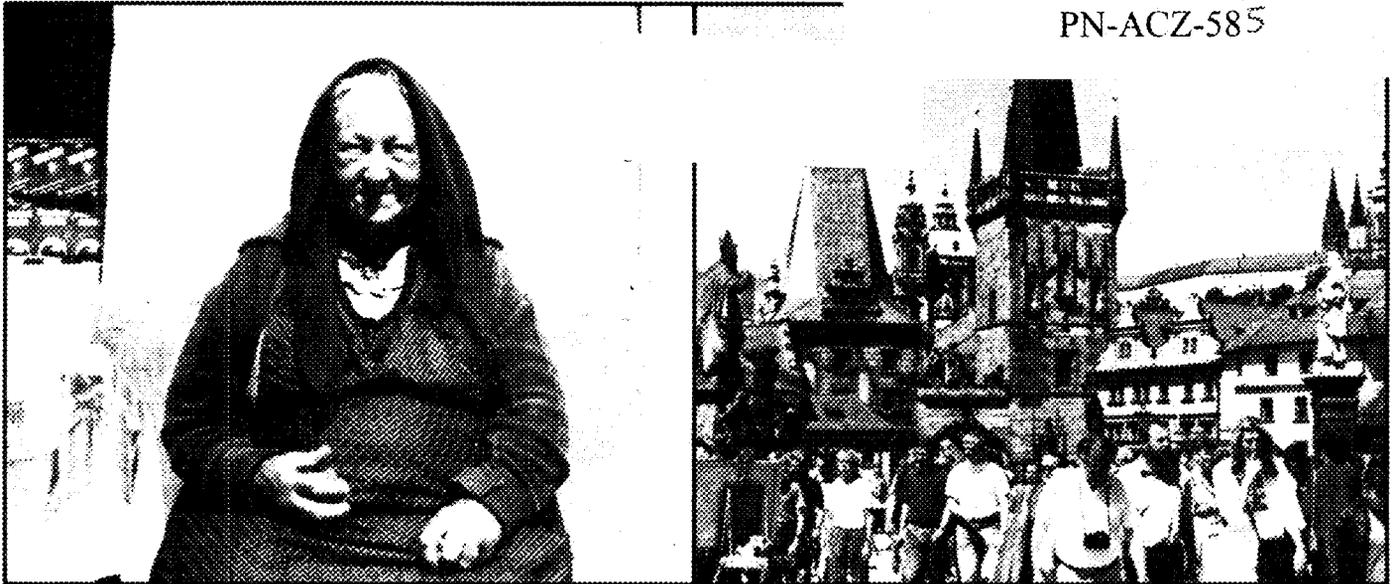


August 1991

# FRONT LINES

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PN-ACZ-585



Setting Up Shop  
In Czechoslovakia

U.S. Helps  
Philippines After  
Volcano Eruption

Spotlight on  
USAID Lawyers



U.S. Agency for  
International  
Development



August 1991

Vol. 31, No. 7

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

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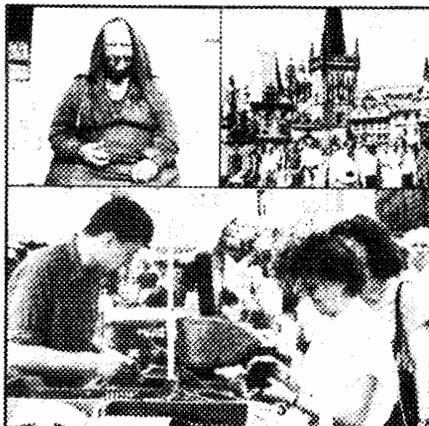
## Quotables

"Brazil and the United States are the two largest democracies on the American continent. We place our most profound trust in political and economic freedom as the only way to achieve the individual and collective fulfillment of our citizens. We cannot limit ourselves to solving circumstantial problems. The advances that we make must be founded upon a wide-ranging political vision and serve to reinforce a strong and lasting friendship."

—President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil, in remarks on the South Lawn of the White House upon his arrival, June 18

"Developing countries are playing an increasingly constructive role in the international economic system, including the Uruguay Round. Many have introduced radical policy reforms. . . . We commend these countries and urge others to follow their example. Good governance not only promotes development at home, but helps to attract external finance and investment from all sources."

—Excerpt from the economic declaration issued by the Group of Seven leading industrialized democracies at the end of their economic summit meeting in London, July 17



**Photo Credits:** cover, Nancy Long; page 2,4, John Lockwood, USGS volcanologist; page 3, USAID/Czechoslovakia; page 5,7, 8 (right), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, Clyde McNair

**Cover Photo:** The Office of the USAID Representative is open for business in Czechoslovakia. Programs to help the Central European nation make the transition to a market economy will be emphasized. See story on page 3.

*Front Lines is printed on recycled paper.*

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# Aid Sent to Philippine Volcano Victims

BY REYNALITA MANUEL-SANTANA

**E**leven months after a destructive earthquake hit the northern Philippines, killing more than 1,600 people, and seven months after a killer typhoon struck Central Philippines, Mount Pinatubo, a dormant volcano that has slumbered for 611 years, erupted.

Following the June 9 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, located less than 10 miles from Clark Air Force Base in Central Luzon, USAID/Philippines lost no time in providing emergency relief to disaster victims. To date, USAID has identified \$48 million for emergency and post-relief operations with Philippine government and private sector organiza-

tions involved in the aftermath of the volcano's devastating blasts.

The volcano began showing signs of renewed life in mid-April. A team of volcanologists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) along with a group from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) began monitoring Mount Pinatubo. Seismic recordings indicated that the volcano was beginning to awaken. In the first week of June, the volcanologists warned residents living within a 10-mile radius and informed the government of an impending eruption. On June 8, nearly 16,000 residents of Clark Air Force Base were evacuated.

The June 9 eruption was followed June 15 by a major blast that spewed tons of ash, pumice and sand over thousands of miles. The debris made roads impassable, power generators and lines inoperable and potable water non-existent. The ash caused irrigation and sewer systems to be clogged, buried agricultural lands in the provinces of Zambales, Pampanga and Tarlac and even blanketed the domestic and international airports in Manila. Domestic and international flights were suspended for almost a week. The volcanic ash combined with the rain that accompanied Typhoon Diding has caused thousands of structures such as hospitals, schools, markets, factories, public buildings and homes to collapse. The eruption was so intense that ash from the volcano was recorded as far away as China, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

Mount Pinatubo's eruption of June 15 is considered by USGS and PHIVOLCS experts as the worst volcanic disturbance since the Krakatau eruption (a volcanic island near Indonesia) of 1883. The intensity of the eruption is estimated as twice that of the Mount St. Helens eruption in 1980. Subsequent eruptions have continued sporadically and volcanologists believe that Mount Pinatubo may be active for the next two years.

The continuing volcanic activity has resulted in nearly 300 deaths, 250,000 homeless and untold millions of dollars in damage. On June 14, the first U.S. assistance was provided when U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt dispensed an Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) grant of \$25,000 to the Philippine National Red Cross. This assistance was used to meet the immediate needs of people in evacuation centers for food, clothing and other basic necessities.

USAID's assistance continued with the signing of a number of grants to several private voluntary organizations (PVOs) for rehabilitation efforts. For example, \$500,000 has been provided for disaster relief operations in the hardest hit prov-



*The San Marcelino Public Market in the province of Zambales, the Philippines, was one of the many structures destroyed by ash from the volcanic eruption of Mount Pinatubo in June.*

*(Continued on page 4)*



**F**ollowing months of planning and negotiations, the Office of the USAID Representative to Czechoslovakia is open for business in Prague.

USAID Representative to Czechoslovakia Lee Roussell arrived in Prague in June to administer the Agency program. Assistance to Czechoslovakia is provided under the Support for Eastern European Democracies Program, providing more than \$380 million for the region in fiscal 1991. An additional \$400 million has been requested for fiscal 1992.

The regional program, begun in 1989, also includes Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. Czechoslovakia was added as a recipient of assistance activities in 1991 and will receive a substantial share of the regional funds under the program for Central and Eastern Europe.

