

FRONT LINES

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



PN-ACZ-577

**Government Leaders
Consider Needs
Of World's Children**

**AIDS Jeopardizes
Africa's Gains**



THE FRONT LINES OF A LONG TWILIGHT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM—John F. Kennedy

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Quotables

"Geographically, we stand apart from much of the world, separated by the Atlantic and the Pacific. But politically, economically, and strategically, there are no oceans; and in a world without oceans, a policy of isolationism is no option at all. Only American engagement can shape the peaceful world our people so deeply desire."

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III,
in his statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee
on America's stake in the Persian Gulf crisis, Sept. 4

"The historic events of this past year have put a spotlight on what I believe is our foreign aid crisis. Our leadership role in aiding new democracies in Eastern Europe and around the globe is severely threatened if we are unable to respond appropriately. To some, this means more money. But, in my view, . . . the answer lies, not in more money, but in a more flexible and responsive foreign aid program."

—Sen. Nancy Kassebaum,
on foreign aid reform before the Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations, Oct. 2



Photo Credits: cover, Peter Gourlay;
page 3 (bottom), 9, 11, Clyde McNair

Cover Photo: At a historic U.N. summit,
leaders representing more than 70 countries
weighed the needs and rights of the world's
children. See story on page 2.

Front Lines is printed on recycled paper.

FRONT LINES

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World Leaders Focus On Children at Summit

BY JANE SEVIER JOHNSON

Although it often takes war or famine or disaster to make us aware of the plight of the world's children, in September heads of state and government from more than 70 countries focused on the needs and rights of the child at the first World Summit for Children.

Held at the United Nations in New York City, the two-day meeting—one of the largest gatherings ever of world leaders—raised the topics of child survival, protection and development. The U.S. delegation was headed by President Bush. USAID participated in summit preparations and will be involved in follow-up activities.

“... we should acknowledge that for many children, the only blessing they will ever know is their innocence,” President Bush said in his keynote address to the summit. “The facts are as stark as they are oppressive. There are almost 3 billion young people on Earth today—and more than 14 million of them will die this year. In the next hour alone, 1,000 babies will perish. But... we’re all gathered here to defy these statistics.

“... let us affirm, in this historic summit, that these children can be saved. They can be saved when we live up to our responsibilities, not just as an assembly of governments, but as a world community of adults, of parents.”

Each of the heads of state present spoke before the summit. In his address, President Bush said that he has asked Administrator Ronald W. Roskens and

Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to go to Africa “to see what else America and the world can do to advance child survival across that continent and across the world.”

In his personal statement presented in letter form to the summit, the president reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the survival, protection and

pledged to work together to save at least a third of the 14 million children under the age of five who now die each year. They also agreed to improve child nutrition, cut the number of maternal deaths, and provide clean water and primary education for all.

The Agency took part in a pre-summit meeting of the Task Force for Child Survival. Roskens and U.N. Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation Antoine Blanca co-chaired a gathering of the Tidewater Group of international donors held in conjunction with the summit. Topics discussed at the meeting included the need to increase the effectiveness of development programs, to involve the private sector more and to bring new resources to bear on children's issues. Debt-for-social-development swaps similar to the debt-for-nature swaps also were proposed.

“At the summit, it was reiterated that while there are few new funds available for programs for children, much better use can be made of what is available,” says Nancy Pielemeier, deputy director of the Bureau for Science and Technology's (S&T) Office of Health, who attended the summit and pre-summit activities. “Donors and developing country planners agreed that growth policies cannot succeed

without attention to human and social aspects of development. This will require some reallocation of funds to child-oriented programs in health, nutrition and education.”

Since December 1989, USAID had been



Among the many issues discussed at the first World Summit for Children was the problem of providing potable water. In the developing world, more than 1.1 billion people are without a safe water supply.

development of the children of the world.

The summit culminated with the signing of a World Declaration and Plan of Action to improve the condition of children during the last decade of the 20th century. Participating nations

part of an intergovernmental working group that was headed by the White House and also included, among others, the departments of State, Health and Human Services, and Education in planning for the president's involvement in the summit. The Agency provided technical staff from S&T and the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) to the president's summit adviser, Peter Teeley, during the drafting of the summit declaration and in negotiating the plan of action with the other participating countries.

Representatives from S&T, PPC, the Bureau for External Affairs and the Bureau for Legislative Affairs coordinated the Agency's summit participation, including a meeting of non-governmental organizations at the White House, a Capitol Hill press conference and press interviews to provide background on the technical issues surrounding the summit.

Before the summit, Administrator Roskens announced a five-year, \$50 million assault on measles to increase coverage of measles vaccine and to strengthen immunization programs.

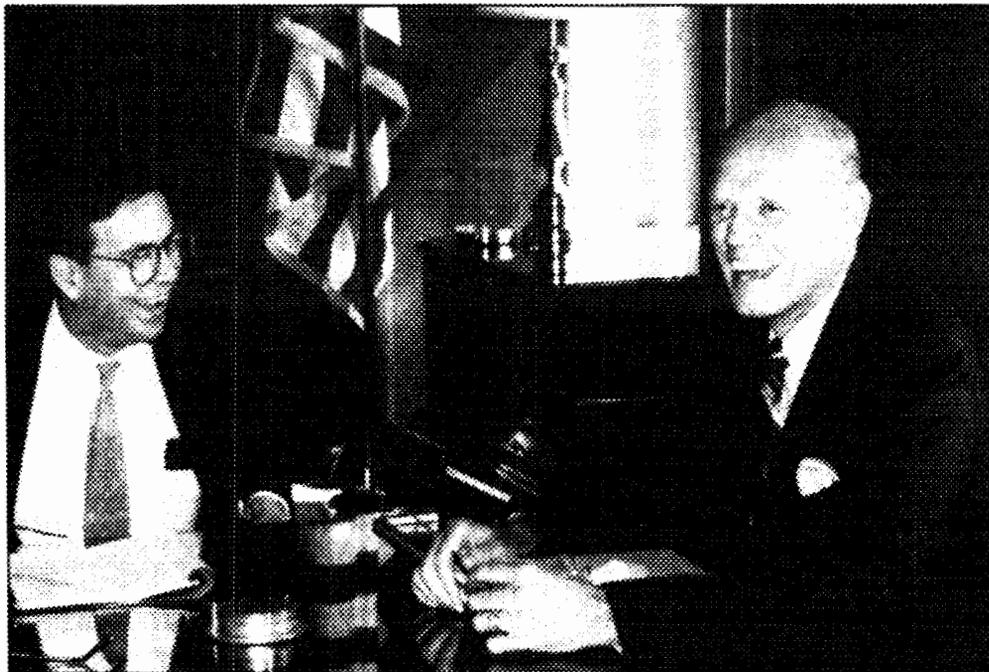
Since 1985, USAID has committed more than \$1 billion to child survival pro-



During the summit, Administrator Ronald W. Roskens (center, facing) outlines Agency policy on children's issues for reporters as Nancy Pielemeier (seated, left foreground), deputy director of the Office of Health, looks on. USAID projects for children include child survival, nutrition and education.

grams. The Agency also has been a leader in support of basic education programs worldwide, promotes child and maternal

nutrition and is dedicated to helping families and communities meet the needs of their children.



