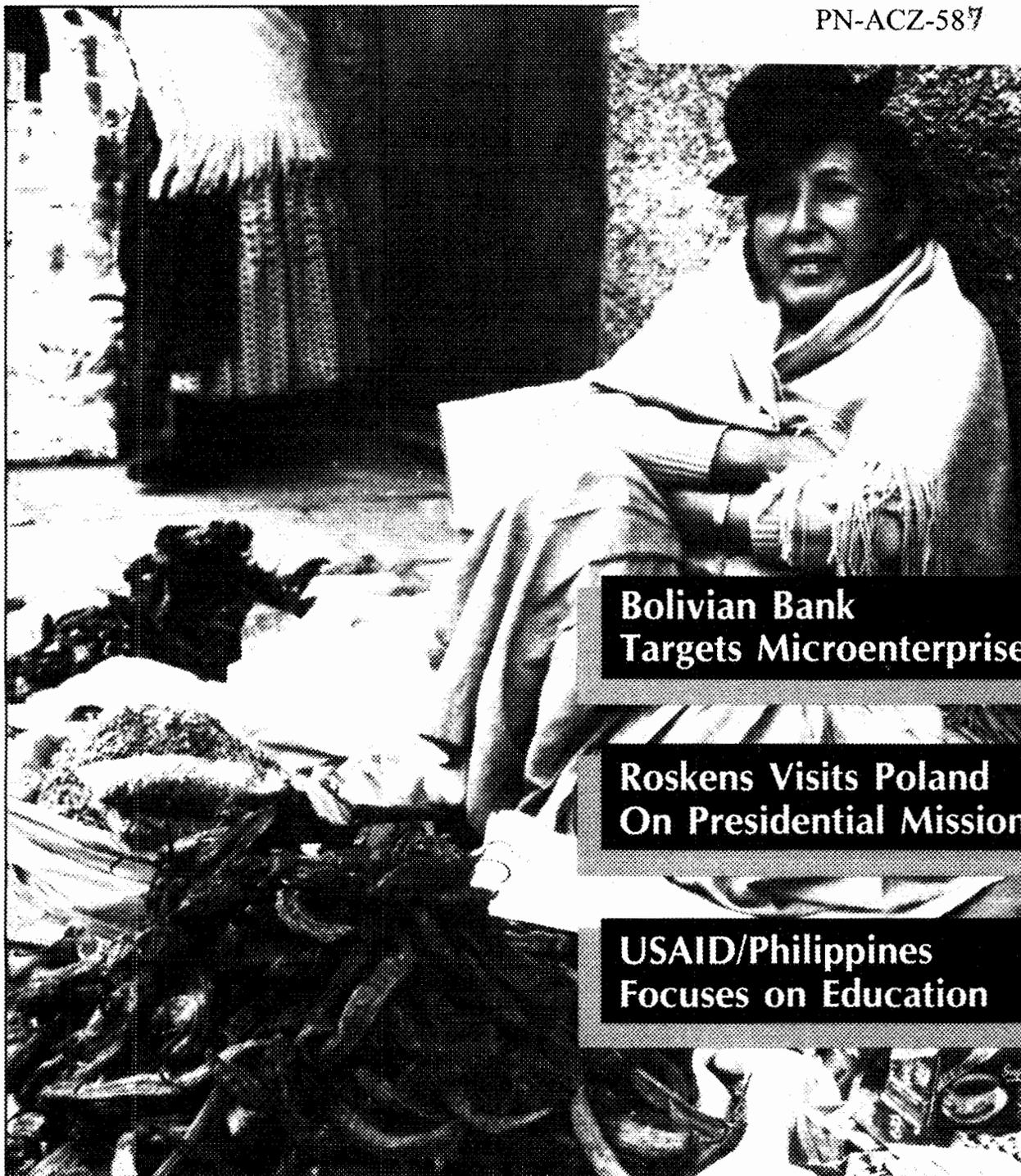


October 1991

# FRONT LINES

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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**Bolivian Bank  
Targets Microenterprise**

**Roskens Visits Poland  
On Presidential Mission**

**USAID/Philippines  
Focuses on Education**

U.S. Agency for  
International  
Development



October 1991

Vol. 31 No. 9

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

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## Quotables

"Together we should insist that nations seeking our acceptance meet standards of human decency. Where institutions of freedom have lain dormant, the United Nations can offer them new life. These institutions play a crucial role in our quest for a new world order, an order in which no nation must surrender one iota of its own sovereignty, an order characterized by the rule of law rather than the resort to force, the cooperative settlement of disputes rather than anarchy and bloodshed, and an unstinting belief in human rights."

—President George Bush before the  
United Nations General Assembly, Sept. 23

"For 45 years, the American foreign assistance effort and the private voluntary community have maintained a partnership that has, quite simply, made this world a better place for millions of human beings. And this partnership will be of increasing importance in the future."

—Administrator Ronald W. Roskens to the  
Agency's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, Sept. 24



**Photo Credits:** Cover, Maria Otero, ACCIÓN International; page 2, USAID/Poland; page 3,7,9,10, Clyde McNair; pages 12 and 13, USAID/Philippines

**Cover Photo:** Credit from commercial banks is usually unavailable to microentrepreneurs such as this street vendor in La Paz. But a new USAID-supported bank in Bolivia is designed specifically to assist microenterprises. See story on page 6.



Front Lines is printed on recycled paper.

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# Administrator Visits Poland On Presidential Mission

**O**n Aug. 13, 100,000 people filled Market Square in Krakow, Poland, where Pope John Paul II celebrated mass following the dedication of a USAID-funded children's hospital wing.

The United States was represented at the dedication by Administrator Ronald W. Roskens and other members of a presidential delegation headed by Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward Derwinski.

Members of the delegation, named by President Bush, also met with Polish President Lech Walesa as well as Eastern and Central European health ministry officials and addressed a symposium on regional health issues.

The papal dedication of the Clement J. Zablocki Children's Ambulatory Care Center at the Institute of Pediatrics Medical Academy in Krakow was the culmination of the delegation's four-day visit. The center is named for the late U.S. congressman from Wisconsin who was active in promoting American-Polish ties.

The principal sponsor of the center, the Virginia-based Project Hope, has received almost \$10 million from USAID for its programs in Central and Eastern Europe and throughout the developing world.