Theodor Bratrud, acting director of the Office of Country Affairs, Regional Mission for Europe, recently spent two months on site establishing program priorities with key ministries in the Czech and Slovak republics and working out logistical and staffing requirements for the USAID office being established in Prague and Bratislava in the Slovak Republic. Initial plans call for five USAID direct hires and a Foreign Service National staff to carry out a technical assistance program that will focus primarily on banking and finance, the environment and democratic initiatives.

"We have been carrying out an extensive dialogue with Czech and Slovak officials in an effort to determine what their priorities are and how best we can meet them," says Bratrud. "Our efforts have been aimed at introducing a mix of traditional and non-conventional programs that can immediately begin to benefit the country's transition to a market economy."

The Czech-Slovak American Enterprise Fund and the International Executive

# USAID/Czechoslovakia Open for Business

Agency and the European Community are working closely with USAID in instituting environment programs.

Service Corps will provide investment and technical assistance to carry out privatization of state-owned enterprises, restructure the economy and help establish a private banking system. Other efforts include funding for management training and the education of market economists and the creation and support of related civil organizations.

To help address severe damage to the country's environment, USAID is providing \$21 million in grants in conjunction with a \$400 million structural adjustment loan from the World Bank.

USAID efforts include funding energy audit teams to identify energy-saving measures through methods such as the installation of instrumentation at six industrial plants and two major refineries.

The U.S. Environmental Protection

The United States also is undertaking initiatives to strengthen democratic processes and organizations in Czechoslovakia, such as supplying technical assistance and equipment to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

In addition, the U.S. Information Agency and USAID will administer a large number of projects in support of civic organizations, educational reform, local governments, media training, labor unions and English language instruction to facilitate the transition to democracy.

The Regional Mission for Europe, Bureau for Europe, currently is recruiting about 19 additional Foreign Service officers for immediate assignment either in Washington, D.C., or the field.

—Regional Mission for Europe



*During a meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, U.S. Ambassador Shirley Black reviews plans for establishing the Office of the USAID Representative in the Central European nation with (from left) Theodor Bratrud, acting director of the Office of Country Affairs in the Bureau for Europe; Ted Russell, deputy chief of mission; and John Garney, executive officer on temporary duty assignment.*

# Volcano

(from page 2)

These funds will provide about 8,000 families with potable water, food, ground cover, flashlights, candles and lanterns and make available medical clinics in remote areas where people have not been fully evacuated.

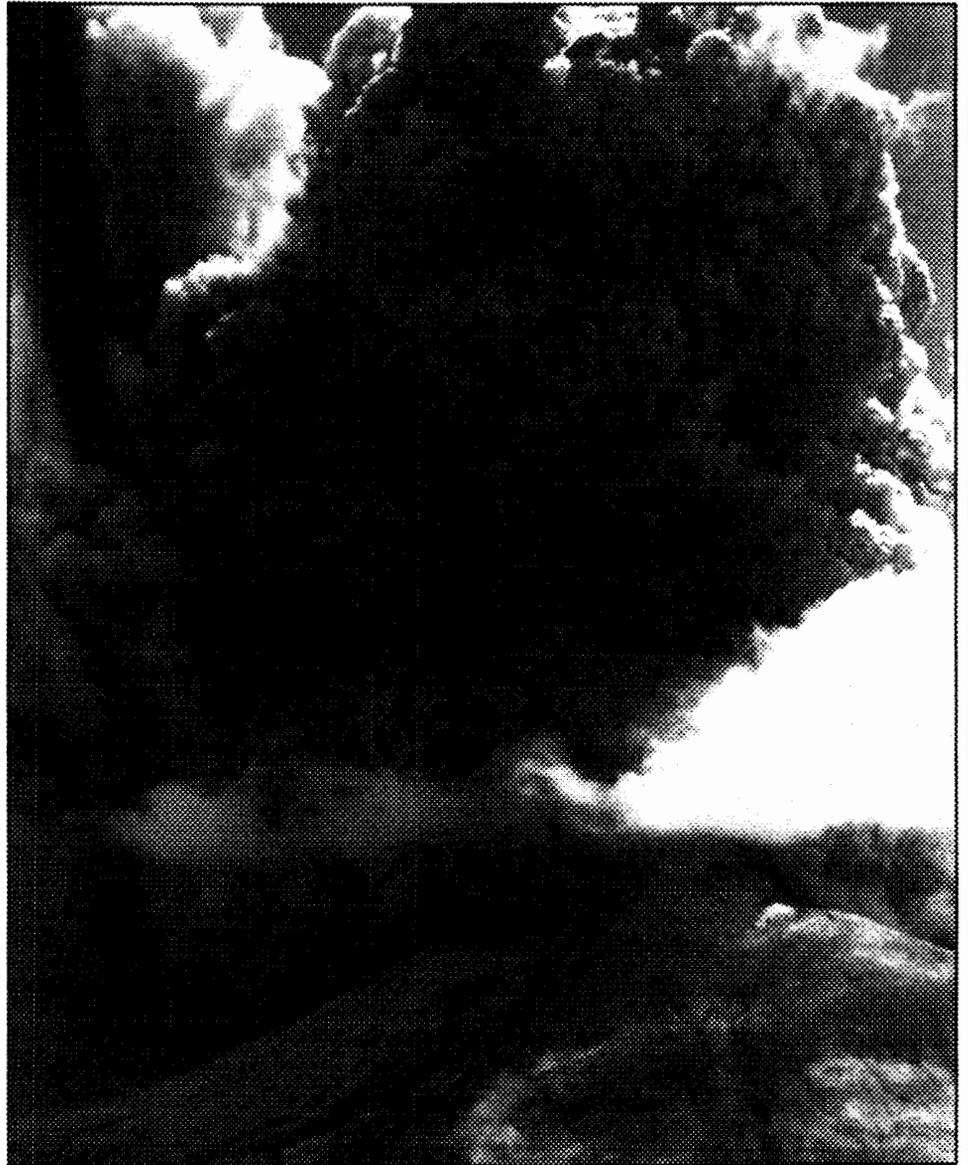
The mission also has provided \$445,000 of OFDA funds in assistance to CARE/Philippines for clean-up efforts in public areas such as hospitals, schools and other public buildings damaged by the volcano. CARE/Philippines, a U.S.-based PVO working in the Philippines since 1949, will employ Aetas, an aboriginal tribe, who had been living in the vicinity of Mount Pinatubo before the eruptions. A portion of the grant will be used to purchase tools and supplies needed for the clean-up operations.

Feed My People International (FMPI), another PVO engaged in worldwide assistance programs to reduce starvation and human suffering, was also a grantee. More than \$100,000 was provided to FMPI to safeguard the health of evacuees who moved to Manila to escape the eruptions. The money will be used in projects to improve services in Manila *barangays* (neighborhoods) where community health problems are expected to worsen because of the sudden evacuation or permanent transfer of evacuees from affected provinces.

In addition to the assistance outlined above, the mission arranged for 1 million ration meals to be distributed to evacuees. Also \$42 million for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in the affected areas is planned.

The mission and OFDA have funded the volcanologists, water experts, lahar or "mud" specialists and agronomists to assist in understanding the potential danger and assess the damage from Mount Pinatubo.

The volcanologists and the highly sophisticated equipment they installed within the Mount Pinatubo area had enabled the government of the Philippines



*An ash cloud some 15,000 feet high fills the sky after an eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines.*

and the mission to issue early warning, which saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property. These scientists, both Filipino and American, continue to work around the clock monitoring the ash flow, the danger from mud flows and actual eruptions.

The United States also has brought in a medical expert to look into the effects of volcanic emissions such as ash on health, and OFDA has furnished \$125,000 to the Department of Health for the procurement of supplies in the affected areas.

"The people of the United States have always felt a kinship with the people of the Philippines, and they want to help in any way they can," said Mission Director Malcolm Butler. The mission, with the assistance and support of OFDA and other U.S. government agencies, continues to provide assistance in response to this disaster.

*Manuel-Santana is a development communications specialist for USAID/Philippines.*

# Group Studies Changing Aid Role

**A** report by the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC), "The U.S. Interest in International Development: A Basis for Building Long-Term Collaborative Relationships with Developing Countries," was the focus of a national conference in Washington, D.C., in June.

Hosted by Sen. Terry Sanford (D-N.C.) and Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.) in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the conference enlisted wider consideration of the report, the result of a yearlong study by the BIFADEC Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation.

