CIP crosses at Cornell.

Quality Improvement

2.33 Through an intensive week-long Planning Conference on Potato Quality held in November 1973, a rigorous set of guidelines was established to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of potato protein as well as other nutritional qualities. CIP's activities for 1974 and 1975 are within the guidelines established at the Planning Conference. Using the techniques recommended at the Planning Conference a number of clones have been identified with double the usual level of percent total protein normally encountered.

2.34 Prior to his untimely death (March 1974) CIP staff member, Dr. Robert Lüscher, described in specific detail a microbiological assay to estimate the relative nutritive value (RNV) of potato protein. It has been established that RNV data correlates well with net protein utilization data obtained from rats. Participants at the Planning Conference strongly endorsed the use of Streptococcus zymogenes in a bio-assay technique that correlates RNV with reference to casein and "available" methionine.

Seed Production

2.35 The indexing of selected clones for possible virus infection and multiplication of virus-free material is an important Core function to provide clean breeding lines for Outreach use.

2.36 In 1974, CIP will be holding an International Planning Conference on Seed Production Technology for developing countries which will identify a five-year plan of action for CIP activities with this Thrust. Commencing in late 1973, several Peruvian cultivars from basic seed were planted ready for indexing and seed of the variety Compis, freed from known viruses by meristem-tip culture, is being multiplied. Tubers in store awaiting indexing include wart disease resistant clones, blight resistant lines and cultivars from Germany resistant to several fungal and viral diseases. CIP also has tubers from Scotland awaiting multiplication which produce plants having characteristic reactions to soil-borne viruses.

2.37 A system is being established which will allow from 30 to 50 clones to be freed from diseases by meristem culture every three months. These facilities being developed for potato tissue and cell cultures will be used in the eradication of viruses from breeding material. In October 1973, meristem cultures were initiated to test procedures under facilities available at that time. Successful meristem cultures were actively growing after eight weeks of culture; contamination was relatively low (15%).

III. OUTREACH

3.01 The basic objective of this Thrust is to implement the goal of CIP through Outreach to raise the productivity of developing countries where need and opportunity are the greatest. To achieve a production breakthrough in developing countries, Outreach personnel are working with national leaders to create a capacity in selected countries to utilize the technology developed by the Center. In 1973, the philosophy and strategy of the Outreach Program was outlined in a paper which serves as the initial guideline for development of the Outreach Program.

3.02 For its regional approach in Outreach, CIP has divided the world into seven zones which are:

<u>REGION</u>	<u>ZONES</u>	<u>POTENTIAL IMPACT COUNTRIES</u>
I	South America	Peru, Brazil, Chile (Ecuador, Bolivia)
II	Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	Guatemala, Costa Rica
III	Tropical Africa	Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia
IV	Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Lebanon (Egypt-training centers)
V	Non-Arab Muslim countries	Turkey, Pakistan, Iran
VI	India	States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal
VII	Southeast Asia	Sri Lank, Indonesia, Bangladesh

3.03 By the end of 1973, CIP had Outreach staff members in Regions I, II and IV and had held training courses in Regions I, II and III. Although CIP staff members visited the other regions, no programs have yet begun in Regions V, VI and VIII. Selected impact countries are being, and will continue to be reviewed as CIP capabilities for assessment are expanded.

3.04 The program for Zone I is headquartered at CIP's Central facilities in Peru. The program for Zone II is in the Toluca Valley at the facility which was formerly the Rockefeller Foundation International Potato Program. The program for Zone IV was activated in 1973 and is headquartered at the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in Lebanon.

3.05 The distribution of CIP technology is dependent on the development of capable regional bases. The potato is vegetatively propagated and thus there are many more quarantine problems with the distribution of clonal material than with the distribution of botanical seed as with rice, corn, wheat and beans. Botanical seed of the potato may still be one of the major sources of distribution of new technology to the regions. The seed must be grown to tubers which will need assessment, possible further adaptive research to the region, and multiplication for regional distribution.

3.06 Since its initiation, CIP has been established with the dependency on Core funding for the development of a portion of its regional program. All funding of regional programs is presently from Core funding. CIP expects to have several special projects funded prior to the end of 1974 which would compliment some of the regions already activated and permit the initiation of work in other regions.

3.07 Table 2 gives a breakdown of the staff and funding into regions for the 1974 and 1975 Core program budget. CIP will include special project information in its reporting when agreements have been signed and the definite amount of funding to be made available known. The regional costs include the intensive short-term training courses as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The CIP-General Outreach costs as listed in Table 2 include all of the formal training courses which are discussed in the following text.

The costs for John Niederhauser, the former head of the International Potato Program of the Rockefeller Foundation, are listed under administration as a consultant on Outreach and Training working as a part-time (3/4) basis since his retirement. Thus, his work is in Outreach, but his costs are included in Administration.

TABLE II
BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTS FOR 1974 & 1975 FOR
OUTREACH & TRAINING AT CIP HEADQUARTERS & IN THE REGIONS

<u>Departments Involved</u>		MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
CIP	General Outreach	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	286	410
Region I	Peru based at CIP	---	---	1.0	1.0	44	53
Region II	Mexico based at CIMMYT	---	---	1.0	1.0	45	50
Region III	Kenya based	---	---	.9	1.0	51	76
Region IV	Lebanon based at ALAD	---	---	1.0	1.0	107	91
TOTAL		3.0	3.0	4.9	6.0	533	680

Table 3 gives the man years of training by CIP for 1973 and what is included in the Core budget for 1974 and 1975. As special project money becomes identified and available, training will be expanded particularly in the area of non-degree training.

TABLE III
MAN YEARS OF TRAINING FOR 1973 AND
WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1974 & 1975

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Non degree	7	10	14
Masters	6	9	11
Ph.D	5	8	9
Post doctorate	5	8	10

Short-term Training Courses

3.08 A major responsibility of the Outreach Program is training of personnel to staff national potato programs. In 1973, the Outreach Program conducted the following short-training courses.

3.09 Region I - South America - The first course in potato seed production was held in Lima in January/March 1973. The six-week course emphasized practical training in the Sierras as well as instruction at La Molina in Physiology, Pathology, Entomology, Soils and Storage problems related to potato seed production.

3.10 In addition to regularly scheduled training courses, specialized training was offered to candidates from the Middle East (Algeria) and Bolivia. The trainee from Algeria spent three weeks in Peru in October for specialized training in Seed Production, Virology, Entomology, Bacterial and Fungal diseases. The trainee from Bolivia received specialized training in chromosome counting techniques and management of germ plasm collections. CIP Outreach personnel also collaborated with the Peruvian National Potato Program at La Molina in organizing training courses for farmers in Barranca and Cañete (April 1973). A large number of CIP staff participated in two major Peruvian potato production symposia. CIP's regional training officer helped develop and coordinate these symposia.

3.11 Region II - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico). - A course in potato production technology was held in Mexico in July/August 1973. The seven-week course was held in the Toluca Valley, Mexico State, with visits to the principal potato cultivation areas in Mexico. Furthermore, technical instruction at the Agricultural College at Chapingo was given on Virology, Mycology, Nematology. Special emphasis was given to seed production and on the development of potato varieties resistant to late blight. Seven trainees from five countries participated in the course: Mexico 2, Guatemala 1, Honduras 2, Cuba 1, Algeria 1.

3.12 Region III - Tropical Africa - CIP sponsored a short course in potato production jointly with the Kenya National Potato Program. Twenty-five trainees from seven African countries participated in the two-week course held in Nairobi. The Kenya National Potato Program, O.D.A. and CIP jointly provided the instruction for the course which emphasized varietal identification, disease control, seed production and potato quality. Plans are being finalized to activate this regional program in the first part of 1974 and place a CIP scientist in Kenya.

Formal Training Courses

3.13 There are formal training programs at CIP at the Masters, Ph.D. and post-doctoral level.

- a) Training leading to the Master Degree. This is in conjunction with the National Agrarian University adjacent to CIP's facilities in La Molina. There were eight scientists entered in Master Degree training courses by CIP in 1973.
- b) Training leading to the Ph.D. Degree. This is in conjunction with institutions in developed countries where formal course work is accomplished with a major portion of the thesis work done at CIP facilities in Peru. There were five scientists entered in this type of training program with CIP in 1973.
- c) Post-Doctorate Training. There were seven newly trained Ph.D. scientists on post-doctoral appointments at CIP in 1973. CIP is using some post-doctoral positions to look at future young staff members, and to train scientists for possible regional assignments as the Outreach program is expanded.

3.14 The function of the socio-economic program is to provide information of a socio-economic nature in order to facilitate the successful operation of the program of the Center. Working closely with the Outreach Staff, CIP economist is analyzing data on price levels and price fluctuations, marketing and storage, nutritional levels and farm management practices to determine the relative needs in the various countries of a CIP Outreach program of technical assistance, as well as the possibilities of achieving significant production improvement in those countries within a given period. The accumulation of knowledge concerning the needs in terms of scientific discoveries, as well as the possible economic and social benefits of these biological innovations will enable the economist to help CIP management in determining the research priorities in the Center.

3.15 The economics program, which only recently began operations in November of 1973, has tentatively defined two major areas for analytical work:

- a) Outreach Support. Analysis of consumption and price data, as well as FAO Food Balance Tables, to derive a picture of actual and potential importance of potato production in countries which may be recipients of Outreach programs. This is being supplemented by personal visits to the countries, and discussions with governmental, private enterprise, and academic personnel on these issues.

- b) CIP Program Priorities. Involves obtaining a thorough knowledge of the projects of the various departments, their costs and possible payoffs, and relating these to recipient country needs.

IV. PHYSICAL FACILITIES; STAFFING AND BUDGET

4.01 CIP's requirement for physical facilities have largely been met. The Peruvian Government has constructed a building providing 18,000 sq. ft. of office and laboratory space at the La Molina Experiment Station adjacent to the National Agrarian University on the outskirts of Lima. If it had been necessary to provide CIP with capital funds for the building, another 1/2 million dollars would have been required. In addition to the building, the Government has provided the land adjacent for necessary headquarters field work. The Government also has provided land for two other essential facilities; one at Huancayo in the Sierra at high-altitude, where a major portion of the field multiplication and evaluation of the world potato collection is conducted; and an additional area at San Ramon, two hours by road from Huancayo, for a low-altitude "jungle" station, where the work applicable to the warm humid tropics is conducted.

4.02 The headquarters building provided by the Peruvian Government is now being utilized to capacity with all of the laboratory and office space equipped and occupied. The research which was being conducted temporarily in Peruvian facilities has been transferred to CIP's own facilities. Four large screenhouses (without glass), and the headhouse and laboratory for research involving soils, have been completed and are in use. The controlled environment greenhouse requested in the budget of 1974 is being erected and will be in use by mid 1974. Construction of the facility to house the refrigerated storages and the controlled environment growth chambers has been delayed and will not be completed until late in 1974 due to a shortage of steel within Peru.

4.03 In preparation for the electron microscope which has been programmed for purchase in 1976, CIP is requesting a modest sum of \$60,000 for 1975 and again for 1976 to build an extension onto the building which has been provided by the Government of Peru. There is no space available in the existing building and the electron microscope requires an especially firm foundation. This same extension will provide the extra space which even now is urgently needed for trainee office space. This will complete the physical facilities at La Molina giving a modest, economical and efficient unit, adequate for the foreseeable future.

4.04 A contract has been let for the construction of the facilities in Huancayo which were in the 1973 budget and construction is underway. This includes a laboratory, greenhouses, equipment, storage, superintendents' quarters overnight facilities for Lima

based staff and development of the land including the irrigation system. The steel shortage in Peru delayed this building program so that some buildings will now be completed around August 1, 1974, and the rest by the end of 1974. There is a need for some additional modest housing on the Huancayo facility to permit senior staff to live there with family during the growing season (children vacation season). Included in the 1975 budget are four modest two-bedroom houses at a total cost of \$33,000. Also included in the 1975 budget are four additional fiber glass greenhouses at a total cost of \$22,000 for the Huancayo location.

4.05 The jungle facilities for the San Ramon area being provided in 1974 will be of a portable nature. CIP expects to move its investigations to lower elevations as it gains experience and learns more about the problems of potatoes in the hot humid tropics. The Government of Peru already owns the land at these lower elevations, which it will provide to CIP as needed or on a 20-year basis once the proper location has been identified.

Staffing

4.06 Principal staff are budgeted to increase from 17.4 man years to 18.7 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its principal staff at approximately this level. Supporting professional staff will increase from 29.9 man years in 1974 to 37 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its professional support staff at approximately this level. Other support staff will continue to increase slightly through the year 1976 as younger scientists become more thoroughly involved. Trainees will continue to grow as special project funding becomes available.

Budget

4.07 CIP's proposed budget for 1975 as compared with that for 1974 is as follows:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(U.S. \$ thousands)		
Core Operations	1,768	2,181	+ 23
Capital	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	- 56
	2,245	2,393	+ 7

186
212
26

146 24300 = 192
100

4.08 The increase of \$413,000 in Core operations is for the following:

		<u>% of 1974</u>
Inflation	192	11%
Full-year costs of new staff & programs in 1974	104	6%
Costs of new staff & programs in 1975	109	6%
Contingency increase	8	

4.09 Details of the Core budget for 1975 presented according to program activity and according to organizational unit, are given in Annexes I and II, respectively.

Item 1 in Annex II includes service activities costs and administration. The service activities are divided mainly between the Lima headquarters and the Central highland facilities at Huancayo with a small amount only applicable to the jungle facilities at San Ramon. Although CIP is headquartered near Lima approximately fifty percent of its research activities are conducted in Huancayo. Competent supporting staff are being located at Huancayo to oversee the work originating from Lima. Temporary housing facilities are being developed to make it possible for senior Lima based staff to spend a portion of the growing season at Huancayo. There is presently no air transportation to Huancayo which is approximately six hours from Lima by car, thus requiring a constant flow of CIP vehicles between locations.

A Deputy Director has now been identified and is included in Annex II under item 2 with the costs of the office of the Director General. The costs of John Niederhauser as mentioned previously under the Outreach discussion, are also included with the costs for the office of the Director General, although his total work program is in Outreach.

4.10 Details of the Capital budget for 1975 are given in Annex VI. Capital requirements for 1975 are considerably less than for 1974. This is due to the fact that a working capital item of \$190,000 was included in the 1974 budget to help mitigate the cash flow problem being encountered. Capital expenditures planned for 1975, in keeping with previous years are modest, for equipment \$67,000; construction, \$115,000 and vehicles, \$30,000.

4.11 The official inflation rate for Peru in 1973 was 14%, for 1972 it was 7%. For the first three months of 1974, it is over 10%. These statistics come from the Dirección de Estudio, Análisis y Planificación Estadística, División de Precios e Índices, of the Government of Peru and are considered to be quite accurate. This data and its justification are provided by the Ministry every three months.

4.12 At its annual meeting in May of 1974, CIP Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

"The Board recommends the use of established government inflation rates for future budget making, including 1975, and that the Consultative Group be requested to address this matter to all centers."

The Board accepted the budget which is presented here with the stipulation that it contains the inflation data in accordance with the resolution. As recommended by CIP Trustees, costs for 1975 have been increased over the level pertaining in 1974 by 14% to allow for inflation. Similar adjustments have been made for the years 1976-1978 as a one-time item in the annexes. To compensate for the inflation in 1974, a peace corp assigned person requiring only supporting costs is being utilized in a principal staff position, and a sabbatical scientist requiring only a small salary input in a principal staff position.

4.13 1974 Budget and 1975 Budget Problems - CIP continued to experience a cash flow problem in early 1974. This should be alleviated by 1975 if the 1974 budget is fully funded since it included a working capital item. Inflation in Peru in 1973 was 13.76, almost double the amount placed in the 1974 budget. The compensations for this have been described in the previous paragraph. A serious steel shortage occurred in Peru during a major portion of 1973, which would not permit the use of some of the capital construction funds for the Huancayo facilities in 1973. These funds have been carried over for the same purpose as budgeted into 1974. Construction costs have increased greatly over the past year and the delay in construction will undoubtedly affect the final costs and require some dependency on the contingency fund.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As planned, CIP's major Core program developments are taking place during the years 1972-1974. Some increase in supporting positions is indicated in 1975 as principal staff settle in and increase their work load.

CIP's program development is based on the use of senior world scientists who participate in long-range (five years) planning conferences for each major program Thrust. These are rotated so that all Thrusts are covered every three years.

CIP's Board of Trustees are working members. Of ten trustees, five members of the Program Committee participated in the annual internal review in January of 1974. Three of the remaining five members are on the Finance Committee which met twice during 1973 outside of the annual meeting.

With the Core program development basically completed, CIP administration will now concentrate on the development of special projects in outreach to take potato improvement technology into the developing countries of the world. It is expected that four special projects will be initiated during 1974. Once the final agreements have been signed and the definite funding known, these will be included in CIP's reporting.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Costs by Program and Activity 1972 - 1978
(US\$ thousands)

Major Activities	Actual		Estimate & Budget			Projected		
	1972 Core	1973 Core	1974 Est. Core	1974 Budget Core	1975 Budget Core	1976 Core	1977 Core	1978 Core
1. Research								
Potato	186	451	754	734	898	945	1,002	1,080
2. Conference & Training								
Fellowships	16	98	265	177	283	297	310	327
Workshops, Conferences, etc.	42	72	61	151	186	194	209	217
Training Staff	5	119	226	205	211	227	244	257
	<u>63</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>801</u>
3. Library, Documentation & Information Services								
Library	2	9	16	13	8	9	9	10
Documentation	-	-	5	11	39	41	43	46
Information	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>
4. Support Operations								
a. Services Activities								
Buildings & Grounds		11	2	20	23	25	29	31
Common Lab. Services		7.8	5	10	10	10	10	10
Tractor & Equip. Pool		0.2	4	7	12	13	15	16
Motor Pool	2	17	39	39	32	34	35	36
Station Operations		57	95	78	99	106	113	120
	<u>2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>213</u>
b. General Administration								
Board of Trustees	1	10	20	19	23	23	23	23
Office of Dir. General	39	70	111	122	154	163	174	184
Executive Office	17	42	63	59	68	71	76	80
Controller & Accounting	6	24	18	33	35	38	40	43
Other	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	<u>69</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>334</u>
	<u>71</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>547</u>
5. General Operations								
General Supplies	5	15	11	15	15	16	16	17
Services & Communication	3	13	26	28	29	28	30	29
Organizational Symposia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
6. All Other								
Contingencies 2%	-	-	35	35	43	45	47	50
Prov. for Price Changes 7%	-	-	-	-	-	322	730	1,246
TOTAL CORE	<u>352</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>

2,181

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organizational Unit 1972 - 78
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units																
Pathology	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Nematology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Genetic & Breeding	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	309
Taxonomy		19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	89 ⁶⁹	3	72	3	69	3	71
Physiology		-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	204	8	207	8	215	8	223
Outreach & Training	3.00	63	5.0	289	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	680	9	718	9	763	9	801
Library, Doc. & Inf. Serv.		4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	50	1	52	1	54	1	58
Total Program	6.00	238	21.9	750	37.0	1,332	36.1	1,293	43.0	1,628	43	1,715	43	1,819	43	1,939
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Grounds		-		11		2		20		23		25		29		31
Common Lab. Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		12		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		32		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	99	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	.75	17	3.7	93	2.5	145	4.6	154	6.0	176	7	188	7	202	7	213
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		23		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	154	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	68	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	35	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other		6		5		4		4		4		4		4		4
Sub-total	2.25	69	4.3	151	8	216	6.6	237	6.7	284	7	299	7	317	7	334
Total Support		86	8.0	244	10.5	361	11.2	391	12.7	460	14	487	14	519	14	547
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		15		16		16		17
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		29		28		30		29
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		28		30		40		49		50		50		52		52
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		43		45		47		50
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 7%												161		353		582
TOTAL CORE	9.0	352	29.9	1,024	47.5	1,768	47.3	1,768	55.7	2,181	57	2,458	57	2,790	57	3,170
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Costs		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,422		1,500		1,611		1,723
Travel		49		157		294		302		398		423		433		453
Supplies		58		95		151		157		183		191		201		215
Services		17		58		71		84		93		96		99		100
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		42		42		46		47
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		43		45		47		50
Total		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,297		2,437		2,588
Prov. for future Price Changes												322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,619		3,167		3,834

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
(US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Core Funds								
a) Multi-purpose								
DANIDA	82			175				
IBRD	88							
Sweden Government		91		160				
Switzerland Government		65		70				
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>405</u>				
b) Unrestricted								
USAID	100	340		550				
UKODA		51		120				
Canada		200		320				
Rockefeller Foundation				150				
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>		<u>1,140</u>				
c) Restricted								
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82						
Germany		40		43				
Netherlands		180		180				
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>		<u>223</u>				
d) Gross Core funds Required	352	1,049		1,768				
Less: Unexpended Core Balances								
Less: Earned Income								
Plus: Overdisbursed Core								
e) Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>3,170</u>
2. Capital Funds								
IBRD	72			-				
DANIDA	68	225		-				
IDB				250				
Germany		29		27				
Sweden Government		59		46				
Other				154				
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
4. Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income								
a) Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5				
b) Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5				
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
6. Total Gross fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396				
Less: funds available		-						
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>
Application of Funds								
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,458	2,790	3,170
2. Working Capital	-		190	190				
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5	-				
Sub-total	492.5	1,280.2	2,245.5	2,243.5	2,393	2,613	2,930	3,260
5. Special Project				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over								
Restricted Funds		25						
Capital Grants		57						
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5				
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>

2619, 3167, 3834

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1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary Financial Data 1972 - 1974
(US\$ thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget	
				1974	1975
Current Assets					
Cash	111	244	150	214	200
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>
Fixed Assets					
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286
Installations	15	50	-	50	58
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27
Other fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>
Total Assets	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>
Prepaid Funds	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>	-	-	-
Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances					
Capital Balances:					
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	190
Other	140	396	287	740	952
Unexpended Grants:					
Capital Grants		57			
Unrestricted					
Restricted		25			
Special Projects					
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital Balances	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Sources of Funds					
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212
Other Income	-	1	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
Application of Funds					
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	-
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212
Retained Income	-	2	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>82.8</u>	-	-	-
Memo Items					
Manyyears of Staff:					
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7
Special Projects	-	-	-	3	5
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Annex V

TABLE OF POSITIONS AND MANPOWER

SENIOR STAFF						SUPPORT STAFF					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			SCIENTIFIC AND SUPERVISORY POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Director (1)	Director (1)	Director (1)	1.0	1	1	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	.6	1	1
Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	.2	1	1	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	2.0	2	2
Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	1.0	1	1	Mycologist (2)	Mycologist (3)	Mycologist (2)	2.0	3	2
	Controller (1)	Controller (1)		1	1	Bacteriologist (2)	Bacteriologist (1)	Bacteriologist (2)	1.5	1	2
	Consultant-Outreach (1)	Consultant-Outreach (1)		.5	.7	Nematologist (4)	Nematologist (3)	Nematologist (4)	1.5	1.8	4
Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)		1.3	2
Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Breeder (4)	Breeder (3)	Breeder (3)	2.5	2	2
Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	.3	1	1		Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	.2	2	1
Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (2)	.5	1	2	Physiologist (2)	Physiologist (4)	Physiologist (5)	.6	3	5
Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	.7	1	1	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	.8	1	2
Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	.5	1	1	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	2.2	2.5	3
Physiologist (1)	Physiologist (3)	Physiologist (2)	.5	1.8	2	Entomologist (2)	Entomologist (1)	Entomologist (1)	1.0	1	1
Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	.4	1	1	Language (1)	Language (1)	Language (1)	.5	1	1
Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	.3	1	1	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	1.0	1	1
Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	1.0	1	1		Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)		1	1
Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Editor (1)	Editor (1)		.7	1
Economist (1)	Economist (1)	Economist (1)	.1	1	1	Production Specialist (2)	Production Specialist (7)	Production Specialist (6)	2.0	4.7	6
Training Officer (1)			1.0			Controller (1)			1		
TOTAL (16)	(19)	(19)	10.5	17.3	18.7	(29)	(38)	(39)	19.4	30.0	37.0

SUPPORT STAFF											
CLERICAL						OTHER SUPPORT					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Secretaries (8)	Secretaries (12)	Secretaries (14)	5.7	11	12.5	Technicians (10)	Technicians (14)	Technicians (20)	8	12	20
Bookkeeper (1)	Bookkeeper (2)	Bookkeeper (2)	1	2	2		Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (2)		1	1.5
Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	1	1	1	Drivers (2)	Drivers (7)	Drivers (8)	2	5	7
Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	1	1	1	Guards (1)	Guards (2)	Guards (2)	1	1.5	2
	Clerks (1)	Clerks (2)		1	2	Messenger (1)	Messenger (2)	Messenger (2)	1	2	2
	Administ. Asst. (1)	Administ. Asst. (1)		1	1	Cleaners (2)	Cleaners (5)	Cleaners (5)	2	4.5	5
						Laborers (24)	Laborers (31)	Laborers (39)	19	24	33
TOTAL (11)	(18)	(21)	8.7	17	19.5	(40)	(62)	(78)	33	50	70.5

*The budget request is in accordance with "man-years" and not by number of positions".

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OR TEAMS

Pathology
Breeding & Genetics
Nematology
Physiology
Taxonomy
Outreach & Training

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

a) Support Dept.
Buildings & ground
Station operations,
etc.

b) General Administrative
Office of Director
Accounting
Purchasing
Personnel, etc.

ANNEX VI

CIP 1975 CAPITAL BUDGETEQUIPMENT

Office equipment (4 typewriters and office furniture for Huancayo)		\$ 14,000
Field equipment (irrigation system for jungle location, tractor accessories, jungle location)		12,000
Laboratory (mainly for Huancayo facilities) tissue culture chambers and equipment	\$ 6,000	
Pathology	10,000	
Breeding	6,000	
Nematology	6,000	
Taxonomy	3,000	
Stress physiology	5,000	
Miscellaneous	<u>5,000</u>	41,000

VEHICLES

2 Land Rovers	10,000	
1 Half-ton, 4-wheel drive	8,000	
2 Half-tons with double cabins	<u>12,000</u>	30,000

CONSTRUCTION

4 Fiber glass greenhouses	22,000	
Staff house facilities at Huancayo	33,000	
Electron microscope and training facilities in Lima	<u>60,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>
		<u>212,000</u>



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

G-4

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephones:
354283 - 354354

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA

June 12, 1974

THE 1975 BUDGET DOCUMENT OF CIP

The budget proposal was prepared by CIP management and staff and constitutes a formal request to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for donor support of the 1975 budget. This budget was reviewed and approved by CIP Board of Trustees at the Annual Meeting in Lima, Peru, on May 27, 1974.

Mariano Segura, Chairman
CIP Board of Trustees

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

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1. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

1.01 CIP is a relatively new institution. The organizational agreement was signed with the Government of Peru on January 20, 1971. The first funding for program activities was received in 1972, and due to the late assignment of money, most expenditures and staff additions were made in the last part of the year. In spite of this, CIP has made rapid progress in the development of facilities, the staffing of positions and the initiation of program activities.

1.02 CIP is a single-crop institute, devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum, the white or Irish potato. Peru has had a strong potato research program for some years, assisted originally by North Carolina State University under a grant from U.S.AID who also provided planning money for the initiation of CIP. This gave the initial impetus to the establishment of CIP. In addition, there has been a vigorous Rockefeller International Potato Program which has made important contributions over the past 25 years, and this also is now incorporated into CIP. CIP through research contracts has also linked into ongoing potato improvement work at other institutions. This combination has had the effect of providing CIP with ready, ongoing projects, so that initial progress has been much more rapid than could otherwise have been the case.

1.03 The basic objectives of the Center are to

- a) Increase the yielding capability and efficiency of production in the developing countries where the potato is being grown, and
- b) Increase the ecological region of adaptability of the potato, including the lowland tropics.

In pursuing these objectives in which resistance to disease and pests has such an important part to play, CIP can be expected to make major contributions in the form of disease-resistant germ plasm which will be of real value not only to the developing countries, but to the developed temperate-zone countries as well.

1.04 The statutes of CIP state that to carry out its objectives the Center will

- a) Conduct research programs to contribute to the improvement of potato production and other tuberous roots, both nationally and internationally.
- b) Collect, maintain and distribute germ plasm in order that it may be used both nationally and internationally.
- c) Provide assistance in the development of related institutions which might be established in Peru or headquartered elsewhere.

- d) Train potato technicians under the leadership of high-level scientists.
- e) Publish and distribute research results obtained.
- f) Establish an information center and organize a specialized library, including an herbarium.
- g) Organize conferences, forums, round tables and seminars, both nationally and internationally, concerning potato improvement activities.
- h) Participate in all other activities related to the goals of the Center.

1.05 Potatoes as a very successful crop in temperate climates have been bred and selected from the original, relatively narrow range of types imported from the Andean birthplace. They have been improved and modified to be well adapted to temperate regions, but not to the tropical regions where they originated. With genetic engineering as the tool, CIP is developing potatoes from the original and other sources of germ plasm so that varieties much better adapted to relatively high and cool areas of tropic zones can be produced. Very encouraging evidence exists, in addition, that good adaptation to the hotter, lowland tropics with their heavy load of potato pests and diseases is possible.