At the symposium on "Health Perspectives in Eastern and Central Europe," Roskens praised Polish reform efforts and used the many USAID-supported health programs in Poland as examples of the priority the United States has placed on improving the lives of the Polish people.

"In the last two years, Poland has made astonishing strides, and your willingness to adopt tough reforms has won you the respect of the international community," Roskens told the audience. "The U.S. government is fully committed to the political, economic, environmental and medical

health of Poland and its people."

In addition to Roskens and Derwinski, the U.S. presidential delegation included Bonnie Derwinski, director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Office of Congressional and Public Affairs; Thomas Simons, U.S. ambassador to Poland; Andrew Falkiewicz, USAID senior adviser on Eastern European and Soviet Affairs; and Washington, D.C., attorney Davis Robinson and his wife, Suzanne.

—Daniel McLagan



*Polish President Lech Walesa (left) greets Administrator Ronald W. Roskens at a reception in Krakow, Poland. Roskens was a member of a U.S. presidential mission named by President Bush to attend the opening of a hospital wing built with USAID funding.*



*(From left) U.S. Rep. Dante Fascell, Administrator Ronald W. Roskens and Project Hope President Dr. William Walsh applaud after Pope John Paul II dedicates the ambulatory care center.*





# Agency Helps Link Farmers, U.S. Firms

BY JULIANNE STONE

In December, Florence Wambugu, an agricultural research officer at the Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute, will find herself immersed in the world of commercial agricultural research. Wambugu is the first of two USAID-sponsored fellows chosen to work for the St. Louis-based Monsanto Agricultural Company.

Through this and other agrobiotechnology projects, the Office of Agriculture in the Bureau for Research and Development (R&D/AGR) is forging links between the agricultural community and the private sector.

The Office of Agriculture is concentrating its efforts in several areas of biotechnology research including:

- plants—searching for and testing new ways to enhance the genetic makeup of plants, increasing their potential for overcoming disease, pest and environmental constraints on production and improving the quality of food and fiber crops;
- improved animal vaccines—developing and testing new vaccines to prevent diseases that account for large losses in the global livestock population and contribute to the mounting economic, social and hunger problems in developing countries; and,
- improved biological nitrogen fixation—genetically improving the ability of Rhizobium bacteria to convert atmospheric nitrogen to a form more appropriate for use by plants. This research is part of the effort to find alternatives to chemical nitrogen fertilizer for tree and crop legumes.

The potential benefits of agrobiotechnology research are highlighted in the conclusions of a May 1991 roundtable sponsored by The Citizens Network for

Foreign Affairs on "International Markets and the Environment: The Stake of U.S. Agriculture." The panelists concluded that biotechnology offers considerable promise both for increasing agricultural productivity and for improving the environment largely through the decreased use of pesticides.

USAID's project contributions in this field will be included in President Bush's fiscal 1993 budget submission to Congress. Biotechnology has been chosen as one of five cross-cutting scientific issues to be designated in the budget as a presidential initiative for research and development.

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***Biotechnology has been chosen as one of five cross-cutting scientific issues to be designated in the budget as a presidential initiative for research and development.***

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Assistant Administrator for Research and Development Richard Bissell, recognizing the importance of cooperation in this field, stated, "I am particularly interested in the evolution of the partnership with the private sector in biotechnology. I see substantial opportunities for the Agency and for developing countries in research, in training and in long-term financing."

The recently authorized Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainable Productivity (ABSP) project is one such example. The project will enhance U.S. and developing countries' institutional capacity for using and managing biotechnology research to develop environmentally compatible, improved plant genetic materials that have economic value.

The ABSP project addresses regulatory, proprietary and commercialization issues, integrates institutional and technical

concerns and creates new opportunities and incentives for private sector involvement. Among the incentives are financial returns to participating scientific institutions for the marketing of products developed through their research.

Joel Cohen, a biotechnology and genetic resource specialist in R&D who is designing and coordinating the project's implementation, thinks that it constitutes the Agency's "single most unique effort to merge public and private sector initiatives for the mutual benefit of the United States and developing countries." He notes that there has been a high level of interest expressed by both public and private entities.

The project's main components are based on:

- USAID's prior technical and research experience in the Agency-supported Tissue Culture for Crops project, which uses tissue

culture technologies to develop stress-tolerant plants and trains developing country scientists in plant tissue culture techniques;

- a strong interest in collaboration expressed at the Agency-sponsored conference, "Strengthening Collaboration in Biotechnology: Inter-

national Agricultural Research and the Private Sector," held in April 1988. The project also addresses protection of intellectual property rights, an issue that was discussed at that conference; and,

- recommendations of a National Research Council panel, requested by the Agency, which considered future directions for plant biotechnology research in developing countries. In its summary report, the panel stressed the importance of both institutional and technical aspects of biotechnology research and development. Institutional issues, such as biosafety, intellectual property, training and networking, and technical issues such as tissue culture, plant disease, pest control and genetic mapping must be considered concurrently.

The Improving Root and Tuber Crops

(Continued on page 7)

# Experts Seek Improved Child Health

BY JAMES HEIBY, M.D.

**F**or more than five years, the field of international health has focused on providing child survival services based on criteria of low-cost, scientifically demonstrated impact on health and relative simplicity of implementation. The worldwide expansion of child survival programs has taken place rapidly. Many health experts now are asking how well these services are being delivered and how program performance can be improved.

"Child survival programs are doing the right things, but are they doing them right?" asks David Nicholas, a pediatrician who directs the new Quality Assurance Project for the Office of Health, Bureau for Research and Development.

In industrialized countries, efforts to address such questions have produced a new health care specialty known as quality assurance, complete with its own rapidly expanding literature and specialized tools. Until recently, however, this new field had dealt little with health care issues in developing countries.

A major obstacle to assessing the quality of care in child survival programs in the developing world has been inadequate record keeping.

"Almost all quality assurance work in the United States is based on medical and financial records," notes Stewart Blumenfeld, deputy director of the project. "Service providers here often object to more direct forms of observation, and it's expensive."

This is not the case in developing countries, however. In 1985 under an earlier project (PRICOR II), Nicholas and his staff were given a mandate to study the quality of



*Oral rehydration therapy is a vital component of the Agency's child survival program. USAID's new Quality Assurance Project is designed to improve the quality of child survival health service delivery and program performance.*

child survival services using direct observation in addition to records.