Roskens, Callejas Meet

President Rafael Callejas of Honduras (left) and Administrator Ronald W. Roskens meet to consider the Honduran economic situation and assistance needs at the State Department Sept. 27. The discussion centered around the historic, far-reaching economic reform program initiated by the Callejas administration in March of this year, six weeks after the president's inauguration. For fiscal 1990, USAID direct support programmed for Honduras' economic program included \$130 million in Economic Support Funds for cash transfer balance-of-payments assistance.

Soy Project Creates Jobs

Value-added technologies developed by INTSOY, a USAID-funded research project at the University of Illinois, are moving out of the laboratory and into the marketplace.

Grove Country Foods of Columbus Grove, Ohio, is the first commercial soyfood company in the United States to use the extrusion/expelling and soymilk processing techniques developed by INTSOY. The company's recent expansion has allowed local farmers to receive as much as a 25 percent premium on soybeans grown at a specific contracted price. In addition, nearly 80 jobs have been created in the rural community that is home base for the company.

"In a community of 2,800 people, 80 new jobs have a significant impact," points out Carl Hastings, president of Grove Country Foods.

The new extrusion/expelling operation separates the oil and meal from soybeans much more quickly and completely than previously used mechanical oil-expeller systems. The soymilk process also incorporates several technical innovations that eliminate the beany flavor left by most traditional processes.

Hastings notes that such simple commercial technologies require only a small fraction of the capital needed for the usual solvent extraction processing facilities, thus representing "a unique opportunity for developing countries looking for new and better ways to help their citizens gain access to employment and adequate diets."

A soyfoods company in Zimbabwe now is moving ahead with plans for its own extrusion/expelling plant, and businesses in a number of other countries are working with INTSOY toward opening similar operations.

Grove Country Foods now manufactures soymilk, soynuts, soy oil and soy flour. Established in 1987, the company has worked with INTSOY almost since its beginning to refine and develop new processing techniques for soybeans and to move these technologies toward commercial realization. According to Hastings, the information and basic research provided by INTSOY have allowed the company to achieve success much more rapidly than would have been otherwise possible.

By adding variations to the basic INTSOY techniques, the company now can diversify into a wide range of soybean food products. Plans call for making flavored and plain milk, yogurt and soft-serve ice cream. High-protein flour made from soymeal is being test-marketed for the baking industry, and plans call for drying the residue from soymilk (called okara) for use in a variety of food products.

For further information, call Frank Mertens in the Bureau for Science and Technology's Office of Agriculture, (703)875-4245.



CFC in Progress

The Combined Federal Campaign's (CFC) slogan, "Because you care, help is there," explains what contributing to the annual fund-raising event means to individuals and families in need—Help is there. Agency employees will have the opportunity to help during the month of November when campaign materials with pledge cards will be distributed by key workers to all Agency staff.

Administrator Roskens is USAID chairman for the event this year. Deputy Administrator Edelman will serve as vice chairman, Director of Personnel Anthony Cauterucci is executive director, and Harold Le Sieur is campaign manager.

Court Dismisses Suit Against Agency

On Sept. 18, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision to dismiss Planned Parenthood's lawsuit against the Agency.

The suit involved the Mexico City Policy, which makes a foreign non-governmental organization (NGO) ineligible for population assistance if the NGO performs or actively promotes abortion.

The Agency carries out the Mexico City Policy through a Standard Clause in grant and cooperative agreements. Planned Parenthood challenged the constitutionality of the Standard Clause, claiming that it violates Planned Parenthood's right to associate with foreign NGOs.

The Court of Appeals held that the challenged Standard Clause is the least restrictive means of implementing a presidential foreign policy decision, which is not reviewable by the judiciary.

Planned Parenthood has indicated that it intends to ask the Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeals decision.

Fighting Guinea Worm Disease

*USAID, Peace Corps
join forces to eliminate
the scourge by the end
of the decade*

BY KIM BROWN

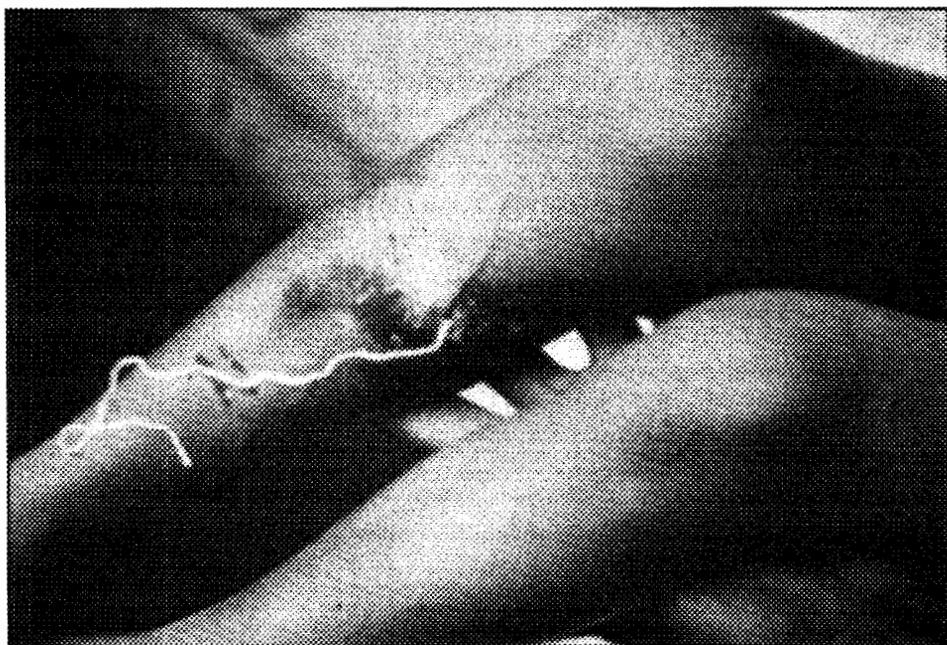
With help from USAID and the Peace Corps, the world is winning the battle against Guinea worm disease.