1.06 Less than 1% of the genetic variability in Solanum has been utilized in the development of existing varieties. Making wider use of genetic materials, and especially prospecting the germ plasm for field "horizontal" resistance (i.e., based on more than a single gene) to pests and diseases, can make enormously valuable contributions toward solving potato production problems in all regions of the world.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM IN RESEARCH

2.01 The Research Program of CIP has two basic components:

- a) Research conducted at CIP facilities.
- b) Research contracted at selected institutions where facilities and expertise already exist for solving problems for developing countries.

Through this interlocking approach, CIP has been able to initiate projects very quickly in each of the major program Thrusts which are:

1. Developing the World Potato Collection - Systematic collection, classification, maintenance, and distribution of all tuber-bearing Solanum species (potatoes).

2. Development of breeding techniques for and utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums to provide better adapted potatoes for developing countries .
3. Control of selected fungal diseases - first priority - late blight.
4. Control of selected bacterial diseases - first priority - bacterial wilt.
5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors - first priority - viruses important in seed production .
6. Control of selected nematode pests - first priorities - the cyst nematode (golden) and the root-knot nematode .
7. Development of potatoes with wider adaptation to environmental stress and insect pests - priorities are cold resistance for the highland tropics and adaptation to the hot-humid tropics.
8. Improvement of general nutritional quality, protein yield and carbohydrate-protein balance in potato; the development of economical, scale neutral methods of storage and processing for developing countries.
9. Seed production technology for developing countries; tissue culture for disease elimination, rapid multiplication and distribution of new clones.
10. Outreach Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects) concerned with training personnel, the adaptation of research and the efficient distribution and utilization of the potato in developing countries.

Since CIP is a one-crop center, it is organized on a departmental basis for ease and simplicity of financial accounting and management. However, each of CIP's major program Thrusts involve more than one department. The approach thus is with a team of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries. Table 1 gives the man years and cost for each Thrust and the cost for supporting activities and administration in the 1974 and 1975 budgets. A further breakdown of Outreach and Training is given under the general discussion on the Outreach Program.

TABLE I

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTSFOR 1974 & 1975 FOR MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS AT CIP

THRUSTS	DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED	MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
1. Collection	Taxonomy-Breeding-Pathology-Physiology	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	52	70
2. Utilization	Breeding-Taxonomy-Pathology-Physiology	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	125	141
3. Fungal Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	95	100
4. Bacterial Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	65	80
5. Viruses	Pathology-Breeding-Physiology	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	100	120
6. Nematodes	Nematology-Breeding-Pathology	1.0	2.0	1.8	3.5	82	122
7. Adaptation	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	85	115
8. Nutrition	Physiology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	60	70
9. Seed Technology	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	70	80
10. Outreach & Training	Outreach & Training-all departments	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	533	680
	T O T A L	12.8	14.0	22.3	28.0	1,267	1,578
11. Service Activities - Including library doc. & information service, general operations, supplies, communications, etc.		--	--	5.6	7.0	229	276
12. Administration		4.6	4.7	2.0	2.0	237	284
		17.4	18.7	29.9	37.0	1,733	2,138

Following is a summary of the progress within each Thrust and the plans for 1975.

Development of the World Potato Collection

2.02 During 1973, CIP conducted two field expeditions collecting 717 native varieties in the departments of Ancash and La Libertad in May, and an additional 330 from the department of Lima in June and July. Plans for five collecting expeditions in 1974 were completed in December. Collecting will continue in 1975 in accordance with the five-year program established at the International Planning Conference in early 1972.

2.03 A vigorous start has been made in classifying the individual entities in the collection, approximately 530 taxonomic determinations as well as more than 400 chromosome counts have been completed. Eighty hybrid clones of potential breeding value were introduced from Europe and Mexico; 600 accessions have been donated from Chile, Colombia and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At present CIP has more than 5,000 tuber-bearing *Solanum* accessions. A measure of the potential value and interest in the collection is the fact that approximately 8,000 samples were distributed for testing to 31 scientists around the world.

2.04 Basic studies into the origin and taxonomy of triploid potatoes in native cultivations in Peru are being studied through controlled diploid-tetraploid crosses. This is necessary in order to learn how to utilize some of the valuable characteristics such as frost resistance and high total solids found in triploids.

2.05 In early November nearly 4,000 clones, 15 tubers of each wherever possible were planted at Santa Ana, Huancayo, for maintenance and distribution for testing. In addition, 750 cultivars were increased at La Molina for distribution in early 1974, and 70 clones of wild species were grown in screenhouses. Open pollinated seed was collected from plants grown at Huancayo and is now available for 2,200 clones, or 68% of the cultivars now listed in the collection.

Utilization of the Tuber-bearing Solanums

2.06 The interlocking CIP Core and Contract research projects have been effectively exploiting Andean diploid and cultivated tetraploid potato species. The program involves three outstanding research teams: at North Carolina State University, Cornell and Wisconsin. An International Planning Conference to develop CIP's five-year program with this Thrust is being held in 1974. It is expected that the same basic program will continue through 1975.

2.07 North Carolina Contract - From crosses amongst diploid designed to isolate and identify superior diploid clones, 11,670 seedlings from 113 families have been selected. A total of 11,760 individual selections from the crosses will be screened in 1974. Included in the approach is frost resistance and high energy content of tubers.

2.08 Selections from the diploid contract work in North Carolina were superior to native clones when grown in the lowland tropics in Peru in 1973 at the jungle location at San Ramon.

2.09 Cornell Contract - A 51-page summary report was submitted by the seven-man team involved in CIP contract research at Cornell during 1973. An evaluation of the older phases of the Andigena selection work can be summarized as follows:

- a) 50 clones had high levels of general resistance to Phytophthora infestans (late blight) in New York and Toluca Valley, Mexico, tests.
- b) 32 clones had resistance to mixed populations of five Meloidogyne (root-knot nematode) species.
- c) Resistance to leafhoppers, plant bug and aphids was variable. A few clones in each family examined appeared to be quite resistant.
- d) Andigena X tuberosum hybrid possessed a wide range of adaptation to day length and a range from no-dormancy to long-dormancy.

2.10 Selection work recently initiated from a wider population showed that only 539 accessions (1,615 clones) tuberized of 23,531 hills from 807 accessions from eight Central and South American countries planted in May 1973. These form the base for further crosses and selection.

2.11 Nearly 3,000 clones resulting from crosses of diploid Solanum clones with resistance to race A, potato cyst nematode, were screened. Crosses with some species gave 90% or higher resistant plants. Field increases of 2,081 entries are intended for CIP cooperative trials in 1974.

2.12 Wisconsin Contract - Under this contract research is concerned with the utilization of haploids which have shown promise in introducing useful genetic diversity into new breeding populations. Yield tests of clones from various combinations of Tuberosum cultivars and diploid clones that produce haploids were conducted at two locations. The experimental tetraploids were more vigorous and higher yielding than the tuberosum cultivars in the trial. A limited number of clones are being tested in Peru.

Control of Fungus Diseases

2.13 Late Blight disease - Phytophthora infestans - Research is presently confined to breeding for general or field (horizontal) resistance. It is very necessary to develop lines of potatoes having long-term blight resistance without the need for costly fungicide control. A five-year plan of action for CIP work was developed at an International Planning Conference held in

1973 in Mexico where a large proportion of CIP's late blight program is conducted. The program for 1975 will follow the plans developed at the Conference.

2.14 During 1973, the entire CIP germ plasm collection near Huancayo was affected by a severe blight epidemic. It was possible to select 943 andigenum clones among 2,780 that had adequate levels of field resistance. A planting of Huancayo selections at La Molina, resulted in 135 of 816 clones which had combined blight resistance and early maturity. These were planted again late in the year at Huancayo together with 1,295 clones of the germ plasm collection.

2.15 Segregating populations of diploid potatoes were tested from the North Carolina Contract project. Eighty-five resistant clones with desirable characteristics other than late blight were selected at La Molina from 945 entities.

2.16 The Toluca (Mexico) late blight field test is recognized as the most severe in the world. A total of 2,700 clones submitted by eight institutions were under trial in 1973. Procedures for future tests under the new auspices of CIP have been formulated and entry forms for the test sent to previous users.

2.17 Wart - Synchytrium endobioticum - CIP has 38 clones which have been free of this serious tuber disease during two years of testing at Casablanca in the highlands of Peru. In 1973 these clones were also tested in two other Peruvian locations, Cuzco and Huamachuco in order to expose them to a wide variation of the disease. Crosses have been made among 18 clones to screen for material with high wart resistance and improved commercial quality. Forty-nine additional clones are being tested for resistance in second-year trials while 500 new clones are being tested for the first year in Casablanca. Canadian and European test plants have been planted at three test locations to determine the variability of this disease.

2.18 Smut - Thecaphora solani - Sanitation procedures have been defined by CIP and noted by the Ministry of Agriculture to minimize the spread of this serious tuber disease in Peru.

Control of Bacterial Diseases

2.19 Bacterial Wilt - Pseudomonas solanacearum - A number of research approaches were initiated in 1973 to determine the variation of this disease regarding behavior in culture, survival in soil and levels of infection to selected potato varieties as well as certain other potential susceptible crops mainly corn and tomatoes. A thorough review of the bacterial wilt problem in potatoes is presented in the CIP report of the Planning Conference on Bacterial Wilt. CIP's 1975 program will follow the published plan of work which was developed at the Conference.

2.20 The material to be part of an International Test for Wilt Resistance in 1974 was increased in Wisconsin for distribution to Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

2.21 In addition, the seedling test that was developed by the Wisconsin Contract Project was used to screen large seedling populations, the survivors of which will be tested in the field in 1974. In Costa Rica, eight seedlings from previous screening tests with combined wilt and late blight resistance and good tuber type were selected in the field. In Peru, clones that have resistance to bacterial wilt have been increased for broad scale adaptation studies prior to release. In all, twelve countries are known to be using the Phureja source of resistance in programs to develop resistant varieties. Work on defining a chemical component of resistance is nearing completion and the relationship of this component to segregation for resistance is under consideration.

2.22 To determine whether S. phureja being utilized in breeding is resistant to a wide spectrum of bacterial wilt isolates, clones of selected crosses have been multiplied and will be challenged by bacterial isolates from seven countries. Tests will be performed in the period January to April 1974.

Control of Virus Diseases

2.23 The deterioration or "running out" of potato vigor is now known to be due to virus diseases. The viruses are spread to healthy plants by contact with diseased ones or by sap-feeding insects. It is therefore essential that CIP have the expertise to screen for viruses and to supply breeding stock to developing countries as free of viruses as possible.

2.24 Initial research is being concentrated on seven virus diseases of which the potato leaf roll virus and virus "Y" are receiving priority study. About 2,500 clones from the CIP germ plasm collection have been evaluated to determine the incidence of each of the important viruses. Five hundred Virus "S" - free clones, of which 350 had been previously tested were planted at Huancayo for inoculation with additional strains of the "X" virus. The possible viral origin of potato "cork" disease is being examined.

Control of Nematodes

2.25 Surveys are underway to determine the distribution of indigenous nematode populations in Peru and in other selected Andean regions. The root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne sp.) have been found in most coastal potato growing areas, in the Sierra at Huancayo and in field plots at La Molina. In 1973, a five-year plan for CIP activities in Nematode research was developed at an International Planning Conference. CIP's 1974 and 1975 program is following the guidelines established at the Conference.

2.26 More than 100 collections of nematodes were made late in 1973 containing potato cyst-nematodes. The collections are being evaluated to determine the variation (white vs. golden) in Peruvian populations.

2.27 Screening for resistance in foreign breeding material has commenced recently. CIP can better screen at its facilities where a wider variation of the pest occurs than in most other areas of the world where the cyst nematode is important. Resistance sufficient for many areas of the world is not sufficient usually in Peru. Material from both Germany and the United States was tested in 1973. Two families from Germany showed resistance to the white cyst nematode. Only 15 of 332 entities from the United States have given resistant readings in two consecutive trials. CIP is continuing the screening of the world collection for resistance to the potato cyst nematode. One thousand and six hundred clones have been examined with relatively little resistance to Peruvian populations. However, three "bitter" varieties (S. juzepczukii) have shown resistance in two tests with three nematode populations.

2.28 Following screening of 55 wild Solanum clones from the CIP germ plasm collection with four different Peruvian nematode populations, apparent resistance was identified in three clones.

Stress Adaptation

2.29 Some environmental factors which may cause destructive physiological stress in potatoes include excessive cold and heat, drought, toxic soil conditions and insect predation. At its jungle location, CIP is in the process of determining the limitations and problems that presently exist for adapting the potato to the lowland tropics where heat stress and the effect of temperature on diseases are important factors.

2.30 Cold Hardiness - Freezing injury is the principal limiting factor in growing potatoes in the higher altitudes of the Andean region. Research is underway to verify that the relative cold hardiness of excised leaves accurately reflects the relative frost hardiness of whole potato plants. Tests to the present show that certain varieties can withstand - 5.0°C (23°F). Plants which were subject to water stress (drought), or grown in different localities before subjecting to cold stress were not observed to have greater cold tolerance.

2.31 Probably the most valuable method of escaping freezing damage is by developing shorter maturing lines. The average Andean cultivated varieties mature in 150 to 180 days. Clones within CIP's breeding program have matured in less than 100 days with excellent yield and tuber quality in the highlands of Peru.

2.32 Insect Predation - Surveys are being conducted to establish initially an inventory of insects of potential seriousness to experimental field work in Peru. A comprehensive list of potential pests has been compiled of which the Andean weevil, leafhoppers and a number of species of aphids, particularly the peach aphid are noteworthy. Through the Cornell Contract resistance to stress caused by potato leafhoppers, the plant bug and aphids is being evaluated in all CIP crosses at Cornell.

Quality Improvement

2.33 Through an intensive week-long Planning Conference on Potato Quality held in November 1973, a rigorous set of guidelines was established to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of potato protein as well as other nutritional qualities. CIP's activities for 1974 and 1975 are within the guidelines established at the Planning Conference. Using the techniques recommended at the Planning Conference a number of clones have been identified with double the usual level of percent total protein normally encountered.

2.34 Prior to his untimely death (March 1974) CIP staff member, Dr. Robert Lüscher, described in specific detail a microbiological assay to estimate the relative nutritive value (RNV) of potato protein. It has been established that RNV data correlates well with net protein utilization data obtained from rats. Participants at the Planning Conference strongly endorsed the use of Streptococcus zymogenes in a bio-assay technique that correlates RNV with reference to casein and "available" methionine.

Seed Production

2.35 The indexing of selected clones for possible virus infection and multiplication of virus-free material is an important Core function to provide clean breeding lines for Outreach use.

2.36 In 1974, CIP will be holding an International Planning Conference on Seed Production Technology for developing countries which will identify a five-year plan of action for CIP activities with this Thrust. Commencing in late 1973, several Peruvian cultivars from basic seed were planted ready for indexing and seed of the variety Compis, freed from known viruses by meristem-tip culture, is being multiplied. Tubers in store awaiting indexing include wart disease resistant clones, blight resistant lines and cultivars from Germany resistant to several fungal and viral diseases. CIP also has tubers from Scotland awaiting multiplication which produce plants having characteristic reactions to soil-borne viruses.

2.37 A system is being established which will allow from 30 to 50 clones to be freed from diseases by meristem culture every three months. These facilities being developed for potato tissue and cell cultures will be used in the eradication of viruses from breeding material. In October 1973, meristem cultures were initiated to test procedures under facilities available at that time. Successful meristem cultures were actively growing after eight weeks of culture; contamination was relatively low (15%).

III. OUTREACH

3.01 The basic objective of this Thrust is to implement the goal of CIP through Outreach to raise the productivity of developing countries where need and opportunity are the greatest. To achieve a production breakthrough in developing countries, Outreach personnel are working with national leaders to create a capacity in selected countries to utilize the technology developed by the Center. In 1973, the philosophy and strategy of the Outreach Program was outlined in a paper which serves as the initial guideline for development of the Outreach Program.

3.02 For its regional approach in Outreach, CIP has divided the world into seven zones which are:

<u>REGION</u>	<u>ZONES</u>	<u>POTENTIAL IMPACT COUNTRIES</u>
I	South America	Peru, Brazil, Chile (Ecuador, Bolivia)
II	Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	Guatemala, Costa Rica
III	Tropical Africa	Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia
IV	Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Lebanon (Egypt-training centers)
V	Non-Arab Muslim countries	Turkey, Pakistan, Iran
VI	India	States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal
VII	Southeast Asia	Sri Lank, Indonesia, Bangladesh

3.03 By the end of 1973, CIP had Outreach staff members in Regions I, II and IV and had held training courses in Regions I, II and III. Although CIP staff members visited the other regions, no programs have yet begun in Regions V, VI and VIII. Selected impact countries are being, and will continue to be reviewed as CIP capabilities for assessment are expanded.

3.04 The program for Zone I is headquartered at CIP's Central facilities in Peru. The program for Zone II is in the Toluca Valley at the facility which was formerly the Rockefeller Foundation International Potato Program. The program for Zone IV was activated in 1973 and is headquartered at the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in Lebanon.

3.05 The distribution of CIP technology is dependent on the development of capable regional bases. The potato is vegetatively propagated and thus there are many more quarantine problems with the distribution of clonal material than with the distribution of botanical seed as with rice, corn, wheat and beans. Botanical seed of the potato may still be one of the major sources of distribution of new technology to the regions. The seed must be grown to tubers which will need assessment, possible further adaptive research to the region, and multiplication for regional distribution.

3.06 Since its initiation, CIP has been established with the dependency on Core funding for the development of a portion of its regional program. All funding of regional programs is presently from Core funding. CIP expects to have several special projects funded prior to the end of 1974 which would compliment some of the regions already activated and permit the initiation of work in other regions.

3.07 Table 2 gives a breakdown of the staff and funding into regions for the 1974 and 1975 Core program budget. CIP will include special project information in its reporting when agreements have been signed and the definite amount of funding to be made available known. The regional costs include the intensive short-term training courses as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The CIP-General Outreach costs as listed in Table 2 include all of the formal training courses which are discussed in the following text.

The costs for John Niederhauser, the former head of the International Potato Program of the Rockefeller Foundation, are listed under administration as a consultant on Outreach and Training working as a part-time (3/4) basis since his retirement. Thus, his work is in Outreach, but his costs are included in Administration.

TABLE II

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTS FOR 1974 & 1975 FOR
OUTREACH & TRAINING AT CIP HEADQUARTERS & IN THE REGIONS

<u>Departments Involved</u>		MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
CIP	General Outreach	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	286	410
Region I	Peru based at CIP	---	---	1.0	1.0	44	53
Region II	Mexico based at CIMMYT	---	---	1.0	1.0	45	50
Region III	Kenya based	---	---	.9	1.0	51	76
Region IV	Lebanon based at ALAD	---	---	1.0	1.0	107	91
TOTAL		3.0	3.0	4.9	6.0	533	680

Table 3 gives the man years of training by CIP for 1973 and what is included in the Core budget for 1974 and 1975. As special project money becomes identified and available, training will be expanded particularly in the area of non-degree training.

TABLE III

MAN YEARS OF TRAINING FOR 1973 AND
WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1974 & 1975

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Non degree	7	10	14
Masters	6	9	11
Ph.D	5	8	9
Post doctorate	5	8	10

Short-term Training Courses

3.08 A major responsibility of the Outreach Program is training of personnel to staff national potato programs. In 1973, the Outreach Program conducted the following short-training courses.

3.09 Region I - South America - The first course in potato seed production was held in Lima in January/March 1973. The six-week course emphasized practical training in the Sierras as well as instruction at La Molina in Physiology, Pathology, Entomology, Soils and Storage problems related to potato seed production.

3.10 In addition to regularly scheduled training courses, specialized training was offered to candidates from the Middle East (Algeria) and Bolivia. The trainee from Algeria spent three weeks in Peru in October for specialized training in Seed Production, Virology, Entomology, Bacterial and Fungal diseases. The trainee from Bolivia received specialized training in chromosome counting techniques and management of germ plasm collections. CIP Outreach personnel also collaborated with the Peruvian National Potato Program at La Molina in organizing training courses for farmers in Barranca and Cañete (April 1973). A large number of CIP staff participated in two major Peruvian potato production symposia. CIP's regional training officer helped develop and coordinate these symposia.

3.11 Region II - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico).- A course in potato production technology was held in Mexico in July/August 1973. The seven-week course was held in the Toluca Valley, Mexico State, with visits to the principal potato cultivation areas in Mexico. Furthermore, technical instruction at the Agricultural College at Chapingo was given on Virology, Mycology, Nematology. Special emphasis was given to seed production and on the development of potato varieties resistant to late blight. Seven trainees from five countries participated in the course: Mexico 2, Guatemala 1, Honduras 2, Cuba 1, Algeria 1.

3.12 Region III - Tropical Africa - CIP sponsored a short course in potato production jointly with the Kenya National Potato Program. Twenty-five trainees from seven African countries participated in the two-week course held in Nairobi. The Kenya National Potato Program, O.D.A. and CIP jointly provided the instruction for the course which emphasized varietal identification, disease control, seed production and potato quality. Plans are being finalized to activate this regional program in the first part of 1974 and place a CIP scientist in Kenya.

Formal Training Courses

3.13 There are formal training programs at CIP at the Masters, Ph.D. and post-doctoral level.

- a) Training leading to the Master Degree. This is in conjunction with the National Agrarian University adjacent to CIP's facilities in La Molina. There were eight scientists entered in Master Degree training courses by CIP in 1973.
- b) Training leading to the Ph.D. Degree. This is in conjunction with institutions in developed countries where formal course work is accomplished with a major portion of the thesis work done at CIP facilities in Peru. There were five scientists entered in this type of training program with CIP in 1973.
- c) Post-Doctorate Training. There were seven newly trained Ph.D. scientists on post-doctoral appointments at CIP in 1973. CIP is using some post-doctoral positions to look at future young staff members, and to train scientists for possible regional assignments as the Outreach program is expanded.

3.14 The function of the socio-economic program is to provide information of a socio-economic nature in order to facilitate the successful operation of the program of the Center. Working closely with the Outreach Staff, CIP economist is analyzing data on price levels and price fluctuations, marketing and storage, nutritional levels and farm management practices to determine the relative needs in the various countries of a CIP Outreach program of technical assistance, as well as the possibilities of achieving significant production improvement in those countries within a given period. The accumulation of knowledge concerning the needs in terms of scientific discoveries, as well as the possible economic and social benefits of these biological innovations will enable the economist to help CIP management in determining the research priorities in the Center.

3.15 The economics program, which only recently began operations in November of 1973, has tentatively defined two major areas for analytical work:

- a) Outreach Support. Analysis of consumption and price data, as well as FAO Food Balance Tables, to derive a picture of actual and potential importance of potato production in countries which may be recipients of Outreach programs. This is being supplemented by personal visits to the countries, and discussions with governmental, private enterprise, and academic personnel on these issues.

- b) CIP Program Priorities. Involves obtaining a thorough knowledge of the projects of the various departments, their costs and possible payoffs, and relating these to recipient country needs.

IV. PHYSICAL FACILITIES; STAFFING AND BUDGET

4.01 CIP's requirement for physical facilities have largely been met. The Peruvian Government has constructed a building providing 18,000 sq. ft. of office and laboratory space at the La Molina Experiment Station adjacent to the National Agrarian University on the outskirts of Lima. If it had been necessary to provide CIP with capital funds for the building, another 1/2 million dollars would have been required. In addition to the building, the Government has provided the land adjacent for necessary headquarters field work. The Government also has provided land for two other essential facilities; one at Huancayo in the Sierra at high-altitude, where a major portion of the field multiplication and evaluation of the world potato collection is conducted; and an additional area at San Ramon, two hours by road from Huancayo, for a low-altitude "jungle" station, where the work applicable to the warm humid tropics is conducted.

4.02 The headquarters building provided by the Peruvian Government is now being utilized to capacity with all of the laboratory and office space equipped and occupied. The research which was being conducted temporarily in Peruvian facilities has been transferred to CIP's own facilities. Four large screenhouses (without glass), and the headhouse and laboratory for research involving soils, have been completed and are in use. The controlled environment greenhouse requested in the budget of 1974 is being erected and will be in use by mid 1974. Construction of the facility to house the refrigerated storages and the controlled environment growth chambers has been delayed and will not be completed until late in 1974 due to a shortage of steel within Peru.

4.03 In preparation for the electron microscope which has been programmed for purchase in 1976, CIP is requesting a modest sum of \$60,000 for 1975 and again for 1976 to build an extension onto the building which has been provided by the Government of Peru. There is no space available in the existing building and the electron microscope requires an especially firm foundation. This same extension will provide the extra space which even now is urgently needed for trainee office space. This will complete the physical facilities at La Molina giving a modest, economical and efficient unit, adequate for the foreseeable future.

4.04 A contract has been let for the construction of the facilities in Huancayo which were in the 1973 budget and construction is underway. This includes a laboratory, greenhouses, equipment, storage, superintendents quarters overnight facilities for Lima

based staff and development of the land including the irrigation system. The steel shortage in Peru delayed this building program so that some buildings will now be completed around August 1, 1974, and the rest by the end of 1974. There is a need for some additional modest housing on the Huancayo facility to permit senior staff to live there with family during the growing season (children vacation season). Included in the 1975 budget are four modest two-bedroom houses at a total cost of \$33,000. Also included in the 1975 budget are four additional fiber glass greenhouses at a total cost of \$22,000 for the Huancayo location.

4.05 The jungle facilities for the San Ramon area being provided in 1974 will be of a portable nature. CIP expects to move its investigations to lower elevations as it gains experience and learns more about the problems of potatoes in the hot humid tropics. The Government of Peru already owns the land at these lower elevations, which it will provide to CIP as needed or on a 20-year basis once the proper location has been identified.

Staffing

4.06 Principal staff are budgeted to increase from 17.4 man years to 18.7 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its principal staff at approximately this level. Supporting professional staff will increase from 29.9 man years in 1974 to 37 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its professional support staff at approximately this level. Other support staff will continue to increase slightly through the year 1976 as younger scientists become more thoroughly involved. Trainees will continue to grow as special project funding becomes available.

Budget

4.07 CIP's proposed budget for 1975 as compared with that for 1974 is as follows:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(U.S. \$ thousands)		
Core Operations	1,768	2,181	+ 23
Capital	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	- 56
	2,245	2,393	+ 7

4.08 The increase of \$413,000 in Core operations is for the following:

		<u>% of 1974</u>
Inflation	192	11%
Full-year costs of new staff & programs in 1974	104	6%
Costs of new staff & programs in 1975	109	6%
Contingency increase	8	

4.09 Details of the Core budget for 1975 presented according to program activity and according to organizational unit, are given in Annexes I and II, respectively.

Item 1 in Annex II includes service activities costs and administration. The service activities are divided mainly between the Lima headquarters and the Central highland facilities at Huancayo with a small amount only applicable to the jungle facilities at San Ramon. Although CIP is headquartered near Lima approximately fifty percent of its research activities are conducted in Huancayo. Competent supporting staff are being located at Huancayo to oversee the work originating from Lima. Temporary housing facilities are being developed to make it possible for senior Lima based staff to spend a portion of the growing season at Huancayo. There is presently no air transportation to Huancayo which is approximately six hours from Lima by car, thus requiring a constant flow of CIP vehicles between locations.

A Deputy Director has now been identified and is included in Annex II under item 2 with the costs of the office of the Director General. The costs of John Niederhauser as mentioned previously under the Outreach discussion, are also included with the costs for the office of the Director General, although his total work program is in Outreach.

4.10 Details of the Capital budget for 1975 are given in Annex VI. Capital requirements for 1975 are considerably less than for 1974. This is due to the fact that a working capital item of \$190,000 was included in the 1974 budget to help mitigate the cash flow problem being encountered. Capital expenditures planned for 1975, in keeping with previous years are modest, for equipment \$67,000; construction, \$115,000 and vehicles, \$30,000.

4.11 The official inflation rate for Peru in 1973 was 14%, for 1972 it was 7%. For the first three months of 1974, it is over 10%. These statistics come from the Dirección de Estudio, Analisis y Planificación Estadística, División de Precios e Índices, of the Government of Peru and are considered to be quite accurate. This data and its justification are provided by the Ministry every three months.

4.12 At its annual meeting in May of 1974, CIP Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

"The Board recommends the use of established government inflation rates for future budget making, including 1975, and that the Consultative Group be requested to address this matter to all centers."

The Board accepted the budget which is presented here with the stipulation that it contains the inflation data in accordance with the resolution. As recommended by CIP Trustees, costs for 1975 have been increased over the level pertaining in 1974 by 14% to allow for inflation. Similar adjustments have been made for the years 1976-1978 as a one-time item in the annexes. To compensate for the inflation in 1974, a peace corp assigned person requiring only supporting costs is being utilized in a principal staff position, and a sabbatical scientist requiring only a small salary input in a principal staff position.

