

Natural Resources and the North Eastern State's Ministry of Natural Resources, with IDRC assistance, built a new mill in Maiduguri. The Mill Managing Committee sent two Nigerian Ministry of Agriculture employees to Toronto to assemble and test it. It is powered with a 30-horsepower diesel engine and has four units: a precleaner, a dehuller, plate and hammer mills and a flour sifter. A unit for heat-sealing plastic bags was added. It can mill and sift the varieties of sorghum, millet, maize, and cowpea into fine flour, grits and middlings. The mill buys grains from farmers and does its own dehulling and milling, eliminating middle men and cutting losses in handling and spoilage. Its flours and grits are cheaper and more nutritious.

A bakery was built to teach people to make bread from local flours, and a test kitchen was set up to adapt the local flours to packaged cereals and



Cassava, a staple throughout the Third World, may be boiled like a potato or made into tapioca or bread.



Children from the higher grades help those in lower grades. These children in the Philippines must master three languages — the local one, Pilipino (the national one) and English.

traditional wheat dishes. Home agents took new recipes to householders. A number of products were developed including more nutritious fried snack foods made with high protein blends of sorghum, millet and cowpea flour.

The project is working well. Local grain production for market is up; grain loss in the milling process is down 15 per cent; and the shelf life of grain products has been extended from a maximum of three days to a minimum of two weeks. A similar IDRC supported project is under way in Botswana.

Each One Teach One Hundred and Fifty

Southeast Asia has four related problems in primary education: Half the school-age children are

not in school, and many who are must drop out for a week, a month or a year at a time to work on family farms. The half who are in school are in crowded classrooms, often three to a desk. Their number is growing rapidly. (In the Philippines the enrollment in primary and secondary schools has risen from 3.2 million in 1946 to an estimated 14 million today. That number is expected to double again by the year 2000.) There is not money to hire enough teachers and build enough schools.

A current experiment may help resolve the dilemma. The broad goal of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization is to make education available and accessible to all. In 1973 the Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology undertook a radical teaching program with research units in the Naga district of Debu Island in the central Philippines and in two villages near Solo in Java, Indonesia. The IDRC has assisted the projects — called Impact in the Philippines and Pamong in Java — since 1974.

Pupils in Impact and Pamong use