Working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other international organizations, the Agency and the Peace Corps are attempting to eliminate the disease from the world by the end of the decade, a goal adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1989.

The Agency has signed a three-year Participating Agency Service Agreement totaling \$741,000 with the Peace Corps for public education work in 10 high-risk countries in Africa and Asia. In addition, a bilateral aid program is in place in Ghana to help eliminate the disease in that country. USAID/Ghana has made \$2.3 million in local currency available to the Ghanaian Ministry of Health to fight the problem.

Although rarely fatal, Guinea worm disease, or *dracunculiasis*, affects about 15 million people in Asia and Africa. The disease leads to high rates of school absenteeism, inadequate maternal care for infants and loss of agricultural productivity. A recent UNICEF report estimated lost agricultural productivity due to the disease at between \$300 million and \$1 billion per year.

The Guinea worm is a parasite that enters the human body through contaminated drinking water. Guinea worm larvae then migrate to the abdomen, where they mature and mate. The



The Guinea worm is a parasite that enters the human body through contaminated drinking water. The disease affects 15 million people in Africa and Asia and leads to high rates of school absenteeism, inadequate maternal care for infants and loss of agricultural productivity.

pregnant female worm continues to grow inside the human host until it is two to three feet in length.

The worm secretes a toxin that causes blisters to form on the skin. Victims often seek relief from the burning sensation by soaking the blister in cool water—often the community's water supply—which causes the blister to rupture and the worm to emerge from the body. The worm then releases hundreds of thousands of new larvae into the water supply, causing further contamination and perpetuating the problem.

By teaching people how the Guinea worm enters the body and how to avoid contaminating the water supply, significant progress can be made toward breaking the cycle, says Craig Hafner of Water and Sanitation for Health, a USAID-funded project, which has received \$7.6 million in USAID funds during the past

10 years for Guinea worm education programs. "The process involves a great deal of public health education because, ultimately, you have to change people's behavior and habits," Hafner says. "Education is the only vaccine against Guinea worm disease."

Collaborators in the war on Guinea worm disease include the United Nations Development Program, the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control, Global 2000, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International and American Cyanamid Company. In July 1989, the International Donors Conference in Lagos, Nigeria, raised almost \$10 million for eradication efforts.

Brown is a program operations assistant in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination's Office of Planning and Budgeting.

Africa

AIDS Epidemic Threatens Economic, Social Progress

BY RAISA SCRIBINE SMITH

Rarely has a disease so fundamentally challenged the fabric of society in Africa as has the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or AIDS. AIDS is likely soon to be the No. 1 cause of adult death in many areas of the continent. The impact is felt by African governments, hospitals, industries, communities and, most intimately, by families.

So far, about 65,000 AIDS cases have been reported in sub-Saharan Africa. These, however, are only a small part of the picture. Many cases are not diagnosed or reported. Experts at the World Health Organization (WHO) estimate that the number of adult AIDS cases in Africa is over 750,000—or more than half of the global total.

The full effect of the epidemic is yet to be felt. An additional 5 million Africans, according to conservative estimates, are carriers of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS.

Cities have been the hardest hit. The infection rate among samples of pregnant women in Blantyre, Malawi's largest city, jumped from only 2 percent in 1985 to 22 percent in early 1990. In Lusaka, Zambia, the infection rate increased from 11 percent in 1987 to 22 percent three years later.

The highest rate of new infection in the next two decades also is expected in Africa, where AIDS is largely transmitted by heterosexual contact. And, compounding the problem is the presence of another AIDS virus—HIV-2—spreading

in many parts of West Africa and increasing the level of disability.

What does AIDS mean for the social and economic future of Africa? The AIDS Impact Model (AIM), recently developed with support from USAID, is beginning to provide some of the answers. AIM, developed by the Futures Group in cooperation with Family Health International, looks at the social and economic impact of the disease based on data from an epidemiological and demographic model, known as iwgAIDS.

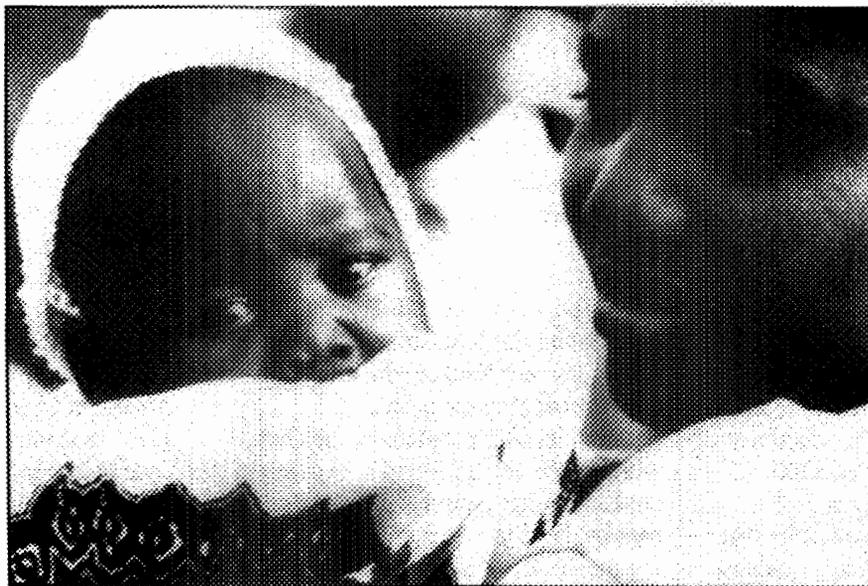
The model is the result of the collaborative efforts of an interagency working group headed by the Department of State with the participation of the University of Illinois, Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Center for International Research of the Bureau of the Census and the Air Force Academy.

Despite its devastating effect, "We're seeing that AIDS will not have a major impact on population growth in Africa," says John Stover, vice president of the Futures Group. "The rate may slow down in heavily affected countries, but it will neither stop nor go negative over the next 30-40 years."

What AIDS will do is to continue to strike down Africans in the prime of life and at the peak of productivity. "We're seeing

women infected in their 20s and men about 5 to 10 years older," notes Stover.

AIDS also will kill more people in the rural areas where the bulk of Africa's population lives. A rural hospital in southern Zambia, for example, finds eight percent of pregnant women infected. In southern Uganda, 12 percent of people in some villages are virus carriers. Rural areas in some countries are now at the same stage of the epidemic that urban areas were only a few years ago.