The report calls for the United States to adopt a new rationale for foreign aid based on a changed global economy and a realistic assessment of U.S. self-interest.

"The new stance would be that of a partner looking for collaborative relationships and shared benefits," says Edward Schuh, dean of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, who served as task force chairman. "The words 'foreign assistance' and 'foreign aid' no longer would apply."

In opening the conference, BIFADEC Chairman Wales Madden noted "the timeliness of the report and the conference as foreign aid legislation is being rewritten."

John Costello, president of The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, which co-sponsored the conference with BIFADEC and the Humphrey Institute, stated that the report makes a compelling case for the ways international development serves U.S. interests.

Citing current discussions in Congress and the administration about the U.S. role in the developing world, Deputy Administrator Mark Edelman remarked that the United States is shifting toward establishing new international partnerships for international development.

Edelman acknowledged the report's call for a new approach to international develop-

ment and its recognition of the value of partnerships.

He added that USAID is placing greater emphasis on sound economic policies and improved governance; on strengthening efforts to establish a partnership with the U.S. and developing country private sectors in advancing trade, investment and economic growth in developing countries; and establishing mutually beneficial trade linkages between the United States and developing countries in an increasingly integrated world economy.

Commentaries on and discussion of the report centered on building democratic institutions in developing countries, improving the environment and natural resources, improving the climate for the private sector through development and mutual benefits of cooperation in science and technology.

Former Illinois Congressman Paul Findley, a BIFADEC member, addressed the dinner meeting that concluded the first day's activities. He urged the audience to remain faithful to the goal and challenge of preventing famine and freeing the world from hunger.

The second day of the conference focused on three themes—defining U.S. interests in foreign aid, setting program priorities and reforming U.S. institutions to meet the challenges of the 1990s.

In a luncheon presentation, Sen. Sanford stressed the need for long-term, sustainable development with an emphasis on human development. He cited the consid-



*Deputy Administrator Mark Edelman (second from left) addresses participants at a BIFADEC conference. John Costello (left), president of The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, and Wales Madden, BIFADEC chairman, also take part in the June meeting, held in Washington, D.C.*

erable capacity of U.S. colleges and universities and the contribution they could make to economic and human resource development. As a reflection of this view, the Agency established the Center for University Cooperation in Development earlier this year. The program of the center, now being planned, will enable USAID to tap into this resource in ways that are both attractive to universities and important to development.

The principal luncheon speaker was Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), who spoke of the need for change in the U.S. foreign assistance legislation and program, the obstacles to change and current opportunities for reform.

In preparing the final report, the task force will take into consideration the results of the conference. The report is expected to be available in September.

*—Bill Miner, Bureau for Science and Technology*

## *A Bit of Iowa in the Big City*

# Barbara Upton

BY JANE SEVIER JOHNSON

**B**arbara Upton grew up in Oskaloosa, Iowa—a town of 12,000—where her parents owned a hardware and tire store. An only child, she says she had an ideal childhood.

"There was virtually no crime there," Upton says. "Crime consisted of somebody stealing a lawn chair off someone's porch.

"There were big groups of kids my age, and we had neighborhood games. Everybody played kick-the-can for hours on end at night. There weren't the kind of social tensions that you encounter in bigger cities. It was a classic midwestern childhood—a lot of fun."

Upton came to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., because she had always been curious about the government.

"The one downside I thought about growing up in Iowa was that it seemed so remote," she says. "There's always a big government out there and a lot of things happening that you seem millions and millions of miles away from. And I was always incredibly curious about how decisions are made. It seemed that the quickest way to have some idea would be to go to a school like Georgetown that was located in Washington."

Upton graduated from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown in 1971. She got her master's degree from and did all work except the dissertation for the doctorate at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Massachusetts, where she studied political and economic development.

Upton came to USAID in 1974 through the International Development Intern (IDI) program. It was, she says, her

first job, aside from working as a cashier at the swimming pool in her hometown.

As an IDI, Upton was assigned as a loan officer for El Salvador and Costa Rica in the Office of Development Resources in the then Bureau for Latin America.

"I was scheduled to go overseas either to Honduras or El Salvador, but my father was ill and had to have surgery and subsequently died, so I postponed those plans," she says.

After re-evaluating her career and personal interests, Upton converted to the Civil Service in 1976 and went to the Latin America Bureau's Office of Development Programs as a financial analyst. There she analyzed economic developments in the region and developed systems for better coordination of Agency programs with those of the World Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB).

In 1981, Upton became chief of the Multilateral Financial Institutions Division of the Office of Donor Coordination in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. When the division was made a separate office in 1986, she became its director. Now the two offices have been recombined, and Upton is director of the Office of Donor Coordination. It is work she finds fascinating.

"I like best the big diversity of issues because we deal with all of USAID's external relationships with other donors," Upton says of her current position. "We deal with a very wide variety of organizations from the multilateral banks that I was familiar with to the DAC [Development Assistance Committee] to other bilateral donors to U. N. agencies.

"And I think each has its own separate and interesting story, if you will—



*Barbara Upton*

who runs them, what are the political dynamics, how the United States relates to the management of the institution. So I find it very interesting because they're all such different operations.

"We also deal with a lot of different types of issues, ranging from very technical issues such as whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development is pursuing an appropriate approach to agricultural development to macroeconomic issues such as whether structural adjustment loans are adequate in the World Bank to fairly political issues such as whether the U.S. government wants to expend the political capital needed to get certain changes made in these institutions.

"In addition to the variety of issues we address, I also like the exposure I get in this position to the major trends in thinking about foreign assistance. And I like the chance to see the major figures in international economic affairs at work."

In fact, Upton says she finds the work so absorbing that she has not made any definite plans about what she may do next. She also finds the changing relationship between the Agency and other donors fascinating.

"Among the other bilateral donors,

we'll see a continuation of the process of a lot of them assuming strong roles. In 1989, the Japanese surpassed the United States as the largest volume donor, although this was reversed in 1990. I think the European Community program is likely to become more significant. I think the relationship USAID has with the other bilateral donors is growing increasingly important.

"On the multilateral side, you have the continual swings of how the United States views the multilateral institutions. At one point, they were seen as the solution to a lot of the problems that the bilateral program had encountered. In the early '80s the downside began to be apparent—donors pooling their resources did not escape the problems of ineffective programs and borrower resentment.

"But now the pendulum seems to have swung back to a recognition that a lot of the multilateral banks play a very valuable role, and I suspect, like all foreign assistance programs, the perception of how good the multilateral banks are will continue to go back and forth a bit."

For relaxation, Upton swims several times a week. She likes murder mysteries, "anything with a really interesting murder." But much of her spare time, she says, is spent working on the old Victorian house she bought several years ago.

"When I bought it, I had some rude shocks," Upton says. "The plumbing was completely shot and the wiring. Every time I had the coffee maker and something else on at once, the circuit breaker blew. And in one room, there was a funny looking piece of furniture that took the floor with it when they took it out.

"It's been fun, but my neighbor just called me, and her basement is totally flooded with filthy water. She's convinced it's my plumbing that's doing it. Perfectly plausible, you know."

Having a house has brought Upton's thoughts back to her small town in Iowa.

"I have a small brick courtyard behind the house with space around it for a smallish, city-type garden. I have mostly flowers and a couple of nice rose bushes. This

is the year I'm finally going to get vines to cover the walls because I think it just looks so much nicer.

"It's funny. Now I value the more

rural stuff that I thought I wanted to leave Iowa to get away from. Now I think it'd be nice to have a garden that looks like what the people in Iowa do."

## Food Aid Group Meets

**T**he Food Aid Consultative Group met for the first time on June 6 with Administrator Ronald W. Roskens. The meeting demonstrated the importance of the relationship between USAID, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations, which are engaged as partners in the P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid Program.

The group, established by Congress in the 1990 Farm Bill, is mandated to meet regularly to review and address issues concerning the effectiveness of the regulations and procedures that govern Title II food assistance programs and the implementation of other provisions of Title II that may involve PVOs, cooperatives and indigenous non-governmental organizations.

The meeting, held at the State Department, provided an opportunity for members and top Agency staff to discuss the

scope of the group's mandate, the selection of new members from indigenous organizations and the formation of working groups to address proposed amendments to USAID Regulation 11, the regulation that governs food aid programs under Title II of P.L. 480.