4.13 1974 Budget and 1975 Budget Problems - CIP continued to experience a cash flow problem in early 1974. This should be alleviated by 1975 if the 1974 budget is fully funded since it included a working capital item. Inflation in Peru in 1973 was 13.76, almost double the amount placed in the 1974 budget. The compensations for this have been described in the previous paragraph. A serious steel shortage occurred in Peru during a major portion of 1973, which would not permit the use of some of the capital construction funds for the Huancayo facilities in 1973. These funds have been carried over for the same purpose as budgeted into 1974. Construction costs have increased greatly over the past year and the delay in construction will undoubtedly affect the final costs and require some dependency on the contingency fund.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As planned, CIP's major Core program developments are taking place during the years 1972-1974. Some increase in supporting positions is indicated in 1975 as principal staff settle in and increase their work load.

CIP's program development is based on the use of senior world scientists who participate in long-range (five years) planning conferences for each major program Thrust. These are rotated so that all Thrusts are covered every three years.

CIP's Board of Trustees are working members. Of ten trustees, five members of the Program Committee participated in the annual internal review in January of 1974. Three of the remaining five members are on the Finance Committee which met twice during 1973 outside of the annual meeting.

With the Core program development basically completed, CIP administration will now concentrate on the development of special projects in outreach to take potato improvement technology into the developing countries of the world. It is expected that four special projects will be initiated during 1974. Once the final agreements have been signed and the definite funding known, these will be included in CIP's reporting.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Costs by Program and Activity 1972 - 1978
(US\$ thousands)

Major Activities	Actual		Estimate & Budget			Projected		
	1972 Core	1973 Core	1974 Est. Core	1974 Budget Core	1975 Budget Core	1976 Core	1977 Core	1978 Core
1. <u>Research</u>								
<u>Potato</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>1,080</u>
2. <u>Conference & Training</u>								
Fellowships	16	98	265	177	283	297	310	327
Workshops, Conferences, etc.	42	72	61	151	186	194	209	217
Training Staff	5	119	226	205	211	227	244	257
	<u>63</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>801</u>
3. <u>Library, Documentation & Information Services</u>								
Library	2	9	16	13	8	9	9	10
Documentation	-	-	5	11	39	41	43	46
Information	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>
4. <u>Support Operations</u>								
a. <u>Services Activities</u>								
Buildings & Grounds		11	2	20	23	25	29	31
Common Lab. Services		7.8	5	10	10	10	10	10
Tractor & Equip. Pool		0.2	4	7	12	13	15	16
Motor Pool	2	17	39	39	32	34	35	36
Station Operations		57	95	78	99	106	113	120
	<u>2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>213</u>
b. <u>General Administration</u>								
Board of Trustees	1	10	20	19	23	23	23	23
Office of Dir. General	39	70	111	122	154	163	174	184
Executive Office	17	42	63	59	68	71	76	80
Controller & Accounting	6	24	18	33	35	38	40	43
Other	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	<u>69</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>334</u>
	<u>71</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>547</u>
5. <u>General Operations</u>								
General Supplies	5	15	11	15	15	16	16	17
Services & Communication	3	13	26	28	29	28	30	29
Organizational Symposia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
6. <u>All Other</u>								
Contingencies 2%	-	-	35	35	43	45	47	50
Prov. for Price Changes 7%	-	-	-	-	-	322	730	1,246
TOTAL CORE	<u>352</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organizational Unit 1972 - 78
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units																
Pathology	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Nematology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Genetic & Breeding	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	309
Taxonomy		19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	89	3	72	3	69	3	71
Physiology		-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	204	8	207	8	215	8	223
Outreach & Training	3.00	63	5.0	289	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	680	9	718	9	763	9	801
Library, Doc. & Inf.Serv.		4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	50	1	52	1	54	1	58
Total Program	6.00	238	21.9	750	37.0	1,332	36.1	1,293	43.0	1,628	43	1,715	43	1,819	43	1,939
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Grounds		-		11		2		20		23		25		29		31
Common Lab. Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		12		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		32		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	99	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	.75	17	3.7	93	2.5	145	4.6	154	6.0	176	7	188	7	202	7	213
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		23		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	154	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	68	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	35	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other		6		5		4		4		4		4		4		4
Sub-total	2.25	69	4.3	151	8	216	6.6	237	6.7	284	7	299	7	317	7	334
Total Support		86		8.0		244		10.2		391		12.7		460		547
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		15		16		16		17
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		29		28		30		29
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		28		30		40		49		50		50		52		52
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		43		45		47		50
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 7%												161		353		582
TOTAL CORE	9.0	352	29.9	1,024	47.5	1,768	47.3	1,768	55.7	2,181	57	2,458	57	2,790	57	3,170
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Costs		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,422		1,500		1,611		1,723
Travel		49		157		294		302		398		423		433		453
Supplies		58		95		151		157		183		191		201		215
Services		17		58		71		84		93		96		99		100
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		42		42		46		47
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		43		45		47		50
Total		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,297		2,437		2,588
Prov. for future Price Changes												322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,619		3,167		3,834

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
(US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Core Funds								
a) Multi-purpose								
DANIDA	82			175				
IBRD	88							
Sweden Government		91		160				
Switzerland Government		65		70				
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>405</u>				
b) Unrestricted								
USAID	100	340		550				
UKODA		51		120				
Canada		200		320				
Rockefeller Foundation				150				
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>		<u>1,140</u>				
c) Restricted								
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82						
Germany		40		43				
Netherlands		180		180				
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>		<u>223</u>				
d) Gross Core funds Required	352	1,049		1,768				
Less: Unexpended Core Balances								
Less: Earned Income								
Plus: Overdisbursed Core								
e) Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>3,170</u>
2. Capital Funds								
IBRD	72			-				
DANIDA	68	225		-				
IDB				250				
Germany		29		27				
Sweden Government		59		46				
Other				154				
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
4. Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income								
a) Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5				
b) Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5				
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
6. Total Gross fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396				
Less: funds available		-						
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>
Application of Funds								
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,458	2,790	3,170
2. Working Capital	-		190	190				
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5	-				
Sub-total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
5. Special Project				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over								
Restricted Funds		25						
Capital Grants		57						
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5				
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary Financial Data 1972 - 1974
(US\$ thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget	
				1974	1975
<u>Current Assets</u>					
Cash	111	244	150	214	200
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>
<u>Fixed Assets</u>					
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286
Installations	15	50	-	50	58
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27
Other fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>
Total Assets	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>
Prepaid Funds	150	70	-	-	-
<u>Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances</u>					
Capital Balances:					
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	190
Other	140	396	287	740	952
Unexpended Grants:					
Capital Grants		57			
Unrestricted					
Restricted		25			
Special Projects					
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital Balances	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
<u>Sources of Funds</u>					
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212
Other Income	-	1	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
<u>Application of Funds</u>					
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	-
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212
Retained Income	-	.2	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>82.8</u>	-	-	-
<u>Memo Items</u>					
Manyyears of Staff:					
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7
Special Projects	-	-	-	3	5
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Annex V

TABLE OF POSITIONS AND MANPOWER

SENIOR STAFF						SUPPORT STAFF					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			SCIENTIFIC AND SUPERVISORY POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Director (1)	Director (1)	Director (1)	1.0	1	1	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	.6	1	1
Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	.2	1	1	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	2.0	2	2
Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	1.0	1	1	Mycologist (2)	Mycologist (3)	Mycologist (2)	2.0	3	2
	Controller (1)	Controller (1)		1	1	Bacteriologist (2)	Bacteriologist (1)	Bacteriologist (2)	1.5	1	2
	Consultant-Outreach (1)	Consultant-Outreach (1)		.5	.7	Nematologist (4)	Nematologist (3)	Nematologist (4)	1.5	1.8	4
Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)		1.3	2
Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Breeder (4)	Breeder (3)	Breeder (3)	2.5	2	2
Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	.3	1	1	Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	.2	2	1
Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (2)	.5	1	2	Physiologist (2)	Physiologist (4)	Physiologist (5)	.6	3	5
Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	.7	1	1	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	.8	1	2
Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	.5	1	1	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	2.2	2.5	3
Physiologist (1)	Physiologist (3)	Physiologist (2)	.5	1.8	2	Entomologist (2)	Entomologist (1)	Entomologist (1)	1.0	1	1
Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	.4	1	1	Language (1)	Language (1)	Language (1)	.5	1	1
Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	.3	1	1	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	1.0	1	1
Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	1.0	1	1	Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)		1	1
Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Editor (1)	Editor (1)	Editor (1)		.7	1
Economist (1)	Economist (1)	Economist (1)	.1	1	1	Production Specialist (2)	Production Specialist (7)	Production Specialist (6)	2.0	4.7	6
Training Officer (1)			1.0			Controller (1)			1		
TOTAL (16)	(19)	(19)	10.5	17.3	18.7	(29)	(38)	(39)	19.4	30.0	37.0

SUPPORT STAFF											
CLERICAL						OTHER SUPPORT					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Secretaries (8)	Secretaries (12)	Secretaries (14)	5.7	11	12.5	Technicians (10)	Technicians (14)	Technicians (20)	8	12	20
Bookkeeper (1)	Bookkeeper (2)	Bookkeeper (2)	1	2	2	Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (2)		1	1.5
Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	1	1	1	Drivers (2)	Drivers (7)	Drivers (8)	2	5	7
Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	1	1	1	Guards (1)	Guards (2)	Guards (2)	1	1.5	2
	Clerks (1)	Clerks (2)		1	2	Messenger (1)	Messenger (2)	Messenger (2)	1	2	2
	Administ. Asst. (1)	Administ. Asst. (1)		1	1	Cleaners (2)	Cleaners (5)	Cleaners (5)	2	4.5	5
						Laborers (24)	Laborers (31)	Laborers (39)	19	24	33
TOTAL (11)	(18)	(21)	8.7	17	19.5	(40)	(62)	(78)	33	50	70.5

*The budget request is in accordance with "man-years" and not by number of positions".

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OR TEAMS

Pathology
Breeding & Genetics
Nematology
Physiology
Taxonomy
Outreach & Training

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

a) Support Dept.
Buildings & ground
Station operations,
etc.

b) General Administrative
Office of Director
Accounting
Purchasing
Personnel, etc.

ANNEX VI

CIP 1975 CAPITAL BUDGET

EQUIPMENT

Office equipment (4 typewriters and office furniture for Huancayo)		\$ 14,000
Field equipment (irrigation system for jungle location, tractor accessories, jungle location)		12,000
Laboratory (mainly for Huancayo facilities) tissue culture chambers and equipment	\$ 6,000	
Pathology	10,000	
Breeding	6,000	
Nematology	6,000	
Taxonomy	3,000	
Stress physiology	5,000	
Miscellaneous	<u>5,000</u>	41,000

VEHICLES

2 Land Rovers	10,000	
1 Half-ton, 4-wheel drive	8,000	
2 Half-tons with double cabins	<u>12,000</u>	30,000

CONSTRUCTION

4 Fiber glass greenhouses	22,000	
Staff house facilities at Huancayo	33,000	
Electron microscope and training facilities in Lima	<u>60,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>
		<u><u>212,000</u></u>



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

B4 BHC
HG
CJ

L-818-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

June 12, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

Sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of May 13. Following is a list of the people receiving our CIP publications in Japan. Most of them, I suspect, are names which you have presented from your Consultative Group mailing list.

One of our scientists in cold resistance, Dr. Paul Li, has corresponded with Dr. A. Sakai of the Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan. We had initially planned to have this scientist at our Cold Resistance Planning Conference, but he did not attend. Sorry I do not have any more Japanese scientists on the list for recommendation.

Today I received a cable from Clibas Vieira indicating his acceptance to CIP Board of Trustees.

Prof. H. Fukuda
3-40, Nakamura
Nerima-Ku
Tokyo, JAPAN

Mr. Nobuaki Kenmochi
Technical Assistant to the
Executive Director for
Japan World Bank

Mr. Kanoo Shiotani
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo, JAPAN

Dr. Masaki Yamamoto
Laboratory of Plant Pathology
College of Agriculture
Shimane University
Matsue, JAPAN

Dr. Noboru Yamada, Director
Research Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Tokyo, JAPAN

BEST PERSONAL REGARDS,

Richard L. Sawyer, Director General

mal

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Handwritten notes: GPC, HD, C

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Mr. Nobuki Kenmochi Technical Assistant to the Executive Director for Japan World Bank	Mr. Kanoo Shiotani Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tokyo, JAPAN	Prof. H. Fukuda 3-40, Nakamura Nerima-Ku Tokyo, JAPAN
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Dr. Masaki Yamamoto Laboratory of Plant Pathology College of Agriculture Shimane University Matsue, JAPAN	Dr. Noboru Yamada, Director Research Institute for Tropical Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Tokyo, JAPAN
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BEST PERSONAL REGARDS?

1974 JUN 22 PM 1:16
 Richard L. Sawyer, Director General

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CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA

June 12, 1974

THE 1975 BUDGET DOCUMENT OF CIP

The budget proposal was prepared by CIP management and staff and constitutes a formal request to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for donor support of the 1975 budget. This budget was reviewed and approved by CIP Board of Trustees at the Annual Meeting in Lima, Peru, on May 27, 1974.

Mariano Segura, Chairman
CIP Board of Trustees

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

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1. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

1.01 CIP is a relatively new institution. The organizational agreement was signed with the Government of Peru on January 20, 1971. The first funding for program activities was received in 1972, and due to the late assignment of money, most expenditures and staff additions were made in the last part of the year. In spite of this, CIP has made rapid progress in the development of facilities, the staffing of positions and the initiation of program activities.

1.02 CIP is a single-crop institute, devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum, the white or Irish potato. Peru has had a strong potato research program for some years, assisted originally by North Carolina State University under a grant from U.S.AID who also provided planning money for the initiation of CIP. This gave the initial impetus to the establishment of CIP. In addition, there has been a vigorous Rockefeller International Potato Program which has made important contributions over the past 25 years, and this also is now incorporated into CIP. CIP through research contracts has also linked into ongoing potato improvement work at other institutions. This combination has had the effect of providing CIP with ready, ongoing projects, so that initial progress has been much more rapid than could otherwise have been the case.

1.03 The basic objectives of the Center are to

- a) Increase the yielding capability and efficiency of production in the developing countries where the potato is being grown, and
- b) Increase the ecological region of adaptability of the potato, including the lowland tropics.

In pursuing these objectives in which resistance to disease and pests has such an important part to play, CIP can be expected to make major contributions in the form of disease-resistant germ plasm which will be of real value not only to the developing countries, but to the developed temperate-zone countries as well.

1.04 The statutes of CIP state that to carry out its objectives the Center will

- a) Conduct research programs to contribute to the improvement of potato production and other tuberous roots, both nationally and internationally.
- b) Collect, maintain and distribute germ plasm in order that it may be used both nationally and internationally.
- c) Provide assistance in the development of related institutions which might be established in Peru or headquartered elsewhere.

- d) Train potato technicians under the leadership of high-level scientists.
- e) Publish and distribute research results obtained.
- f) Establish an information center and organize a specialized library, including an herbarium.
- g) Organize conferences, forums, round tables and seminars, both nationally and internationally, concerning potato improvement activities.
- h) Participate in all other activities related to the goals of the Center.

1.05 Potatoes as a very successful crop in temperate climates have been bred and selected from the original, relatively narrow range of types imported from the Andean birthplace. They have been improved and modified to be well adapted to temperate regions, but not to the tropical regions where they originated. With genetic engineering as the tool, CIP is developing potatoes from the original and other sources of germ plasm so that varieties much better adapted to relatively high and cool areas of tropic zones can be produced. Very encouraging evidence exists, in addition, that good adaptation to the hotter, lowland tropics with their heavy load of potato pests and diseases is possible.

1.06 Less than 1% of the genetic variability in Solanum has been utilized in the development of existing varieties. Making wider use of genetic materials, and especially prospecting the germ plasm for field "horizontal" resistance (i.e., based on more than a single gene) to pests and diseases, can make enormously valuable contributions toward solving potato production problems in all regions of the world.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM IN RESEARCH

2.01 The Research Program of CIP has two basic components:

- a) Research conducted at CIP facilities.
- b) Research contracted at selected institutions where facilities and expertise already exist for solving problems for developing countries.

Through this interlocking approach, CIP has been able to initiate projects very quickly in each of the major program Thrusts which are:

1. Developing the World Potato Collection - Systematic collection, classification, maintenance, and distribution of all tuber-bearing Solanum species (potatoes).

2. Development of breeding techniques for and utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums to provide better adapted potatoes for developing countries .
3. Control of selected fungal diseases - first priority - late blight .
4. Control of selected bacterial diseases - first priority - bacterial wilt .
5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors - first priority - viruses important in seed production .
6. Control of selected nematode pests - first priorities - the cyst nematode (golden) and the root-knot nematode .
7. Development of potatoes with wider adaptation to environmental stress and insect pests - priorities are cold resistance for the highland tropics and adaptation to the hot-humid tropics .
8. Improvement of general nutritional quality, protein yield and carbohydrate-protein balance in potato; the development of economical, scale neutral methods of storage and processing for developing countries .
9. Seed production technology for developing countries; tissue culture for disease elimination, rapid multiplication and distribution of new clones .
10. Outreach Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects) concerned with training personnel, the adaptation of research and the efficient distribution and utilization of the potato in developing countries .

Since CIP is a one-crop center, it is organized on a departmental basis for ease and simplicity of financial accounting and management. However, each of CIP's major program Thrusts involve more than one department. The approach thus is with a team of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries. Table 1 gives the man years and cost for each Thrust and the cost for supporting activities and administration in the 1974 and 1975 budgets. A further breakdown of Outreach and Training is given under the general discussion on the Outreach Program.

TABLE I

BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTSFOR 1974 & 1975 FOR MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS AT CIP

<u>THRUSTS</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED</u>	<u>MAN YEARS</u>				<u>ANNUAL COST</u>	
		<u>Principal</u>		<u>Support</u>		<u>(In thousands \$)</u>	
		<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
1. Collection	Taxonomy-Breeding-Pathology-Physiology	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	52	70
2. Utilization	Breeding-Taxonomy-Pathology-Physiology	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	125	141
3. Fungal Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	95	100
4. Bacterial Diseases	Pathology-Breeding	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	65	80
5. Viruses	Pathology-Breeding-Physiology	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	100	120
6. Nematodes	Nematology-Breeding-Pathology	1.0	2.0	1.8	3.5	82	122
7. Adaptation	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	85	115
8. Nutrition	Physiology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	60	70
9. Seed Technology	Physiology-Pathology-Breeding	.8	.8	2.0	2.0	70	80
10. Outreach & Training	Outreach & Training-all departments	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	533	680
	T O T A L	12.8	14.0	22.3	28.0	1,267	1,578
11. Service Activities - Including library doc. & information service, general operations, supplies, communications, etc.		--	--	5.6	7.0	229	276
12. Administration		4.6	4.7	2.0	2.0	237	284
		17.4	18.7	29.9	37.0	1,733	2,138

Following is a summary of the progress within each Thrust and the plans for 1975.

Development of the World Potato Collection

2.02 During 1973, CIP conducted two field expeditions collecting 717 native varieties in the departments of Ancash and La Libertad in May, and an additional 330 from the department of Lima in June and July. Plans for five collecting expeditions in 1974 were completed in December. Collecting will continue in 1975 in accordance with the five-year program established at the International Planning Conference in early 1972.

2.03 A vigorous start has been made in classifying the individual entities in the collection, approximately 530 taxonomic determinations as well as more than 400 chromosome counts have been completed. Eighty hybrid clones of potential breeding value were introduced from Europe and Mexico; 600 accessions have been donated from Chile, Colombia and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At present CIP has more than 5,000 tuber-bearing *Solanum* accessions. A measure of the potential value and interest in the collection is the fact that approximately 8,000 samples were distributed for testing to 31 scientists around the world.

2.04 Basic studies into the origin and taxonomy of triploid potatoes in native cultivations in Peru are being studied through controlled diploid-tetraploid crosses. This is necessary in order to learn how to utilize some of the valuable characteristics such as frost resistance and high total solids found in triploids.

2.05 In early November nearly 4,000 clones, 15 tubers of each wherever possible were planted at Santa Ana, Huancayo, for maintenance and distribution for testing. In addition, 750 cultivars were increased at La Molina for distribution in early 1974, and 70 clones of wild species were grown in screenhouses. Open pollinated seed was collected from plants grown at Huancayo and is now available for 2,200 clones, or 68% of the cultivars now listed in the collection.

Utilization of the Tuber-bearing Solanums

2.06 The interlocking CIP Core and Contract research projects have been effectively exploiting Andean diploid and cultivated tetraploid potato species. The program involves three outstanding research teams: at North Carolina State University, Cornell and Wisconsin. An International Planning Conference to develop CIP's five-year program with this Thrust is being held in 1974. It is expected that the same basic program will continue through 1975.

2.07 North Carolina Contract - From crosses amongst diploid designed to isolate and identify superior diploid clones, 11,670 seedlings from 113 families have been selected. A total of 11,760 individual selections from the crosses will be screened in 1974. Included in the approach is frost resistance and high energy content of tubers.

2.08 Selections from the diploid contract work in North Carolina were superior to native clones when grown in the lowland tropics in Peru in 1973 at the jungle location at San Ramon.

2.09 Cornell Contract - A 51-page summary report was submitted by the seven-man team involved in CIP contract research at Cornell during 1973. An evaluation of the older phases of the Andigena selection work can be summarized as follows:

- a) 50 clones had high levels of general resistance to Phytophthora infestans (late blight) in New York and Toluca Valley, Mexico, tests.
- b) 32 clones had resistance to mixed populations of five Meloidogyne (root-knot nematode) species.
- c) Resistance to leafhoppers, plant bug and aphids was variable. A few clones in each family examined appeared to be quite resistant.
- d) Andigena X tuberosum hybrid possessed a wide range of adaptation to day length and a range from no-dormancy to long-dormancy.

2.10 Selection work recently initiated from a wider population showed that only 539 accessions (1,615 clones) tuberized of 23,531 hills from 807 accessions from eight Central and South American countries planted in May 1973. These form the base for further crosses and selection.

2.11 Nearly 3,000 clones resulting from crosses of diploid Solanum clones with resistance to race A, potato cyst nematode, were screened. Crosses with some species gave 90% or higher resistant plants. Field increases of 2,081 entries are intended for CIP cooperative trials in 1974.

2.12 Wisconsin Contract - Under this contract research is concerned with the utilization of haploids which have shown promise in introducing useful genetic diversity into new breeding populations. Yield tests of clones from various combinations of Tuberosum cultivars and diploid clones that produce haploids were conducted at two locations. The experimental tetraploids were more vigorous and higher yielding than the tuberosum cultivars in the trial. A limited number of clones are being tested in Peru.

Control of Fungus Diseases

2.13 Late Blight disease - Phytophthora infestans - Research is presently confined to breeding for general or field (horizontal) resistance. It is very necessary to develop lines of potatoes having long-term blight resistance without the need for costly fungicide control. A five-year plan of action for CIP work was developed at an International Planning Conference held in

1973 in Mexico where a large proportion of CIP's late blight program is conducted. The program for 1975 will follow the plans developed at the Conference.

2.14 During 1973, the entire CIP germ plasm collection near Huancayo was affected by a severe blight epidemic. It was possible to select 943 andigenum clones among 2,780 that had adequate levels of field resistance. A planting of Huancayo selections at La Molina, resulted in 135 of 816 clones which had combined blight resistance and early maturity. These were planted again late in the year at Huancayo together with 1,295 clones of the germ plasm collection.

2.15 Segregating populations of diploid potatoes were tested from the North Carolina Contract project. Eighty-five resistant clones with desirable characteristics other than late blight were selected at La Molina from 945 entities.

2.16 The Toluca (Mexico) late blight field test is recognized as the most severe in the world. A total of 2,700 clones submitted by eight institutions were under trial in 1973. Procedures for future tests under the new auspices of CIP have been formulated and entry forms for the test sent to previous users.

2.17 Wart - Synchytrium endobioticum - CIP has 38 clones which have been free of this serious tuber disease during two years of testing at Casablanca in the highlands of Peru. In 1973 these clones were also tested in two other Peruvian locations, Cuzco and Huamachuco in order to expose them to a wide variation of the disease. Crosses have been made among 18 clones to screen for material with high wart resistance and improved commercial quality. Forty-nine additional clones are being tested for resistance in second-year trials while 500 new clones are being tested for the first year in Casablanca. Canadian and European test plants have been planted at three test locations to determine the variability of this disease.

2.18 Smut - Thecaphora solani - Sanitation procedures have been defined by CIP and noted by the Ministry of Agriculture to minimize the spread of this serious tuber disease in Peru.

Control of Bacterial Diseases

2.19 Bacterial Wilt - Pseudomonas solanacearum - A number of research approaches were initiated in 1973 to determine the variation of this disease regarding behavior in culture, survival in soil and levels of infection to selected potato varieties as well as certain other potential susceptible crops mainly corn and tomatoes. A thorough review of the bacterial wilt problem in potatoes is presented in the CIP report of the Planning Conference on Bacterial Wilt. CIP's 1975 program will follow the published plan of work which was developed at the Conference.

2.20 The material to be part of an International Test for Wilt Resistance in 1974 was increased in Wisconsin for distribution to Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

2.21 In addition, the seedling test that was developed by the Wisconsin Contract Project was used to screen large seedling populations, the survivors of which will be tested in the field in 1974. In Costa Rica, eight seedlings from previous screening tests with combined wilt and late blight resistance and good tuber type were selected in the field. In Peru, clones that have resistance to bacterial wilt have been increased for broad scale adaptation studies prior to release. In all, twelve countries are known to be using the Phureja source of resistance in programs to develop resistant varieties. Work on defining a chemical component of resistance is nearing completion and the relationship of this component to segregation for resistance is under consideration.

2.22 To determine whether S. phureja being utilized in breeding is resistant to a wide spectrum of bacterial wilt isolates, clones of selected crosses have been multiplied and will be challenged by bacterial isolates from seven countries. Tests will be performed in the period January to April 1974.

Control of Virus Diseases

2.23 The deterioration or "running out" of potato vigor is now known to be due to virus diseases. The viruses are spread to healthy plants by contact with diseased ones or by sap-feeding insects. It is therefore essential that CIP have the expertise to screen for viruses and to supply breeding stock to developing countries as free of viruses as possible.

2.24 Initial research is being concentrated on seven virus diseases of which the potato leaf roll virus and virus "Y" are receiving priority study. About 2,500 clones from the CIP germ plasm collection have been evaluated to determine the incidence of each of the important viruses. Five hundred Virus "S" - free clones, of which 350 had been previously tested were planted at Huancayo for inoculation with additional strains of the "X" virus. The possible viral origin of potato "cork" disease is being examined.

Control of Nematodes

2.25 Surveys are underway to determine the distribution of indigenous nematode populations in Peru and in other selected Andean regions. The root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne sp.) have been found in most coastal potato growing areas, in the Sierra at Huancayo and in field plots at La Molina. In 1973, a five-year plan for CIP activities in Nematode research was developed at an International Planning Conference. CIP's 1974 and 1975 program is following the guidelines established at the Conference.

2.26 More than 100 collections of nematodes were made late in 1973 containing potato cyst-nematodes. The collections are being evaluated to determine the variation (white vs. golden) in Peruvian populations.

2.27 Screening for resistance in foreign breeding material has commenced recently. CIP can better screen at its facilities where a wider variation of the pest occurs than in most other areas of the world where the cyst nematode is important. Resistance sufficient for many areas of the world is not sufficient usually in Peru. Material from both Germany and the United States was tested in 1973. Two families from Germany showed resistance to the white cyst nematode. Only 15 of 332 entities from the United States have given resistant readings in two consecutive trials. CIP is continuing the screening of the world collection for resistance to the potato cyst nematode. One thousand and six hundred clones have been examined with relatively little resistance to Peruvian populations. However, three "bitter" varieties (S. juzepczukii) have shown resistance in two tests with three nematode populations.

2.28 Following screening of 55 wild Solanum clones from the CIP germ plasm collection with four different Peruvian nematode populations, apparent resistance was identified in three clones.

Stress Adaptation

2.29 Some environmental factors which may cause destructive physiological stress in potatoes include excessive cold and heat, drought, toxic soil conditions and insect predation. At its jungle location, CIP is in the process of determining the limitations and problems that presently exist for adapting the potato to the lowland tropics where heat stress and the effect of temperature on diseases are important factors.

2.30 Cold Hardiness - Freezing injury is the principal limiting factor in growing potatoes in the higher altitudes of the Andean region. Research is underway to verify that the relative cold hardiness of excised leaves accurately reflects the relative frost hardiness of whole potato plants. Tests to the present show that certain varieties can withstand - 5.0°C (23°F). Plants which were subject to water stress (drought), or grown in different localities before subjecting to cold stress were not observed to have greater cold tolerance.