AIDS is affecting African mothers and their children. In areas where HIV-infection rates are high, many of the child survival gains of the past decade may be reversed.

And, large numbers of children will die. Child mortality rates may grow by as much as 50 percent in some African cities during the 1990s as a result of AIDS. Up to 1990, half a million African infants were born infected with the AIDS virus. By the end of the decade, says WHO, an additional 10 million or more may be infected.

"The child survival gains that so many have worked for in the last decade may be reversed in areas where HIV-infection rates are high," says Linda Valleroy, biomedical anthropologist in the AIDS Division of the Agency's Office of Health, Bureau for Science and Technology. Traditional child survival interventions have little effect on HIV. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT), for example, which is effective in reversing dehydration from acute diarrhea, will be less effective in controlling HIV-related chronic diarrhea.

"How are mothers going to perceive ORT when they see that it's not helping all the children?" asks Valleroy.

AIDS leaves another legacy for Africa's children. HIV-infected mothers pass the virus to only about one-third of their infants either while in utero or during birth. But large numbers of uninfected infants are being orphaned when their mothers die of AIDS, sometimes within 10 years after giving birth. As a result, 10 million children are expected to be AIDS-related orphans in sub-Saharan Africa during the 1990s.

In Uganda, for example, an estimated 1 million children—out of a population of 20 million—are orphans. The large number of orphans has resulted both from AIDS and civil strife in the country. The numbers are so large in some of the districts that the traditional African extended family structure that usually has absorbed children of deceased relatives simply cannot cope. New households are emerging with teenagers heading families of younger siblings.

"Very often, it is the grandmothers who are left with 10 or more grandchildren to clothe, feed and educate," says Valleroy. "And, they simply cannot afford the clothing, food and school fees."

The economic implications of a disease that kills people in their most productive years are expected to be significant.

As AIDS spreads to factories and farms, the labor force is affected. "The impact is not huge, compared to the size of the labor force. Reductions of some 10 percent are possible in severely affected areas," says Stover. "It is selective industries that will be hardest hit by the loss of skilled labor." The impact of AIDS on selected industries such as copper mining in Zambia, which relies on skilled miners to provide 20 percent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP), can have a significant impact on economic growth and development. The economic pinch is already evident in Malawi. In 1986, 31,500 Malawian mine workers sent home \$21 million from South Africa. Today, only a few thousand remain in South Africa as these

valuable employment opportunities were foreclosed as a result of disagreements on AIDS testing policy by the two countries.

"African business and industry will feel the burden of prolonged employee absenteeism because of HIV-related illnesses," says Valleroy. Many companies carry the cost burden, providing benefits for sick and incapacitated employees.

As farmers die or are too ill to tend to their crops, will African agricultural productivity suffer added setbacks?

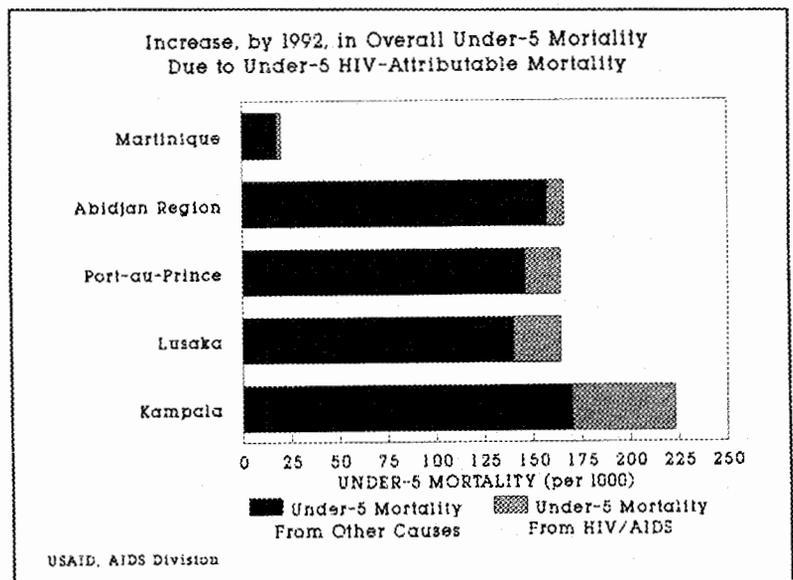
"We're finding that the impact in this sector will depend on the kind of agriculture being practiced," says Stover. "AIDS will have more of an impact on dryland rather than tropical agriculture. In dryland agriculture, in which crops are planted at the right time to catch the rainfall, even a small drop in labor at a critical time can be catastrophic. There is much more flexibility in tropical agriculture."

The impact of AIDS is perhaps most acutely felt in the health sector. Some 40 percent of the hospital beds in some central and east African cities already are occupied by AIDS patients.

"Financing is clearly an issue," says Stover. "The actual expenditure per AIDS patient in Africa is very low, ranging between \$100 to \$1,100. However, even these low expenditure rates threaten to consume the entire health budgets of some countries as the number of AIDS patients increases in the next 20 years."

Hospitals in Africa are beginning to turn away patients with diseases like hepatitis or typhoid fever because of the large number of AIDS-related admissions. Alternative health care systems are springing up to help offset the cost of hospitalization. Through a Salvation Army initiative at Chikankata Hospital in Muzumbuka, Zambia, for example, a medical team

(continued on page 8)



New Directors Head Three Missions

Mary Kilgour

Mary Kilgour was sworn in Sept. 19 as the Agency's mission director to Bangladesh.

The 24-year USAID veteran will direct a \$120 million economic assistance and food aid program that focuses on sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty.

Among her duties as former deputy assistant administrator for the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Kilgour coordinated the Agency's food aid program.

She joined USAID in 1966 as a management intern and served as an assistant program officer in Pakistan and Colombia. She later served as assistant director in Costa Rica, as deputy mission director in the Philippines and as mission director in Liberia.

Kilgour has a Ph.D. in political economy and government and a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University.

She also has a master's degree and a bachelor's degree from the University of Connecticut.

Ted Morse

Ted Morse, a 28-year veteran of USAID, was sworn in Sept. 28 as director of the Zimbabwe mission.

He will direct a \$5 million economic assistance program there as well as manage the Southern Africa Regional Program, which provides \$50 million for projects that benefit the nine members of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference. The member states include Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho,

Swaziland, Tanzania and Botswana.

The former director of the U.S. Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America began his Agency career in 1962 as a program analyst in Thailand. He later served in Indonesia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Swaziland.