Membership of the group is prescribed by law to include the Agency administrator as chairman, the inspector general and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) undersecretary of agriculture. In addition to Roskens, Inspector General Herbert Beckington, Acting Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance John Hicks, Director of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Andrew Natsios and USDA Assistant Administrator for Export Credits Christopher Goldthwait, representatives of CARE, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services and Food for the Hungry were present at the meeting.



*Administrator Ronald W. Roskens addresses the first meeting of the Food Aid Consultative Group at the State Department in June.*

## The Office of the General Counsel

# Where Law, Public Service Meet

BY ELLEN C. IRVING

**T**he general perception of government lawyers is gray. Anonymous people living dull gray lives working in big gray buildings poring over dusty gray tomes of rules and regulations.

Such stereotypes are quickly belied in USAID's Office of the General Counsel (GC), whose ranks are drawn from among the most prestigious law firms.

"The majority of lawyers who apply are highly qualified, frequently fluent in two or more languages and often have either professional or personal experience in the international area," observes Acting General Counsel John Mullen. The reasons such "fast-track" types choose to join the Agency are varied, but according to Mullen, "What most are seeking goes beyond achieving excellence in a specialized legal discipline. Many find that the legal and policy issues involved in the worldwide USAID setting encompassing

such diverse subjects as child survival, privatization and democracy initiatives are more suited to their interests and goals than are the more narrow confines of a traditional law practice—despite the disparity in salaries between the private sector and government service.

"A commitment to public service is fundamental to the success of this office," says Mullen. "Each lawyer who joins the GC staff carries on that tradition."

The General Counsel's Office currently employs 60 lawyers, 26 of whom serve abroad as regional legal advisers.

*Front Lines* talked with several lawyers currently based in Washington, D.C., who have joined the GC's office within the last decade to find out why the "best and the brightest" continue to seek out careers with USAID.

While many GC lawyers concentrate their efforts on specific geographical areas, Robert Sonenthal's purview encompasses most of the developing world. As counsel to the Bureau for Asia and Private

Enterprise, he has spent an average of three months each year in the field negotiating private-sector lending agreements and guarantees for USAID projects in more than 20 countries.

A litigator for four years with a prominent Washington, D.C., law firm, Sonenthal was spurred by the birth of his first child to make a career change.

"I found private practice quite stimulating, especially at Arnold & Porter," says Sonenthal, "but practice in a large private firm tends to absorb most of your waking hours."

Sonthal joined the Agency in 1985. "The quality of the legal staff is first-rate, both professionally and personally," he observes. "And there is a collegiality here that can be difficult to find in private practice."

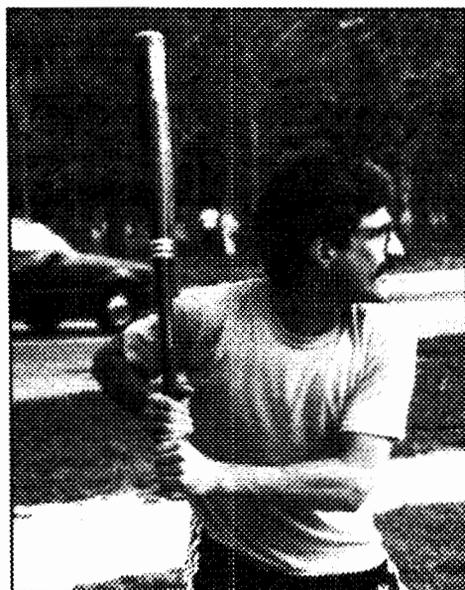
Another advantage, he says, is that "the subject matter of the Agency fits so well into my academic background. I find the non-legal aspects of the job as interesting as the legal."

After graduating magna cum laude in social studies from Harvard University, Sonenthal earned a master's degree in history from Columbia University, where he concentrated on the social and economic development of pre-industrial Europe.

"The subject matter is quite close to development studies," he explains. "The historical and geographic focus is different, but the issues and concerns are quite similar. That goes a long way to explain the intellectual attraction of the work here."

Following two years of research in Paris, he entered law school at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honors.

Sonthal, who has worked with the Private Enterprise Bureau for five of his six years with the General Counsel's Office, says he particularly enjoys "the elab-



Robert Sonenthal



Renee Matalon

orate rituals of negotiations, the cross-cultural aspect of the job. Both sides must exhibit sensitivity, and I've found that the best negotiating tool is to be totally authentic and straightforward."

Closer to home, he performs with a light opera group, the Washington Savoyards, named for the London theater where Gilbert and Sullivan presented their operettas.

"I love getting on the stage," notes Sonenthal. "That's consistent with a lot of lawyers. We love to perform—especially litigators!"

When not vocalizing on the stage or at the negotiation table, Sonenthal often can be found on the baseball field or basketball court. "I have an absolute passion for basketball," says Sonenthal, who also finds time to coach his son's basketball team in Arlington, Va. "And coaching is something I could never do if I were still in private practice."

The GC's Central Programs Division works with those bureaus and offices whose programs cut across USAID regions.

For Renee Matalon, working to facilitate the often urgent undertakings of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance and the Science and Technology Bureau has proved to be among her most professionally challenging and personally rewarding duties since coming to the Agency.

At the height of the Kurdish refugee crisis, Matalon found herself in daily consultations with the departments of State, Defense and Treasury as well as OFDA, working through a labyrinth of regulations and sanctions in order to facilitate both U.S. government and private voluntary relief operations in Turkey and Iraq.

"I was one small part of a very large effort," says Matalon, "but the sense of immediacy was very strong and made the effort particularly satisfying."

That sense of satisfaction inherent to development work played an important role in resurrecting Matalon's interest in the law career she had abandoned in 1985.

A Harvard Law School degree preceded her work at the Washington, D.C., offices of Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine as an antitrust litigator and Wiley Rein & Fielding in communications law and commercial litigation. But after four years in private practice, Matalon walked away to become editor-in-chief of the Washington Jewish Week, a local newspaper widely read throughout the metropolitan area's Jewish and diplomatic communities, as well as Congress and the administration.

"I honestly did not anticipate returning to the law when I left to take over the paper," says Matalon. "I was generally dissatisfied with private practice. Although private practitioners do important work, I didn't feel that I was making any special contribution in a way that seemed really worthwhile."

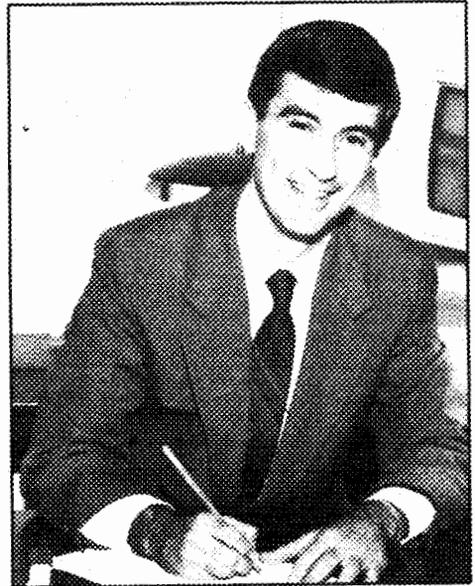
Although Matalon had no "hands-on" journalism experience, the paper's publisher was intrigued by her expertise in Near Eastern civilizations and languages—she speaks Hebrew and classical Arabic—and the Phi Beta Kappa's distinguished academic record that included a summa cum laude degree from Harvard in Near Eastern studies, the Harvard Center for European Studies Research Award and the Senior Humanities Prize.

After a year of formulating editorial policy at the paper, she decided to explore the possibility of fusing her legal expertise with an interest in international affairs nurtured since birth.

"You could say that I come from a long line of USAID-assisted countries," says Matalon. "My father was born in Syria, raised in Egypt and eventually settled in Israel for a number of years before coming to America. My mother was born in Poland.

"Most of my friends' parents also were foreign-born, World War II refugees or Holocaust survivors. I grew up in a polyglot environment where many languages and talk of travel and foreign countries were always in the air."