2.31 Probably the most valuable method of escaping freezing damage is by developing shorter maturing lines. The average Andean cultivated varieties mature in 150 to 180 days. Clones within CIP's breeding program have matured in less than 100 days with excellent yield and tuber quality in the highlands of Peru.

2.32 Insect Predation - Surveys are being conducted to establish initially an inventory of insects of potential seriousness to experimental field work in Peru. A comprehensive list of potential pests has been compiled of which the Andean weevil, leafhoppers and a number of species of aphids, particularly the peach aphid are noteworthy. Through the Cornell Contract resistance to stress caused by potato leafhoppers, the plant bug and aphids is being evaluated in all CIP crosses at Cornell.

Quality Improvement

2.33 Through an intensive week-long Planning Conference on Potato Quality held in November 1973, a rigorous set of guidelines was established to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of potato protein as well as other nutritional qualities. CIP's activities for 1974 and 1975 are within the guidelines established at the Planning Conference. Using the techniques recommended at the Planning Conference a number of clones have been identified with double the usual level of percent total protein normally encountered.

2.34 Prior to his untimely death (March 1974) CIP staff member, Dr. Robert Lüscher, described in specific detail a microbiological assay to estimate the relative nutritive value (RNV) of potato protein. It has been established that RNV data correlates well with net protein utilization data obtained from rats. Participants at the Planning Conference strongly endorsed the use of *Streptococcus zymogenes* in a bio-assay technique that correlates RNV with reference to casein and "available" methionine.

Seed Production

2.35 The indexing of selected clones for possible virus infection and multiplication of virus-free material is an important Core function to provide clean breeding lines for Outreach use.

2.36 In 1974, CIP will be holding an International Planning Conference on Seed Production Technology for developing countries which will identify a five-year plan of action for CIP activities with this Thrust. Commencing in late 1973, several Peruvian cultivars from basic seed were planted ready for indexing and seed of the variety Compis, freed from known viruses by meristem-tip culture, is being multiplied. Tubers in store awaiting indexing include wart disease resistant clones, blight resistant lines and cultivars from Germany resistant to several fungal and viral diseases. CIP also has tubers from Scotland awaiting multiplication which produce plants having characteristic reactions to soil-borne viruses.

2.37 A system is being established which will allow from 30 to 50 clones to be freed from diseases by meristem culture every three months. These facilities being developed for potato tissue and cell cultures will be used in the eradication of viruses from breeding material. In October 1973, meristem cultures were initiated to test procedures under facilities available at that time. Successful meristem cultures were actively growing after eight weeks of culture; contamination was relatively low (15%).

III. OUTREACH

3.01 The basic objective of this Thrust is to implement the goal of CIP through Outreach to raise the productivity of developing countries where need and opportunity are the greatest. To achieve a production breakthrough in developing countries, Outreach personnel are working with national leaders to create a capacity in selected countries to utilize the technology developed by the Center. In 1973, the philosophy and strategy of the Outreach Program was outlined in a paper which serves as the initial guideline for development of the Outreach Program.

3.02 For its regional approach in Outreach, CIP has divided the world into seven zones which are:

<u>REGION</u>	<u>ZONES</u>	<u>POTENTIAL IMPACT COUNTRIES</u>
I	South America	Peru, Brazil, Chile (Ecuador, Bolivia)
II	Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	Guatemala, Costa Rica
III	Tropical Africa	Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia
IV	Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Lebanon (Egypt-training centers)
V	Non-Arab Muslim countries	Turkey, Pakistan, Iran
VI	India	States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal
VII	Southeast Asia	Sri Lank, Indonesia, Bangladesh

3.03 By the end of 1973, CIP had Outreach staff members in Regions I, II and IV and had held training courses in Regions I, II and III. Although CIP staff members visited the other regions, no programs have yet begun in Regions V, VI and VII. Selected impact countries are being, and will continue to be reviewed as CIP capabilities for assessment are expanded.

3.04 The program for Zone I is headquartered at CIP's Central facilities in Peru. The program for Zone II is in the Toluca Valley at the facility which was formerly the Rockefeller Foundation International Potato Program. The program for Zone IV was activated in 1973 and is headquartered at the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in Lebanon.

3.05 The distribution of CIP technology is dependent on the development of capable regional bases. The potato is vegetatively propagated and thus there are many more quarantine problems with the distribution of clonal material than with the distribution of botanical seed as with rice, corn, wheat and beans. Botanical seed of the potato may still be one of the major sources of distribution of new technology to the regions. The seed must be grown to tubers which will need assessment, possible further adaptive research to the region, and multiplication for regional distribution.

3.06 Since its initiation, CIP has been established with the dependency on Core funding for the development of a portion of its regional program. All funding of regional programs is presently from Core funding. CIP expects to have several special projects funded prior to the end of 1974 which would compliment some of the regions already activated and permit the initiation of work in other regions.

3.07 Table 2 gives a breakdown of the staff and funding into regions for the 1974 and 1975 Core program budget. CIP will include special project information in its reporting when agreements have been signed and the definite amount of funding to be made available known. The regional costs include the intensive short-term training courses as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The CIP-General Outreach costs as listed in Table 2 include all of the formal training courses which are discussed in the following text.

The costs for John Niederhauser, the former head of the International Potato Program of the Rockefeller Foundation, are listed under administration as a consultant on Outreach and Training working as a part-time (3/4) basis since his retirement. Thus, his work is in Outreach, but his costs are included in Administration.

TABLE II
BUDGETED MAN YEARS & COSTS FOR 1974 & 1975 FOR
OUTREACH & TRAINING AT CIP HEADQUARTERS & IN THE REGIONS

<u>Departments Involved</u>		MAN YEARS				ANNUAL COST	
		Principal		Support		(In thousands \$)	
		1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
CIP	General Outreach	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	286	410
Region I	Peru based at CIP	---	---	1.0	1.0	44	53
Region II	Mexico based at CIMMYT	---	---	1.0	1.0	45	50
Region III	Kenya based	---	---	.9	1.0	51	76
Region IV	Lebanon based at ALAD	---	---	1.0	1.0	107	91
TOTAL		3.0	3.0	4.9	6.0	533	680

Table 3 gives the man years of training by CIP for 1973 and what is included in the Core budget for 1974 and 1975. As special project money becomes identified and available, training will be expanded particularly in the area of non-degree training.

TABLE III
MAN YEARS OF TRAINING FOR 1973 AND
WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1974 & 1975

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Non degree	7	10	14
Masters	6	9	11
Ph.D	5	8	9
Post doctorate	5	8	10

Short-term Training Courses

3.08 A major responsibility of the Outreach Program is training of personnel to staff national potato programs. In 1973, the Outreach Program conducted the following short-training courses.

3.09 Region I - South America - The first course in potato seed production was held in Lima in January/March 1973. The six-week course emphasized practical training in the Sierras as well as instruction at La Molina in Physiology, Pathology, Entomology, Soils and Storage problems related to potato seed production.

3.10 In addition to regularly scheduled training courses, specialized training was offered to candidates from the Middle East (Algeria) and Bolivia. The trainee from Algeria spent three weeks in Peru in October for specialized training in Seed Production, Virology, Entomology, Bacterial and Fungal diseases. The trainee from Bolivia received specialized training in chromosome counting techniques and management of germ plasm collections. CIP Outreach personnel also collaborated with the Peruvian National Potato Program at La Molina in organizing training courses for farmers in Barranca and Cañete (April 1973). A large number of CIP staff participated in two major Peruvian potato production symposia. CIP's regional training officer helped develop and coordinate these symposia.

3.11 Region II - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico).- A course in potato production technology was held in Mexico in July/August 1973. The seven-week course was held in the Toluca Valley, Mexico State, with visits to the principal potato cultivation areas in Mexico. Furthermore, technical instruction at the Agricultural College at Chapingo was given on Virology, Mycology, Nematology. Special emphasis was given to seed production and on the development of potato varieties resistant to late blight. Seven trainees from five countries participated in the course: Mexico 2, Guatemala 1, Honduras 2, Cuba 1, Algeria 1.

3.12 Region III - Tropical Africa - CIP sponsored a short course in potato production jointly with the Kenya National Potato Program. Twenty-five trainees from seven African countries participated in the two-week course held in Nairobi. The Kenya National Potato Program, O.D.A. and CIP jointly provided the instruction for the course which emphasized varietal identification, disease control, seed production and potato quality. Plans are being finalized to activate this regional program in the first part of 1974 and place a CIP scientist in Kenya.

Formal Training Courses

3.13 There are formal training programs at CIP at the Masters, Ph.D. and post-doctoral level.

- a) Training leading to the Master Degree. This is in conjunction with the National Agrarian University adjacent to CIP's facilities in La Molina. There were eight scientists entered in Master Degree training courses by CIP in 1973.
- b) Training leading to the Ph.D. Degree. This is in conjunction with institutions in developed countries where formal course work is accomplished with a major portion of the thesis work done at CIP facilities in Peru. There were five scientists entered in this type of training program with CIP in 1973.
- c) Post-Doctorate Training. There were seven newly trained Ph.D. scientists on post-doctoral appointments at CIP in 1973. CIP is using some post-doctoral positions to look at future young staff members, and to train scientists for possible regional assignments as the Outreach program is expanded.

3.14 The function of the socio-economic program is to provide information of a socio-economic nature in order to facilitate the successful operation of the program of the Center. Working closely with the Outreach Staff, CIP economist is analyzing data on price levels and price fluctuations, marketing and storage, nutritional levels and farm management practices to determine the relative needs in the various countries of a CIP Outreach program of technical assistance, as well as the possibilities of achieving significant production improvement in those countries within a given period. The accumulation of knowledge concerning the needs in terms of scientific discoveries, as well as the possible economic and social benefits of these biological innovations will enable the economist to help CIP management in determining the research priorities in the Center.

3.15 The economics program, which only recently began operations in November of 1973, has tentatively defined two major areas for analytical work:

- a) Outreach Support. Analysis of consumption and price data, as well as FAO Food Balance Tables, to derive a picture of actual and potential importance of potato production in countries which may be recipients of Outreach programs. This is being supplemented by personal visits to the countries, and discussions with governmental, private enterprise, and academic personnel on these issues.

- b) CIP Program Priorities. Involves obtaining a thorough knowledge of the projects of the various departments, their costs and possible payoffs, and relating these to recipient country needs.

IV. PHYSICAL FACILITIES, STAFFING AND BUDGET

4.01 CIP's requirement for physical facilities have largely been met. The Peruvian Government has constructed a building providing 18,000 sq. ft. of office and laboratory space at the La Molina Experiment Station adjacent to the National Agrarian University on the outskirts of Lima. If it had been necessary to provide CIP with capital funds for the building, another 1/2 million dollars would have been required. In addition to the building, the Government has provided the land adjacent for necessary headquarters field work. The Government also has provided land for two other essential facilities; one at Huancayo in the Sierra at high-altitude, where a major portion of the field multiplication and evaluation of the world potato collection is conducted; and an additional area at San Ramon, two hours by road from Huancayo, for a low-altitude "jungle" station, where the work applicable to the warm humid tropics is conducted.

4.02 The headquarters building provided by the Peruvian Government is now being utilized to capacity with all of the laboratory and office space equipped and occupied. The research which was being conducted temporarily in Peruvian facilities has been transferred to CIP's own facilities. Four large screenhouses (without glass), and the headhouse and laboratory for research involving soils, have been completed and are in use. The controlled environment greenhouse requested in the budget of 1974 is being erected and will be in use by mid 1974. Construction of the facility to house the refrigerated storages and the controlled environment growth chambers has been delayed and will not be completed until late in 1974 due to a shortage of steel within Peru.

4.03 In preparation for the electron microscope which has been programmed for purchase in 1976, CIP is requesting a modest sum of \$60,000 for 1975 and again for 1976 to build an extension onto the building which has been provided by the Government of Peru. There is no space available in the existing building and the electron microscope requires an especially firm foundation. This same extension will provide the extra space which even now is urgently needed for trainee office space. This will complete the physical facilities at La Molina giving a modest, economical and efficient unit, adequate for the foreseeable future.

4.04 A contract has been let for the construction of the facilities in Huancayo which were in the 1973 budget and construction is underway. This includes a laboratory, greenhouses, equipment, storage, superintendents' quarters overnight facilities for Lima

based staff and development of the land including the irrigation system. The steel shortage in Peru delayed this building program so that some buildings will now be completed around August 1, 1974, and the rest by the end of 1974. There is a need for some additional modest housing on the Huancayo facility to permit senior staff to live there with family during the growing season (children vacation season). Included in the 1975 budget are four modest two-bedroom houses at a total cost of \$33,000. Also included in the 1975 budget are four additional fiber glass greenhouses at a total cost of \$22,000 for the Huancayo location.

4.05 The jungle facilities for the San Ramon area being provided in 1974 will be of a portable nature. CIP expects to move its investigations to lower elevations as it gains experience and learns more about the problems of potatoes in the hot humid tropics. The Government of Peru already owns the land at these lower elevations, which it will provide to CIP as needed or on a 20-year basis once the proper location has been identified.

Staffing

4.06 Principal staff are budgeted to increase from 17.4 man years to 18.7 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its principal staff at approximately this level. Supporting professional staff will increase from 29.9 man years in 1974 to 37 man years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its professional support staff at approximately this level. Other support staff will continue to increase slightly through the year 1976 as younger scientists become more thoroughly involved. Trainees will continue to grow as special project funding becomes available.

Budget

4.07 CIP's proposed budget for 1975 as compared with that for 1974 is as follows:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(U.S. \$ thousands)		
Core Operations	1,768	2,181	+ 23
Capital	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	- 56
	2,245	2,393	+ 7

4.08 The increase of \$413,000 in Core operations is for the following:

		<u>% of 1974</u>
Inflation	192	11%
Full-year costs of new staff & programs in 1974	104	6%
Costs of new staff & programs in 1975	109	6%
Contingency increase	8	

4.09 Details of the Core budget for 1975 presented according to program activity and according to organizational unit, are given in Annexes I and II, respectively.

Item 1 in Annex II includes service activities costs and administration. The service activities are divided mainly between the Lima headquarters and the Central highland facilities at Huancayo with a small amount only applicable to the jungle facilities at San Ramon. Although CIP is headquartered near Lima approximately fifty percent of its research activities are conducted in Huancayo. Competent supporting staff are being located at Huancayo to oversee the work originating from Lima. Temporary housing facilities are being developed to make it possible for senior Lima based staff to spend a portion of the growing season at Huancayo. There is presently no air transportation to Huancayo which is approximately six hours from Lima by car, thus requiring a constant flow of CIP vehicles between locations.

A Deputy Director has now been identified and is included in Annex II under item 2 with the costs of the office of the Director General. The costs of John Niederhauser as mentioned previously under the Outreach discussion, are also included with the costs for the office of the Director General, although his total work program is in Outreach.

4.10 Details of the Capital budget for 1975 are given in Annex VI. Capital requirements for 1975 are considerably less than for 1974. This is due to the fact that a working capital item of \$190,000 was included in the 1974 budget to help mitigate the cash flow problem being encountered. Capital expenditures planned for 1975, in keeping with previous years are modest, for equipment \$67,000; construction, \$115,000 and vehicles, \$30,000.

4.11 The official inflation rate for Peru in 1973 was 14%, for 1972 it was 7%. For the first three months of 1974, it is over 10%. These statistics come from the Dirección de Estudio, Analisis y Planificación Estadística, División de Precios e Índices, of the Government of Peru and are considered to be quite accurate. This data and its justification are provided by the Ministry every three months.

4.12 At its annual meeting in May of 1974, CIP Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

"The Board recommends the use of established government inflation rates for future budget making, including 1975, and that the Consultative Group be requested to address this matter to all centers."

The Board accepted the budget which is presented here with the stipulation that it contains the inflation data in accordance with the resolution. As recommended by CIP Trustees, costs for 1975 have been increased over the level pertaining in 1974 by 14% to allow for inflation. Similar adjustments have been made for the years 1976-1978 as a one-time item in the annexes. To compensate for the inflation in 1974, a peace corp assigned person requiring only supporting costs is being utilized in a principal staff position, and a sabbatical scientist requiring only a small salary input in a principal staff position.

4.13 1974 Budget and 1975 Budget Problems - CIP continued to experience a cash flow problem in early 1974. This should be alleviated by 1975 if the 1974 budget is fully funded since it included a working capital item. Inflation in Peru in 1973 was 13.76, almost double the amount placed in the 1974 budget. The compensations for this have been described in the previous paragraph. A serious steel shortage occurred in Peru during a major portion of 1973, which would not permit the use of some of the capital construction funds for the Huanacayo facilities in 1973. These funds have been carried over for the same purpose as budgeted into 1974. Construction costs have increased greatly over the past year and the delay in construction will undoubtedly affect the final costs and require some dependency on the contingency fund.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As planned, CIP's major Core program developments are taking place during the years 1972-1974. Some increase in supporting positions is indicated in 1975 as principal staff settle in and increase their work load.

CIP's program development is based on the use of senior world scientists who participate in long-range (five years) planning conferences for each major program Thrust. These are rotated so that all Thrusts are covered every three years.

CIP's Board of Trustees are working members. Of ten trustees, five members of the Program Committee participated in the annual internal review in January of 1974. Three of the remaining five members are on the Finance Committee which met twice during 1973 outside of the annual meeting.

With the Core program development basically completed, CIP administration will now concentrate on the development of special projects in outreach to take potato improvement technology into the developing countries of the world. It is expected that four special projects will be initiated during 1974. Once the final agreements have been signed and the definite funding known, these will be included in CIP's reporting.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As planned, CIP will continue its development activities during 1974. Some major activities are indicated in 1974's annual report.

CIP's system development is based on the use of potato varieties which are adapted to local conditions. A special project is being initiated for the development of a potato variety which is adapted to the high altitude conditions of the Andes.

CIP will continue to support the activities of the National Potato Committees in the various countries. Of particular interest is the National Potato Committee in Colombia. CIP will continue to support the activities of the National Potato Committee in Colombia.

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Costs by Program and Activity 1972 - 1978
(US\$ thousands)

Major Activities	Actual		Estimate & Budget			Projected		
	1972 Core	1973 Core	1974 Est. Core	1974 Budget Core	1975 Budget Core	1976 Core	1977 Core	1978 Core
1. Research								
Potato	186	451	754	734	898	945	1,002	1,080
2. Conference & Training								
Fellowships	16	98	265	177	283	297	310	327
Workshops, Conferences, etc.	42	72	61	151	186	194	209	217
Training Staff	5	119	226	205	211	227	244	257
	<u>63</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>801</u>
3. Library, Documentation & Information Services								
Library	2	9	16	13	8	9	9	10
Documentation	-	-	5	11	39	41	43	46
Information	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>
4. Support Operations								
a. Services Activities								
Buildings & Grounds		11	2	20	23	25	29	31
Common Lab. Services		7.8	5	10	10	10	10	10
Tractor & Equip. Pool		0.2	4	7	12	13	15	16
Motor Pool	2	17	39	39	32	34	35	36
Station Operations		57	95	78	99	106	113	120
	<u>2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>213</u>
b. General Administration								
Board of Trustees	1	10	20	19	23	23	23	23
Office of Dir. General	39	70	111	122	154	163	174	184
Executive Office	17	42	63	59	68	71	76	80
Controller & Accounting	6	24	18	33	35	38	40	43
Other	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	<u>69</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>334</u>
	<u>71</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>547</u>
5. General Operations								
General Supplies	5	15	11	15	15	16	16	17
Services & Communication	3	13	26	28	29	28	30	29
Organizational Symposia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
6. All Other								
Contingencies 2%	-	-	35	35	43	45	47	50
Prov. for Price Changes 7%	-	-	-	-	-	322	730	1,246
TOTAL CORE	<u>352</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,834</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Manyears and Costs by Organizational Unit 1972 - 78
(US\$ 000)

By Organizational Unit	Actual				Estimate		Budget				Projected					
	1972		1973		1974		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost	Man- Years	Cost
1. Program Units																
Pathology	1.50	79	7.8	200	7.0	245	9.1	241	9.0	274	9	285	9	309	9	334
Nematology	.75	10	2.0	23	3.0	77	2.9	77	6.0	90	6	108	6	127	6	143
Genetic & Breeding	.75	63	3.9	172	6.5	198	7.3	210	7.0	261	7	273	7	282	7	309
Taxonomy		19	1.1	26	2.0	59	2.0	52	3.0	89	3	72	3	69	3	71
Physiology		-	1.1	30	6.0	175	5.9	154	8.0	204	8	207	8	215	8	223
Outreach & Training	3.00	63	5.0	289	11.5	552	7.9	533	9.0	680	9	718	9	763	9	801
Library, Doc. & Inf. Serv.		4	1.0	10	1.0	26	1.0	26	1.0	50	1	52	1	54	1	58
Total Program	6.00	238	21.9	750	37.0	1,332	36.1	1,293	43.0	1,628	43	1,715	43	1,819	43	1,939
2. Support Units																
a. Service Activities																
Buildings & Grounds		-		11		2		20		23		25		29		31
Common Lab. Services				7.8		5		10		10		10		10		10
Tractor & Equip. Pool				0.2		4		7		12		13		15		16
Motor Pool		2		17		39		39		32		34		35		36
Station Operation	.75	15	3.7	57	2.5	95	4.6	78	6.0	99	7	106	7	113	7	120
Sub-total	.75	17	3.7	93	2.5	145	4.6	154	6.0	176	7	188	7	202	7	213
b. General Administration																
Board of Trustees		1		10		20		19		23		23		23		23
Office of Dir. General	1.0	39	1.2	70	3	111	2.6	122	2.7	154	3	163	3	174	3	184
Executive Office	.75	17	1.5	42	3	63	2.0	59	2.0	68	2	71	2	76	2	80
Controller & Accounting	.5	6	1.6	24	2	18	2.0	33	2.0	35	2	38	2	40	2	43
Other		6		5		4		4		4		4		4		4
Sub-total	2.25	69	4.3	151	8	216	6.6	237	6.7	284	7	299	7	317	7	334
Total Support		86	8.0	244	10.5	361	11.2	391	12.7	460	14	487	14	519	14	547
3. General Operations																
General Supplies		5		15		11		15		15		16		16		17
Services & Communications		3		13		26		28		29		28		30		29
Organizational Symposia		19		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		1		2		3		6		6		6		6		6
Total General Operations		28		30		40		49		50		50		52		52
4. Contingencies 2%						35		35		43		45		47		50
5. Prov. for future Price Changes 7%												161		353		582
TOTAL CORE	9.0	352	29.9	1,024	47.5	1,768	47.3	1,768	55.7	2,181	57	2,458	57	2,790	57	3,170
By Object of Expenditures																
Personal Service Costs		212		692		1,176		1,145		1,422		1,500		1,611		1,723
Travel		49		157		294		302		398		423		433		453
Supplies		58		95		151		157		183		191		201		215
Services		17		58		71		84		93		96		99		100
Veh. Mach. & Transport.		12		22		41		45		42		42		46		47
Contingencies 2%		4		-		35		35		43		45		47		50
Total		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,297		2,437		2,588
Prov. for future Price Changes												322		730		1,246
TOTAL CORE BUDGET		352		1,024		1,768		1,768		2,181		2,619		3,167		3,834

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary of Sources and Application of Funds
(US\$ thousands)

Sources of Funds	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Budget	Budget	Projected		
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Core Funds								
a) Multi-purpose								
DANIDA	82			175				
IBRD	88							
Sweden Government		91		160				
Switzerland Government		65		70				
	<u>170</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>405</u>				
b) Unrestricted								
USAID	100	340		550				
UKODA		51		120				
Canada		200		320				
Rockefeller Foundation				150				
	<u>100</u>	<u>591</u>		<u>1,140</u>				
c) Restricted								
Rockefeller Foundation	82	82						
Germany		40		43				
Netherlands		180		180				
	<u>82</u>	<u>302</u>		<u>223</u>				
d) Gross Core funds Required	352	1,049		1,768				
Less: Unexpended Core Balances								
Less: Earned Income								
Plus: Overdisbursed Core								
e) Net Core Funds Required from C.G.	<u>352</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>3,170</u>
2. Capital Funds								
IBRD	72			-				
DANIDA	68	225		-				
IDB				250				
Germany		29		27				
Sweden Government		59		46				
Other				154				
Gross Capital Funds Required	<u>140</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>90</u>
3. Total Funds Required from the C.G.	<u>492</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
4. Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400	750	1,000	1,250
5. Earned Income								
a) Retained Start of Year			0.5	0.5				
b) Earned in Year		1	0.5	0.5				
Total Earned Income (End of Year)		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
6. Total Gross fund Required	492	1,363	2,246	2,396				
Less: funds available		-						
7. Net funds Required	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>
Application of Funds								
1. Core Operations	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181	2,458	2,790	3,170
2. Working Capital	-		190	190				
3. Capital Expenditures	140	256	287	287	212	155	140	90
4. Earned Income		.2	0.5	-				
Sub-total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>3,260</u>
5. Special Project				150	400	750	1,000	1,250
6. Unexpended Balances - Carry-over								
Restricted Funds		25						
Capital Grants		57						
Retained Income	(0.5)	.8	0.5	0.5				
Total Application of Funds	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,246</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,510</u>

1975 BUDGET
THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
Summary Financial Data 1972 - 1974
(US\$ thousands)

	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Budget	
				1974	1975
Current Assets					
Cash	111	244	150	214	200
Receivables from Donors	50	2	35	35	70
Other Receivables	25	22	40	45	53
Inventories	-	-	5	5	6
Prepaid Expenses	6	3	10	10	10
Other Current Assets	-	-	2	2	2
Total Current Assets	<u>192</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>341</u>
Fixed Assets					
Revolving Fund Balances	-	-	-	2	3
Operating Equipment	-	20	14	34	44
Research Equipment	18	90	161	251	286
Installations	15	50	-	50	58
Furnitures, Fixtures & Off. Equip.	11	32	-	32	35
Vehicles	35	89	45	134	163
Constructions & Buildings	46	71	60	188	288
Site Development	3	5	-	6	27
Other fixed Assets	12	39	7	43	48
Total Fixed Assets	<u>140</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>952</u>
Total Assets	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	43	118	50	120	150
Payables to Donors & Sponsors	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>43</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>150</u>
Prepaid Funds	150	70	-	-	-
Unexpended Funds and Capital Balances					
Capital Balances:					
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	190
Other	140	396	287	740	952
Unexpended Grants:					
Capital Grants		57			
Unrestricted					
Restricted		25			
Special Projects					
Retained Income	(1)	1	2	1	1
Total	<u>139</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,143</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital Balances	<u>332</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,293</u>
Sources of Funds					
Operating Core	352	1,049	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Capital	140	313	477	477	212
Other Income	-	1	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
Application of Funds					
Operating Core	352.5	1,024	1,768	1,768	2,181
Operating Special Projects	-	-	-	150	400
Working Capital	-	-	190	190	-
Capital - Other	140	256	287	287	212
Retained Income	-	.2	0.5	0.5	-
Total	<u>492.5</u>	<u>1,280.2</u>	<u>2,245.5</u>	<u>2,395.5</u>	<u>2,793</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>82.8</u>	-	-	-
Memo Items					
Manyyears of Staff:					
Core Program	9	29.9	47.5	47.3	58.7
Special Projects	-	-	-	3	5
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
TABLE OF POSITIONS AND MANPOWER

Annex V

SENIOR STAFF						SUPPORT STAFF					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			SCIENTIFIC AND SUPERVISORY POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Director (1)	Director (1)	Director (1)	1.0	1	1	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	Accountant (1)	.6	1	1
Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	Deputy Director (1)	.2	1	1	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	Virologist (2)	2.0	2	2
Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	Executive Officer (1)	1.0	1	1	Mycologist (2)	Mycologist (3)	Mycologist (2)	2.0	3	2
	Controller (1)	Controller (1)		1	1	Bacteriologist (2)	Bacteriologist (1)	Bacteriologist (2)	1.5	1	2
	Consultant-Outreach (1)	Consultant-Outreach (1)		.5	.7	Nematologist (4)	Nematologist (3)	Nematologist (4)	1.5	1.8	4
Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	Pathologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Geneticist (2)	Geneticist (2)		1.3	2
Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	Mycologist (1)	1.0	1	1	Breeder (4)	Breeder (3)	Breeder (3)	2.5	2	2
Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	Virologist (1)	.3	1	1		Horticulturist (2)	Horticulturist (2)	.2	2	1
Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (1)	Nematologist (2)	.5	1	2	Physiologist (2)	Physiologist (4)	Physiologist (5)	.6	3	5
Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	Geneticist (1)	.7	1	1	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	Taxonomist (2)	.8	1	2
Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	Breeder (1)	.5	1	1	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	Agronomist (3)	2.2	2.5	3
Physiologist (1)	Physiologist (3)	Physiologist (2)	.5	1.8	2	Entomologist (2)	Entomologist (1)	Entomologist (1)	1.0	1	1
Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	Agronomist (1)	.4	1	1	Language (1)	Language (1)	Language (1)	.5	1	1
Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	Taxonomist (1)	.3	1	1	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	Librarian (1)	1.0	1	1
Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	Outreach (1)	1.0	1	1		Station Supt. (1)	Station Supt. (1)		1	1
Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	Seed technologist (1)	1.0	1	1		Editor (1)	Editor (1)		.7	1
Economist (1)	Economist (1)	Economist (1)	.1	1	1	Production Specialist (2)	Production Specialist (7)	Production Specialist (6)	2.0	4.7	6
Training Officer (1)			1.0			Controller (1)			1		
TOTAL (16)	(19)	(19)	10.5	17.3	18.7	(29)	(38)	(39)	19.4	30.0	37.0

SUPPORT STAFF											
CLERICAL						OTHER SUPPORT					
POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS			POSITIONS*			MAN-YEARS		
1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Secretaries (8)	Secretaries (12)	Secretaries (14)	5.7	11	12.5	Technicians (10)	Technicians (14)	Technicians (20)	8	12	20
Bookkeeper (1)	Bookkeeper (2)	Bookkeeper (2)	1	2	2		Mechanics (1)	Mechanics (2)		1	1.5
Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	Receptionist (1)	1	1	1	Drivers (2)	Drivers (7)	Drivers (8)	2	5	7
Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	Purchasing Agent (1)	1	1	1	Guards (1)	Guards (2)	Guards (2)	1	1.5	2
	Clerks (1)	Clerks (2)		1	2	Messenger (1)	Messenger (2)	Messenger (2)	1	2	2
	Administ. Asst. (1)	Administ. Asst. (1)		1	1	Cleaners (2)	Cleaners (5)	Cleaners (5)	2	4.5	5
						Laborers (24)	Laborers (31)	Laborers (39)	19	24	33
TOTAL (11)	(18)	(21)	8.7	17	19.5	(40)	(62)	(78)	33	50	70.5

*The budget request is in accordance with "man-years" and not by number of positions".

RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS
OR TEAMS

Pathology
Breeding & Genetics
Nematology
Physiology
Taxonomy
Outreach & Training

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

a) Support Dept.
Buildings & ground
Station operations,
etc.

b) General Administrative
Office of Director
Accounting
Purchasing
Personnel, etc.

ANNEX VI

CIP 1975 CAPITAL BUDGETEQUIPMENT

Office equipment (4 typewriters and office furniture for Huancayo)		\$ 14,000
Field equipment (irrigation system for jungle location, tractor accessories, jungle location)		12,000
Laboratory (mainly for Huancayo facilities) tissue culture chambers and equipment	\$ 6,000	
Pathology	10,000	
Breeding	6,000	
Nematology	6,000	
Taxonomy	3,000	
Stress physiology	5,000	
Miscellaneous	<u>5,000</u>	41,000

VEHICLES

2 Land Rovers	10,000	
1 Half-ton, 4-wheel drive	8,000	
2 Half-tons with double cabins	<u>12,000</u>	30,000

CONSTRUCTION

4 Fiber glass greenhouses	22,000	
Staff house facilities at Huancayo	33,000	
Electron microscope and training facilities in Lima	<u>60,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>
		<u>212,000</u>

92c

June 11, 1974

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru

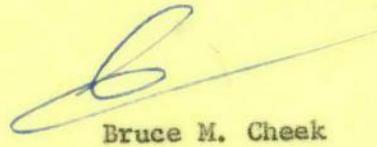
Dear Dick:

Thanks for your cable of June 5 regarding the 1973 audit and annual reports. I note that you are sending the audit to the CIP donors. It should go to all CG members, in accord with the Bell Report on Center Review Procedures, so that they have full information on which to base their review. My letter of May 6, which enclosed a set of mailing labels, suggested the number of copies of the annual report and audit which should go to the various CG participants. On reflection, I don't think it necessary for any one donor to receive more than 3 copies of the audit report, whereas there is often a case, as we indicated in red marker, for the scientific report having a wider audience.

Your letter to Harold of June 3 has just arrived. He will want to write you directly when he returns from Europe on June 14 concerning both the "program thrust" question and inflation. For the moment, may I ask whether it is correct to assume that you are still using the 7 per cent inflation for the 1975 budget estimate, and 14 per cent for subsequent years? That's the way I read you, but perhaps I am wrong. I feel 7 per cent is low for 1975, quite apart from the later years. More generally, I agree we shall have to take the matter up on a system-wide basis so as to have accurate and consistent inflation estimates (one center put in a 1975 estimate of less than 4 per cent which is surely too low). I should think the Bank's staff could help on the basis of our annual country economic reports and general studies of international price levels.

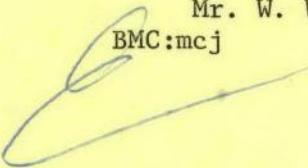
With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

cc: Mr. Roger Nelson
Mr. W. W. Lewis
BMC:mcj



G2c.

Mr. Warren C. Baum

June 11, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek *BMC*

CIP - Draft Secretariat Program and Budget Review

Harold asked me to hold this paper until his return; so it is not going to Sawyer and Crawford pending comments.

It draws extensively, without quote, from Jim Fransen's desk review (attached).

Several data presentations by CIP puzzled me and did not square away with other information; so I need Center comments if only for accuracy's sake.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Graves
Mr. Fransen
Mr. Lewis

BMC
BMC:mcj

CIP - DRAFT SECRETARIAT REVIEW OF 1975
PROGRAM AND BUDGET

SUMMARY POINTS

Attention is directed in particular to:

1. Outreach program as major center activity (paras. 8, 14).
2. Planned continued use of core funds as central resource for outreach, with expansion to be financed by special funding (para. 11).
3. Use of contract research as low-cost, integral part of research effort (para. 12).
4. Need for large increases in expenditures and staffing in 1974 if planned levels to be achieved (para. 5).
5. Development of Huancayo in 1974-75 somewhat slower than planned (para. 5).
6. Conservative inflation allowance of 7 per cent p.a. for 1975-78 (para. 11).
7. Increase in support staff, particularly in nematology and physiology, in 1975, bringing center to somewhat higher level of long-term staffing than envisaged a year ago (para. 6).
8. Organization of scientific program with respect to developing production packages for specific farming conditions (para. 13) and socio-economic work (para. 15).

June 11, 1974

DRAFT
May 1974

CIP -- SECRETARIAT REVIEW OF 1975 PROGRAM & BUDGET

I. Introduction

1. This paper is written by the Secretariat in line with the report of the Bell Subcommittee on Center Review Procedures which the Consultative Group adopted in November 1973. Reference is made to the final text of the Subcommittee's report dated November 20, 1973. The Secretariat has been in close touch with the Center Director and his staff through visits to the Center in November and visits of the Director to Washington, and through the exchange of correspondence over the period during which CIP has been preparing its 1975 program and budget proposal for final submission to its Trustees and to donors in mid-1974. [The paper has been reviewed in draft by the Director-General and his comments are reflected in the text (and in a note which he has asked the Secretariat to circulate).] The basic data used in this report are summarized in the attached table.

2. CIP is a young, single-crop Center. It has expanded rapidly in 1973 and 1974 and, with further increases planned for 1975, will be at its permanent core level. In addition to its own research program, CIP has arranged for part of its core research to be undertaken on a contract basis by institutes in developed countries where facilities and expertise already exist. Some 25 per cent of its research is carried out in this way. A second notable feature is that CIP is making an early contribution to accelerating potato production in both highland and lowland tropical regions

of developing countries through an extensive outreach and training program which by 1975 will be almost as large as its research programs as such.

3. Because it is a one program, sharply focused institute, like IRRI at the outset, it has good possibilities for achieving a quick and quantum pay-off requiring only a modest capital outlay.

II. The Budget -- 1973 and 1974

A. 1973

4. Between 1972 and 1973, CIP expanded both its manpower and its expenditures more than three fold. In so doing, its estimation of total resource use proved to be very accurate; there were negligible differences between budgeted and actual availability of manpower and expenditures. Within this total, the resources devoted to pathology were more than 50 per cent above those planned, reflecting the prime emphasis of the Center on the disease problems associated with introducing the potato to tropical areas. On the other hand, while the outreach and training program expanded rapidly, it fell some 25 per cent short of the ambitious targets set by management. The Secretariat accepts the emphasis on disease control in CIP's research program, and also the emphasis on outreach as a way in which the core research program can be most effectively and rapidly extended to potato growing areas throughout the world.

B. 1974

5. In mid-1973, CIP presented a budget to the Consultative Group which envisaged a 70 per cent increase in core expenditures and in senior staff and a 50 per cent increase in scientific and supervisory staff. These increases, approved by the Consultative Group, are still the objectives of the the revised budget for 1974. Within the totals, however, there are significant

changes in composition. In terms of manpower, increases in administration are expected to be less than planned and operations at the substation at Huancayo cannot expand as rapidly as envisaged owing to a shortage of construction equipment. The slower increases in these two categories are offset by increases in two research units, namely pathology and physiology. The staff increases are necessary if CIP is to achieve an appropriate balance of resources and total size by 1975, but it remains to be seen if recruitment can in fact be increased substantially for a second year in succession.

III. The Budget -- 1975

6. Each of CIP's 9 major research program "thrusts" is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries, with designated leadership responsibility, a procedure that has thus far been effective as it was at IRRI. The proposed manpower and budget allocation to each of the thrusts appears reasonable and in accordance with stated programs and objectives, as determined by the international planning conferences convened for this purpose. These conferences had been held or are underway for 7 of the program thrusts and provide five-year guidelines established by outstanding world authorities for each thrust. Budget changes in terms of manpower are due mainly to the addition of some 5 support staff and one senior staff member, particularly for the nematology and physiology programs. Experience has shown the need to strengthen the disease-related thrusts and the physiology staff for the utilization and adaptation thrusts. The 1975 (and long-term) staffing is correspondingly above the level envisaged for 1975-77 in the mid-1973 budget proposal.

7. Almost half of the 1975 core funds assigned to research are appropriately concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, which, along with contract research at 3 universities abroad, 16 per cent is devoted to utilization / makes this thrust a major program; 13 per cent to adaptation studies which are closely linked to utilization; and the remaining 24 per cent is almost equally divided among collection, nutrition and seed technology program thrusts. This distribution is consistent with programs and objectives based on CIP's program of rolling reviews.

8. The major single resource allocation is to outreach and training (para. 11). If one allows only 10 per cent of research time being devoted to this program, then outreach and training absorb as much expenditure as the combined research programs. Staff assigned to all five research departments, and so to all thrusts, contribute to this high priority program. In addition, one-half manyear of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration.

9. As compared with the 1974 revised budget, the 1975 program envisages an increase in manpower of some 18 per cent, mostly support staff in nematology and physiology. Core expenditures are expected to rise by 19 per cent, including a 7 per cent allowance for inflation. The remainder of the increase is split evenly between bringing 1974 programs to full operation and additional activities begun in 1975. The major increase outside of research is once again in outreach and training which is expected to increase by some 25 per cent. In addition, the related services of library, documentation and information will have increased five-fold between 1973 and 1975. Finally, reflecting principally the appointment of a deputy director general, administrative expenses will be 20 per cent above 1974.

10. As indicated, the increases in scientific manpower are justified by the basic program of the Center. The appointment of a deputy director general is necessary now that the Center will have reached full size, with a staff of 55 senior and support staff, together with 90 other staff. The Director-General will then be free to give priority to the development of the outreach program of the Center, in particular the mobilizing of finances for special projects which will underwrite the expansion of the outreach program in the 7 regions of the world in which CIP is now planning to operate.

11. There are two points on which the Secretariat would comment:

(1) The allowance in 1975 and later years of an inflation of 7 per cent p.a., appears low given general world conditions and the experience of Peru. An increase of another 5-7 per cent (\$100,000 - \$150,000) would be more realistic.

(2) As indicated, all funding of outreach and training programs is derived from core funds. This is true of the staffing of outreach work at headquarters, as well as of the staff which has already begun to be assigned to some of the 7 regions of CIP's activities. At headquarters, three man-years of principal staff and two of support staff are shown as required in 1975 for general outreach activities. In addition, one support staff would continue to be located at each of four operational regional outreach locations. Some 60 per cent of outreach and training funds is for general outreach and 40 per cent for activities at regional locations. Although CIP expects to have four special projects funded during 1974 (\$150,000) and has requested \$400,000 for special project financing for 1975, so as to build up its regional activities, CIP is operating on the assumption that a portion of its outreach program will continue to be funded from the core budget. The presently envisaged level for 1975 of some 9 staff, including three senior staff, with expenditures of some \$666,000 is intended to be the basis of an expanding

outreach program, the balance of which would be financed in increasing amounts by special project funding.

In several programs in the early years of the international centers, there has been a lack of an effective outreach program partly because of lack of funds. Moreover, it could not always be assumed that the right combination of countries and donors would be available to each program, particularly at the time needed, through special projects. Again, without some "seed funds", it is more difficult to overcome the suspicion attached to international programs by some researchers in some countries. On the other hand, given some funding, it is easier to develop cooperation with leaders of selected key national programs in different agro-ecological regions where outreach programs are needed to complement headquarters work or to adapt it to the region in question. CIP is the only center which plans to integrate a large (though hopefully declining) part of its outreach program in its core budget. The efficacy of this program so far is apparent in the expansion of activities, and the attention of donors should be focused on the desirability of continuing this method of financing the basic portion of an expanding outreach program.

IV. Scientific Program and Organization

12. Although CIP's work program is organized and budgeted in terms of the five research departments, the research priorities and programming are cast in terms of the nine program thrusts carried out by inter-disciplinary teams (para. 6 above). The contract research carried out in the United States, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Sweden contributes greatly to the productivity of CIP's own staff and has a very high return per dollar invested. For 1974 it is estimated that the \$186,000 of expenditures on

core research contracts provided CIP with 14 manyears of participating scientists.

13. As indicated, the Secretariat endorses the allocation of the major research effort to disease and pest resistance work, aimed at developing germ plasm with a wide range of adaptation. Indeed, results have been encouraging, in particular with respect to resistance to late blight and bacterial wilt; root knot nematodes; insects. There has also been successful work in botanical seed production. It remains, however, to fit together a full package of practices for specific altitude and ecological conditions. This will require further experimentation and emphasis in the work program. In this context there is little mention of agronomic practices and production economic studies. These have been essential features in the development of recommendable packages for crops or farming systems at other centers.

14. The most distinctive aspect of CIP's scientific organization, apart from its contract research, is the emphasis on outreach and training. Following guidelines established in 1973, CIP adopts the philosophy that the dissemination of its technology is dependent upon the establishment of a world-wide network comprised of 7 regional locations. Justification is related to the problems associated with the free inter-country movement of the germ plasm of this vegetatively propagated crop. CIP scientists feel that even when botanical seed, as with cereals, can be used extensively for propagation, resulting tubers will need regional assessment, multiplication and distribution. For this program to succeed, it will be necessary to expand the financing available from special project sources.

This is a principal task of the Director General. For South-East Asia, linkage with AVRDC might be considered.

15. The socio-economic program, which began operation in November 1973, gives priority to outreach rather than to other core activities. It is in fact charged entirely to outreach. The economist also has a role in the interdisciplinary approach to the development of potato technology in tropical regions and indeed in the determination of the research priorities of the Center. During 1974 and 1975, CIP will need to work out the balance of effort that the economist should strike between these two claims on his time.

CIP -- PROGRAM AND BUDGET, 1973 - 75

<u>Item</u> <u>Research Unit</u>	<u>I. Core Expenditures (\$000)</u>				
	<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>
	<u>Bud.</u>	<u>Act.</u>	<u>Bud.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Bud.</u>
Pathology	182	200	245	241	256
Nematology	50	23	77	77	84
Genetics & Breeding	142	172	198	210	244
Taxonomy	46	26	59	52	65
Physiology	52	30	141	154	197
<u>Total Research</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>846</u>
Outreach & Training	321	297	509	533	666
Lib., Doc., & Info.	11	10	26	26	49
Support	107	94	226	154	176
(Huancayo)	(72)	(58)	(176)	(78)	(99)
Admin.	146	152	216	237	284
Misc.	28	30	71	84	86
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,107</u>

II. Senior, Scientific and Supervisory Staff (Man Years)

	<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>
	<u>Bud.</u>	<u>Act.</u>	<u>Bud.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Bud.</u>
	Pathology	5.0	7.8	7.0	9.1
Nematology	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	6.0
Genetics & Breeding	4.75	3.9	6.5	7.3	7.1
Taxonomy	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	3.0
Physiology	1.5	1.1	4.0	5.9	8.0
<u>Total Research</u>	<u>14.75</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>33.1</u>
Outreach & Training	6.5	5.0	8.5	7.9	9.0
Lib., Doc., & Info.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Support	--	--	--	--	--
(Huancayo)	(3.25)	(3.7)	(7.5)	(4.6)	(6.0)
Admin.	4.5	4.3	8.0	6.6	6.6
Misc.	--	--	--	--	--
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>55.7</u>

Source: Draft CIP budget proposal for 1975.

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)
(THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER)

I. CIP'S DRAFT 1975 PROGRAM AND BUDGET REQUEST

1.01 In reviewing the draft CIP 1975 program and budget request, particular importance was attached to the instructions given in the Bell Subcommittee Memorandum in respect of an external independent budget and financial review of each Center. Major emphasis was therefore given to identifying and commenting on issues which might be of interest to donors considering grants to CIP.

II. CENTER STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

2.01 CIP is a young, single-crop center which borrowed and improved this institutional model. Although it undertakes research itself, it also causes part of its CORE research to be undertaken by institutes in developed countries on a contract basis. By converting information generated in two predecessor programs into potato improvement technology geared to accelerating production in both highland and lowland tropical regions of developing countries, CIP is making an early contribution to accelerating potato production through its aggressive outreach and training program. Because it is a one-program, sharply-focused institute, like IIRI at the outset, it has high probability for a quick and quantum payoff requiring only a modest capital outlay. Unlike the early thrust with cereal crops, more initial importance is attached to the development of disease and pest resistant germ plasm with a wide range of adaptation than to yield increases. Currently, some 10 senior scientists, assigned

to five discipline structured departments but concentrating on nine major research program thrusts, are seeking to develop new genetic material with these special characteristics.

III. THE MAJOR RESEARCH PROGRAM THRUSTS

3.01 Each of CIP's nine major research program thrusts is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries, with designated leadership responsibility, a procedure that has thus far been effective as it was in IRRI. The proposed manpower and budget allocation to each of the nine program thrusts appears reasonable and in accordance with stated programs and objectives, as determined by the International Planning Conferences convened for this purpose. These Conferences have been held or are under way for seven of the program thrusts and provide five-year guidelines established by outstanding world authorities for each thrust. No significant change of emphasis or direction is proposed for 1975 and budget change in respect of manpower is due mainly to the addition of some five support staff and one principal staff member. Details are presented in Annex 1. (There is an error in table 1 of the CIP text. Eleven principal staff are proposed for 1975 but the breakdown only totals 10.)

3.02 Forty-seven percent of 1975 CORE funds assigned to research (US\$ 846 thousand) is rightly concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, 16 percent is devoted to utilization along with three university contracts, making this thrust a major program, and 13 percent to adaptation studies which are closely linked to utilization; the remainder (24 percent) is almost equally divided among collection, nutrition

and seed technology program thrusts. This distribution is consistent with stated programs and objectives. While results are encouraging, particularly in respect of resistance to disease and pests (late blight and bacterial wilt; root knot nematode; insects), range of adaptation and botanical seed production, the fitting together of a full package of practices for specific altitude and ecological conditions awaits further experimentation and emphasis. In this context, there is little mention of agronomic practices and production economic studies in the report. These have been essential features in the development of recommendable packages for crops or farming systems at other Centers. In addition, a separate section summarizing contract research would add to clarity and understanding.

IV. OUTREACH AND TRAINING

- 4.01 Draft guidelines for the development of the outreach and training program were established in 1973. Unlike some other Centers, the CIP outreach program is rather formal and systematic and follows the philosophy that the dissemination of CIP technology is dependent upon the establishment of a world-wide network comprised of seven regional locations. Justification is related to the problems associated with the free intercountry movement of the germ plasm of this vegetatively propagated crop. CIP scientists feel that even when botanical seed, as with cereals, can be used extensively for propagation, resulting tubers will need regional assessment, multiplication and distribution.
- 4.02 Forty-four percent of 1975 CORE funds, exclusive of those earmarked for support services and administration, are for outreach and training activities. Staff assigned to all five research departments

contribute to this high priority program. In addition, one-half manyear of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration, thereby increasing the effective percentage of funds allocated to the outreach program. In this way, outreach and training programs have already been established in four regions and initial contacts made in the other three locations.

4.03. Three manyears of principal staff and two of support staff are shown as required for 1975 at CIP headquarters for general outreach activities. In addition, one support staff would continue to be located at each of four operational regional outreach locations. Consequently, of the funds earmarked for outreach and training, 60 percent is for general outreach (perhaps a logical division between CORE and special project funding -- see para 4.04), and 40 percent for activities at the four regional locations. In respect of further operations in Southeast Asia, some consideration for linkage with AVRDC might be beneficial to both institutes since it too is concerned with the white potato.

4.04 All funding of regional outreach and training programs is presently derived from CORE funds. Although CIP expects to have four special projects funded during 1974 (US\$ 150 thousand) and US\$ 400 thousand is requested for 1975, the report indicates that CIP was established with the expectation that a portion of its outreach programs would be funded from the CORE budget. This raises an interesting question. Certainly, in early years several programs in several Centers have not developed effective outreach programs, partly because they were not ready and partly because of a lack of funds to develop required ties and mutual respect with leaders of selected, key national programs in

different agroecological regions where outreach programs are needed to complement headquarters work (e.g. CIAT's Beef Program). Moreover, can it always be assumed that the right combination of countries and donors will be available to each program, particularly at the time needed, through special projects? Then, too, without some "seed funds" it could be more difficult to overcome the "suspicion" attached to international programs by some researchers in some countries. The distinction between outreach which is essential to complete research requirements and testing, perhaps even in the form of associated research centers in principal agroecological regions for some commodities, and outreach which is geared more to the needs of the specific recipient country is not always clear. Further consideration of this issue may be justified.

4.05 CIP expects to provide training to 14 non-degree, 20 degree and 10 post-doctoral candidates during 1975, a modest increase over 1974. As special project funds become available, it is expected that training activities would be accelerated, especially of the non-degree category designed particularly to strengthen national research programs.

Socio-economic Program

4.06 The socio-economic program, which began operations in November 1973, tends to give priority to outreach rather than CORE activities. It appears that it is costed entirely to outreach. This needs verification, as does its role in the interdisciplinary team approach to the development of potato technology for high and low altitude tropical regions.

JFransen
May 14, 1974

CIP
MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS
BUDGETED MANYEARS AND COSTS

ANNEX 1

	MANYEARS						COST (US\$ Thousands)				
	Principal		Support		Total		1974	% of Total	1975	% of Total	% Increase
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975					
1. Collection	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	52	-	65	-	25
2. Utilization	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.2	125	-	135	-	8
3. Fungal Diseases	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.2	95	-	95	-	0
4. Bacterial Diseases	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	65	-	75	-	15
5. Viral Diseases	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	100	-	111	-	11
6. Nematodes	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	82	-	115	-	40
7. Adaptation	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	85	-	110	-	29
8. Nutrition	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	60	-	65	-	8
9. Seed Technology	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	70	-	75	-	7
Sub-total	<u>9.8</u>	<u>10.0^{1/}</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>32.0^{1/}</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>15</u>
10. Outreach & Training	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	7.7	9.0	533	31	666	32	25
Sub-total	<u>12.8</u>	<u>13.0^{1/}</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>41.0^{1/}</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>19</u>
11. Support Services	--	--	5.6	7.0	5.6	7.0	229	13	274	13	20
12. Administration	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	6.5	6.5	237	14	284	14	20
TOTAL	<u>17.3</u>	<u>18.5^{1/}</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>55.5^{1/}</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19</u>

^{1/} The CIP report (Table 1, Page 4) shows 14.0 manyears of principal staff for 1975. This is consistent with other tables and the discussion. It is therefore assumed that the referenced CIP table in the text is incorrect and that there are actually 11 manyears required for the nine research program thrusts and three manyears for outreach and training, resulting in a sub-total of 14.0 and a total of 18.5 manyears for 1975.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

GU

L-801-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

June 3, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

I would like you to know some of the decisions made at our annual Board of Trustees meeting which does affect the information which I have sent you. You will be receiving a revised copy of the budget which was accepted in the very near future.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Board of Trustees:

"There was discussion of the Finance Committee Report. The budget projections were noted and especially the adjustment of 7% proposed due to inflation. The Board felt that it was unrealistic to budget increases that were less than the real inflation rates. While CIP may not be strictly governed by the inflation rate of Peru, it was certainly subject to the composite of inflation in the several countries where it works. Therefore, the Board passed the motion:

The Board recommends the use of established government inflation rates for future budget making, including 1975, and that the Consultative Group be requested to address this matter to all centers.

A motion was passed. The Board accepts the recommendation of the Finance Committee with the amendment of the above motion.

The Consultative Group requested submission of budget requests broken down by "Major Thrusts" rather than by disciplines. It was agreed that the present organizational structure of CIP is satisfactory and that reorganization of budget projections on a "thrusts" basis be done by estimates from the existing structure."

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The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



L-801-CIP-74

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 6088
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384583 - 384384

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Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
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L-801-CIP-74
Mr. Harold Graves

- 2 -

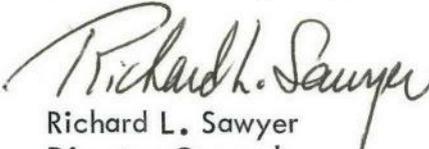
June 3, 1974

Thus, I have been requested by the Board to build 7% into our 1975 budget and to have the projections for 1976-1977-1978 reflect a 14% increase due to money change and inflation, rather than the 7% which is in the budget draft which you have received. Furthermore, the Board clearly wishes CIP's organizational structure to remain as it is, on a department basis.

Board members, Dr. Keller, Prof. Rigney and Dr. Segura were re-elected for an additional three-year term of office. Dr. Clibas Vieira, a Brazilian, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board. A cable has been sent to him asking him if he can accept.

We had, what I would call, a very excellent annual meeting with things moving ahead quite smoothly. All of the information concerning program committee report, the financial status and the budget, had been provided to each Board member with sufficient time prior to the meeting that there was time for ample assessment and evaluation so that the time at the annual meeting could effectively be spent in program planning and general long-term institutional development for CIP. There were observers present representing U.S. AID, Switzerland, the Inter American Development Bank, Canada, the Netherlands and Denmark. All sessions were opened.

Best personal regards,



Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

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INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP		DATE: JUN - 4 1974	
Agriculture Dept.	D826	Pop. & Nutrition	D928
Mr. Arnold	A500	Mr. Povey	F302
Mr. Bazin	A300	Mr. Powell	A642
Mr. Bickers	A1038	Projects	
Mr. Brandreth	B307	Pub. Utilities Dept.	D703
Mr. Bronfman	C413	Mr. Rajagopalan	A622
Mr. Burt	A543	Mr. Reid	A1021
Mr. Collier	B602	Mr. Renger	A849
Controller's		Mr. Ribí	B303
Mr. Dahlberg	D1023	Mr. Roulet	B1011
Mr. Davar	A738	Mr. Sandberg	C622
Mr. de Lusignan	C714	Secretary's	
Mr. De Man	A742	Mr. Sekse	E728
Dev. Fin. Cos.	D850	Mr. Sheehan	C908
Mr. Dixon	D848	Mr. Shibusawa	A620
Mr. Dunn	B608	Mr. Shields	B508
Mr. Dutt	A337	Mr. Siebeck	E705
E. D. I.		Mr. Skillings	C805
Education Dept.	D828	Socio-Economic Data	
El Darwish	F728	Mr. Soges	B301
Mr. Elliott	C722	Mr. Spall	A538
Mr. Favilla	C822	Mr. Springuel	E743
Mr. Fernandes	B902	Staff Relations	
Mr. French-Mullen	F702	Mr. Steckhan	C305
Mr. Fish	C705	Mr. Stewart	B708
Mr. Flood	C903	Mr. Thint	C915
Mr. Frank	E739	Mr. Thys	C719
Mr. Gibbs	C616	Mr. Tolley	B1002
Mr. Goffin	A942	Tourism Projects	D923
Mr. Golan	C514	Transp. & Urban Proj.	
Mr. Haasjes	A942	Travel Office	C210
Mr. Helmers	C608	Treasurer's	
Mr. Hornstein	A1000	Mr. Upper	C711
Mr. Horsley	B714	Mr. van der Heijden	C816
Mr. Huber	C313	Mr. Van Gigh	A243
Mr. Humphrey	C611	Mr. Vasudevan	D710
Industrial Proj.	N338	Mr. Vergin	C522
Inf. & Pub. Affairs		Mr. Wadsworth	A243
Internal Auditing	H303	Mr. Walden	C1015
International Rel.		Mr. Walton	C1014
Mr. Kalbermatten	C913	Mr. Young	B510
Mr. Kapur	C809	Mr. Zenick	C813
Mr. Kraske	A600		
Mr. Lerdau	B913	Mr. check	E1039
Mr. Lethem	F315		
Mr. Loh	A1000		
Mr. Loos	C614	WWL (2 copies)	
Mr. Malone	C402	From (1 copy)	
Mr. Moini	B1007	Huss (1 copy)	
Mr. Moreau	C1005		
Mr. Morse	A1124		
Mr. Nelson	A916		
Off. Support Serv.			
Mr. Oursin	C308		
Mr. Panikar	A1018		
Mr. Parsons	C502		
Mr. Pennisi	A1118		

FROM: Communications Section, Room C219, Ext. 2023

G-4



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

L-775-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354
May 24, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Bruce:

In response to our discussions in Washington and your letter of May 16, following is a table which gives you the number of positions for 1973, 1974 and 1975 broken down into departments as requested.