He also served as mission director in Zambia and deputy director of regional development for the Caribbean in Barbados and in Washington, D.C., as deputy director and director of the Office of Southern Africa Affairs in the Bureau for Africa.

Morse, a native of California, has a master's degree from George Washington University and a bachelor's degree from California State University, Sacramento.

Gary Towery

Gary Towery, a 23-year veteran of the Agency, was sworn in as mission director for Lesotho Oct. 4.

Towery, who has been USAID representative in Ghana since 1987, will direct an economic assistance program in Lesotho that has averaged \$10 million annually since 1980.

He began his USAID career in 1967 as a junior Foreign Service officer in India and later served in Afghanistan and Liberia. Towery also has served as USAID representative to the Omani Joint Commission in Oman.

Lesotho is a constitutional monarchy with a population of 1.6 million. Surrounded by South Africa, its economy is characterized by exported labor, subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry and small-scale commercial and manufacturing activities.

Towery has a bachelor's degree from St. Cloud State College in Minnesota.

AIDS

(continued from page 7)

conducts home visits on a regular basis to meet the needs of AIDS patients.

"Mostly, when it comes to AIDS, what we're seeing is people going back to their villages to die," says Stover.

The health sector in Africa also is affected by the concurrent growth of other diseases, like tuberculosis, precipitated by AIDS. "Africa has always had a high rate of tuberculosis," explains Stover. "Perhaps as much as one-half of African adults are infected with the tuberculosis bacilli. A healthy person suffers no outward symptoms. However, infection with HIV can weaken the immune system and awaken the dormant tuberculosis infection. As a result, the number of new tuberculosis cases in Africa is growing rapidly. Ultimately, it is the communities and families of Africa

that have felt the effects of the disease most deeply. A disease can leave a lasting scar on the psyche of a people when in a region nearly every family has lost a member to AIDS or when parents watch their seven sons die—one by one."

It is in the communities and families of Africa that cultural foundations, ancestral beliefs and conceptions of mortality and sexuality are profoundly challenged by the disease. And, it is here that social change is quietly occurring. In a continent not accustomed to open discussion of such issues, the roles of men and women and the effects of migration, urbanization, prostitution and multiple sex partners are under new debate.

The impact of AIDS will be costly not only in dollars, but more importantly in the untimely loss of the lives of young people who had much to contribute to the social and economic development of Africa.

Computer Support Now Available

Help is at hand for Washington, D.C.-based USAID employees who don't know their RAMs from their ROMs.

The Technical Support Division of the Office of Information Resources Management has opened a Technical Support Center in the State Department to deal with computer questions and problems, particularly regarding the use of and conversion to local area networks (LANs). A similar center also exists in building SA-14 in Rosslyn.

The centers are staffed with specialists trained in the types of computer systems—minicomputers,

microcomputers and LANs—currently in use within the Agency. Both centers can assist employees with microcomputer or LAN problems, and support for main-frame computers and the Wang OIS and VS systems is available at the Rosslyn office.

The Technical Support Center offers seminars on and demonstrations of new products and advanced capabilities. In addition, the center produces a quarterly newsletter to keep users abreast of new technology and maintains a technical reference library with computer journals, software manuals and a CD-ROM reference disk. The staff also makes

house calls to employees with problems that can't be solved on the phone.

Technical support staff analysts helped with the installation of the local area networks in the Office of the General Counsel and the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance.

Both centers are open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The center at State is located in room B-930. The phone number is (202)647-0287. In SA-14, the center is in room 1000G, and the phone number is (703)875-1538.

*—Joan Kimmel-Frantz, Office of
Information Resources Management*



Bill Miller (standing), senior analyst for the Technical Support Center, shows Kevin Burke, executive officer in the Office of Procurement, Bureau for Management Services, how to use an application on the computer.

Open Season For Health Plans Begins Nov. 13

Agency employees interested in changing health plans may do so during Open Season from Nov. 13 to Dec. 10.

In order to provide employees with as much information as possible, the Agency is sponsoring a Health Fair Nov. 15 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the lower lobby of the 23rd Street entrance of the State Department.

Representatives from most of the major fee-for-service plans as well as most area health maintenance organizations will be on hand to answer any questions about their respective plans.

Foreign Service employees may direct questions about the Health Benefits Open Season and the Health Fair to PM/FSP/ERB, room 1140-D, SA-1, (202)663-1464.

Civil Service staff should direct inquiries to PM/CSP/EAB, room 1118, SA-1, (202)663-1521.

USAID Briefs

BIFAD Head Sworn In

Wales Madden Jr. was sworn in as chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), a major advisory unit to the Agency.

A Texas attorney, Madden succeeds William Lavery, who served as chairman from 1986-1990. BIFAD was created in 1975 to foster cooperation between the Agency and U.S. colleges and universities.

As chairman, Madden will recommend policies to USAID and assist in using the resources of U.S. universities and colleges on behalf of the Agency's agricultural programs.

Madden is a member of the Board of Trustees at Trinity University in Texas and the University of Texas Law School and is a member of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Committee on Statewide Governance of Higher Education.

He has been active on behalf of higher education in Texas since 1958, when he was named to the Board of Regents of Amarillo College. He also was a member of the University of Texas Board of Regents from 1959-1965.

Madden has served on the President's Export Council, the Governor's Committee on Public School Education and as chairman of the University of Texas Centennial Commission.

He is a native and resident of Amarillo, Texas, and received both his law and bachelor's degrees from the University of Texas.

Agency Assists Soviet Armenia

The Agency signed three humanitarian assistance grants in September totaling \$9.8 million to bring the first U.S.-funded assistance programs to Armenia.

Levon Ter-Petrosyan, president of the Republic of Armenia, and Sergey Chetverikov, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy, attended the State Department ceremony that marked a new stage in Soviet-American cooperation.

The grants will provide medical treatment and fund vocational and medical training for victims of Armenia's December 1988 earthquake through the Project Hope consortium, the Armenian General Benevolent Union-Armenian Relief Society consortium and the World Rehabilitation Fund.

The quake, the strongest in the region in 80 years, left thousands homeless when

it leveled more than 50 cities and villages and severely damaged another 100.

Immediately following the earthquake, the Agency provided more than \$5 million in disaster relief to Armenia.