At Harvard, Matalon cross-registered in development-related courses, "but at that



*Mark Fittipaldi*

time I didn't have a clear idea as to how to join law and development as a career. But after five years in Washington, it became evident that the most fruitful way to accomplish this was through USAID."

Joining the General Counsel's Office in 1987, Matalon first focused on legislative issues before moving into central programs.

"One of the wonderful aspects of this job is the variety," she explains. "Most typically my work involves reviewing project and program proposals to ensure that they comply with various statutes, regulations and Agency policies and guidelines.

"But beyond this basic review process, I am challenged daily to spot and respond to unanticipated and novel issues that arise in the course of our bureaus' complex and ever-changing array of programs. In doing so, I must be highly sensitive as well to political and policy dimensions and the programmatic realities. All of this means that no two days on this job are ever the same and that you never stop learning."

A volunteer with the National Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Matalon also has recently been a member of the board of directors of both

the Harvard and Radcliffe clubs of Washington, serving as legal counsel to the latter.

At present, however, her free time is devoted to her husband and two small children, one of whom was born in June.

Mark Fittipaldi's decision to make a career change followed a three-and-a-half-year stint with the Wall Street law firm Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts and an additional two years of corporate practice with Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Washington, D.C.

"The firms I worked for, while excellent, had very little international work, which was my primary area of interest," Fittipaldi explains.

"Another thing that impressed me when I interviewed here was that the staff also had a life outside the office. Here at USAID, we work hard, and we take our work seriously, but we also have time to pursue other interests."

For Fittipaldi, that includes rereading Latin and Greek classics for pleasure and singing—a passion that extends from his days in the Yale Glee Club to his present involvement with the Cathedral Choral Society, a 200-voice choir that performs at the

Washington Cathedral, and a small professional group, the Washington Bach Consort, which released its first compact disc recording last year.

A cum laude undergraduate of Yale University, Fittipaldi received a bachelor's degree in classics (Latin) and earned both a master's and a doctoral degree in classical Greek and Latin before leaving New Haven for Duke Law School.

Professionally, Fittipaldi has found unexpected challenges as a litigator since

University of Hong Kong when I was in college so I lived there for a summer, and while in graduate school I spent two months in the People's Republic of China with my parents during one of their annual visits to that country.

"So in joining the Agency, I am in some degree following in my father's professional footsteps by working in an area that appreciates a bicultural perspective."

Hsieh's work in the General Counsel's Office concentrates primarily on food assistance programs for the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. An environmental lawyer for more than three years with the Washington, D.C., law firm of McKenna, Conner & Cuneo after graduating from Northwestern University

Law School, she found the increasing specialization of private practice intellectually confining.

"In my case, that meant directing most of my energies to the regulatory affairs of pesticide companies," she explains.

"I think that most of the people who come to USAID struggle against that kind of professional and intellectual restriction. Although each of us here acquires expertise in a specific body of information, it is within a much broader context."

Hsieh's interest in that "broader context" is reflected in her education. A cum laude graduate in anthropology from Yale, Hsieh continued her studies in that field at Columbia University where she received a master's degree. She then worked for two years at the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations in New York before entering law school.

One also could make a rather oblique connection between matters anthropological and her pastimes outside the office. Recently married, Hsieh has found she has seven new men in her life: her husband—and the Capitals hockey team. "I 'married' season hockey tickets," she explains, "so I've been busy adjusting to marriage and

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***"A commitment to public service is fundamental to the success of this office. Each lawyer who joins the GC staff carries on that tradition."***

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joining the Agency in 1988. Among the first cases assigned to him was one containing a constitutional question involving the application of the First Amendment to U.S. development programs abroad.

He finds the case particularly satisfying in that it is a matter of "first impression," that is, the outcome could set a precedent for future decisions, and because it melds his twin interests of international and constitutional law.

"If I seem enthusiastic, it's genuine," says Fittipaldi. "I believe that it is a moral, as well as political, obligation of this country to reach out and help the people of developing countries, and I am privileged to be a part of that effort."

For Eileen Hsieh, the international perspective of the General Counsel's Office neatly meshed with her bicultural background.

In addition to her Chinese heritage, Hsieh's father—a professor of geography at the University of Pittsburgh—loves to travel, she explains, and her education was interspersed with sabbaticals abroad.

"I attended kindergarten in Taiwan, second grade in England and spent two years at the American School in Taiwan during high school. My father taught at the



*Eileen Hsieh*

the Stanley Cup playoffs simultaneously."

The daily workings of USAID, as in all federal agencies, are bound by legislation and laws. It is a connection that comes naturally to Ed Honnold, who serves as a legal adviser to the Bureau for Legislative Affairs and the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination.

A legislative director for four years on Capitol Hill, Honnold also had worked with a former general counsel of the Agency during his four years with Wald, Harkrader & Ross, where he dealt primarily with international claims cases.

But his move to USAID was based on an idealism spawned during two years in Africa as a Watson Fellow.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude graduate of Carleton College in anthropology and sociology, Honnold applied for the fellowship to study urbanization problems in three West African countries.

"I hitchhiked across Africa, moving from country to country, writing articles and taking photographs," he remembers.

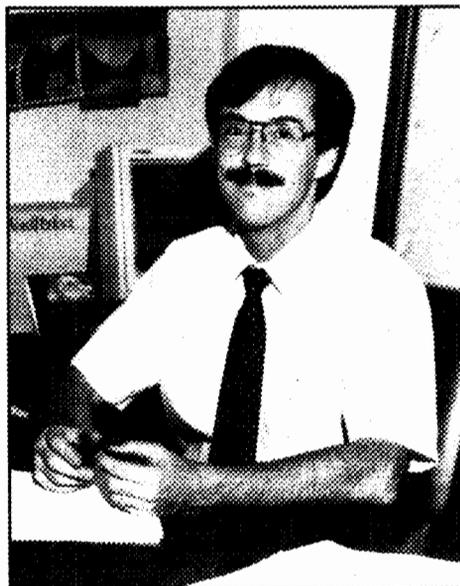
It was a watershed experience for the 22-year-old Honnold. "I developed a love for Africa, as well as a desire to do useful work that later joined with my interest in the law," he says.

Following graduation from Yale Law School, where he also served as editor of the law journal, Honnold clerked for a year at the U.S. Court of Appeals before entering private practice.

He joined the Agency in 1987. "The difference between the GC's work and private practice is that here I am serving as an advocate for clients whose purpose is humanitarian, and that is really inspiring."

Working for the Agency also makes it possible to lead a more balanced life, adds Honnold, who recently married. He is a founder of the Men's Council of Greater Washington, an organization that uses stories, music, poetry and mythology to recreate elements of a male initiation experience and to encourage development of supportive friendships among men.

The eclectic nature of the GC case-load frequently taps into the secondary



*Ed Honnold*

areas of interest and expertise of the staff.

For example, according to Rumu Sarkar, whose cum laude work at Columbia University centered on political economics, the work of the General Counsel's Office "represents a wonderful synthesis of political science and law."

A member of the law journal at Antioch, where she received a law degree, Sarkar went on to Cambridge University, England, for a master's of law degree.

Three years on Wall Street practicing antitrust and securities litigation preceded her move to Washington and the development field.

Born in Calcutta, India, Sarkar moved to the United States with her parents—both physicians—who instilled in their daughter the tradition of public service.

"My father is very active in encouraging the delivery of primary health care in India," she explains. "So that always has been a part of my environment."

Since joining the Agency in 1988, Sarkar has worked on a broad spectrum of projects including the negotiation of project agreements, a debt-for-nature swap and mixed-credit agreements. Most recently she has been involved in the Agency's efforts in Central and Eastern Europe, helping draft the bilateral agreements for



*Rumu Sarkar*

Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia that are the "bread and butter for doing development business abroad," she explains.

Sarkar's law and development interests also extend outside the office. She is treasurer of an Indo-American lawyers association, provides pro bono legal services to local arts organizations and recently organized a luncheon on emerging capital markets for the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Bar Association.

The combined attraction of intellectual challenge, ethical imperatives and a balance between professional and personal life has obviated the need for actively recruiting candidates for the Agency's legal staff. So coveted are the positions in the General Counsel's Office, says Mullen, that the highest professional standards can be used to measure each applicant. Yet it is the intangible that often holds sway in the final analysis.