NUMBER OF SCIENTISTS IN EACH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEARS 1973, 1974, 1975

DEPARTMENTS	PRINCIPAL			SUPPORT			CLERICAL			OTHER		
	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75	73	74	75
Pathology	3	3	3	6	6	6	1	1	1	2	4	10
Breeding & Genetics	2	2	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	7	9	9
Nematology	1	1	2	4	3	4	-	-	1	-	3	4
Physiology	2	4	3	2	4	5	1	1	1	-	6	6
Outreach & Training	4	3	3	2	7	6	1	3	4	1	2	3
Taxonomy	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Support Dept. (service activities including Library)	-	-	-	6	7	7	2	3	3	30	38	45
General Administrative	3	5	5	3	3	3	5	9	9	-	-	-
	16	19	19	29	38	39	11	18	21	40	62	78

Should you have additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

mal

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(S) zimal
Richard Sawyer
RHS

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
 Apurimac 0900
 Lima - Peru
 Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
 Telephone: 321283 - 321284
 May 24, 1974

L-775-CIP-74

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 Consultative Group on International
 Agricultural Research
 1818 H St. N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20433
 U.S.A.

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Richard L. Sawyer
 Lewis (2) sawyer
 BHC

mal



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-598-CIP-74

La Molina, April 3, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

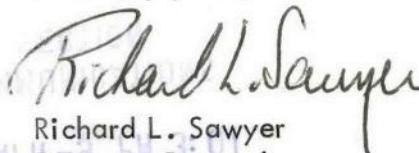
As I mentioned to you in Washington two weeks ago, I am having to provide the information concerning the 1975-76 budget a little later than you wish. This is a rough draft and I suspect that will be editorial changes. The language in the research part may need some simplification.

Since your visit with us I have taken all research out of the support department and placed them in existing departments in order to conform more to the reporting system which you folk have established. The total man-years and the work remains the same, the distribution amongst departments has changed only.

We have not had a chance to confine the tables down to letter size. It is only a draft. However, the 1975 budget has been accepted by the Executive and Finance Committee of CIP and I suspect that will be exactly what will be approved at the Annual Meeting in May. We welcome any suggestions that you have concerning the presentation of this information.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

RLS/rbc.

RECEIVED

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 8088
Lima - Peru
Cables: GIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384284

La Molina, April 3, 1974

L-598-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Sawyer
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
1974 APR 9 PM 3:04

RLS/lpc

RECEIVED

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PROGRESS REVIEW OF
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)

I. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

1.01 CIP is a relatively new institution. The organizational agreement was signed with the Government of Peru on January 20, 1971. The first funding for program activities was received in 1972 and due to the late assignment of money most expenditures and staff additions were made in the last part of the year. In spite of this, CIP has made rapid progress in the development of facilities, the staffing of positions and the initiation of program activities in a very short time.

1.02 CIP is a single-crop institute, devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum, the white or Irish potato. Peru has had a strong potato research program for some years, assisted originally by North Carolina State University under a grant from U.S. AID. This gave the initial impetus to the establishment of CIP. In addition, there has been a vigorous Rockefeller International Potato Program which has made important contributions over the past 25 years, and this also is now incorporated into CIP. CIP through research contracts has also linked into ongoing potato improvement work at other institutions. This combination has had the effect of providing CIP with ready, ongoing projects, so that initial progress has been much more rapid than could otherwise have been the case.

1.03 The basic objectives of the Center are to

- a) Increase the yielding capability and efficiency of production in the developing countries where the potato is being grown, and
- b) Increase the ecological region of adaptability of the potato, including the lowland tropics.

In pursuing these objectives, in which resistance to disease and pests has such an important part to play, CIP can be expected to make major contributions in the form of disease-resistant germ plasm which will be of real value not only to the developing countries but to the developed temperate-zone countries as well.

1.04 The statutes of CIP, state that, to carry out its objectives, the Center will

- a) Conduct research programs to contribute to the improvement of potato production and other tuberous roots, both nationally and internationally.
- b) Collect, maintain and distribute germ plasm in order that it may be used both nationally and internationally.
- c) Provide assistance in the development of related institutions which might be established in Peru or headquartered elsewhere.

- d) Train potato technicians under the leadership of high-level scientists.
- e) Publish and distribute research results obtained.
- f) Establish an information center and organize a specialized library, including an herbarium.
- g) Organize conferences, forums, round tables and seminars, both nationally and internationally, concerning potato improvement activities.
- h) Participate in all other activities related to the goals of the Center.

1.05 Potatoes, as a very successful crop in temperate climates, have been bred and selected from the original, relatively narrow range of types imported from their Andean birthplace. They have been improved and modified to be well adapted to temperate regions, but not to the tropical regions where they originated. With genetic engineering as the tool, CIP is developing potatoes from the original and other sources of germ plasm so that varieties much better adapted to relatively high and cool areas of tropic zones can be produced. Very encouraging evidence exists, in addition, that good adaptation to the hotter, lowland tropics, with their heavy load of potato pests and diseases, is possible.

1.06 Less than 1% of the genetic variability existing in Solanum has been utilized in the development of existing varieties. Making wider use of genetic materials, and especially prospecting the germ plasm for "horizontal" resistance (i.e., based on more than a single gene) to pests and diseases, can make enormously valuable contributions toward solving potato production problems in all regions of the world.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM IN RESEARCH - 1973

2.01 The Research Program of CIP has two basic components:

- a) Research conducted at CIP facilities
- b) Research contracted at selected institutions where facilities and expertise already exist for solving problems for developing countries.

Through this inter-locking approach CIP has been able to initiate Projects very quickly in each of the following major program Thrusts:

1. Systematic collection, classification, maintenance, and distribution of all tuber-bearing Solanum species (potatoes).
2. Utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums to provide better adapted potatoes for developing countries.
3. Control of selected fungal pathogens.

4. Control of selected bacterial pathogens.
5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors.
6. Control of selected nematode pests.
7. Development of potatoes with wider adaptation to environmental stress and insect pests.
8. Improvement of general nutritional quality, protein yield and carbohydrate-protein balance in potato; the development of economical, scale neutral methods of storage and processing for developing countries.
9. Seed production technology for developing countries; tissue culture for disease elimination, rapid multiplication and distribution of new clones.
10. Outreach Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects) concerned with training personnel, the adaptation of research and the efficient distribution and utilization of the potato in developing countries.

Following is a summary of the progress within each Thrust.

Systematics

2.02 During 1973 CIP conducted two field expeditions collecting 717 accessions in the Departments of Ancash and La Libertad in May and an additional 330 accessions from the Department of Lima in the favorable period of June and July. Plans for five collecting expeditions in 1974 were completed in December.

2.03 A vigorous start has been made in classifying accessions; approximately 530 taxonomic determinations as well as more than 400 chromosome counts have been completed. Eighty hybrid clones of potential breeding value were introduced from Europe and Mexico; 600 accessions have been donated from Chile, Colombia and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At present CIP has more than 5000 tuber-bearing Solanum accessions. A measure of the potential value and interest in the collection is the fact that approximately 8000 samples were distributed for testing to 31 scientists around the world.

2.04 Basic studies into the origin and taxonomy of triploid potatoes in native cultivations in Peru are being studied through controlled diploid-tetraploid crosses. Successful crosses have been achieved with an unexpected high frequency of triploid progeny indicative of a potential for triploids to act as bridges in gene-flow between diploid and tetraploid potatoes. Similarly evidence has been obtained that cultivated Solanum ajanhuiri, a frost-resistant species, could arise by hybridization between cultivated S. stenotomum and the wild species S. megistacrolobum which is highly frost-resistant. These studies are of considerable significance in providing background information for practical breeding projects.

2.05 In early November nearly 4000 clones, 15 tubers of each wherever possible, were planted for maintenance at Santa Ana, Huancayo. In addition 750 cultivars were

increased at La Molina for distribution in early 1974 and 70 clones of wild species were grown in screenhouses. Open pollinated seed was collected from plants grown at Huancayo and is now available for 2,200 clones, or 68% of the cultivars now listed in the collection.

Utilization of the tuber-bearing solanums

2.06 The interlocking CIP Core and Contract research projects have been effectively exploiting Andean diploid and cultivated tetraploid Solanum species. The program involves three outstanding research teams - at North Carolina State University, Cornell and Wisconsin.

2.07 North Carolina Contract. From crosses of S. phureja x S. stenotomum, designed to isolate and identify superior diploid clones, 11,670 seedlings and clones from 113 families have been selected. A total of 11,760 tuber clones and seedling segregates will be screened in 1974. The incorporation of frost resistance from selected clones of S. ajanhuiri has been initiated as well as the establishment of a sub-population for increased tuber dry matter.

2.08 Selections from adapted diploid populations in N.C. grown in the lowland tropics in Peru in 1973 were superior to native clones at the jungle location at San Ramón.

2.09 Cornell Contract. A 51-page Summary report was submitted by the seven-man team involved in CIP Contract research at Cornell during 1973. An evaluation of the 6th cycle Andigena (tetraploid) germ plasm data can be summarized:

a) 50 clones had high levels of general resistance to Phytophthora infestans (late blight) in Cornell & Toluca tests; clones N 503-128 and N 503-129 were outstanding for resistance.

b) 32 clones had resistance to mixed population of five Meloidogyne (root knot nematode) species.

c) Resistance to leafhoppers, plant bug and aphids was variable. A few clones in each family examined appeared to be quite resistant.

d) Andigena X tuberosum hybrids possessed a wide range of adaptation to daylength and a range from no dormancy to long dormancy.

2.10 Data on 1st cycle populations showed that of 23,531 hills from 807 accessions from 8 Central and South American countries planted in May, 1973, only 539 accessions (1615 clones) tuberized; these form the base for second cycle studies.

2.11 Nearly 3,000 clones resulting from interspecific crosses of diploid Solanum clones (e.g. S. multidissectum, S. sactae-rosae, S. spgazzinii, S. vernei) with resistance to race A, potato cyst nematode, were screened. Crosses with S. sanctae-rosae gave highest percentages of resistant progeny, 90% or higher. Field increases of 2081 entries are intended for CIP cooperative trials.

2.12 Wisconsin Contract. Under this Contract research is concerned with the utilization of haploids which have shown promise in introducing useful genetic diversity into new breeding populations. Yield tests of clones from various combinations of Tuberosum cultivars and diploid clones that produce haploids were conducted at two locations. The experimental tetraploids were more vigorous and higher yielding than the tuberosum cultivars in the trial. A limited number of clones are being tested in Perú.

Control - Fungi

2.13 Late Blight disease - Phytophthora infestans. Research is presently confined to breeding for general or field (horizontal) resistance since it is critical to develop lines of potatoes having long - term blight resistance without the need for costly fungicide control.

2.14 During 1973 the entire CIP germ plasm collection near Huancayo was affected by a severe blight epidemic. It was possible to select 943 andigenum clones among 2,780 that had adequate levels of field resistance. A planting of Huancayo selections at La Molina, resulted in 135 of 816 clones which had combined blight resistance and early maturity. These were planted again late in the year at Huancayo, together with 1,295 clones of the germ plasm collection.

2.15 Segregating populations of diploid potatoes were tested for the North Carolina Contract project. Eighty-five resistant clones with other desirable characteristics were selected at La Molina from 945 accessions.

2.16 The Toluca (Mexico) late blight field test is recognized as the most severe in the world. A total of 2,700 clones submitted by 8 institutions were under trial in 1973. Procedures for future tests under the new auspices of CIP have been formulated and entry forms for the test sent to previous users.

2.17 Wart - Synchytrium endobioticum. CIP has 38 clones which have been free of this serious tuber disease during two years of testing at Casablanca. In 1973 these clones were also tested in Cuzco and Huamachuco. Crosses have been made among 18 clones to screen for material with high wart resistance and improved commercial quality. Forty-nine additional clones are being tested for resistance in second year trials while 500 new clones are being tested for the first year in Casablanca. Canadian and European differential Solanum hosts have been planted at three test locations to determine the pathogenic variability of this fungus.

2.18 Smut - Thecaphora solani. Sanitation procedures have been defined by CIP and noted by the Ministry of Agriculture to minimize the spread of this serious tuber disease in Peru.

Control - Bacteria

2.19 Bacterial Wilt - Pseudomonas solanacearum. A spectrum of research approaches were initiated in 1973 to determine the variation of this bacterium regarding behavior in culture, survival in soil, and pathogenicity to selected Solanum clones as well as certain other potential suspects (e.g. corn, tomato). A thorough review of the bacterial wilt problem in potatoes is presented in the CIP Report of the Planning Conference on Bacterial Wilt.

2.20 The clones to be part of an International Test for Wilt Resistance in 1974 were increased in Wisconsin for distribution to Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

2.21 In addition the seedling test that was developed by the Wisconsin Contract Project was used to screen large seedling populations, the survivors of which will be tested in the field in 1974. In Costa Rica 8 seedlings from previous screening tests with combined wilt and late blight resistance and good tuber type were selected in the field. In Perú, clones that have resistance to bacterial wilt have been increased for broad scale adaptation studies prior to release. In all, 12 countries are known to be using the Phureja source of resistance in programs to develop resistant varieties. Work on defining a chemical component of resistance is nearing completion and the relationship of this component to segregation for resistance is under consideration.

2.22 To determine whether S. phureja being utilized in breeding is resistant to a wide spectrum of Pseudomonas isolates, clones of selected phureja crosses have been multiplied and will be challenged by bacterial isolates from seven countries. Tests will be performed in the period January to April, 1974.

Control - Viruses

2.23 The deterioration or "running out" of potato vigor is now known to be due to virus diseases. The viruses are spread to healthy plants by contact with diseased ones or by sap-feeding insects. It is therefore essential that CIP have the expertise to screen for viruses and to supply breeding stock to developing countries as free of viruses as possible.

2.24 Initial research is being concentrated on seven virus diseases of which the potato leaf roll virus and virus "Y" are receiving priority study. About 2,500 clones from the CIP germ plasm collection have been evaluated to determine the incidence of each of the important viruses. Five hundred Virus "X" - free clones, of which 350 had been previously tested were planted at Huancayo for inoculation with additional strains of the "X" virus. The possible viral origin of potato "cork" disease is being examined.

Control - Nematodes

2.25 Surveys are underway to determine the distribution of indigenous nematode populations in Peru and in other selected Andean regions. The root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne sp.) have been found in most coastal potato growing areas, in the Sierra at Huancayo, and in field plots at La Molina.

2.26 A high proportion of more than 100 collections of nematodes made late in 1973 contained potato cyst-nematodes. The collections are being evaluated to determine the variation (white vs. golden) in Peruvian populations of potato cyst-nematodes.

2.27 Screening for resistance in foreign breeding material has commenced recently. Twelve families in the form of botanical seed, representing second and third backcrosses to S. oplocense, were received from Germany. In tests conducted in Huancayo, January-March, 1973, and at La Molina during August - October two families showed resistance to the white

cyst nematode. Only 15 of 332 clones in 4 families, derived by U.S.D.A. from S. vernei, have given resistant readings in two consecutive trials. In continuing screening for resistance to the potato cyst nematode, 1600 clones will have been examined with relatively little resistance to Peruvian populations. However, three "bitter" potatoes (S. juzepczukii) have shown resistance in two tests with three nematode populations.

2.28 Following screening of 55 wild Solanum clones from the CIP germ plasm collection with four different nematode populations (Otuzco, Huancayo, Cuzco and Puno), apparent resistance was identified in three clones of S. acaule, and one clone of S. raphanipholium and S. megistacrolobum.

Stress Adaptation

2.29 Some environmental factors which may cause destructive physiological stress in potatoes include excessive cold and heat, drought, toxic soil conditions, and insect predation. The first and last of these factors are presently being studied at CIP.

2.30 Cold Hardiness. Freezing injury is the principal limiting factor in growing potatoes in the higher altitudes of the Andean region. Research is underway to verify that the relative cold hardiness of excised leaves accurately reflects the relative frost hardiness of whole potato plants. It is also necessary to verify expert opinion that the potato does not become acclimated to cold during a growing season. Tests to the present show that certain varieties can withstand -5.0°C (23°F). Plants which were subject to water stress (drought), or grown in different localities before subjecting to cold stress were not observed to have greater cold tolerance.

2.31 Probably the most valuable method of escaping freezing damage is by developing shorter maturing lines. The average Andean cultivated varieties mature in 150 to 180 days. Clones within CIP's breeding program have matured in less than 100 days with excellent yield and tuber quality.

2.32 Insect predation. Surveys are being conducted to establish initially an inventory of insects of potential seriousness to experimental field work in Peru. A comprehensive list of potential pests has been compiled of which the Andean weevil, leafhoppers, and a number of species of aphids, particularly the peach aphid are noteworthy. Through the Cornell Contract resistance to stress caused by potato leafhoppers, the plant bug and aphids is being evaluated in all CIP crosses at Cornell.

Quality Improvement

2.33 Through an intensive week-long Planning Conference on Potato Quality, held in November 1973, a rigorous set of guidelines was established to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of potato protein as well other nutritional qualities of this crop. Following these guidelines determination of ethanol-extracted non-protein nitrogen (35 to 65% of total tuber nitrogen), Kjeldahl nitrogen, total protein, and moisture content are being made. Levels up to 11.5 per cent true protein (dry weight) have been established in preliminary determinations. A number of clones having 8-9 percent total protein, double the usual level,

have been processed. All analysis are performed on freeze-dried samples; on average the moisture content is approximately 80 per cent. The influence of cold storage on protein content is also being studied.

2.34 Prior to his untimely death (March, 1974) CIP staff member, Dr. Robert Luscher described in specific detail a microbiological assay to estimate the relative nutritive value (RNV) of potato protein. It has been established that RNV data correlates well with net protein utilization data obtained from rats. Participants at the Planning Conference strongly endorsed the use of Streptococcus zymogenes in a bio-assay technique that correlates RNV with reference to casein and "available" methionine.

Seed Production

2.35 The indexing of selected clones for possible virus infection and multiplication of virus - free material is an important Core function to provide certified seed for Outreach.

2.36 Commencing in late 1973 several Peruvian cultivars from basic seed were planted ready for indexing and seed of the variety Compis, freed from known viruses by meristem-tip culture, is being multiplied. Tubers in store awaiting indexing include wart disease resistant clones, blight resistant lines and cultivars from Germany resistant to several fungal and viral diseases. CIP also has tubers from Scotland awaiting multiplication which produce plants having characteristic reactions to soil-borne viruses.

2.37 Facilities are being developed for potato tissue and cell cultures to be used in the eradication of viruses from seed stock. In October 1973 meristem cultures were initiated to test procedures under facilities available at that time. Successful meristem cultures were actively growing after 8 weeks of culture; contamination was relatively low (15%).

III. OUTREACH

3.01 The basic objective of this Thrust is to implement the goal of CIP through Outreach to raise the productivity of developing countries where need and opportunity are the greatest. To achieve a production breakthrough in developing countries Outreach personnel are working with national leaders to create a capacity in selected countries to utilize the technology developed by the Center. In 1973 the philosophy and strategy of the Outreach program was outlined in a draft paper which will serve as the initial guideline for future development of the Outreach program.

3.02 For its regional approach in Outreach, CIP has divided the world into seven zones which are:

<u>Zones</u>	<u>Potential Impact Countries</u>
I South America	Perú, Brasil, Chile (Ecuador, Bolivia)

II	Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	Guatemala, Costa Rica
III	Tropical Africa	Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia
IV	Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Lebanon (Egypt - training centers).
V	Non-Arab Muslim countries	Turkey, Pakistan, Iran
VI	India	States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal
VII	Southeast Asia	Sri Lank, Indonesia, Bangladesh

3.03 By the end of 1973, CIP had Outreach staff members in Regions I, II and IV and had held training courses in Regions I, II and III. Although CIP staff-members visited the other regions, no programs have yet begun in Regions V, VI and VIII. Selected impact countries are being, and will continue to be reviewed as CIP capabilities for assessment are expanded.

3.04 The program for zone I is headquartered at CIP's Central facilities in Perú. The program for zone II is in the Toluca Valley at the facility which was formerly The Rockefeller Foundation International Potato Program. The program for zone IV was activated in 1973 and is headquartered at the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in Lebanon.

Short-term Training Courses:

3.05 A major responsibility of the Outreach Program is training of personnel to staff national potato program. In 1973, the Outreach Program conducted the following training courses:

3.06 Region I - South America. The first course in potato seed production was held in Lima in January/March 1973. The six-week course emphasized practical training in the sierras as well as instruction at La Molina in Physiology, Pathology, Entomology, Soil and Storage problems related to potato seed production.

3.07 In addition to regularly scheduled training courses, specialized training was offered to candidates from the Middle East (Algeria) and Bolivia. The trainee from Algeria spent three weeks in Peru in October for specialized training in Seed Production, Virology, Entomology, Bacterial and Fungal diseases. The trainee from Bolivia received specialized training in chromosome counting techniques and management of germ plasm collections. CIP Outreach personnel also collaborated with the Peruvian National Potato Program at La Molina in organizing training courses for farmers in Barranca and Cañete (April 1973). A large number of CIP staff participated in two major Peruvian potato production symposia. CIP's regional training officer helped develop and coordinate these symposia.

3.08 Region II - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico). A course in potato production technology was held in Mexico in July/August 1973. The seven-week course was held in the Toluca Valley, Mexico State, with visits to the principal potato cultivation areas in Mexico. Furthermore, technical instruction at the Agricultural College at Chapingo was given on Virology, Mycology, Nematology. Special emphasis was given to seed production and on the development of potato varieties resistant to late blight. Seven trainees from five countries participated in the course: Mexico 2, Guatemala 1, Honduras 2, Cuba 1, Algeria 1.

3.09 Region III - Tropical Africa. CIP sponsored a short course in potato production jointly with the Kenya National Potato Program. Twenty-five trainees from seven African countries participated in the two-week course held in Nairobi. The Kenya National Potato Program, O.D.A. and CIP jointly provided the instruction for the course which emphasized varietal identification, disease control, seed production and potato quality. Plans are being finalized to activate this regional program in the first part of 1974 and place a CIP scientist in Kenya.

Formal Training Courses:

3.10 There are formal training programs at CIP at the Masters, Ph.D. and post-doctoral level.

a) Training leading to the Master Degree. This is in conjunction with the National Agrarian University adjacent to CIP's facilities in La Molina. There were eight scientists entered in Master Degree training courses by CIP in 1973.

b) Training leading to the Ph.D. Degree. This is in conjunction with institutions in developed countries where formal course work is accomplished with a major portion of the thesis work done at CIP facilities in Peru. There were five scientists entered in this type of training program with CIP in 1973.

c) Post-Doctorate Training. There were seven newly trained Ph.D. scientists on post-doctoral appointments at CIP in 1973. CIP is using some post-doctoral positions to look at future young staff members, and to train scientists for possible regional assignments as the Outreach program is expanded.

3.11 The function of the socio-economic program is to provide information of a socio-economic nature in order to facilitate the successful operation of the various programs of the Center. Working closely with the Outreach Staff, CIP economist is analyzing data on price levels and price fluctuations, marketing and storage, nutritional levels, and farm management practices to determine the relative needs in the various countries of a CIP Outreach program of technical assistance, as well as the possibilities of achieving significant production improvement in those countries within a given period. The accumulation of knowledge concerning the needs in terms of scientific discoveries, as well as the possible economic and social benefits of these biological innovations will enable the economist to help CIP management in determining the research priorities in the Center.

3.12 The economics program, which only recently began operations in November of 1973, has tentatively defined two major areas for analytical work:

a) Outreach Support. Analysis of consumption and price data, as well as FAO Food Balance Tables, to derive a picture of actual and potential importance of potato production in countries which may be recipients of Outreach Programs. This is being supplemented by personal visits to the countries, and discussions with governmental, private enterprise, and academic personnel on these issues.

b) CIP Program Priorities. Involves obtaining a thorough knowledge of the projects of the various departments, their costs and possible payoffs, and relating these to recipient country needs.

IV. PHYSICAL FACILITIES, STAFFING AND BUDGET

4.01 CIP's requirements for physical facilities have largely been met. The Peruvian Government has constructed a building providing 18000 sq. ft. of office and laboratory space at the La Molina Experiment Station adjacent to the National Agrarian University on the outskirts of Lima. If it had been necessary to provide CIP with capital funds for the building, another \$.5 million U.S. would have been required. In addition to the building, the Government has provided the land adjacent for necessary headquarters field work. The Government also has provided land for two field stations; one at Huancayo in the Sierra for a high-altitude station, and an additional area at San Ramón, two hours by road from Huancayo, for a low-altitude "jungle" station.

4.02 The headquarters building provided by the Peruvian Government is now being utilized to capacity with all of the laboratory and office space equipped and occupied. The research which was being conducted temporarily in Peruvian facilities has been transferred to CIP's own facilities. Four large screenhouses (without glass), and the head-house and laboratory for research involving soils, have been completed and are in use. The controlled environment greenhouse requested in the budget of 1974 is being erected and will be in use by mid 1974. Construction of the facility to house the refrigerated storages and the controlled environment growth chambers has been delayed and will not be completed until late in 1974 due to a shortage of steel.

4.03 In preparation for the electron microscope which has been programmed for purchase in 1976, CIP is requesting a modest sum of \$50,000 for 1975 and again for 1976 to build an extension onto the building which has been provided by the Government of Peru. There is no space available in the existing building and the electron microscope requires an especially firm foundation. This same extension will provide the extra space which even now is urgently needed for trainee office space. This will complete the physical facilities at La Molina giving a modest, economical and efficient unit, adequate for the foreseeable future.

4.04 A contract has been let for the construction of the facilities in Huancayo which were in the 1973 budget. This includes a laboratory, greenhouses, equipment, storage, superintendent quarters, overnight facilities for Lima based staff and development of the land including the irrigation system. The steel shortage in Peru has delayed this building program so that some buildings will now be completed around August 1, 1974 and the rest by the end of 1974. There is a need for some additional modest housing on the Huancayo facility to permit senior staff to live there with family during the growing season (childrens vacation season). Included in the 1975 budget are four modest two bedroom houses at a total cost of \$30,000. Also included in the 1975 budget are four additional fiber glass greenhouses at a total cost of \$20,000.

4.05 The jungle facilities for the San Ramón area being provided in 1974 will be of a portable nature. CIP expects to move its investigations to lower elevations as it gains experience and learns more about the problems of potatoes in the hot humid tropics.

Staffing

4.06 Principal staff are budgeted to increase from 17.3 man-years to 18.6 man-years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its principal staff at approximately this level. Supporting professional staff will increase from 30 man-years in 1974 to 37 man-years in 1975. CIP expects to maintain its professional support staff at approximately this level. Other support staff will continue to increase slightly through the year 1976 as younger scientists become more thoroughly involved. Trainees will continue to grow as special project funding becomes available.

Budget

4.07 CIP's proposed budget for 1975 as compared with that for 1974 is as follows.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(US\$ thousands)		
Core Operations	1,768	2,107	+ 19
Capital	477	185	- 61
	<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>+ 2</u>

4.08 The increase of \$339,000 in core operations is for the following:

		<u>% of 1974</u>
Inflation	\$ 124	7%
Full year costs of new staff and programs in 1974	69	4%
Cost of staff and programs new in 1975	109	6%
Contingency	37	2%

4.09 Details of the Core budget for 1975 presented according to organizational unit and according to program activity are given in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively.

4.10 Details of the Capital budget for 1974 are given in Annex 3. Capital requirements for 1975 are considerably less than for 1974. This is due to the fact that a working capital item of \$190,000 was included in the 1974 budget to help mitigate the cash flow problem being encountered. Capital expenditures planned for 1975, in keeping with previous years are modest, for equipment \$57,000; construction, \$100,000 and vehicles, \$28,500.

4.11 In keeping with the World Bank suggestions, costs have been increased over the level pertaining in 1974 by 7% to allow for inflation. Similar adjustments have been made for the years 1976-1978 as a one-time item in Annexes 1 and 2. The 7% level of adjustment is nowhere near sufficient if inflation continues at the 1973 level of almost 14% in Peru. To compensate for this increased inflation in 1974, a peace corp assigned person requiring only supporting costs was utilized in a principal staff position and a sabbatical scientist requiring only a small salary input was utilized in a principal staff position.