IN MEMORIAM

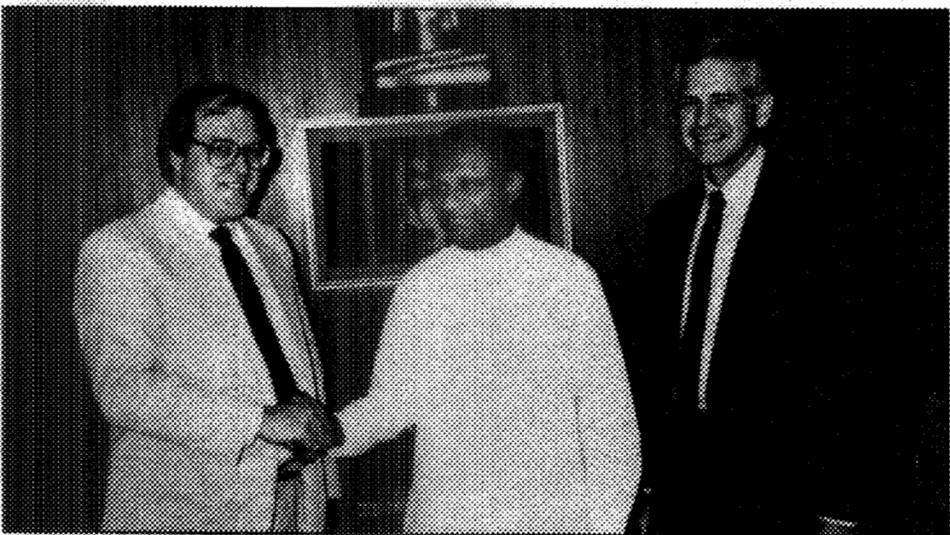
EDWARD PLOCH

Edward John Ploch, a USAID Foreign Service officer, died Sept. 22. He was 52.

Ploch joined the Agency in 1967 and was assigned first to Vietnam as an assistant development officer. During his career, he held posts in Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand, Liberia and Washington, D.C. He was most recently the deputy mission director in Liberia.

Ploch is survived by his wife Ngoc Cam (Jennifer), and his two daughters Kim and Lynn.

Condolences may be sent to Mrs. Ploch, 817 Plum Street, Vienna, Va. 22180.



Agency, State Officials Discuss U.S. Aid with Sri Lanka's President

Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Philip Christenson (left) and U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka Marion Creekmore (right) met Sept. 14 in Colombo with Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa to discuss U.S. aid in the return of Sri Lankan workers from the Persian Gulf region. The United States has provided both funding and transportation for repatriation as well as 17,000 metric tons of food assistance for refugees in Jordan.

AMERICAN
CANCER
SOCIETY

GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT

Agency employees are invited to take part in the annual Great American Smokeout on Nov. 15. Activities are scheduled for Nov. 13-15 and will include videos and speakers.

Volunteers will staff tables at both ends of the State Department cafeteria during lunch hours on Tuesday and Thursday (Nov. 13 and 15) and at the Health Fair in the first floor Exhibit Hall at State on Wednesday. Smokers will be offered survival kits and other help to carry them through 24 hours of abstinence. They also may sign up for lunch-time smoking cessation courses.

To volunteer or for further information, contact Bill Alli (703)875-4194 or Judy Berman (202)647-0133.

Historically Black Colleges Saluted

In observance of National Historically Black Colleges Week Sept. 9-15, the U.S. Department of Education and the White House sponsored the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities Conference held in Washington, D.C.

More than 400 representatives from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), the private sector, federal and state agencies—including USAID's Office of Equal Opportunity Programs—and the media attended the weeklong meeting. Under the theme "Strengthen-



White House Adviser Briefs Agency Managers

White House Science Adviser D. Allan Bromley (left) addresses senior managers at the administrator's weekly staff meeting. Bromley was the second in a series of speakers who have been invited by Administrator Ronald W. Roskens to discuss emerging science and technology issues with Agency management.

ing HBCUs: Strategies for Progress for the 1990s and Beyond," workshop participants examined ways to strengthen the HBCUs' ability to compete for private and public funding.

In a proclamation in observance of National Historically Black Colleges Week, President Bush urged all Americans to express their appreciation and respect for the outstanding academic and social accomplishments of the nation's black institutions of higher learning: "For over 100 years, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities have been a special part of this nation's heritage. At a time when many schools barred their doors to black Americans, these colleges offered the best, and often the only, opportunity for higher education. Today, most of these barriers have been brought down by the law, and yet, historically black colleges and universities still represent a vital component of American higher education, enriching a great tradition of educational choice and diversity in this country."

Scholarships

Applications for the 1991-92 scholarship program for dependent children of career Foreign Service staff are now available.

Students who are graduating from high school in 1991 and have an outstanding academic record should apply now for the 1991 Merit Award competition. Financial aid grants also are available for full-time undergraduate students studying in the United States. Undergraduates studying fields related to foreign affairs may apply for the new DACOR Bacon House Foundation Heyward G. Hill Scholarship Program for their junior or senior year.

For applications, call, FAX or write to Gail Volk, AFSA Scholarship Programs, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202)338-4045, FAX number (202)338-6820. The deadline for returning the completed application is Feb. 15.

WHERE



MOVED ON

Christia Alou, COMP/CS/YOC
Sania Yvette Bell, ANE/MENA/E
Tania Yvonne Bell, MS/IRM/WS
Charles Douglas Brandi, PM/PCF/PP
Detra Elizabeth Britt, PRE/I
Allison Ann Brown, Sri Lanka
Norma Caldwell, Chad
Jeffrey Colyer, A/AID
Catherine Coughlin, LEG/PD
Dorothy Cunningham, PM/TD
Gordon Dewhurst, MS/MO/PA/PB
Nancy Ellis, AA/XA
Erik Freas, S&T/HP/POP/R
Guthrie Gullion, AFR/MGT/MISR
Lynn Laman Hamrick, TDP/PEP
Glynis Harris, S&T/FA/N/OP
Augustus Henry, PM/RS
Edwin Lee Hullander, COMP/CS/DS
Veronica Jeffreys, COMP/CS/R
Vickie Jones, SDB/OD
Jeffrey Kahler, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T
Angelita Lewis, COMP/CS/COOP
Libby Liu, ANE/TR/HR
Jane Lopez, RDO/Caribbean
Byron Mapp, S&T/FA/AGR/EP
Kathy McCall, Philippines
Neil Yvonne McGaffie, Ghana
Craig Clifford McQueen, COMP/CS/YOC
Alfred Gerard Montemayor, LAC/EMS
Roger Noriega, COMP/CS/DS
Douglas Owen, Dominican Republic
Tu Minh Thi Pham, FVA/PPM/PMS
Deon Price, MS/OP/W/MS
Judith Seltzer, S&T/HP/POP/PPD
Wendy Seth, PM/TD
Keisha Taylor, MS/PPE/PE
Delores Warren, COMP/CS/R
Calvin Wadlington, PPC/SB
Denise Webb, COMP/CS/R
Kiva Shawn Williams, AFR/TR/ANR/NR