"Fortunately, service providers readily accepted the presence of observers in their clinics," Nicholas says. "And with the aid of detailed checklists and forms, we were able to make reliable observations relatively inexpensively."

More than 6,000 observations of health care workers providing child survival services in 12 USAID-assisted countries yielded valuable information for project staff.

"We don't use the term 'quality' in the sense of high-tech health care," explains Jeanne Newman, senior scientist for the Quality Assurance Project. "Rather, quality is a property of care that we can measure objectively, the degree to which the care actually provided resembles the standards we have set for ourselves. Even if resources are severely limited, quality should be an issue for programs."

The PRICOR II studies and similar assessments by the World Health Organization (WHO) and others showed a wide gap between program standards and observed practice. For the most part, program supervisors and managers had little knowledge of

deficiencies in quality and lacked a systematic approach for dealing with problems. Once concrete problems were identified, however, many proved amenable to straightforward solutions.

"In Zaire, for example, rearranging client flow allowed a growth monitoring program to raise the level of adequate maternal nutrition knowledge from 30 percent of mothers to 90 percent while shortening the duration of the session by 90 minutes," says Nicholas. "The mandate of the Quality Assurance Project is to institutionalize this kind of problem solving within the programs themselves."

"A project like this can raise awareness of quality as an issue, provide practical tools and facilitate their systematic application," says Blumenfeld.

"Very few developing country decision-makers have been presented with realistic options for dealing with quality issues. When PRICOR II did this, the response of senior health officials was impressive. Far from denying quality of care problems, they were every bit as eager to take action as

*(Continued on page 13)*



# Bolivian Bank Targets Microenterprises

BY BETH RHYNE

**T**he women in bowler hats who sell fruits and flowers in the markets of La Paz, Bolivia, may not look like the prime customers of a commercial bank. Nevertheless, they are the valued clients of Banco Solidarios (BancoSol), possibly the first private commercial bank ever created especially for microenterprises.

"This is not going to be a glossy bank, with marble floors," says Pancho Otero, executive director of BancoSol. "It will be simple in appearance. It will have a row of bicycles parked out front for the loan officers to visit the clients. We will be more concerned with whether loan officers speak Quechua or Aymara than whether they wear a tie."

BancoSol, which opened its doors in August, is the offspring of ACCION International affiliate PRODEM, a highly successful microenterprise program supported by USAID. With Agency funding of \$770,000, PRODEM began making very small loans to street vendors and other microenterprises in La Paz in 1987. Using the solidarity-group method, a system of joint liability for loans based on five-to-seven-person groups, PRODEM has exceeded expectations in several respects. It maintains a nearly perfect repayment record, it recovers the costs of its operations while making loans averaging only \$252, and it reaches large numbers of clients.

At the beginning of 1991, PRODEM had 16,000 borrowers through branches in La Paz, Santa Cruz and El Alto. According to Liza Valenzuela of USAID/Bolivia, this combination of a large client base with a demonstrated demand for loans promises

success for the BancoSol experiment.

BancoSol's initial assets will come from the loans held by PRODEM's La Paz branch. PRODEM will sell its loan portfolio to BancoSol and, in return, will become a major shareholder of BancoSol, together with several individual Bolivian investors, the Calmeadow Foundation, ACCION International, FUNDES (a Swiss company) and the Inter-American Investment Corporation. The International Finance Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation also are expected to invest.

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***"This is not going to be a glossy bank, with marble floors.... We will be more concerned with whether loan officers speak Quechua or Aymara than whether they wear a tie."***

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Although the Agency is not a direct investor, its support is essential. USAID/Bolivia has agreed to allow PRODEM's assets to be transferred to BancoSol, under the condition that they continue to be used for microenterprise lending.

A group of Bolivians with strong business and finance experience provided the impetus behind BancoSol. According to Doug Salloum of the Calmeadow Foundation, the skills and commitment of these individuals are what has made the idea for the bank come to life. The most important issue for the planning group has been that, as Salloum says, "BancoSol is going to be a commercial venture, not a social one."

If BancoSol is to be genuinely commercial, it must provide its investors with a commercial rate of return. Given the small loans that its clients need, and the resulting

level of operating costs, BancoSol must charge interest rates substantially higher than rates charged by commercial banks to their mainstream business customers. While BancoSol is legally free to charge the higher rates, the decision has been a difficult one, particularly for the Bolivian investors who fear that prevailing local attitudes could result in BancoSol being labeled as exploitative.

In the end, the investors have agreed to lend at 67 percent (inflation is 18 percent), the rate PRODEM charges now.

PRODEM's borrowers have proven that at such a rate they still want loans, probably because PRODEM loans are disbursed quickly near the marketplace and are much cheaper than the rates of local moneylenders.

One of the chief reasons for creating BancoSol is to be able to accept deposits.

BancoSol intends to raise funds from borrowers and other members of the same poor communities, providing not only more funds for productive lending, but also a valuable service. BancoSol also plans eventually to offer services such as housing loans and larger loans to enterprises that have "graduated" beyond the solidarity-group

level. Developing more sophisticated services also will require employees more experienced in commercial banking to supplement the BancoSol staff currently led by PRODEM representatives.

USAID/Bolivia rates BancoSol's prospects for success as good. But, says mission private sector officer Richard Rosenberg, "It's not enough that in five years BancoSol becomes a well-functioning operation, providing an adequate return to its investors. The real proof of the pudding is competition."

If other banks begin to copy its microenterprise services, BancoSol will have contributed to a revolution in financial sector development.

*Rhyme is a project officer in the Bureau for Private Enterprise.*



*Participating in a signing ceremony in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 22 forgiving Bolivia of \$341 million in official debt are (from left) John Robson, deputy secretary of the treasury; Samuel Doria Medina, Bolivia's minister of planning and coordination; and James Michel, assistant administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean.*

## **U.S. Forgives \$341 Million of Bolivian Debt**

**U**SAID signed an agreement Aug. 22 forgiving Bolivia of \$341 million in official debt owed to the U.S. government.

The debt-relief agreement was signed by James Michel, assistant administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Samuel Doria Medina, Bolivia's minister of planning and coordination.

Debt relief is a key component of President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI), which is designed to encourage an economically vibrant hemisphere.

"We will be forgiving a total of 102 loans, some dating as far back as 1959," noted Michel. "The loans were made for a variety of purposes including support for infrastructure improvements such as water and sanitation systems, airport and road construction, other public works and support for rural and urban development."