4.12 1974 Budget and 1975 Budget Problems. CIP continued to experience a cash flow problem in early 1974. This should be alleviated by 1975 if the 1974 budget is fully funded since it included a working capital item. Inflation in Peru in 1973 was 13.76, almost double the amount placed in the 1974 budget. The compensations for this have been described in the previous paragraph. A serious steel shortage occurred in Peru during a major portion of 1973 which would not permit the use of some of the capital construction funds for the Huancayo facilities in 1973. These funds have been carried over for the same purpose as budgeted into 1974.

FINAL COMMENT

As planned CIP's major Core program developments have taken place during the years 1972-74. Some increase in supporting positions is indicated in 1975 as principal staff settle in and increase their work load.

CIP's program development is based on the use of senior world scientists who participate in long range (5 years) planning conferences for each major program Thrust. These are rotated so that all thrusts are covered every three years.

CIP's board of directors are working members. Of ten directors, the five members of the program committee participated in the annual internal review in January of 1974. Three of the remaining five members are on the finance committee which met twice during 1973 outside of the annual meeting.

With the Core program development basically completed, CIP administration will now concentrate on the development of special projects in outreach to take potato improvement technology into the developing countries of the world. It is expected that four special projects will be initiated during 1974.

C I P

1975 CAPITAL BUDGET

Equipment

Office equipment (4 typewriters, office furniture for Huancayo)		\$ 12,000
Field equipment (irrigation system for jungle location, tractor accesories jungle location)		10,000
Laboratory (mainly for Huancayo facilities) tissue culture chambers and equipment	\$ 5,000	
Pathology	10,000	
Breeding	4,000	
Nematology	5,000	
Taxonomy	3,000	
Stress physiology	5,000	
Misc.	3,000	35,000

Vehicles

2 Land Rovers	4,500	
1 half-ton 4 wheel drive	7,500	
2 half-tons with double cabins	6,000	28,500

Construction

4 fiber glass greenhouses	20,000	
staff house facilities at Huancayo	30,000	
electron microscope facility in Lima	50,000	<u>100,000</u>
		<u>185,500</u>

INCOMING CABLE

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La Molina, 25 March, 1974

L-553-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves,
Executive Secretary,
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research,
1818 H. St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

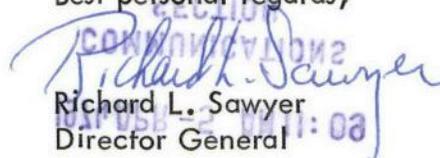
Dear Harold,

In preparing for the Annual Meeting of CIP in May, the Executive Committee of CIP has taken note of the fact that there are three Board members whose positions should be extended or replaced in May. One of these is the position of Dr. Keller, the nominee made by the Consultative Group. Of the three nominees of the C.G., we assigned a three-year, a two-year and a one-year term of office.

We would like to see Dr. Keller extended for an additional three-year term of office and in our conversations with him it was indicated that this was our intention. However, since this is a position on our Board which is left open to the Consultative Group for nominations, CIP's Executive Committee felt that we should make contact with you prior to any further move.

Would you please send me a letter indicating how this should be handled, whether the Consultative Group would wish to make a definite nomination at the present time or whether we should proceed to extend Dr. Keller for an additional three-year term. This would conform to CIP's Statutes which allow two consecutive terms of office, after which the person must remain off the Board for one term before he can re-enter.

Best personal regards,


Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

RLS/hmg

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 8888
Lima - Peru
Cables: OIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384284

La Molina, 25 March, 1974

L-553-CIP-74

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Dear Harold,

In preparing for the Annual Meeting of CIP in May, the Executive Committee of CIP has taken note of the fact that there are three Board members whose positions should be extended or replaced in May. One of these is the position of Dr. Keller, the nominee made by the Consultative Group. Of the three nominees of the C.G., we assigned a three-year, a two-year and a one-year term of office.

We would like to see Dr. Keller extended for an additional three-year term of office and in our conversations with him it was indicated that this was our intention. However, since this is a position on our Board which is left open to the Consultative Group for nominations, CIP's Executive Committee felt that we should make contact with you prior to any further move.

Would you please send me a letter indicating how this should be handled, whether the Consultative Group would wish to make a definite nomination at the present time or whether we should proceed to extend Dr. Keller for an additional three-year term. This would conform to CIP's Statutes which allow two consecutive terms of office, after which the person must remain off the Board for one term before he can re-enter.

Best regards,
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1974 APR -5 AM 11:09
Harold L. Graves
Director General

RECEIVED
The International Potato Center (CIP) is an autonomous, non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

RLS/hmg

C A B L E

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64

FEB 16 9 42 AM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

BME 2/19
C.J.

ZCZC 248423 RC056 PDE1587 RMG4383 KNY172 BS775/15

URWT CO INBX 014

SECUNDERABAD 1415 1840

Distribution: Mr. Cheek

Agric. & Rural Dev.

FEBRUARY 15, 1974

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC(USA)

CHEEK SEND POTATO PAPER TO CUMMINGS AND BRADY REGARDS
GREAVES CRISAT SECUNDERABAD

SENT
Feb 19 1974

COL WASHINGTONDC(USA)

AS RECEIVED.

File 6-4
Review
—

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

January 22, 1974

Dear Harold:

John Pino has asked me to add my comments on your CIP document (December 12, 1973) to those he has already sent you.

It seems to me that this sort of report would serve a distinct purpose in informing interested potential donors of CIP and its programs. It certainly would not take the place of a more technical report, nor would it be particularly informative to a donor with well established contacts at CIP. At this point in time, however, the program is so new that even the best informed would pick up some new insights.

In subsequent years I expect that the report would evolve into one that presumed a general knowledge of CIP. The kind of background given on page one, for example, would be available in a generalized centers' brochure and would be replaced in this report by more specific information on CIP's active projects.

I find the section showing budget increases and the reasons for them to be quite helpful and I have noticed that most Board of Trustees members do too. If the information isn't provided the Board member often starts out by attempting to assemble it by mental arithmetic and questions. Andrew Urquhart was very helpful to us at CIAT a year ago in making this sort of presentation and I recommended it to CIP shortly thereafter.

As a member of CIP's Board I do detect a few errors in the report as drafted, but as you say this is intended as a sample. Incidentally, as you may have noticed CIP is initiating an internal reporting system that will make it relatively easy for information to be drawn up at various levels of technical detail. If more is needed just open up the tap a little. Our impression is that it is not too burdensome on the staff. We do think that CIP needs to have an editor just as soon as they can locate one.

Please let me know if you want more specific comments.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Colin

A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Mr. Harold Graves
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

ACM: jr

COMMUNICATIONS
JAN 23 1974
RECEIVED

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 80th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CABLE: ROCKEFELLER NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 2-8122

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

January 22, 1974

Dear Harold:

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It seems to me that this sort of report would serve a distinct purpose in informing interested potential donors of CIP and its programs. It certainly would not take the place of a more technical report, nor would it be particularly informative to a donor with well established contacts at CIP. At this point in time, however, the program is so new that even the best informed would pick up some new insights.

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Please let me know if you want any other comments.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

All best wishes

1974 JAN 25 AM 10:33

Sincerely yours,

John W. Wilson

RECEIVED

John W. Wilson
Associate Director

Mr. Harold Graves
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Lewis

ACM:jr



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

La Molina, 15 January, 1974

L-55-CIP-74

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek,
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Bruce,

Your letter of November 21 arrived after I had left on a work trip to Europe, the Mid-East, Mexico and returning four days ago after two weeks of vacation on the West Coast. Consequently, I did not have a chance to answer your letter sooner.

I am right in the midst of finalizing the arrangements for our Internal Program Review this next week and unable to go over your report with a fine tooth comb. I would like to congratulate you on the way you have put our story together. Quickly reading it through I think it very adequately covers our approach and our program and gives us a good idea of what is expected in our 1975 presentation. There are some minor details which might be presented a little bit different. You might have wished to have commented more about our differences from other Center approaches. There are a few minor details which will be corrected as soon as I can get to them. However, I am very pleased with what you have done and wish to thank you for the help you team has given us for our budget presentation developments of the future.

I hope you had a good Christmas and New Year's Season .

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

COMMUNICATIONS
1818 H ST NW
LIMA PERU
33:10:22

cc: H. Graves

RLS/hmg

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

64

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5009
Lima - Peru
Codigo: 01949A - Lima
Telephone: 264383 - 264384

La Molina, 15 January, 1974

L-55-CIP-74

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek,
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

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I hope you had a good Christmas and New Year's season.

Best personal regards,

Handwritten signature of Robert S. Sawyer

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
RESEARCH
Director General

1974 JAN 25 PM 10:33

cc: H. Graves

RLS/hmg

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Mr. Baum

921
✓ 1974
January 7, 1974

Harold Graves

CIP Report

Thank you for your comment to Mr. Cheek on the Secretariat's illustrative program document for the International Potato Center (CIP). The point you make is an important one, and will apply to most centers.

As it happens, it did not apply to CIP for the year we were treating, 1974. In 1974, CIP is still building up to the levels of staff and budget which TAC and the Consultative Group accepted as basic to this Center when the Group agreed to sponsor CIP in 1972. The question of justifying increments therefore does not yet arise; and no doubt the point might have been made more explicit in the document.

The same observation applies, broadly speaking, to IITA and ICRISAT in 1974 and 1975, and in these years the figures for CIP and CIMMYT are likely to remain stable apart from price rises. Additions to basic staff and budget, however, are taking place at CIAT and IRRI in 1974, and may possibly continue in 1975.

One other comment has been made about the format the Secretariat has proposed for the program and budget document: it allots no special place for reporting the accomplishments of a Center in the year preceding the year of the program proposal. The place for this really is in a Center's annual report, but since these reports currently are a year or more late in appearing, we are considering what part such an element might be assigned in the program and budget document.

cc: Mr. Lewis

HGraves
HGraves:apm



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

File CIP
34

NEWSLETTER # 11

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephones:
354283 - 354354

Approximately 1 1/2 years ago, the planning money made available by U.S. AID to get CIP started was terminated and the first funding became available from members of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. In January of 1974, CIP held its second annual internal review with the Program Committee of the Board of Trustees participating. Progress was reported for fifty-one projects for the ten major thrusts CIP has under way for potato improvement for developing countries. During the coming months, CIP will be reporting one some of this progress in these newsletters.

CIP's major thrusts are in the following areas; 1. Systematic collection classification, and maintenance of all tuber-bearing Solanums (Potatoes); 2. Utilization of the tuber-bearing Solanums for the development of varieties better adapted for developing countries; 3. Control of selected fungal pathogens; 4. Control of selected bacterial pathogens; 5. Control of selected viruses and insect vectors; 6. Control of selected nematode pests; 7. Wider adaptation; 8. Improved potato quality; 9. Seed production technology; 10. An Outreach & Training Program (and affiliated Socio-Economic projects).

Indicative of the progress taking place at CIP, is the increase in staff during the past two years working on projects within these ten thrusts. As of January 1, 1974 the following staff at CIP are:

Administration Department

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Position</u>
Richard L. Sawyer	Ph.D.	Director General
John Niederhauser	Ph. D.	Consultant Outreach & Training
Orville T. Page	Ph. D.	Deputy Director
Carlos Bohl Pastorelli	Ing. Agr.	Executive Office
Oscar Gil Y.	CPC	Controller
Guillermo Romero		Accountant

Pathology Department

Edwaed R. French	Ph. D.	Head of Department
Julia Guzmán N.	Ph. D.	Pathologist
Kenneth Proudfoot	Ph. D.	Pathologist - Visiting Professor
John C. Vessey	Ph. D.	Assoc. Pathologist
Lodewijk Turkensteen	Ph. D.	Assoc. Mycologist
Rainer Zachmann	Ph. D.	Assoc. Mycologist
Ana María Hinostroza	Ph. D.	Assoc. Virologist
Roger Jones	Ph. D.	Virologist
Luis Salazar	M.S.	Assoc, Virologist
Ursula Nydegger		Assit. Plant Pathologist
Lis B. de Ocampo	Ing. Agr.	Assit. Plant Pathologist

International Potato Center (CIP) is a non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

Genetics & Breeding Department

Roger Rowe	Ph.D.	Head of Department
Nelson Estrada R.	Ph.D.	Breeder
Humberto Mendoza	Ph.D.	Assoc. Geneticist
Robert Luscher	Ph.D.	Assoc. Breeder
Juan Aguilar	Ing. Agr.	Assist. Agronomist
Stephanie Jackson	M.S.	Assoc. Geneticist

Nematology Department

Rolf Schdfer	Ph.D.	Nematologist
María de Scurrah	Ph.D.	Assoc. Nematologist
Kenneth Evans	Ph.D.	Nematologist - Visiting Professor
Parviz Jatala	Ph.D.	Assoc. Nematologist
Javier Franco	Ing. Agr.	Nematologist

Taxonomy Department

Carlos Ochoa	M.S.	Head of Department
Michael Jackson	M.S.	Assoc. Taxonomist
Zósimo Huamán	M.S.	Assoc. Breeder

Physiology Department

Kenneth Sayre	Ph.D.	Head of Department
Raymond Meyer	Ph.D.	Agronomist
Pen Hsiang Li	Ph.D.	Physiologist - Visiting Scientist
William Roca	Ph.D.	Assoc. Physiologist
Fernando Ezeta	Ph.D.	Assoc. Physiologist
Norma González	B.S.	Assist. Physiologist
Rosa Méndez	Ing. Agr.	Assist. Agronomist

Support Department

Marco Soto	Ph.D.	Superintendent
Carmen I. de Podestá	B.S.	Librarian
Luis Valencia	Ing. Agr.	Assoc. Entomologist
David Baumann	Ing. Agr.	Field Supervisor - Lima
César Vitorelli	Ing. Agr.	Field Supervisor - Huancayo

Outreach and Training Program

Richard Wurster	Ph.D.	Head of Department
Michael Twomey	Ph.D.	Economist
James Bryan	M.S.	Seed Production Specialist
Manuel Villareal	M.S.	Regional Production Specialist Mexico - Central America - Caribbean
Oscar Hidalgo	M.S.	Regional Production Specialist South America
Primo Accatino	Ph.D.	Regional Production Specialist Mid-East including Northern Africa
Richard Ohms	Ph.D.	Regional Production Specialist Mid-East including Northern Africa Specialist Visiting Professor

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

January 1974



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

54

L-755-CIP-74

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354
May 20, 1974

Mr. John A. Pino
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 W. 50th St.
New York, N.Y. 10020
U.S.A.

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter of May 13 which clears up some of the confusion. You will remember, however, that when we were discussing the possibilities of help for the India and Turkish Programs, you stated there was no deadline in project submission for this type of special project help when I asked if there was a date we should aim at.

I am sorry to hear that you will not be able to help us get our India and Turkish programs initiated this year. There is some possibility that the Inter American Development Bank will shortly make special project funding available for CIP's programs in Central and South America. This may release some funding. We may be able to utilize some of this money for CIP's regional programs in Mexico and in South America, which would in turn release funding to get things started from Core Program funding into Turkey and in India.

I suggest we seriously consider utilizing any Rockefeller Foundation grant funding towards 1975 budget for special projects in India and Turkey where you have indicated a specific interest in your previous letter.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: H. Graves ✓

mal

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1817 HVA 58 0011: 76

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

54

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartho 6080
Lima - Peru
Codigo: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384284
May 20, 1974

L-735-CIP-74

Mr. John A. Pino
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 W. 50th St.
New York, N.Y. 10020
U.S.A.

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter of May 13 which clears up some of the confusion. You will remember, however, that when we were discussing the possibilities of help for the India and Turkish Programs, you stated there was no deadline in project submission for this type of special project help when I asked if there was a date we should aim at.

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

cc: H. Graves

1974 MAY 28 PM 11:40

mal

RECEIVED
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920.

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: MAY 20, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: ~~LT OR TELEX~~

IKSF Govt.

COUNTRY: PERU

III

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE SECRETARIAT MEMORANDUM APRIL 25 ON NOMINATION TO CIP BOARD
APPRECIATE YOUR INFORMING TRUSTEES THAT CONSULTATIVE GROUP NOMINATES
ERNST KELLER TO SERVE FULL THREE YEAR TERM AS TRUSTEE OF CIP

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek
DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Bruce M. Cheek*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

SABYER
CIAPA
LIMA

DATE: MAY 20, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE

~~PT-OR-TEXT~~

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: Cable No.:

Handwritten notes:
1/1
1/1
1/1

RE SECRETARIAT MEMORANDUM APRIL 25 ON NOMINATION TO CIP BOARD
APPRECIATE YOUR INFORMING TRUSTEES THAT CONSULTATIVE GROUP NOMINATES
ERNEST KILLER TO SERVE FULL THREE YEAR TERM AS TRUSTEE OF CIP

REGARDS

CHEEK

DISPATCHED

MAY 20 7 20 AM '74
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT

Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE

Handwritten signature of Bruce M. Cheek

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT! See Section 5 (b) for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch

42c.

May 16, 1974

Dear Dick:

It was good to see you last week and also to have the opportunity of talking about some aspects of the 1975 CIP program.

Regarding the table on staff positions and man-years about which we spoke, your Table V responds to Harold's memo of January 22 with regard to man-years, but we would also like to have the data on positions for 1973-75. It is useful for us to have manpower data on a position basis as well as on an actual (estimated) man-year basis as this can provide a significant insight into center operations and also some explanation of differences between budgets and actual expenditures in any year. I think the information would best be given on a departmental basis, which would give it in the same format as your other standard budget tables and would also facilitate use of CIP material in the integrative paper on the centers system.

With best wishes,

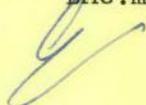
Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

cleared with and cc: Mr. W. W. Lewis, P & B
BMC:mcj



34

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA (CIP)
(THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER)

I. CIP'S DRAFT 1975 PROGRAM AND BUDGET REQUEST

1.01 In reviewing the draft CIP 1975 program and budget request, particular importance was attached to the instructions given in the Bell Subcommittee Memorandum in respect of an external independent budget and financial review of each Center. Major emphasis was therefore given to identifying and commenting on issues which might be of interest to donors considering grants to CIP.

II. CENTER STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

2.01 CIP is a young, single-crop center which borrowed and improved this institutional model. Although it undertakes research itself, it also causes part of its CORE research to be undertaken by institutes in developed countries on a contract basis. By converting information generated in two predecessor programs into potato improvement technology geared to accelerating production in both highland and lowland tropical regions of developing countries, CIP is making an early contribution to accelerating potato production through its aggressive outreach and training program. Because it is a one-program, sharply-focused institute, like IIRI at the outset, it has high probability for a quick and quantum payoff requiring only a modest capital outlay. Unlike the early thrust with cereal crops, more initial importance is attached to the development of disease and pest resistant germ plasm with a wide range of adaptation than to yield increases. Currently, some 10 senior scientists, assigned

to five discipline structured departments but concentrating on nine major research program thrusts, are seeking to develop new genetic material with these special characteristics.

III. THE MAJOR RESEARCH PROGRAM THRUSTS

3.01 Each of CIP's nine major research program thrusts is carried out by interdisciplinary teams of scientists cutting across departmental boundaries, with designated leadership responsibility, a procedure that has thus far been effective as it was in IRRI. The proposed manpower and budget allocation to each of the nine program thrusts appears reasonable and in accordance with stated programs and objectives, as determined by the International Planning Conferences convened for this purpose. These Conferences have been held or are under way for seven of the program thrusts and provide five-year guidelines established by outstanding world authorities for each thrust. No significant change of emphasis or direction is proposed for 1975 and budget change in respect of manpower is due mainly to the addition of some five support staff and one principal staff member. Details are presented in Annex 1. (There is an error in table 1 of the CIP text. Eleven principal staff are proposed for 1975 but the breakdown only totals 10.)

3.02 Forty-seven percent of 1975 CORE funds assigned to research (US\$ 846 thousand) is rightly concerned with disease and pest resistance. Of the balance, 16 percent is devoted to utilization along with three university contracts, making this thrust a major program, and 13 percent to adaptation studies which are closely linked to utilization; the remainder (24 percent) is almost equally divided among collection, nutrition

and seed technology program thrusts. This distribution is consistent with stated programs and objectives. While results are encouraging, particularly in respect of resistance to disease and pests (late blight and bacterial wilt; root knot nematode; insects), range of adaptation and botanical seed production, the fitting together of a full package of practices for specific altitude and ecological conditions awaits further experimentation and emphasis. In this context, there is little mention of agronomic practices and production economic studies in the report. These have been essential features in the development of recommendable packages for crops or farming systems at other Centers. In addition, a separate section summarizing contract research would add to clarity and understanding.

IV. OUTREACH AND TRAINING

4.01 Draft guidelines for the development of the outreach and training program were established in 1973. Unlike some other Centers, the CIP outreach program is rather formal and systematic and follows the philosophy that the dissemination of CIP technology is dependent upon the establishment of a world-wide network comprised of seven regional locations. Justification is related to the problems associated with the free intercountry movement of the germ plasm of this vegetatively propagated crop. CIP scientists feel that even when botanical seed, as with cereals, can be used extensively for propagation, resulting tubers will need regional assessment, multiplication and distribution.

4.02 Forty-four percent of 1975 CORE funds, exclusive of those earmarked for support services and administration, are for outreach and training activities. Staff assigned to all five research departments

contribute to this high priority program. In addition, one-half manyear of consultant time is devoted to outreach, although charged to administration, thereby increasing the effective percentage of funds allocated to the outreach program. In this way, outreach and training programs have already been established in four regions and initial contacts made in the other three locations.

4.03. Three manyears of principal staff and two of support staff are shown as required for 1975 at CIP headquarters for general outreach activities. In addition, one support staff would continue to be located at each of four operational regional outreach locations. Consequently, of the funds earmarked for outreach and training, 60 percent is for general outreach (perhaps a logical division between CORE and special project funding -- see para 4.04), and 40 percent for activities at the four regional locations. In respect of further operations in Southeast Asia, some consideration for linkage with AVRDC might be beneficial to both institutes since it too is concerned with the white potato.

4.04 All funding of regional outreach and training programs is presently derived from CORE funds. Although CIP expects to have four special projects funded during 1974 (US\$ 150 thousand) and US\$ 400 thousand is requested for 1975, the report indicates that CIP was established with the expectation that a portion of its outreach programs would be funded from the CORE budget. This raises an interesting question. Certainly, in early years several programs in several Centers have not developed effective outreach programs, partly because they were not ready and partly because of a lack of funds to develop required ties and mutual respect with leaders of selected, key national programs in

different agroecological regions where outreach programs are needed to complement headquarters work (e.g. CIAT's Beef Program). Moreover, can it always be assumed that the right combination of countries and donors will be available to each program, particularly at the time needed, through special projects? Then, too, without some "seed funds" it could be more difficult to overcome the "suspicion" attached to international programs by some researchers in some countries. The distinction between outreach which is essential to complete research requirements and testing, perhaps even in the form of associated research centers in principal agroecological regions for some commodities, and outreach which is geared more to the needs of the specific recipient country is not always clear. Further consideration of this issue may be justified.

4.05 CIP expects to provide training to 14 non-degree, 20 degree and 10 post-doctoral candidates during 1975, a modest increase over 1974. As special project funds become available, it is expected that training activities would be accelerated, especially of the non-degree category designed particularly to strengthen national research programs.

Socio-economic Program

4.06 The socio-economic program, which began operations in November 1973, tends to give priority to outreach rather than CORE activities. It appears that it is costed entirely to outreach. This needs verification, as does its role in the interdisciplinary team approach to the development of potato technology for high and low altitude tropical regions.

JFransen
May 14, 1974

CIP
MAJOR PROGRAM THRUSTS
BUDGETED MANYEARS AND COSTS

ANNEX 1

	MANYEARS						COST (US\$ Thousands)				
	Principal		Support		Total		1974	% of Total	1975	% of Total	% Increase
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975					
1. Collection	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	52	-	65	-	25
2. Utilization	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.2	125	-	135	-	8
3. Fungal Diseases	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.2	95	-	95	-	0
4. Bacterial Diseases	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	65	-	75	-	15
5. Viral Diseases	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.0	100	-	111	-	11
6. Nematodes	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	82	-	115	-	40
7. Adaptation	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	85	-	110	-	29
8. Nutrition	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	60	-	65	-	8
9. Seed Technology	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	70	-	75	-	7
Sub-total	<u>9.8</u>	<u>10.0^{1/}</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>32.0^{1/}</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>15</u>
10. Outreach & Training	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.0	7.7	9.0	533	31	666	32	25
Sub-total	<u>12.8</u>	<u>13.0^{1/}</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>41.0^{1/}</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>19</u>
11. Support Services	--	--	5.6	7.0	5.6	7.0	229	13	274	13	20
12. Administration	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	6.5	6.5	237	14	284	14	20
TOTAL	<u>17.3</u>	<u>18.5^{1/}</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>55.5^{1/}</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19</u>

^{1/} The CIP report (Table 1, Page 4) shows 14.0 manyears of principal staff for 1975. This is consistent with other tables and the discussion. It is therefore assumed that the referenced CIP table in the text is incorrect and that there are actually 11 manyears required for the nine research program thrusts and three manyears for outreach and training, resulting in a sub-total of 14.0 and a total of 18.5 manyears for 1975.

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

~~File~~ CIP
64

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: (212) 265-8100

May 13, 1974

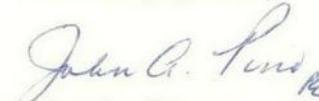
Dear Harold:

I have tried to clarify the situation regarding the Foundation's contribution toward the activities of the CIP. Following our earlier request to the Rockefeller Foundation Board of Trustees, which resulted in the availability of \$150,000 toward the support of CIP, we received two additional proposals from Dr. Sawyer requesting additional funds to initiate outreach programs in Turkey and in India. The sums in each case were not inconsequential. There was no possibility that I could get approval through our Board.

I want to make it clear that I had told Dr. Sawyer that we would be willing to look at these proposals without making any commitment, but I was somewhat surprised by the size of the funds requested.

In consequence of the foregoing, I tried to make it clear to Dr. Sawyer that if CIP considered it urgent and desirable to initiate the Turkish and Indian program and to support the work of Dr. Niederhauser in the outreach program, he had the flexibility to use our funds for that purpose. I was not suggesting that he go back to the Consultative Group and ask for replacement funds in this amount. Basically, it is a question of trying to fit these activities within the framework of his current total budget.

Sincerely yours,


John A. Pino
Director

JAP:ss

Dr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
111 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

May 13, 1974

Dear Dick:

I shall try to erase any confusion which my last letter caused concerning the \$150,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation toward the activities of CIP.

First, let me say that with regard to the special proposals which you have submitted concerning the India and Turkish program, the Rockefeller Foundation is not in a position to provide additional funding for these activities.

Secondly, I tried to indicate that CIP itself must make a decision with regard to priority of activities which it feels it must carry out either as core or special projects. I suggested in my letter to you that you discuss this matter with Dr. Niederhauser, whose principle function in the CIP is to develop the outreach strength of the Potato Center. Presumably you have limited funds to carry out special outreach projects, and I was suggesting that we would be quite willing for you to use Rockefeller Foundation funds for that purpose after prior consultation with us. It was not my intention to shift funds from core operations but to give you that flexibility if you so wished. When your budgets were originally submitted to the Consultative Group, you had no special projects in Turkey or India going. Thus, I had to go to my Trustees for support to CIP based on a contribution to core; this could, however, just as easily have been a restricted grant. It isn't this year.

It is not our intention to shift support from one activity to another, resulting, as you suggest in your letter, in the need to approach the Consultative Group to make up the difference. Rather, you might wish to make a re-examination of your budget to determine whether the Turkish and Indian programs are of sufficient importance to warrant their support from existing funds. What I am saying is that if you wish to have the flexibility of the use of Rockefeller Foundation funds in the Turkish and Indian programs, then under our arrangement, you have that flexibility.

Sincerely,

John A. Pino
Director

JAP:ss

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
The International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru
cc: H. Graves

ACM

JAP

ACM

FW

April 4, 1974

Dear Dick:

You have undoubtedly heard from Colin that we are not able to release any funds from the Rockefeller Foundation appropriation for CIP activities until the CIP tax status has been clarified. I hope that this will happen soon.

Additionally, we have been very much concerned about the application of Foundation funds in support of CIP activities and feel very strongly that these funds should be expended for those programs which will have immediate impact in those areas which sorely need to advance potato production. We have discussed here the proposals which have been submitted concerning Turkey and India, and we strongly urge that any funds which are available to CIP from The Rockefeller Foundation be used in support of these specific program activities, that is, the Turkey and India operations.

As you undoubtedly know, all agencies are under extreme pressure to maximize the use of their funds for the greatest possible immediate impact on food productivity. With the strain on the dollar you are aware that our own capabilities have been eroded to the point where we must carefully examine the expenditures made with Foundation funds.