PROMOTED

Michelle Christine Adams, MS/IRM/MPS,
computer specialist
Sarah Buckley, PM/EPM, personnel assistant typist
Gerda Competello, PM/EPM, personnel staffing
specialist
Angela Ferguson, PPC/PB/CD, secretary typist

Holly Ann Fluty, S&T/HP/H/HS, health science
specialist
Demaris Anita Garris, LAC/DR/PS, clerk typist
Bibbe Hall, LAC/SAM, secretary typist
Wanda Renee Haynes, COMP/CS/YOC, student
aide
Edith Houston, COMP/CS/COOP, program analyst
Gedrun Hudson, OFDA/AE, disaster operations
specialist
Shontem Hutchins, AFR/MGT, clerk typist
Gwendolyn Johnson, FVA/FFP/LAC, secretary
typist
Pamela Johnson, S&T/H/AR, supervisory social
science analyst
Chara Kimbrough, AA/LEG, secretary
stenographer
Evelyn Lark, PM/ADM, file clerk typist
Janice Little, LAC/DR/PS, clerk typist
Janie Mason, PM/LMLS, accountant
Michelle McCullough, PM/CSP/SS, staff assistant
typist
Beth Paige, MS/OP/O/LAC, contract specialist
Kathleen Parrott, COMP/CS/COOP, student
training typist
Jeremiah Joseph Perry Jr., MS/MO/PARM,
management assistant
Virginia Poole, S&T/HP/POP/PPD, social sciences
analyst
Katherine Simpson, AA/FVA, special assistant
Shells Wilma Smith, LAC/DR/EHR, clerk typist
Denise Stone, MS/OP/TRANS, traffic management
specialist
Cheryl Williams, MS/OP/W/MS, contract specialist
Michelle Tracy Williams, LAC/CAR, clerk typist

RETIRED

Bobby Allen, Botswana, controller, 24 years
Effie Bows, MS/MS/OM, overseas property
management specialist, 27 years
Daniel Chaij, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, foreign affairs
officer, 23 years
Julius Cook, MS/MO/TIM/IS, transportation
specialist, 34 years
John Dasi, Yemen, controller, 8 years
Thomas Hudner King Jr., COMP/FS/MEDI.,
agricultural development officer, 13 years
Kenneth Kornher, S&T/HR/RD/DA, supervisory
social science analyst, 27 years
May Y.L. Lee, Philippines, secretary, 31 years
Charles McMakin, MS/OP, deputy director
program operations, 28 years
Jean Moore, MS/MS/EMS, administrative officer,
22 years
W. Douglas Robbins, OFC/Gambia, controller, 21
years
Marvin Schwartz, PPC, development coordination
officer, 19 years

Years of service are USAID only.

REASSIGNED

E. Cecile Adams, LAC/CONT, controller, to LAC/
DPF

John Airhart, Somalia, supervisory engineering
officer, to engineering officer, Egypt
Frank Almaguer, Ecuador, mission director, to
COMP/FS/LT/TRNG
Glenn Anders, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, supervisory
agricultural development officer, to Sri Lanka
Grant Anderson Jr., Zaire, project development
officer, to supervisory project development officer,
AFR/PD/EA
Hilda Arellano, Ecuador, general development
officer, to supervisory general development officer,
Guatemala
Adrian Atkins, AA/LEG, motor vehicle operator, to
administrator's aide, ES/CCS
Felix Awantang, Egypt, IDI, to health development
officer
Marlies Backhaus, ANE/DP/E, program operations
specialist, to budget analyst, APRE/PPM
Craig Baier, El Salvador, supervisory general
development officer, to regional development officer,
LAC/CEN
Robert Bakley, India, mission director, to
Afghanistan
Mahlon Barash, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, project
development officer, to Bolivia
Henry Lee Barrett, IG/A/PSA, auditor, to RIG/A/I/
Singapore
Marilyn Beckwith, PM/CSP/PSPB, personnel
management specialist, to policy analyst, PM/PCF/PP
Lorraine Bellack, Yemen, executive assistant, to
secretary, Sri Lanka
Shella Blackman, ANE/PD/PCS, program analyst, to
APRE/DR/PD
Robert Buncy, Liberia, project development officer,
to REDSO/WCA
Sara Kathryn Boyd, ANE/EA/ISP, international
cooperation specialist, to APRE/A
Theodore Bratrud, El Salvador, supervisory program
officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
Agatha Brown, A/AID, secretary stenographer, to
APRE/IBS
John Burdick, Peru, population development officer,
to health population development officer, Haiti
John Burns, IG/A/FA, auditor, to supervisory auditor,
RIG/A/I/Kenya
David Calder, Nepal, supervisory health population
development officer, to health population
development officer physician, RDO/Fiji
Joy Carpenter, ANE/SA, secretary typist, to APRE/A
Dennis Chandler, Zaire, mission director, to Morocco
Susan Clay, Guatemala, IDI, to education
development officer
Gaylen Cooper, ANE/EMS, administrative assistant,
to APRE/EMS
Charlotte Cromer, Egypt, population development
officer, to S&T/HP/POP/FPS
Sharon Lee Cromer, Jordan, contract officer, to
REDSO/WCA
Michael Crosswell, ANE/DP, economist, to APRE/
SPPE
Michael Curtis, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, supervisory
executive officer, to Dominican Republic
Frances Deare, ANE/EA/TA, secretary typist, to
APRE/A
Darrell Dolley, Zaire, controller, to Belize
Stephen Duster, RIG/A/I/Honduras, auditor, to