"The lawyers of the General Counsel's Office must possess the ability to see beyond the law," he explains. "They must not only grasp the nuances of cultures and traditions vastly different from their own, but also understand and respect those differences if they are to fulfill their role in the communal endeavor of economic development."

# Soviet, U.S. Disaster Experts Compare Notes

**A** high-ranking team of Soviet disaster experts, accompanied by officials of the Agency, visited U.S. emergency preparedness facilities in Tennessee and California in June.

Headed by V.A. Gorchakov, deputy chairman of the State Commission on Emergency Situations, the Soviet delegation toured the United States at the invitation of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the State Department.

OFDA led the U.S. response to the 1988 Armenian earthquake, which has led to a series of cooperative exchanges between disaster experts in the two nations and discussions between the two govern-

ments on disaster response cooperation.

In Tennessee, the Soviets met with Gov. Ned McWherter in Nashville and visited the Emergency Services Training Center, the Nashville Fire Training Center and the Vanderbilt Trauma Center. After seeing the Tennessee Air Guard's Berry Field Base, they went to Memphis and surveyed the Tennessee Earthquake Information Center and the Memphis/Shelby County Emergency Operations Center and were briefed at a Dupont Chemical Plant on accident response.

In Chattanooga, they toured the Tennessee Valley Authority Central Emergency Control Center for nuclear power plant accidents, the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant Training Center and the Emergency Oper-

ations Center in Cleveland.

In San Francisco, they had two days of briefings by officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the California Office of Emergency Services on responses to the Loma Prieta earthquake that rocked the Bay Area in 1989. They

also viewed the area of the Cypress Freeway collapse and downtown Oakland.

OFDA Director Andrew Natsios called the visit "another milestone in cooperation against major disasters." Natsios led a U.S. delegation to Armenia, Chernobyl and other Soviet disaster sites last year.

The Soviets returned to Washington June 26 for meetings with Marilyn Quayle, who chairs USAID's International Disaster Advisory Committee.

In addition to touring Soviet disaster response sites last year, Quayle recently returned from a trip to review U.S. disaster relief efforts in Bangladesh.

—Renee Bafalis, Office of External Affairs



*After their tour of emergency response operations in Tennessee and California, a Soviet delegation of disaster experts meets with Marilyn Quayle, who chairs the Agency's International Disaster Advisory Committee, in Washington, D.C., June 26. Quayle visited Soviet disaster sites last year and recently returned from a trip to review U.S. efforts to help disaster victims in Bangladesh.*



# Biodiversity Projects Win Funding

**T**he Agency and the National Science Foundation (NSF) announced awards of more than \$3.6 million for 14 biodiversity projects around the globe. The first of two rounds of awards will be made through the joint program this year.

The agencies have teamed up to sponsor research that will expand knowledge of potential threats to ecosystems and species in developing countries, where much of the wealth of the world's biodiversity is concentrated.

The projects also will help strengthen programs and facilities for biodiversity research and education in these countries and will foster working relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists.

Administrator Ronald W. Roskens called the program "an outstanding example of interagency cooperation and collaboration to address a very serious problem."

With the newly awarded funds, U.S. researchers will lead studies in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Madagascar, Panama and Venezuela. Projects will include studies of ecosystems, individual species and land use impacts.

NSF is the leading government source of funds for fundamental ecosystem-related research in the United States, while one of the important ways in which the Agency promotes international development is through support of research in other countries.

This year's awards were selected from biodiversity-related proposals made to NSF's biological and social science research programs. Proposals were considered for USAID funds, which were passed through to NSF, to the extent that the proposals requested funds for researchers or students from developing countries or for equipment to support research in these countries.

The total amount of the USAID pass-through funds for 1991 is \$1.5 million.

According to a report issued by the World Resources Institute, the federal government, led by NSF and USAID, has been the leading source of U.S. funds for biodi-

versity projects in developing countries.

—Michael Marlow, Office of External Affairs

## Morgan Named To Head Policy Body

**K**athryn Boe Morgan has been appointed to head the new Directorate for Policy for the Agency, Administrator Ronald W. Roskens announced July 3.

Morgan, former assistant dean of the Creighton University School of Law, will head a newly constituted office to advise the administrator on long-range planning, economic analysis and the development and monitoring of Agency policies. She will report directly to Roskens.

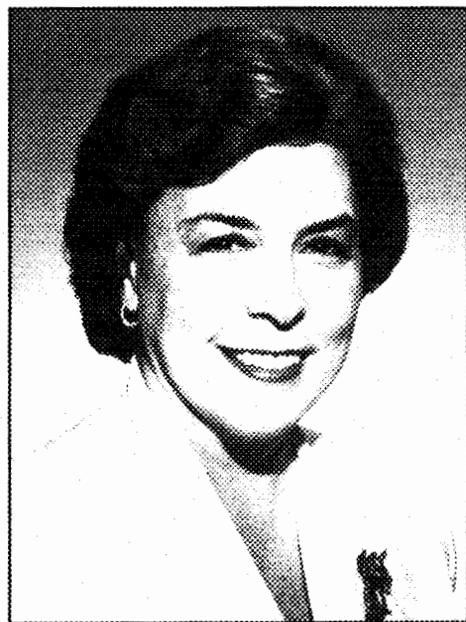
Morgan came to USAID last year as head of private sector initiatives, privatization and enterprise restructuring for Eastern Europe.

As policy director, Morgan is responsible for strategic planning, policy analysis and budget, coordination with other multilateral and bilateral donors, and the Agency's expanded Center for Development Information and Evaluation.

She joined USAID after seven years as assistant dean of Creighton's law school and three as assistant to the president of the university. Her responsibilities in this position included supervising all of the university's legal work.

She also consulted privately on business expansion issues and served as an expert witness in legal disputes involving franchising, an area in which she is a recognized expert.

In addition to publishing numerous articles on this subject, she also has served as an editor of the American Bar Associa-



*Kathryn Boe Morgan*

tion's Franchise Law Journal, on the editorial board of the Franchise Law Review and as a director of the International Franchise Association Foundation.

After graduating with honors from Creighton law school in 1979, she joined an Omaha law firm in its banking, tax and securities section. In recent years she has been Of Counsel, specializing in business expansion issues.

A native of Omaha, Morgan received a master's degree in music at the University of Nebraska in 1974 and a bachelor's degree at Rosary College in 1964.

# Global Energy Policy Focus of Presentation

BY JULIANNE STONE

**T**he role of the United States in speeding the adoption of more efficient energy technologies in developing countries was the subject of a recent presentation by John Gibbons, director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). Gibbons' speech was part of the Science in Development Luncheon Series.

The series is sponsored by the Agency, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council.

In his introductory remarks, Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology Richard Bissell stressed that energy conservation will be one of the priority topics in the coming decade. Energy is an issue that offers the "opportunity to focus efforts in a way that can make a tremendous difference in the lives of people," Bissell stated.

James Sullivan, director of the Office of Energy, outlined the Agency's three-fold energy assistance strategy:

- increasing the efficiency of energy conversion, transmission and distribution, and end use;
- encouraging private sector participation; and,
- promoting renewable energy resources and cleaner technologies for the use of fossil fuels.

Discussing the findings of a recent OTA report, "Energy in Developing Countries," Gibbons noted that population growth, rising living standards and consumer demand could result in a 400 percent increase in energy consumption over the next 30 years.

Gibbons stressed that energy is rarely thought about in terms of consumer demand or of how it is affected by public policy. In addition to supply issues, he

said, new projects must begin to consider demand-side issues such as energy services.

Falling real costs increase consumer demand for energy services and enable developing countries to import new energy technologies quickly and inexpensively, Gibbons said. In countries with populations in the millions, easy access to advanced technologies can pre-empt consideration of their serious environmental consequences.

Successful energy efficiency and conservation projects require that national and local goals be considered along with capital and institutional constraints and environmental repercussions.

According to Gibbons, the best way to guarantee positive results is for the United States to be involved in the planning stages of energy programs in developing countries to help ensure that energy efficiency and conservation issues are addressed before they become a problem.

While serving the interests of developing nations, U.S. involvement in global energy issues also benefits the United States. According to Gibbons:

- Energy efficiency is a global challenge, in which international communication and information-sharing benefit all members of the world community;
- U.S.-sponsored projects foster economic and social development in countries that are potential U.S. trading partners; and,
- Involvement in developing country energy projects complements the U.S. commitment to humanitarian aid.