I urge you, therefore, to discuss this with Dr. Niederhauser, who will be able to relate to you the sense of our recent meetings in New York. We will be prepared to support you and John in getting these field programs operational.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Pino
Director

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, PERU

JAP:mjs
cc: Dr. Niederhauser

92c.

May 13, 1974

Dear Dick:

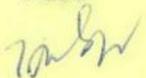
Just a note to remind you that you are going to tell me the name of the Japanese scientist whom you invited to your workshop on cold resistance but who was unable to attend.

It was good to see you in Washington; I expect we will manage to have dinner together yet!

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru



HGraves:apm

yellow 92c

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

May 7, 1974

Dear Dick:

Thanks for your letter of April 30, and for the program and budget document which was attached.

To reply to one point in your letter -- you did not understand correctly what was said about IRRI in our telephone conversation. We were talking about the fact that your 1975 program and budget draft did not show (among other things) the amount of manpower and money allocated to the various thrusts of your research program. I had cabled you that if you were to meet the wishes of the Consultative Group as expressed in the report of the Bell Subcommittee, you would have to supply figures for manpower and money.

In our telephone conversation, you said that you hoped that you would not be driven into asking your scientists for time sheets showing how they had allocated their time among the various program thrusts. I said on the telephone that we certainly did not expect you to do that, and that we would accept your best estimate of how your manpower and funds were being allocated. I also remarked on the telephone that this same situation (i. e., a difference between formal, departmental organization and research-team operations) existed at IRRI, and that the Secretariat already had agreed to accept Brady's best estimates of how he would distribute manpower and expenditures among his research thrusts. I did not suggest, in any way, shape or form, that you should check with Brady on this or any other matter.

Thank you for adding paragraphs 3.05, 3.06 and 3.07 to your program and budget presentation. They clarify a point which had not been clear to the Secretariat. We raised the point for the purposes of clarification, not for the purpose of attacking (or defending) any particular form of organization. I think these paragraphs improve your presentation.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

mgr

HGraves:apm



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

NEWSLETTER
Vol. 2 (5) 1974

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Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephones:
354283 - 354354

CIP receives \$250,000 donation towards its Core Program

On May 9th, an agreement was signed in Washington between CIP and BID (Inter-American Development Bank) for financial support towards CIP's Core Program for 1974 to be used in the following projects: capital costs, conferences and symposiums for the training of potato scientists in national programs in Latin America, and research projects in the control of nematodes, brown rot, late blight and resistance to heat and frost.

Annual Meeting CIP's Board of Trustees

On May 27 to 28 the Board of Trustees held its annual meeting at CIP headquarters in Lima. Dr. Atmaram B. Joshi, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, a new board member, participated for the first time. Other members present were: Dr. Ir. G. de Bakker, General Director of Agricultural Research from the Netherlands; Dr. Børge Jacobsen, Superintendent of the Improvement Station of the Danish Farmer's Potato Breeding Foundation in Vandel; Dr. Colin Mc Clung, Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation; Mr. Jack Rigney, Dean of International Programs, North Carolina State University, USA; Dr. José Valle-Riestra, representative of the Universidad Nacional Agraria, Perú; Dr. Mariano Segura, Director General de Investigación Agraria, Perú and Dr. Richard L. Sawyer, Director General of CIP. Dr. Ernst Keller was unable to attend the meeting. Following are some of the important decisions made at the annual meeting:

- Acceptance of a 1975 Core budget for approximately 2 1/2 million dollars. Included in the budget which was accepted are: a modest expansion of the facilities in La Molina and an increase of 9 man-years of scientific staff. This is in line with original growth projections.
- Board members Mariano Segura, Jack Rigney and E. Keller were re-elected for an additional 3 year term of office.
- Dr. Clibas Vieira of Brazil was elected to fill the vacant position which has existed. He has accepted.

The following observers were present during the meeting: Mr. Pierre Beemans, Canadian Embassy; Mr. Gerold Baumann, Swiss Embassy; Mr. Michael Galli, U.S.AID; and Mr. Horacio Halliburton, Inter-American Development Bank.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

The Mid East Regional Potato Seminar

CIP held its first Mid East regional potato seminar in May in Cairo. There were 75 official delegates representing 10 Arab countries in attendance. The major theme for the seminar was seed production technology and the problems of obtaining an adequate amount of good potato seed in national programs. The seminar was held in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. CIP potato scientists participating in the seminar were: Dres. John Niederhauser, Edward French, Primo Accatino, Richard Ohms, Michael Twomey, James Bryan and Date E. van der Zaag from Wageningen.

Third Annual Africa Regional Training Course

During May, CIP held its Third Annual Potato Production Course in Nairobi, Kenya. This three-week course was held in association with the Ministry of Agriculture of Kenya and the British Overseas Development Administration who have been participating in a national potato improvement program for the past 4 years. There were 17 trainees representing the countries of Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. CIP scientists participating were: Drs. Richard Wurster, Roger Rowe, Edward French, Michael Twomey, James Bryan and James Bruce. A formal agreement has been signed between CIP and the Kenyan Government for locating CIP's regional representative in Kenya. CIP is in the final stages of identifying its regional representative who will be associated with the British Overseas Development Administration team of potato improvement scientists and the Kenyan National Potato Program. The CIP scientist will have a regional responsibility.

Following the regional training course in Kenya, Mr. James Bryan went to Beirut where he, Primo Accatino and Richard Ohms held a course on seed production for scientists working with potato improvement in Lebanon.

CIP's 1973 Annual Report

The english version of the 1973 Annual Report is presently being distributed to those in our mailing list. The Spanish version will be available for distribution by the end of June.

Thesis received by CIP

CIP's library has recently received the following thesis:

- "Partial resistance of tomatoes against Phytophthora infestans, the late blight fungus." Ph.D. thesis by Lodewijk Turkensteen. Institute of Phytopathological Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 1973.

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

May 1974



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

54

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-715-CIP-74

La Molina, April 30, 1974

DECLASSIFIED

JAN 22 2020

WBG ARCHIVES

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

After reading the letter of April 29 which is ready to go with the second draft, I have a few other comments which I would like to add. Please take them as meant, a frank appraisal for limited distribution.

It seems that some of the questions you are asking indicate a desire to put the centers into molds. I think the reaction of Mr. Hardin's letter indicating that most centers were organizing according to program thrusts and not by departments, and your comment on the phone that why didn't I check with Dr. Brady since he said that he felt IIRI should be developed on a thrust basis and it was also a one-crop center, indicates your thinking also in that direction. I would hope that centers would be given the freedom to develop their reporting and the organization for their institutions in accordance with what the management of the center feels best. By management I mean the Director General's office and the given Centers Board of Trustees. Because Dr. Brady feels that IIRI should be developed on a thrust basis instead of by departments, is no reason whatsoever for CIP to follow the same line. IIRI did a pretty good job by department organization with Bob Chandler for quite a long time.

I do not feel that any of the new centers should be too strongly influenced in their development by the opinions of leaders within the foundations who created the early centers. Look at the mold in which they were created, as multi-million dollar establishments with large continuing overhead necessary for physical plant facilities, etc. etc. In this reporting on the centers to the CG from your office, should you try to put us all into the same mold you will also tend to cut down the possibilities for acceptance of new innovations and possibly less expensive ways to do the same job and even possibly faster methods of getting information out so it is used by the producer in developing countries.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

// circled

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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5088
Lima - Peru
Codigo: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384583 - 384584

La Molina, April 30, 1974

L-715-CIP-74

DECLASSIFIED
JAN 2 2020
WBG ARCHIVES

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Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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1974 MAY - 9 11:54

Lewis

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

April 30, 1974

One final comment on outreach placed on page 11, items 3.05 through 3.07 have been included to indicate one area in which we are different from the other centers which was accepted from the start. There are members from the other centers that do not feel that CIP should even have an Outreach Program yet since we are so young. At Centers' Week last year, I heard words to the effect that a center should be established five to ten years before it can have anything to extend and effectively develop an Outreach Program and Outreach funding. We at CIP do not believe this and we are moving ahead as you know.

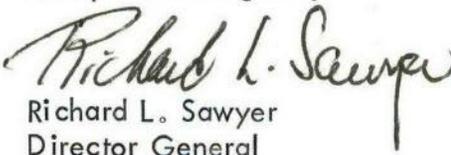
We have the former International Rockefeller Foundation Potato Program to base some of this outreach work on. We have the necessity for a regionalization for outreach from the start because we are dealing with vegetatively propagated material with all of its quarantine problems. We have established sufficient credibility so that there are several donors in sight for special projects in outreach right now. I will not put them in the text of the 1975 budget presentation because we have no agreement signed. The regional Ford Foundation representative stated last week that our proposal was ready for sending to New York and he felt that it was in excellent order and would definitely receive funding very quickly.

We have two proposals with the Rockefeller Foundation. You have a copy of my letter to J. Pino concerning their proposals. Apparently they are playing a game again and trying to get the \$150,000 in Core Program to do two jobs with the one assignment of funds. We also have a major proposal with the International Development Bank for special project funding which would affect Outreach in Latin American countries. We are negotiating with the British for help in the African program and are establishing the base for special project funding.

Finally, I hope you understand the reason for my frank appraisal of what I am sensing and my feelings of a need to protect new centers from too much influence from those responsible for the mold of the big four.

The second draft which you are receiving from me and the tables are being sent to CIP's Board of Trustees for their reactions prior to the Annual Meeting on May 27-29. All of the material which is enclosed in the draft is going to you folk for your appraisal and I do not know how far the distribution before it has even gone to my Board of Trustees. I hope we are not getting the cart before the horse. I look forward to seeing you some time on May 8-10.

Best personal regards,


Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

mal
Encl.

INCOMING CABLE

RECEIVED

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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

~~H.G.~~
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LIMA 16 30 0914

Distribution: Mr. Cheek ✓
Agriculture & Rural Dev.

APRIL 30, 1974

BRUCE M CHEEK

PHONE(202)4773592

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

SECOND DRAFT IN THE MAIL YESTERDAY DIDNOT

REALIZE URGENCY

SAWYER .

PHONE(202)4773592 .



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64
BMC
HG
CJ

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

L-713-CIP-74

La Molina, April 29, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

As a result of having had a little more time to go over the first draft which was sent to you, and as a result of your communications, as well as reading the suggestions of Mr. Hardin on a report of your visit to CIP, enclosed please find a second draft. I am not enclosing the annexes since there has been no change. I have included some new tables which are placed within the text and explain the costs by thrusts and breaks the Outreach Program up as you suggested for further explanation. I have indicated with a red pen those areas where major changes or additions have been made. I have not indicated where scientific language has been changed or eliminated to make a more simplified reading.

I would appreciate any reactions you have to these changes. I am tentatively scheduled to be in Washington on May 8-10 and shall make contact with your office at that time.

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Encl.

mal

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

1974
BMC
HG
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THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5089
Lima - Peru
Codigo: 01000 - Lima
Telephone: 364283 - 364284

La Molina, April 29, 1974

L-713-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Encl.
mal

Lewis
BMC
Forsen

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CGIAR - G2c

April 29, 1974

Dear Dick:

Although you and Harold Graves have discussed your draft 1975 program and budget paper by 'phone, I thought I would also write you in response to your April 8 letter, in particular to assure you that the draft you sent us is not being circulated. We hope to see a new draft soon, also on a restricted basis.

Apart from giving you our reactions by 'phone and cable, we are using the CIP paper only as a basis for writing the short Secretariat paper which has to be prepared in accord with the Bell Subcommittee report on center reviews. We shall be sending our draft to you for comment before circulation to the CG in advance of Centers Week. Meanwhile, I expect you will be putting your program and budget to the CIP Trustees at the end of May after which we should like to see it circulated as soon as practicable.

I appreciate, too, your cable of April 18 regarding outreach and special projects funding. I understand the CIP position as you explain it and look forward to the material on core outreach funding and staffing.

Your April 8 letter also refers to the problems you have in closing out the books at year-end, which is at least in part related to the matter of using a cash basis as against an accrual or commitments basis for the Center's accounts. We would be happy to talk with over with you the next time you are in Washington.

With best wishes,

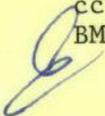
Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Peru

cc: Mr. W. W. Lewis, P & B
BMC:HG:mcj



G2c

April 29, 1974

Dear John:

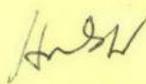
Dick Sawyer has sent me a copy of his letter of April 10 to you, concerning Rockefeller Foundation funding of CIP. Would you send me a copy of any reply you address to him?

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. John A. Pino
Director for Agricultural Sciences
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York
New York 10020

HGraves:apm



CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

Gy

April 25, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Nomination to the Board of Trustees of the
International Potato Center

1. Members of the Consultative Group will recall that in 1972, the charter of the International Potato Center was amended to provide that three members of the Center's Board of Trustees should be nominated by the Consultative Group. In accordance with the charter, the Group did nominate three individuals for election to the Board; they were duly elected by the existing members of the Board and were assigned to individual terms of one, two and three years beginning in 1973.

2. One of the persons elected was Dr. Ernst R. Keller of the Federal Technical Institute in Zurich, Switzerland. In assigning Dr. Keller to a 1-year term, the Board expressed a wish to select him for a full 3-year term beginning in 1974. The Executive Committee of the Center now confirms that it is desired to take this action at a Trustees meeting to be held May 27-29.

3. As co-sponsors of the Consultative Group, FAO, UNDP and the World Bank recommend that Dr. Keller be nominated by the Consultative Group to serve a full 3-year term as a Trustee of the International Potato Center.

4. If no other nominations are received by May 17, Dr. Keller will be considered to have been nominated, and the Director and Trustees of the Center will be so informed.

92c

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: APRIL 24, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~INT~~ INT/GOVT
UT

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REUR LETTER MARCH 25 ON BOARD NOMINATIONS HAVE TODAY INFORMED MEMBERS OF (CGIAR) THAT COSPONSORS SUPPORT KELLERS RENOMINATION AND HAVE GIVEN UNTIL MAY SEVENTEEN FOR OTHER NOMINATIONS TO SECRETARIAT STOP WILL THEN CABLE YOU OUTCOME.

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *B. M. Cheek*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cleared with Mr. Graves

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

22c

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: APRIL 24, 1974
 CLASS OF SERVICE: *1st/cont*
WA

TO: SAWYER
 CIPARA
 LIMA

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT: Cable No.

STOP WILL THEN CALL YOU OUTCOME.
 HAVE GIVEN UNTIL MAY SEVENTEEN FOR OTHER NOMINATIONS TO SECRETARIAT
 MEMBERS ON CGIAR THAT SPONSORS SUPPORT RELIERS RECOMMINATION AND
 YOUR LETTER MARCH 25 ON BOARD NOMINATIONS HAVE TODAY INFORMED

REGARDS

CHIEF

RECEIVED
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 APR 24 1974

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

<p>CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION cleared with Mr. Graves IMC:gcj</p>	<p>Agriculture & Rural Development Bruce M. Creek</p>	<p>AUTHORIZED BY: NAME DEPT. SIGNATURE</p>
<p>Checked for Distribution <i>WA</i></p>	<p>ORIGINAL (File Copy) IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form.</p>	<p>REFERENCE</p>

62c

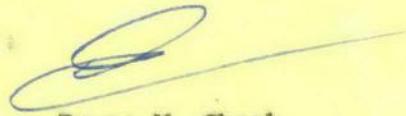
April 22, 1974

Dear Dick:

I have your letter of April 9 to Harold about the Bank's African Rural Development Study. I have just spoken to Ravi Gulhati, Director of the Development Economics Department, on the status of the report. A clean draft is due at the end of May, at which time I will get in touch with Mark Leiserson so that Michael Twomey will receive a copy on a personal basis.

With best wishes,

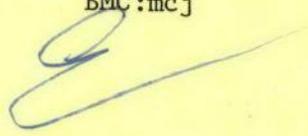
Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

cc: Mr. Mark Leiserson
BMC:mcj



TELEX FROM FAO ROME

April 22nd 1974

RECEIVED

APR 22 3 57 PM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~BMC~~
HG
G

34

Distribution: Mr. Graves
Agric. & Rural Dev.

GRAVES

REYRTEL 16 APRIL OKAY FAO HAS NO OBJECTION KELLERS TERM=
ORAM ROME+

Over file
International
P&C
Center

⊙

440098 IBRD UI

1181 FOODAGRI (TELEX NUMBER)

92c.

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: APRIL 22, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX NO. 61181

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

WU/

RE MY CABLE APRIL SIXTEEN ON (CIP) BOARD NOMINATION BY CGIAR
WOULD APPRECIATE CABLED RESPONSE ON FAO POSITION RE KELLER TO
ALLOW ADEQUATE CONTACT WITH MEMBERS WELL BEFORE CIP BOARD MEETS

~~LATE MAY.~~

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *for*

250

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION Form No. 37 (2-70)

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: APRIL 22, 1974
CLASS OF SERVICE: TELETYPE NO. 61181

TO: ORAM
FOODAGEL
ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

1000

RE MY CABLE APRIL SIXTEEN ON CIP BOARD NOMINATION BY CGIAR
WOULD APPRECIATE CABLED RESPONSE ON TAG POSITION RE KILLER TO
ALLOW ADEQUATE CONTACT WITH MEMBERS WILL BEFORE CIP BOARD MEETS

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT.

Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE

[Handwritten Signature]

REFERENCE

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

IMPORTANT: See Secretary's Guide for preparing form

Checked for Director

G2c

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

APRIL 18, 1974

1423

LOG NO.: APRIL 19

TO: HAROLD GRAVES INTRAFRAD

FROM: LIMA

ROUTING

ACTION COPY:	MR. H. GRAVES AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEV.
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. KRIEGER MR. NELSON
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

IN REFERENCE TO CABLE ON OUTREACH ALL MANPOWER AND SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDING. WE HAVE MENTIONED ANTICIPATED SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDING IN TABLES THREE. I DO NOT BELIEVE WE SHOULD LIST SPECIAL PROJECT DETAILS UNTIL WE HAVE A DEFINITE SIGNED AND SECURE AGREEMENT. AS OF THIS DATE WE HAVE NONE BUT SEVERAL IN THE PROCESS OF CONSIDERATION. WHEN WE GET THEM WE WILL BE ABLE TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT MANPOWER IS POSSIBLE WITH THE FUNDING AND INCLUDE SUCH. PLEASE REMEMBER THE CREDIBILITY WE ESTABLISHED FOR SOME REGIONALIZATION FROM CORE PROGRAM FUNDING. THIS IS ALL WE HAVE IN OUTREACH AT THE MOMENT. I WILL PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF OUTREACH CORE AS TO WHERE THIS FUNDING IS PRESENTLY BEING SPENT AND THE MANPOWER. REGARDS.

SAWYER CIPAPA

HGO

92c.

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA

DATE: APRIL 17, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~IBF~~ IBF/Gnt

WT

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FURTHER MY APRIL ELEVEN CABLE AND SUBSEQUENT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON CIPS DRAFT 1975 BUDGET PROPOSAL WOULD APPRECIATE ~~THE~~ CLARIFICATION ON RELATIONSHIP OF OUTREACH STAFFING TO CORE BUDGET AND FURTHER DETAIL ON SPECIAL PROJECTS STOP BUDGET SHOULD DETAIL OUTREACH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS AND STATE HOW FINANCED STOP TABLE ONE SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY SCHEDULE LISTING ANY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES FINANCED AS SPECIAL PROJECTS AS WELL AS OTHER ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED AS SPECIAL PROJECTS STOP TABLE THREE SHOULD GIVE DETAIL ON YOUR ANNUAL SPECIAL PROJECTS TOTALS SHOWING SOURCES OF FINANCE IN EACH CASE STOP THIS INFORMATION WOULD ALLOW DISTINCTION BETWEEN OUTREACH FINANCED FROM CORE BUDGET AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY BILATERAL FUNDING AS FOR EXAMPLE IN CASE OF STAFFING OUTREACH ZONES DESCRIBED IN PARA 3.02.

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *B. Cheek*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. W. W. Lewis, P & B

BMC/HG:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE APRIL 17, 1974

TO: SAWYER
CIPARA
LIMA

CLASS OF
SERVICE

COUNTRY: PERU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FURTHER MY EARLIER CABLE AND SUBSEQUENT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
ON GIPS DRAFT 1975 BUDGET PROPOSAL WOULD APPRECIATE CLARIFICATION ON
RELATIONSHIP OF OUTREACH STAFFING TO CORE BUDGET AND FURTHER DETAIL ON
SPECIAL PROJECTS STOP BUDGET SHOULD DETAIL OUTREACH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS
AND STATE HOW FINANCED STOP TABLE ONE SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY SCHEDULE
LISTING ANY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES FINANCED AS SPECIAL PROJECTS AS WELL AS
OTHER ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED AS SPECIAL PROJECTS STOP TABLE THREE SHOULD
GIVE DETAIL ON YOUR ANNUAL SPECIAL PROJECTS TOTALS SHOWING SOURCES OF
FINANCE IN EACH CASE STOP THIS INFORMATION WOULD ALLOW DISTINCTION BETWEEN
OUTREACH FINANCED FROM CORE BUDGET AND SUCH ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY
BILATERAL FUNDING AS FOR EXAMPLE IN CASE OF STAFFING OUTREACH ZONES

REGARDS DESCRIBED IN PARA 3.02.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

BRANCHES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY

cc: Mr. W. W. Lewis, F & B

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

WJC/HG:mcj

Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE

For Use by Communications Section

REFERENCE

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

Checked for Dispatch

(IMPORTANT) See Sender's Guide for Operating Form

DISPATCHED

Apr 17 11 59 PM 1974
COMMUNICATIONS

22c

Handwritten initials and scribbles

52c

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: APRIL 16, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX NO. 61181

[Handwritten initials]

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE CIP BOARD SAWYER HAS WRITTEN REGARDING BOARD NOMINEES FOR CONSIDERATION AT MAY ANNUAL MEETING. HIS BOARD WISHES TO HAVE DOCTOR KELLERS TERM EXTENDED FOR THREE YEARS AS CGIAR NOMINEE. UNDP AND BANK SUPPORT RENEWAL KELLERS TERM STOP WOULD APPRECIATE CABLED FAO CONCURRENCE BEFORE APPROACHING CGIAR MEMBERS WITH SPECIFIC PROPOSAL.

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

[Signature]
BMC/HG:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *SC*

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: COUNTRY: ITALY TEXT: Cable No.:

GRAM FOODAGRI ROME

DATE: CLASS OF SERVICE:

APRIL 16, 1974

TELEX NO. 61181

RE CIP BOARD SAWYER HAS WRITTEN REGARDING BOARD NOMINEES FOR CONSIDERATION AT MAY ANNUAL MEETING. HIS BOARD WISHES TO HAVE DOCTOR KELLERS TERM EXTENDED FOR THREE YEARS AS CEAR NOMINEE. UMDP AND BANK SUPPORT RENEWAL KELLERS TERM STOP WOULD APPRECIATE CABLED PAO CONCURRENCE BEFORE APPROACHING CEAR MEMBERS WITH SPECIFIC PROPOSAL.

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT:

Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO DISPATCH

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch

25

COMMUNICATIONS APR 16 10 00 PM 1974

282

✓ G2.C
cc: G3a

Mr. Yudelman

April 12, 1974

Harold Graves *HG*

Desk Reviews of International Agricultural
Research Centers (CIP and ICRISAT)

We now have the 1975 program and budget proposals of CIP and ICRISAT. These are two of the three centers for which desk reviews of the scientific programs are to be done within the Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

I attach copies of the program and budget documents so that work can begin on these desk reviews. It would be helpful if drafts could be completed by May 6. Thereafter, it will remain to integrate these reviews with the budget reviews, circulate the integrated reviews to the centers and receive center comment (for which a month is needed), do any rewriting necessary, and circulate to the Consultative Group and TAC not later than July 5.

I am anxious that the review papers be kept as brief as possible -- as little as two pages on the scientific side. What we want is a commentary on the facts set forth in documents, not an exposition of the facts themselves.

Jim Evans's excellent review of IITA (also attached) cannot be taken as a model in this regard. It was written before the program and budget paper was available, and therefore had to include a good deal of exposition. It will be considerably reduced before circulation to the Consultative Group.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Darnell

HGraves:apm

92c.

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: **SAWYER
CIPAPA
LIMA**

DATE: **APRIL 11, 1974**

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

IBF/GNT
~~TELEX~~
WT

COUNTRY: **PERU**

TEXT:
Cable No.:

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR PROGRAM AND BUDGET DOCUMENT. WILL SUBMIT DETAILED COMMENT TO YOU NEXT WEEK. IN MEANTIME BELIEVE YOU SHOULD CONTEMPLATE AMENDMENT OF TEXT TO MEET STIPULATION OF BELL SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT THAT THE RESEARCH CENTERS PROVIDE QUOTE ACCURATE CURRENT INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAMS OF THE CENTER IN A FORM WHICH PERMITS NON SCIENTISTS TO UNDERSTAND THE COSTS OF EACH PROGRAM UNQUOTE LEAVING OTHER POINTS ASIDE YOUR TEXT DOES NOT INDICATE WHAT MANPOWER WILL BE USED AND WHAT PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EACH OF YOUR RESEARCH THRUSTS. AS THE TEXT IS NOW COMPOSED THERE IS NO WAY OF RELATING YOUR RESEARCH NARRATIVE TO THE MANPOWER AND EXPENDITURE FIGURES IN TABLES ONE AND TWO. SUCH RELATING PRESUMABLY IS ESSENTIAL IF OBJECTIVES OF BELL REPORT ARE TO BE SATISFIED. IN ADDITION TO RESEARCH NARRATIVE ALSO BELIEVE BRIEF NARRATIVE SECTIONS ARE NEEDED TO MATCH ITEMS TWO AND THREE OF EXPENDITURES SUMMARIZED IN TABLE TWO SINCE THESE ITEMS ACCOUNT FOR ONE QUARTER OF ALL EXPENDITURES. FINALLY THERE IS NOTHING SACRED ABOUT SEVEN PER CENT INFLATION FACTOR. HIGHER FIGURE QUITE ACCEPTABLE IF IT CAN BE DOCUMENTED AND JUSTIFIED. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME **Harold N. Graves, Jr.**

DEPT. **Agriculture & Rural Development**

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: **HGraves : apm**

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

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Checked for Dispatch: *sc hlf*



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354263 - 354354

La Molina, 9 April, 1974

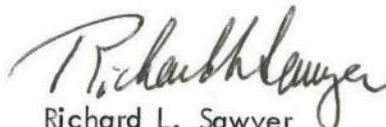
L-630-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves,
Executive Secretary,
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

Dr. Michael Twomey, CIP's Economist, has evidenced interest in reports of the African Rural Development Study which are being edited for circulation inside the Bank. Is it possible for us to get copies of this for CIP's internal use only? The communication which Dr. Twomey received from Mark Leiserson indicated that the Bank was not certain of how wide a distribution it would make of its publication. I thought you might be able to help us.

Best personal regards,


Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Dr. M. Twomey

RLS/hmg

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
1974 APR 13 11:51 AM

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparado 8888
Lima - Peru
Copies: CIP/PA - Lima
Telephone: 384383 - 384384

La Molina, 9 April, 1974

L-830-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves,
Executive Secretary,
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

cc: Dr. M. Twomey

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1974 APR 17 PM 12:44

RLS/hmg

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established in agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

64

Address:
Apartado 5959
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 - 354354

La Molina, 8 April, 1974

L-616-CIP-74

Mr. Harold Graves,
Executive Secretariat,
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research,
1818 H. St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

In reply to your March 22nd Memo, our Annual Report will be available for distribution approximately the middle of May. Our audit will be completed by May 7th and be available for distribution approximately the same time.

I certainly hope that you recognize that the information which was mailed to you this past week is a draft. I hope that it will not be duplicated and distributed. It has not been checked as thoroughly as I would have liked to have it checked. The end of March date put considerable pressure on us. The pressure mainly comes from the need to close out our 1973 books in preparation for auditing and we are doing all of this mechanically. You certainly know the exercise we have to go through with book-keeping, and the problems of late receipt of funding which must apply to 1973. Due to the fact that certain orders which are expected to come in and be paid for in two months sometimes take eight months, there is a certain amount of juggling which has to take place at the end of the year in order to make sure that we have utilized the money which has been donated and to make sure that it can be properly assigned towards the next year's budget if this has to be the case. This is not a difficult procedure, it is a standard operation, but it does take time and we have not yet mechanized (computerized) our financial operation.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

RLS/hmg

RECEIVED

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Apartado 5000
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 - 384284

La Molina, 8 April, 1974

L-816-CIP-74

U.S.A.
Washington, D.C. 20433,
1818 H. St., N.W.,
Agricultural Research,
Consultative Group on International
Executive Secretariat,
Mr. Harold Graves,

Dear Harold,

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SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS Personal records

1974 APR 16 AM 9:5

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

Lewis

RECEIVED

The International Potato Center is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

RLS/hmg