project development officer, LAC/DR/CEN
Jimmy Duvall, Liberia, financial management officer financial analyst, to controller, Burundi
Braden Enroth, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI commodity management, to Egypt
Sharon Epstein, AFR/EA/SSD, supervisory program officer, to program officer, ANE/SA/PAK
John Eriksson, Thailand, mission director, to associate assistant administrator, PPC/CDIE
Joseph Esposito, AA/PPC, special assistant, to AA/S&T
Herbert Axel Feldt, Egypt, engineering officer, to supervisory project development officer
Alfred Ford, Haiti, supervisory program officer, to program officer, AFR/CCWA/CCE
William Ford, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, regional development officer, to deputy director, OIT/OD
David Fredrick, ANE/SA/B, program officer, to APRE/A
Stephen Grant, ANE/TR/HR, special projects officer, to education development officer, Guinea
Donna Gray, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI contract specialist, to Guatemala
J. Paul Guedet, Pakistan, deputy mission director, to deputy director, AFR/PD
John Gunning, ANE/SA/SLNM, program officer, to APRE/A
David Hagen, ANE/EA/TA, program officer, to APRE/A
William Hammink, Senegal, project development officer, to AFR/PD/CCWA
Nancy Carmichael Hardy, Jamaica, program officer, to Afghanistan
David Hoelscher, Guatemala, program economics officer, to supervisory program economics officer
Henry Holland Jr., FM/FP, financial management officer financial analyst, to Oman
Linda Hooper, Nepal, secretary, to Philippines
Barbara Howard, Rwanda, program officer, to AFR/EA/TU
Susan Hudet, ANE/PD/SA, program analyst, to APRE/DR/PD
Alan Hurdus, ANE/TR/ARD, supervisory agricultural development officer, to agricultural development officer, APRE/DR/TR
William Jeffers, ANE/PD/SA, supervisory project development officer, to Sri Lanka
Hariadene Johnson, AFR/DP, program analyst officer, to supervisory program analyst, APRE/SPEE
Roy Johnson, Liberia, supervisory executive officer, to executive officer, Jordan
Thomas Johnstone Jr., Somalia, financial management officer budget analyst, to deputy controller, Bolivia
Jerry Jordan, ANE/EMS, administrative officer, to LAC/EMS
Michael Jordan, ANE/TR/PHN, supervisory health population development officer, to APRE/DR/TR
William Joslin, Jamaica, mission director, to AID representative, Poland
Michael Kepler, IG/FS/COMP, inspector, to RIG/A/I/Honduras
Hjalmar Kolar, LAC/CAR, regional development officer, to supervisory program officer, Tunisia
Peter Kranstover, Costa Rica, project development officer, to supervisory project development officer

Edward Landau, El Salvador, project development officer, to supervisory program officer
Loretta Landy, PPC/EA, international economist, to economist, PPC/PDPR/RP
Linda Lankenau, Kenya, health population development officer, to special projects officer, COMP/FS
Linda Levine, ANE/PD/EA, secretary typist, to APRE/DR/PD
Mary Lew, Burkina Faso, controller, to Gambia
John Lewis, AFR/SWA/REGL, program officer, to development coordination officer, France
Charles Llewellyn III, Bolivia, IDI, to health development officer
Anita Mackie, Sudan, health population development officer, to AFR/TR/HPN
Laurier Mailloux, Pakistan, supervisory project development officer, to program officer, AFR/SA/SMAN
Charles Mantione, Peru, supervisory health population development officer, to supervisory general development officer
David McCloud, Malawi, IDI, to project development officer
Trace McCreary, FVA/FFP/AFR, secretary typist, to FVA/PPM/PMS
David Merrill, Indonesia, mission director, to deputy assistant administrator, AA/ENE
Susan Merrill, AFR/PD/CCWA, project development officer, to program officer, PPC/PB/CD
Mark Miller, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, financial management officer financial analyst, to FM/FP
Paula Miller, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI contract specialist, to El Salvador
Eugene Morris Jr., ANE/PD/EA, supervisory project development officer, to APRE/DR/PD
Thomas Nicastro, ANE/TR/HR, supervisory human resources development officer, to supervisory general development officer, APRE/DR/TR
Frances Nickolou, ANE/SA/I, secretary typist, to APRE/A
David Noble, Honduras, financial management officer budget analyst, to supervisory financial management officer
Paul O'Farrell, Egypt, supervisory program economics officer, to ANE/DP/EA
David Olinger, supervisory housing urban development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
Gequeta Overton, ANE/EMS, administrative officer, to APRE/EMS
Norma Jean Parker, LAC/DI, director, to LAC/SAM
Corrine Penn, ANE/TR/ENR, secretary typist, to APRE/SPEE
Frederick Perry, PPC/DC/UN, development coordination officer, to France
Charles Rheingans, Philippines, supervisory rural development officer, to development training officer, PM/FSP/CD
N. Keith Ronwall, Peru, supervisory financial management officer, to controller, Tanzania
Richard Rosenberg, Costa Rica, trade development officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Bolivia
Brian Rudert, Guatemala, supervisory agricultural development officer, to Nicaragua

Donald Ryder, RIG/A/I/Singapore, auditor, to COMP/REASS/IG/W
John Saccheri, Egypt, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW
Karl Schwartz, ENE/DP, supervisory program officer, to ENE/DP/E
Timothy Selms, REDSO/ESA, executive assistant, to private enterprise officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW
Lynn Sheldon, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, engineering officer, to project development officer, LAC/DR/CEN
Kenneth Sherper, Yemen, mission director, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
Arthur Silver, ENE/DP/EA, international cooperation officer, to supervisory program analyst, APRE/FPM
Monica Katherine Sinding, ANE/SA, director, to APRE/A
Samuel Skogstad, Guatemala, supervisory program economics officer, to Egypt
Jonathan Sperling, Tunisia, supervisory program officer, to program officer, Afghanistan
Donna Stauffer, ANE/SA/I, program officer, to APRE/A
Judith Stephens, Liberia, secretary, to executive assistant, REDSO/ESA
Alan Swan, MS/MS/OD, supervisory executive officer, to executive officer, to PRE/ADM
Charles Uphaus, COMP/FS, supervisory agricultural development officer, to Tunisia
James Van Den Bos, Costa Rica, program officer, to ANE/EUR
Stephanie Washington, ANE/PD/MNE, secretary typist, to AFR/SWA/CMGB
Leon Waskin, REDSO/ESA, project development officer, to Nicaragua
Bruce Watts, RIG/A/I/Philippines, auditor, to supervisory auditor
Peter Weisel, Liberia, agricultural economics officer, to Ghana
Ross Wherry, Costa Rica, agricultural development officer, to project development officer, El Salvador
John Wiles, Yemen, supervisory health population development officer, to special projects officer, AFR/TR/PRO
Virginia Yellott Wiley, AFR/SWA, secretary stenographer, to secretary typist, PM/OD
Rafael Zelaya, Honduras, supervisory financial management officer, to controller, Lesotho
Frederick Zobrist, Zimbabwe, deputy mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW

EOP Hotline

EOP has established a hotline to provide counseling to USAID employees regarding sexual harassment in the workplace. Counselors can be reached at (202) 663-1341.

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Bureau for External Affairs
Washington, DC 20523-0056**

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