Congress provided authority in Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1989, to reduce bilateral foreign assistance debt of least developed countries that have launched strong economic reform programs.

Bolivia, which is the first country outside of sub-Saharan Africa to receive such debt reduction, has made a commitment to provide \$20 million in local currency over 10 years, to be used for environmental activities consistent with the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Despite strong economic reform measures, Bolivia remains one of the least developed countries in Latin America. This accord provides for the full forgiveness of Bolivia's official debt to the United States to help support significant market-based economic reforms undertaken by the Bolivian government.

"By reducing this debt, we are helping free up Bolivia's resources to strengthen its economic recovery and to help Bolivia attract new investment, as envisioned by President Bush's EAI," Michel said.

## **Biotechnology**

*(from page 4)*

for African Farmers Through Biotechnology project stands as yet another example of cooperation between USAID and the private sector.

Using the Monsanto Corporation's proprietary technologies in plant biology, the project will train African scientists, such as Florence Wambugu, at Monsanto Agricultural Company in technologies for the transformation and regeneration of virus-resistant cassava, sweet potato and yams for eventual distribution to Africa.

Monsanto facilities and resources also are being used to evaluate transformed germplasm and to familiarize African scientists with U.S. field testing procedures.

R&D/AGR also supports the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), which now is expanding its activities in biotechnology.

The CRSP is researching specific bean and cowpea viruses and potential formulas to bolster the resistance of plant strains that are at risk.

The University of Wisconsin, in collaboration with Agracetus Inc., has developed a transgenic bean that now is being tested for resistance to bean golden mosaic virus.

These projects represent a step toward the goal of increased private sector participation in developing countries, set forth in the Agency's "Partnership for Business and Development" initiative. The initiative targets high-growth, high-margin sectors such as agrobiotechnology, telecommunications and engineering and calls for identification and support of developmentally sound trade and investment pilot projects in such industries.

The commercial potential of this agricultural technology, coupled with the presence of new opportunities for American firms in developing countries, has been a catalyst for greater collaboration between public institutions and private biotechnology companies.

*Stone was a summer intern in the Bureau for Research and Development.*

# Computer Lowers Risk to Farmers

## Program Helps Match Conditions To Potential Crops

The following is a reprint of an article written by Emily Looney in Hawaii for the Associated Press. It appeared in the July 15 edition of the San Diego Union.

**F**armers around the world worried about when and where to plant how much of what are cutting the time and risk by going first to a computer.

The farmer provides the crop name, planting date and soil type, and a computer program developed at the University of Hawaii creates graphs and tables showing how well the crop likely would turn out.

The simulated planting saves time in real farming—and that saves money in both the developed and developing worlds, said professor Goro Uehara, a soil scientist who directs the project.

"An external panel that evaluated it a year ago indicated it was one of the best of its kind they had seen," said Tejpal S. Gill, monitor of the program with the U.S. Agency for International Development, which provides \$1 million a year to help keep it running. The idea has attracted agronomists, agricultural engineers, soil scientists and economists from the United States and many other countries.

"This brings agriculture into the information age," Uehara said in an interview at his campus office. "We can now perform long-term experiments on the computer in about an hour, rather than doing them in the field, which is expensive, slow and risky."

"Reliable field research takes five to 10 years to gather in predictable growing environments and 25 to 50 years in more volatile areas," he said.

The scientists combine existing field research with weather tables and soil information into the program that fits on a handful of floppy discs and works on a personal computer. The program is called DSSAT,

short for Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer.

"It's set up so scientists and planners, or those not familiar with computers, can use it," said Jim Jones, a University of Florida professor of agricultural engineering who works with the project.

The technical predictions get out of labs and into fields through agricultural extension services and public and private agencies.

The Rockefeller Foundation is testing DSSAT's maize crop model in the southeast African country of Malawi, said Upendra Singh, a researcher at the International

(Continued on page 9)

## Demonstration Illustrates Utility of Computer Analysis

**S**cores of experts from USAID and other organizations came away from demonstrations this summer of the Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT)—a computer program to help farmers, policy-makers and resource planners arrive at decisions—impressed with its utility and ease of operation.

The program is a product of the International Benchmark Sites Network for Agrotechnology Transfer (IBSNAT), which has been funded by the Office of Agriculture in the Bureau for Research and Development for nine years. In August, Walter Bowen of the University of Florida made presentations to audiences at USAID, Winrock International, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the World Bank, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the World Resources Institute and others.

Bowen's hourlong demonstrations skipped the complexities of creating computer models and moved directly to evaluating various strategies for specific crops under specific conditions. In the hands of an extension agent or someone else with training and access to a personal computer and the program, DSSAT can zero in on a particular crop, a specific soil type, weather patterns and other factors relevant to a farmer. The result: charts and graphs showing planting dates, fertilizer application, irrigation, crop varieties and other farming practices. The effect that these factors have on yield, net return and total biomass is demonstrated in seconds and plotted on color graphs for ready comparisons.

Through DSSAT, what otherwise may take months or years of actual on-farm experimentation now can be demonstrated in hours or minutes. As the program is expanded to include additional crops and other factors, it will be even more useful. A new version of DSSAT is scheduled to be released next year.

—Eddie Caplan



## Reorganization Briefings Held

*Ken Sherper (center, right), counselor to the Agency, briefs employees of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean on progress thus far in the Agency's reorganization plans. Assistant Administrator James Michel (center, left) is one of many bureau and office heads who have invited Sherper to update their employees on the reorganization process and to answer any questions or concerns they may have.*

## Computer

*(from page 8)*

Fertilizer Development Center in Muscle Shoals, Ala. The foundation's \$110,000 grant for 1990-91 funds a cooperative project with Malawi's government.

Researchers for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are predicting farm output in different degrees of global warming with DSSAT.

"We rely on the cooperation of the crop model network," said Cynthia Rosenzweig, Columbia University agronomist handling the EPA's three-year project. The results will be reported in June 1992 in Brazil at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development.

On the list of more than 100 research centers collaborating worldwide are the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics in Hyderabad, India; the International Rice Research Institute in Manila; and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Cali, Colombia.

Uehara estimates the user network now spans more than 40 countries crossing borders unchecked as IBSNAT [International Benchmark Sites Network for Agrotechnology Transfer] allows the copyrighted discs

to be duplicated. Scientists monitor field application through conferences and a newsletter.