USAID energy assistance programs promote U.S. business and enterprise partnerships in development, added John Blackton, executive assistant to Administrator Roskens.

Blackton also noted that the energy sector offers exceptional opportunities to combine fundamental development objectives with support for America's competitiveness in emerging markets. These are among the reasons why international cooperation on this issue remains an important U.S. priority.

*Stone is a summer intern in the Program Office of the Bureau for Science and Technology.*

## Test Your Ethics IQ

*Learning the rules of ethics doesn't have to be dull. When they are not immersed in legal documents, the ethics staff in the Office of the General Counsel takes time to help clarify different issues with a tongue-in-cheek example.*

**Q:** Ad Lib in the Bureau for Science and Technology's Office of Health has been asked by a university to give a speech on USAID activities in the health field. The university pays an honorarium of \$200 for such speeches. Ad knows that he can't accept the honorarium, but he remembers that employees can recommend a charity to receive the honorarium. He asks if he's right.

**A:** Stop the presses. That used to be the rule. The new rule is that if the speech has to do with Agency matters, the employee may not suggest that the honorarium be designated to a charitable organization.

# Interns Face Important Challenges

BY DANIEL LABOVITZ

**S**chool may be out for the summer, but it's never too late for a quick quiz: Which of the following is a job performed by interns?

- A. filing, photocopying and sorting mail
- B. typing letters and cables
- C. serving as a USAID desk officer for Indonesia and the South Pacific Islands
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is D, at least for the 92 interns and summer employees working at the Agency this summer.

Brendan McGrath compiles position papers on pending legislation in Congress for the Bureau for Legislative Affairs. Teresa Schaller is developing a budget database for the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, comparing money obligated for a project to its actual costs and expenditures since 1985. Kevin Covert, in the Bureau for Europe and the Near East, coordinates the operation of grants for development in Eastern Europe totaling \$5.5 million. These students and their tasks are certainly a far cry from running errands on Capitol Hill.

Mary Galvin, who tracks the progress of Asian countries in the process of democratization for the Bureau for Asia and Private Enterprise's (APRE) Asia Democracy Program, came to USAID after spending a year establishing an English language training program for teachers in Namibia.

"I enjoy observing the contrast between work in the field and in D.C.," she says. "In Namibia, the project work was more tangible. Money came from somewhere else.

"Our challenge was to act as English public relations agents in the community and the mission stations during the country's transition to independence."

In Washington, she notes, the focus of each review of a project is necessarily more institutional. "Things are filtered by an American prism."

Not all interns have Galvin's experi-

ences and South Pacific Islands desk officer in APRE, has an answer for that. "I ask a lot of questions. Sometimes, I ask a lot of dumb questions."

Of course, the summer interns at USAID didn't just breeze into the office one morning. As Student Special Programs Coordinator Delphia Dirks explains, applicants for internships, 487 in all, were matched to potential positions based on the applicants' strengths and interests.

After interviews by bureau supervisors, candidates were recommended for hire, and if they passed the background check, were offered summer positions. Covert sums up the process succinctly: "A daunting challenge in itself."

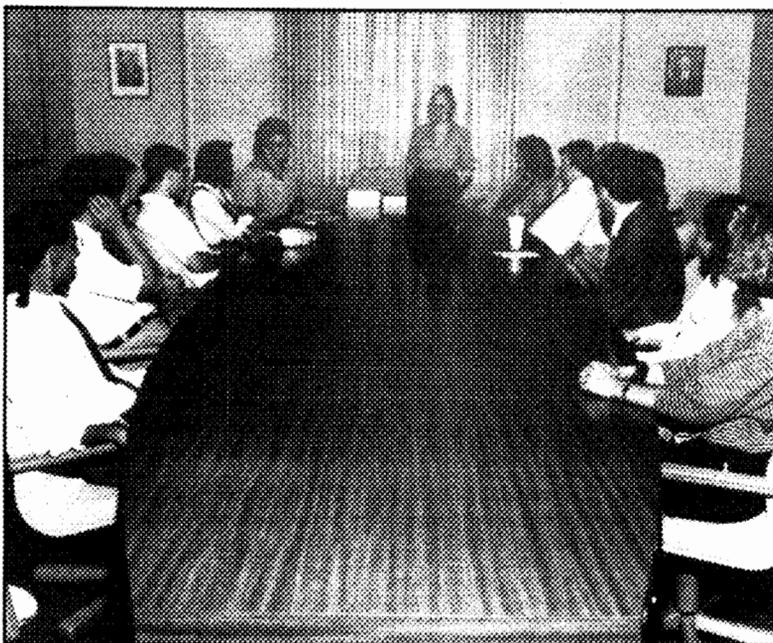
The application route differed somewhat from intern to intern. For instance, some interns applied through non-USAID programs. A number applied for a position through MUCIA, the Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities. MUCIA sponsors and places its students in internationally oriented internships.

Similarly, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance intern Julie Grimes came through a program of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation. The foun-

dation is the congressional memorial to President Truman and aims to attract high-caliber students to careers in public service.

When asked what has been the most difficult part of the internship, Grimes and

(Continued on page 17)

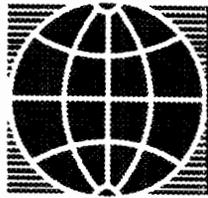


*Bette Cook, legislative program specialist in the Bureau for Legislative Affairs, briefs summer interns on the workings of that bureau during a weekly brown-bag lunch seminar.*

ence in the field. Covert, a 1991 graduate of Cornell University, points out that his B.A. in 19th century European history taught him general analytic skills, but "it didn't help me understand the rural telecommunication grants that I am working with now."

Jeffrey Gossrow, the temporary Indo-

# WHERE



In the World  
Are USAID  
Employees?

## MOVED ON

Ingrid Aycinena, ROCAP/Guatemala  
Frances Deare, APRE/A  
William Deese, Chad  
Barbara Degroot, Kenya  
Suchada Nai Downs, Egypt  
John Howard Fish, COMP/CS/DS  
Maryanne Fletcher, EOP/OD  
Bruce Kellogg, COMP/FS/SEP  
Sherry Denise Lewis, COMP/CS/COOP  
Renee Matthews, MS/OP/TRANS  
Teri Annette McCoy, ENE/MENA/LI  
Maria Ortiz, LAC/SAM  
Isis Press, Ecuador  
Etta Smith, LEG/CL  
Eugene Smith, RIG/A/I/Egypt  
Sabiha Stephens, DAC/Paris  
Julie Tessauro, IG/A/PPO  
Noy M Don Van, Cameroon  
Ana Williams-Viscal, Thailand

## PROMOTED

Cynthia Andrews, MS/AS/ISS, secretary typist  
Patricia Ann Ayers, IG/A/PSA, clerk typist  
Sheila Blackman, APRE/DR/PD, program analyst  
Kathy Body, COMP/CS/COOP, student training accountant  
Richard Boggs, RIG/A/I/Honduras, supervisory inspector  
Eric Boistad, COMP/CS/R, contract specialist  
Gregory Bowling, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
Mellberth Bowling, RIG/A/I/Egypt, inspector  
Francis Bulge, RIG/A/I/Egypt, supervisory auditor  
Carol Chan, COMP/CS/R, contract specialist  
Elizabeth Cheney, AA/ENE, special assistant  
James Christensen, RIG/A/I/Kenya, inspector  
Edna Coates, IG/SEC/PSI/ES, personnel security specialist  
Mary Crawford, ENE/PDP/RM, program analyst  
Leonard Deege, RIG/A/I/Egypt, supervisory auditor  
Dona Mari Dinkler, RIG/I/LAA/W, inspector  
Danielle Draper, COMP/CS/COOP, student training accountant  
Felicia Renee Garner, COMP/CS/YOC, clerk typist  
Nancy Greaves, HRDM/EM, personnel management specialist  
Willy Hardin, MS/AS/TT, loss damage claims examiner

