

AMBASSADOR PRINCETON LYMAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background

Born and raised in San Francisco, California
Stanford University; University of California; Harvard University

Agency for International Development, (AID) 1961-1964

Counter insurgency movement
Indochina
“The domino theory”
“The Candy bar Theory of Counter-Insurgency”
Vietnam War
Assessment of AID administration

AID; Seoul, Korea; Program Director 1964-1967

Economy
Environment
US aid level
Park Chung Hee Regime
Korean government budgets
Asia Foundation
North Korea
Agriculture
Vietnam
Seoul Institute for Science and Technology
Japan
Korea as model

Harvard University; 1967-1968

Co-Author, Korean Development: The Interplay of
Politics and Economics

AID; Chief, Title IX Office 1968-1971

“Popular Participation in Development”
Alleviating poverty
Foreign programs
Congressional interest
US academia participation
Change in assistance philosophy
Assisted governments reactions
Peace Corps
Vietnam

<p>“The AID Discussion Group” Examining Employee Grievances Minority and gender issues American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) “Young Turks”</p>	1971
<p>AID; Bureau of African Affairs; Chief, Project Development Sahel (Africa) drought TV influence Congressional interest French approach to Sahel Agricultural problems in Africa Horn of Africa Ethiopia Somalia Nigeria</p>	1971-1976
<p>AID, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Program Director Mengistu anti-American regime Termination of assistance Marists and anti-Americans Royal family Security Environment Embassy and AID staff reduced Eritrea Drought relief Soviets and Cubans Family</p>	1976-1978
<p>Deputy Director, Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation Purpose of organization Congressional interest Relations with AID Research programs Vienna Conference on Science and Technology UN Initiative Congressional roadblock State/AID relations</p>	1978-1980
<p>State Department; Office Director, Office of Inter American Affairs NEA/AF viewpoint clashes Security Assistance Angola-Namibia-South Africa nexus</p>	1980-1986

South Africa policy
Assistant Secretary Chet Crocker
Economic restructuring
Ethiopian Jews (Falasha) in Sudan
Coordination with Europeans
French interests
US commercial interests
Horn of Africa
African foreign debts
US “pro-active” policy

Ambassador to Nigeria 1986-1989
President Babangida
Economic programs
Narcotics
Environment
Angola
Relations
Personnel issues
US commercial interests
Oil production
Education
Human rights
Libyans
Nigerian military
Chad
Consular problems
American/Nigerian wives
UN peace-keeping operations
Local media
Abacha

State Department; Office Director, Bureau of Refugee Programs 1989-1992
Soviet Jews
Vietnamese Boat People
Kurdish refugees (Iraq)
Relief for overseas refugees
US refugee immigration
Congressional interest
American Jewish Committee
Israeli government vies
Ethiopian refugees
UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Kurds
Haiti crisis
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
Human Rights groups

Ambassador to South Africa 1992-1995

- Political instability
- ANC and Communist Party legitimized
- Facilitating Mandela-de Klerk agreement
- Buthelezi
- Violence issue
- Inkatha Freedom Party
- Embassy team
- Embassy efforts to foster agreement
- British
- Elections (1994)
- US trade promotion
- US aid program
- President Mandela
- Congressional interest
- US role in elections
- US delegation to Oliver Tambo's funeral
- South Africa's biological and chemical warfare capability
- "Truth and Reconciliation Commission"
- Mandela's inauguration
- Nuclear issue
- AIDS

State Department; Assistant Secretary for International Organizations (IO) 1996-1998

- US dues arrearages to UN
- Congressional view of UN
- Senator Helms
- Relations with Congress
- Mrs. Albright
- Iraq negotiations