Computer predictions can be made for wheat, maize, rice, soybeans, peanuts and dry beans, accounting for up to 15 variables such as crop type, row spacing and planting date.

Each model is field-tested, several on the Hawaiian island of Maui. There, artificial climate adjustments are made to create days of different lengths and amount of rainfall to reflect global variance.

"We mimic how a crop would grow anywhere in the world," Uehara said. "The only things we can't do here are snow and monsoons."

Agronomist Joe Ritchie, a crop and soil sciences professor at Michigan State, is chairman of the technical advisory committee that guided the development of DSSAT and is now working to expand it.

The plan calls for a new version of DSSAT by September 1992, bringing the total crop model list to 12, adding potato, aroid or taro, cassava, sorghum, barley and millet. The new version will also be able to assess risk over time, increasing DSSAT's application to the working concept of sustainable agriculture.

"It will allow users to simulate a num-

ber of years, with the ups and downs of production," Jones said. "A lot of decisions are made to avoid risk, not necessarily to maximize production.

"In many less-developed countries, farmers can't afford a crop failure, even for one year," he added.

The scientists and a support staff of 10 in Hawaii eventually hope to add considerations such as irrigation, disease, pests, erosion and water quality.

Uehara also wants to be able to adjust the program for specific areas, which would mean getting more scientists involved. For example, Pakistan's problems with excess salt and water-logging could be addressed by Israeli agronomists who have researched the same problems, he said.

Professor J. Barry Dent at the Edinburgh School of Agriculture in Scotland also is working to incorporate new concepts of "whole farm" systems, which account for farmers' economic conditions and personal preferences.

Funded since its beginning in 1982 by USAID, IBSNAT's current contract expires next year. Uehara and his group are drafting a proposal this summer for a 10-year program with a \$3 million annual budget.

© The Associated Press

## A New Orleans Boy Does Good

# Tyler Posey

BY DANIEL MCLAGAN

*People have fun here,  
and I think that they should  
But nobody from here  
ever come to no good*

—Randy Newman,  
*New Orleans Wins the War*

If Tyler Posey had any musical talent, the New Orleans native says he probably would have "come to no good" as a rock star. But because of this shortcoming, he has wound his way through the private and public sectors to become the Agency's deputy assistant administrator for Legislative Affairs (LEG).

Posey left the Big Easy in 1969 to attend Brown University in Providence, R. I., but returned to receive his law degree from Tulane and to join a small firm nearby specializing in maritime and admiralty law. "When I was a kid, everybody used to tell me that I should be a lawyer because I had the gift of gab," he says.

Posey left the private sector in 1980 to work for New Orleans Congressman Bob Livingston, a member of the House Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Foreign Operations (which deals with USAID funding and programs). His extensive work with the committee focusing on Latin American issues made him a logical choice to replace USAID's Latin America congressional liaison officer in LEG when she left the Agency in 1985. Three years later, he was made deputy assistant administrator.

Posey received his bachelor's degree in American history and had long been fascinated with government and politics. "I have always thought public service to be among the most honorable of professions," says Posey. He saw coming to USAID as an opportunity to get an executive branch perspective on

some of the issues he had worked on for the committee and to work with the Agency staff that had impressed him when he was on the Hill.

Posey defines his current job as helping his boss to achieve the Agency's goals. If this sounds simple, his description of what it entails is anything but. In addition to helping run the day-to-day operations of the office, Posey is charged with following up on all the decisions made within the bureau and the tasks delegated to it by the administrator to make sure they are acted on and that nothing falls through the cracks. "By handling a lot of the administrative work, I free Ray [Randlett, assistant administrator for LEG] to spend more time on the Hill doing the things he needs to do there," explains Posey.

Because USAID, like all federal agencies, depends on the Congress to approve funding for its programs, a lot happens on Capitol Hill to keep Posey and all of LEG busy. "Earlier this year we had an appropriations bill in House subcommittee markup (where laws are actually written), floor consideration of our authorization bill in the House, and Senate committee markup of our authorization bill—all at the same time," he says. "When that sort of thing happens, there has to be a division of responsibility where someone is designated to try and shepherd each piece of legislation through the various processes."

Posey also has taken the lead on LEG's involvement in the cargo preference issue (the percentage of U.S. government-provid-



Tyler Posey

ed goods for developing nations that must be transported aboard American ships), which is one of several items in the fiscal 1992-93 Foreign Aid Authorization bill with the potential to bring about a veto if the administration isn't satisfied with its resolution.

LEG is the principal contact between the Agency and the Congress. In just one legislative year, LEG worked with virtually every Agency bureau and office conducting and participating in more than 350 meetings or briefings for members of Congress and their staffs that took 192 Agency officials to the Hill. The bureau also prepared USAID witnesses for testimony at 48 formal congressional hearings and transmitted 975 formal congressional notifications (required by law when the Agency takes specified actions).

Unfortunately for Posey and his colleagues, Congress rarely keeps regular

hours when it is in session. "When they work late, we work late," he says. And when a major piece of foreign aid legislation is on the table? "Then we work later than late," Posey laughs.

"Any liaison role has its pitfalls," says Posey. "You are, by definition, in the middle of two entities. We represent USAID to the Congress, but on the other hand we also have to communicate Congress' views to the administration if we are to be successful."

Does this role cause stress? "Sometimes I wonder why anyone would knowingly set themselves up as a middleman between two giants like the administration and the Congress," Posey says. The result? "I stay at work way too late, drink far too many Cokes and smoke far too many cigarettes." Attesting to his caffeine habit is a cardboard box behind his desk overflowing with Coke cans waiting to be recycled.

When he does manage to tear himself away from the office, Posey enjoys his collection of more than 200 compact discs and a like number of records that he collects. The music is mainly rock, which he draws upon to make customized tapes for himself and friends.

Posey's 1986 fire-engine red Mustang GT convertible also is a hobby of sorts, even though he admits that he can't even change the oil and is limited to washing it on Sundays and periodically waxing it. "I'd like to take a basic mechanics course someday so I could really get into it," he says.

A big sports fan, Posey played pick-up basketball throughout his years in college but now more frequently plays racquetball. "More people who play basketball nowadays, kids and adults, seem to have the wrong attitude about it," he says. "Instead of playing as a team and for fun, they mouth off too much, as if they've watched too much NBA—or professional hockey—on TV." He still follows college ball though and has managed to go with a couple of friends to the NCAA regional championships for the last five years.