Giovanni Hargraves, COMP/CS/COOP, student training accountant  
Patrick Hogan Jr., IG/SEC, security specialist  
Larry Hoover, RIG/A/I/Senegal, supervisory auditor  
Edith Houston, LAC/DR/SA, project development specialist  
Renee Yvette Howell, S&T/SCI, program operations assistant  
Mary Johnson, MS/AS/TT/TS, supervisory transportation specialist  
Monica Denise Keasley, ENE/TR/ARD/RSEA, clerk typist  
Linh-Chau Lam, COMP/CS/COOP, student training procurement contract  
Gordon Lazerson, IG/SEC/PSI/ES, supervisory physical security specialist  
Jeanne Leigh, HRDM/PPOM/PCOM, management assistant  
Sherry Denise Lewis, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
Daphne Marinopoulos, RIG/A/I/Senegal, auditor  
Jason Matechak, COMP/CS/R, contract specialist  
Lois McDuffee, COMP/CS/R, contract specialist  
Jameal Nash, COMP/CS/COOP, student training accountant  
Carol Elizabeth Parker, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
John Michael Phee, RIG/A/I/Honduras, auditor  
Marcus Edward Pridgen, S&T/HP/POP/FPS, program operations assistant  
Paul Randolph, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
Kenneth Reager, RIG/A/I/Kenya, auditor  
Annette Lane Richter, IG/SEC/PSI/I, supervisory investigator  
Carla Montemayor Royalty, HRDM/EM, personnel management specialist  
William Sklarski, RIG/A/I/Egypt, auditor  
Edward Stuart, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
Michele Tyree, COMP/CS/YOC, student aide  
Daisy Weaver, IG/RM/PFM, personnel staffing specialist  
Richard Woodard, RIG/A/I/Singapore, auditor

## RETIRED

Patricia Dalton, PPC/DC, secretary typist, 3 years  
Clarence Rattan Jr., Nepal, controller, 21 years  
David Santos, FVA/ASIA, supervisory program analyst, 28 years  
Max Williams, COMP/FS/SEP, education development officer, 19 years

*Years of service are USAID only.*

## REASSIGNED

Frank Almaguer, COMP/FS/LI/TRNG, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Peter Benedict, COMP/FS/LI/TRNG, supervisory regional development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

James Bever, ENE/MENA/JWBG, program officer, to COMP/FS  
Robin Brinkley, AA/LAC, administrative operations assistant, to program operations assistant, LAC/TT  
Bunyan Bryant, REDSO/WCA, legal officer, to GC/LAC  
Frank Caropreso, Honduras, financial management officer budget analyst, to supervisory financial management officer  
David Leroy Cowles, APRE/EM, supervisory project development officer, to AID representative, Hungary  
Larry Crandall, COMP/FS/LI/TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Paul Arthur Crowe, Sri Lanka, program economics officer, to supervisory program economics officer, Jamaica  
Randy Cummings, Jordan, supervisory agricultural development officer, to private enterprise officer, Pakistan  
Julie Deffler, Bangladesh, Food for Peace officer, to supervisory project development officer  
George Deikun, COMP/FS/LI/TRNG, housing urban development officer, to supervisory housing urban development officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Richard Diciurcio, PPC/PB/RPA, program analyst, to MS/IRM/TS  
Dirk Dijkerman, COMP/FS, program officer, to Rwanda  
E. John Eckman, RIG/A/EUR/W, supervisory auditor, to RIG/A/Austria  
Sharon Fee, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, agricultural development officer, to Fiji  
Lisa Rose Franchett, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI project development, to Senegal  
Bryien Gray, IG/SEC/PSI/ES, security assistant, to IG/SEC/PSI/I  
Michael Hase, COMP/FS, financial management officer financial analyst, to supervisory financial management officer, REDSO/WCA  
Richard Hough, ENE/PDP/PA, Food for Peace officer, to AID representative, Romania  
Edith Humphreys, Honduras, IDI administration, to Dominican Republic  
Nicholas Jenks, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, supervisory Food for Peace officer, to COMP/FS/LWOP  
Lance Jepson, AFR/TR/ANR, supervisory agricultural development officer, to Senegal  
Julian Armand Lanier, El Salvador, IDI financial management, to financial management officer budget analyst  
Lewis Lucke, Tunisia, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer, LAC/DR/SA  
Shane MacCarthy, FVA/PPM, special projects officer, to education development officer, Egypt  
Linda Martin, Pakistan, supervisory financial management officer, to controller  
Robert Mathia, Dominican Republic, supervisory project development officer, to special projects officer, Panama  
Margaret McCarthy, Tanzania, supervisory executive officer, to executive officer, RIG/A/I/Singapore

**W. Wayne McKeel**, COMP/FS, supervisory financial management officer, to controller, Senegal  
**Winston McPhie**, LAC/DR/CAR, project development officer, to RDO/Barbados  
**Mark Miller**, FM/CMP, financial management officer financial analyst, to Mali  
**Steven Mintz**, Thailand, deputy mission director, to India  
**Wayne Nilsestuen**, Senegal, supervisory agricultural development officer, to LAC/DR/RD  
**Elizabeth Palmer**, Swaziland, IDI financial management, to supervisory financial management officer budget analyst  
**Carol Payne**, S&T/HP/POP/FPS, population development officer, to Morocco  
**William Rhodes**, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to supervisory regional development officer, LAC/CEN  
**Rose Robinson**, S&T/OIT/RT, participant training officer, to program analyst, S&T/OIT/PETA  
**Barbara Sandoval**, Lesotho, supervisory program officer, to AID representative, Belize  
**Scott Eric Smith**, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
**Jerry Tarter**, Kenya, project development officer, to supervisory program officer, India  
**Terrence Tiffany**, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, population development officer, to supervisory population development officer, S&T/HP/POP  
**Charles Uphaus**, Tunisia, supervisory agricultural development officer, to Morocco  
**Jan Herre Van Der Veen**, PPC/PDPR/RP, supervisory program economics officer, to COMP/FS  
**Michael Walsh**, Bangladesh, contract officer, to Egypt  
**Bruce Watts**, IG/A/FA, auditor, to IG/A/PPO  
**Adolph Wilburn**, Somalia, human resources development officer, to program officer, AFR/CCWA/  
 SIGNE



### Spangler Briefs Foreign Journalists on Africa Relief Efforts

*As a part of a series of June press events on the famine and relief efforts in the Horn of Africa, Assistant Administrator for Africa Scott Spangler briefs foreign journalists at the U.S. Information Agency Foreign Press Center in Washington, D.C. In his presentation, Spangler emphasized the need for government reforms to ease the famine situation: "When we look at the situation in Africa, it is clear that droughts are natural occurrences, but famine is man-made . . . Governments must take responsibility and establish the political and economic framework for increases in production and more equal access to food by all members of the society."*

## Interns

(from page 15)

others answer almost unanimously: understanding the acronyms. One intern, puzzling about how to decipher the myriad initials, was advised not to interrupt a meeting to ask about an acronym; instead, he was told, write down all uncertain acronyms and look them up later.

Another solution, suggests Dirks, is to attend the intern functions arranged by the personnel office. In addition to a workshop series, a highlight of the schedule is the Thursday brown-bag lunch series discussing the work of a different Agency bureau each week.

Interns like Grimes interested in

learning about what the Agency does appreciate the opportunity to ask questions freely at these sessions. "I want to know what's going on outside my office, because the Agency is involved in so many areas," she says. "This makes it a little clearer."

Many of the interns say that learning about foreign aid policy-making from the inside is the best part of their jobs.

"I'm learning things here you can't get at the university," remarks Sunita Reddy, a MUCIA intern working with the Bureau for Science and Technology's Office of Rural Development.

Reddy, like most of the other interns, is interested in pursuing further education. She is beginning a doctoral program in geography in the fall. Covert is deciding

on graduate schools for foreign affairs, while Galvin is finishing her graduate work in international relations at Yale.

And after graduation? "I'm taking the Foreign Service exam," says Covert.

"I'd like to work with a PVO in the field," says Galvin. "I'd like to get my feet wet in academia," Reddy explains, "and then maybe work with a non-governmental organization or a government organization. It's still pretty far off to decide."

None of these plans surprises Delphia Dirks. "The interns are all interested in the work we're doing here. This is not just another summer job."

*Labovitz is an intern in the Office of External Affairs. He is a senior studying political science at New York University.*

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