One of the first things one notices about Posey is that he's a funny guy. When pressed, he admits that he was voted wittiest student in his high school two years in a row. Yet, by his own admission, he can't tell a joke and doesn't even know any. He just finds things funny, always has.

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***"Sometimes I wonder why anyone would knowingly set themselves up as a middleman between two giants like the administration and the Congress."***

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Humor, Posey feels, can be a way of making a point or of diffusing a tense situation. His fantasy job, if the rock band fell through, would be that of a satirist—except that he claims to be a lousy writer. "You can make points satirically that you couldn't make seriously," he says. "It can be important to tell the emperor he has no clothes without saying 'you have no clothes.'"

Rock musician? Lawyer? Satirist? Deputy head of an Agency bureau? On the surface it may seem difficult to figure out what makes someone like this tick. Posey explains, characteristically, with a story.

When he worked nights in the automated central post office in Providence during college, Posey was usually put outside with a group of guys on a loading dock loading and unloading mail trucks while listening to hockey, basketball or baseball games on the radio. One day, however, he was inside the building operating a mail sorting machine that shot letters out at him

incessantly "like in an 'I Love Lucy' episode."

After a few hours, he just couldn't stand it anymore, and he shut off the machine—which brought the whole post office operation to a grinding halt. Instead of firing him, his supervisor chewed him out but sent him back to the dock and said, "Tyler, you're just too much of a free spirit."

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## Hill Staffer Remembered

**O**n Aug. 23, Jane McGhee, 41, legislative assistant to Sen. Robert Kasten, died of cancer. Many at USAID will remember Jane for the pivotal role she played in shaping the Agency's funding legislation during much of the 1980s.

As a staff member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations from 1981 through 1986, Jane helped craft the annual foreign assistance appropriations bills, as well as the Caribbean Basin Initiative legislation and supplemental appropriations for the Middle East, Central America and famine relief for Africa. And although she had mastered the legislative process, Jane never forgot that foreign assistance, and USAID's programs in particular, were ultimately all about people.

It was a tribute to the many lives she

had touched that one day last June a Senate hearing room was filled with Congressional members and staff, the press and a broad representation of Washington's foreign aid community—all of whom had turned out to toast Jane's 40th birthday.

Those who knew her share the views expressed by Sen. Kasten in his eulogy to Jane. Acknowledging her long struggle with cancer, he said, "...only in the very narrowest sense was Jane McGhee fighting a losing battle. She remained a terrific person under the most painful of conditions—giving all of us courage to face the less difficult challenges of our lives. None of us will forget her, or stop cherishing her memory."

—Marianne O'Sullivan,  
Bureau for Legislative Affairs



**F**or an average Filipino family, education is the passport to a better and more secure future. Whether in the most remote barangay (district) or a squatter's area in the city, school diplomas hang side by side with the treasured family portraits in cramped living areas, and schoolchildren hike along dirt roads to get to school.

Filipino parents with little material wealth often believe that a good education is the only legacy they can bestow upon their children. Education simultaneously opens new prospects to individuals and strengthens the private sector's productive capacity.

Yet, parents' ability to bestow this legacy is hampered by a widespread lack of educational facilities both in far-flung provinces and in urban areas.

For the 1991-92 school year, the Philippine government has projected an estimated 2.9 million students at the secondary level alone. More than 4,000 classrooms are needed to house these students in public high schools. Public high school enrollment has increased by 4.5 percent over the last two years.

USAID/Philippines is working to help meet this urgent need. Through its Secondary School Building Program, which is funded under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and handled by the Office of Capital

# USAID/Philippines Focuses on Education

BY REYNALITA MANUEL SANTANA

Projects under Dennis Zvinakis, the mission is presently constructing 93 schools in 45 provinces. Most of these are two-story buildings with classrooms, a library and a laboratory.

Amadeo, in Cavite Province, consists of 11 barangays and has a population of 21,000. Roughly 47 miles from Manila, it is typical of the country's lack of educational facilities.

Amadeo National High School is the town's only secondary school. It was started in 1974 by the municipal government with financial support from the national govern-

a one-story, two-classroom building when the elementary school could no longer accommodate the growing number of high school students.

To shelter the increasing number of students, the school administration was forced to build shacks made of nipa and bamboo on hilly terrain. Faculty members and students were exposed to the heat and rain when they held classes in these temporary classrooms and under the trees. The problems of the school were compounded by the lack of amenities such as a

ment. Initially, classes were held at the nearby elementary school. Some years later, the municipal government acquired a small piece of land on which to construct

library, science laboratory and sanitary facilities.

Amadeo National High School students now are the recipients of a two-story school building from USAID. Last November, the newly completed school building was inaugurated and turned over to the town by USAID/Philippines Deputy Director Richard Johnson.

Also present were local officials of Cavite Province, headed by Gov. Juanito Remulla and Amadeo Mayor Albert Ambagan.

Amadeo is only one example of the lack of educational facilities throughout



*As local officials look on, USAID/Philippines Mission Director Malcolm Butler (center) lowers a time capsule into the ground during a groundbreaking ceremony for a high school building in Bataan province being built with USAID funds.*

the Philippines. Secondary schools are especially crowded, with an average of more than 50 students per classroom.

The geographical distribution of schools in the country is uneven, with the less developed regions having a lower ratio of classrooms to school-age population.

"The mission's program is expected to improve the country's learning environment in secondary education, which is considered to be a weak link in the Philippine educational system," says Malcolm Butler, USAID/Philippines mission director. "An educated work force ensures an active labor market, more competition and a healthy business environment."

The mission began constructing these school buildings in early 1990, and to date 70 have been inaugurated and turned over to local government units. The remaining 23 schools under construction are expected to be finished by August 1992. They will be ready to accommodate students for the 1992-93 school year.

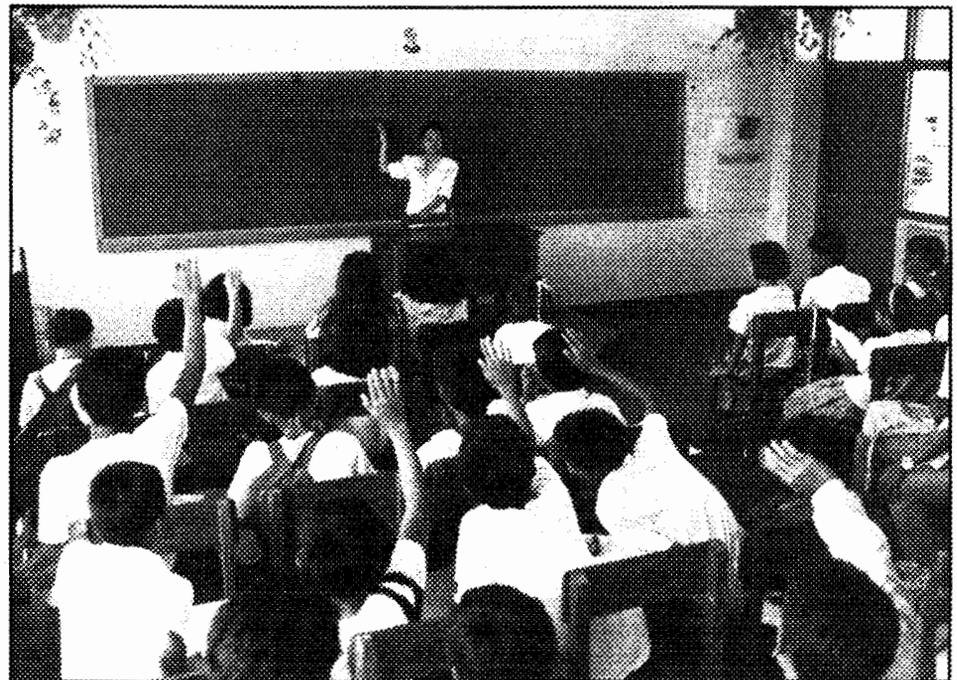
Each of the school buildings can accommodate 160 to 200 students. Furniture and laboratory equipment also are financed through ESF. Each building, including furnishings and equipment, costs about \$200,000. The U.S. Information Service also supports this program by providing books and other reference materials through its Books Across the Sea Project.

The school construction program is one of the major undertakings of USAID/Philippines under the Regional Development Fund Project of ESF.

The 93 school buildings under phase I of the project, which have an estimated value of \$22 million, will accommodate approximately 15,000 secondary students nationwide. Under phase II of the project, an additional 78 secondary schools worth another \$17.8 million will be constructed starting November 1991.

The program is consistent with the broad Agency strategies of enhancing individual development and supporting broad-based economic growth.

"The success of many newly industrialized countries has been traced to their investments in education," says Butler. "The



*Filipino students attend a class in one of four rooms in the new Amadeo National High School. The two-story building is one of 70 schools built with USAID support since early last year.*

Philippines' human capital is one of its strongest competitive advantages as it opens its economy to the opportunities and challenges of the world economy. USAID is

proud to be supporting this reorientation."

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

## Health

*(from page 5)*

their developed country counterparts."

A range of health experts agree that some form of quality assurance is feasible in the developing world. In May, a paper outlining the strategy of the Quality Assurance Project was selected from more than 100 papers presented at the annual meeting of Assurance in Health Care for the meeting's major award.

Institution of a national quality assurance program in Chile has begun with project assistance. Collaboration with several WHO programs also is expanding. And the project is addressing quality of care issues outside of child survival, such as tuberculosis control.

"A central theme of the project is to use operations research to adapt and refine the quality assurance tools we have available currently," Newman says. "Quality problems are so widespread that we can realize improvements in the short term, but we also need to study and improve the quality assurance process itself."

The Quality Assurance Project has developed a workshop to provide senior health officials with an overview of the field for those who want to learn more about quality assurance as it applies to health programs in the developing world. For more information, call Dr. Heiby at (703) 875-4699.

*Dr. Heiby is a medical officer in the Office of Health of the Bureau for Research and Development.*



## Clark Sworn In To Direct Togo Program

**S**arah Clark was sworn in Aug. 8 as USAID representative to the West African country of Togo.

She will oversee the \$10 million foreign assistance program, which emphasizes agriculture, rural development, health improvements and family planning.

Clark, who was the deputy director of the Agency's Office of Population before assuming her new position, joined USAID in 1976 as a demographic statistician. She later served with the Agency in Cote d'Ivoire.

Before joining USAID, she was a Ford Foundation Fellow in Seoul, South Korea.

A native of Jackson, Tenn., she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology at the University of Tennessee and a Ph.D. at Brown University.

## Olds Becomes Representative To West Bank

**S**uzanne Olds became the Agency's first representative for the West Bank Program when she was sworn in Sept. 12 in a ceremony at the State Department.

Olds, who will be based in Jerusalem, will direct the program that began in 1974 to demonstrate America's concern for the humanitarian and economic needs of Pales-

tinians in the West Bank.

Since 1974, USAID has provided \$82 million to help more than 1 million Palestinians in roughly two-thirds of the communities throughout the West Bank.

USAID is providing Palestinians with about \$15 million in economic assistance and food aid in fiscal 1991.

Olds joined USAID in 1981 as a population advisor in Bangladesh and later was appointed director of USAID's health and population activities in that country, where she served until late 1986.

Before assuming her new duties, Olds was narcotics coordinator in the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. She also has served in India as director of USAID's population office and in Washington as a health and population officer in the Bureau for Asia and the Near East.

Olds worked in private industry in the field of family planning, health and population before joining USAID.

A native of Drexel Hill, Pa., she has a bachelor's degree in sociology from Duke University and a master's in public health from the University of Michigan.

## Nelson Named To Head Paraguay Office

**R**ichard Nelson, a 25-year USAID veteran, was sworn in Sept. 10 as the Agency's representative to Paraguay.

USAID is reopening an office in Paraguay in support of the country's commitment to its transition to democracy.

Nelson, deputy director for the Agency's Office of South American and Mexican Affairs since 1989, will direct an economic assistance program that focuses on democratic development, economic reform, business development, environmental preservation and agrarian reform.

Nelson, who joined USAID in 1966 as a program assistant in Thailand, has served also in Laos, the Philippines, Burma and in Washington as desk officer for El Salvador.

He has a bachelor's degree in foreign affairs from Assumption College and attended Princeton University.

## BookFair Kicks Off 1991 Campaign

**F**riday evening, Oct. 18, is the kickoff for the 31st annual BookFair, sponsored by the Association of American Foreign Service Women (AAFSW).

The evening is designated as family night for State and USAID employees from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

BookFair 91 will feature thousands of books, stamps, coins, art treasures, collectibles, records and sheet music. It will be located again this year at the lower level of the 23rd Street entrance of the State Department and the Exhibition Hall near the cafeteria.

BookFair 91 will open to the public beginning Saturday, Oct. 19, through Sunday, Oct. 27. Weekend hours are 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and weekday hours are 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Weekday visitors will be limited to those with security access to the State building.

Proceeds from the sale will benefit the AAFSW Scholarship program and community projects in the District of Columbia.



"Your help is their hope" is the theme of the 1991 Combined Federal Campaign. Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin and Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Martin Allday are this year's co-chairs. Assistant Administrator for Africa Scott Spangler is the Agency's chairman. The Agency's goal for this year is \$407,000.

# WHERE



In the World  
Are USAID  
Employees?

## MOVED ON

Arreaga-Rodas, Luis, Peru  
Bell, Kathy Ann, Philippines  
Conley, Mary Beth, IG/RM/PPM  
Cunningham, Eugene, IG/SEC/PS/SS  
Iglehart, Brent Monroe, COMP/CS/COOP  
Kowalski, Edward, IG/SEC/PS/SS  
Mallard, Cynthia, COMP/CS/YOC  
McKnight, Monica, Tunisia  
Patrick, Sharon, AFR/MDI  
Saterson, Kathryn, Thailand  
Smithwick, Karen, FM/FPS  
Snow, Angie, COMP/CS/COOP  
Stewart, Cynthia, OFDA/OD

## PROMOTED

Anderson, Timothy, Pakistan, IDI commodity management  
Brown, Derrick, COMP/CS/COOP, student training accountant  
Buller, Kathy Ann, IG, attorney adviser general  
Carr, Ghytana, HRDM/SCD/SA, personnel staffing specialist  
Casteel, Doris Nicole, IG/SEC/PS/I, personnel security specialist  
Corbett, Christina, AFR/PD/CCWA, secretary typist  
Dixon, Dwayne, PPC/SB/OE, budget assistant  
Erby, Frances, IG/SEC/PS/I, personnel security specialist  
Fullmer, Jennifer, MS/OP/W/CO, contract specialist  
Hairston, Zanetta, ENE/DR/AE/FS, clerk typist  
Hawthorne, Althea, FM/PPB, civilian pay technician  
Hymes, Deborah Ann, ENE/EMS, information analyst  
Johnson, Crystal, AFR/SWA/REGL, secretary typist  
Jones, Sallie, FVA/PVC/PD, supervisory program analyst  
Lauer, Dennis, AFR/MGT/MISR, information analyst  
Lentini, Joseph, COMP/CS/COOP, student training computer  
Lundy, Mary Ann, S&T/SCI, program operations assistant typist  
McQueen, Alma, FM/P/SM, financial management specialist  
Mukai, Merte, AFR/MGT/HRM, administrative officer  
Norton, Deborah, FM/P/SM, financial management specialist  
Riddle, John, XA/IDC, public affairs specialist  
Robey, Grace Ann, FM/P/AR, accounting technician  
Salamanca, Beth, IG/SEC/PS/SP, supervisory

physical security specialist

Sams, Regina, COMP/CS/COOP, student training typist  
Smith, Shella Wilma, LAC/SAM, secretary typist  
Sotem, Sanna Lee, HRDM/SCD/SC, staff assistant typist  
Spikes, Teresa, HRDM/SCD/SP, staff assistant typist  
Thorpe, Juanita, OFDA/OD, secretary typist  
Whitaker, Richard, APRE/DR/TR, program analyst  
Williams, Betty, AFR/MGT/MISR, program operations assistant typist

## REASSIGNED

Adams, E. Cecile, LAC/DPP, controller, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Adams, Patricia, XA/P, public affairs specialist, to XA/IDC  
Alexander, Timothy, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI housing urban development, to Thailand  
Afford, Annalisa, APRE/EM, clerk typist, to secretary typist, APRE/DR/TR  
Almaguer, Frank, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, foreign affairs officer, to ENE/RME/D  
Anderson, John, Egypt, educational development officer, to supervisory special projects officer, El Salvador  
Anderson, Timothy, Pakistan, IDI commodity management, to contract officer  
Arnold, Douglas, REDSO/WCA, controller, to El Salvador  
Barton, E. Jed, REDSO/ESA, IDI financial management, to financial management officer financial analyst  
Bassford, Henry, El Salvador, mission director, to Egypt  
Becker, John, India, supervisory agricultural development officer, to agricultural development officer, ENE/DR/AE/FS  
Beckman, Robert, India, supervisory special projects officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Indonesia  
Bever, James, COMP/FS, program officer, to supervisory program officer, Indonesia  
Boyer, Bruce, RIG/A/I/Senegal, supervisory auditor, to auditor, IG/A/PPO  
Boyer, Jeffory, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, housing urban development officer, to project development officer, LAC/DR/CAR  
Bradley, Michael, FM/FPS, financial management officer budget analyst, to controller, Hungary  
Braye, Michael Wayne, RIG/A/I/Egypt, inspector, to RIG/I/LAA/W  
Bricker, Gary, Somalia, general development officer, to project development officer, Indonesia  
Broady, Merritt, FVA/FFP/AFR, Food for Peace officer, to project development officer, Peru  
Brown, Marshall, Egypt, mission director, to Honduras  
Castro, Carmen, Dominican Republic, IDI financial management, to financial management officer financial analyst  
Church, Phillip, Afghanistan, agricultural development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Cira, Carl Jr., Costa Rica, special projects officer, to Chile  
Clark, Donald, Mali, deputy mission director, to supervisory project development officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Clark, Sarah, S&T/HP/POP, supervisory population development officer, to USAID representative, Togo  
Cohn, Paul, Uganda, health population development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Cook, Gary, Bangladesh, supervisory health population development officer, to general development officer, Guatemala  
Court, Barbara, Peru, executive officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Crabtree, Robert, REDSO/WCA, financial management officer financial analyst, to controller, Mali  
Crawford, Linda, Morocco, executive assistant, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Crawford, Thomas Jr., COMP/FS/R/AIDW, IDI agricultural development, to project development officer, Zaire  
Cromer, Sharon Lee, REDSO/WCA, contract officer, to Senegal  
Crowe, Paul Arthur, Jamaica, supervisory program economics officer, to program economics officer, Sri Lanka  
Curtis, Michael, Dominican Republic, supervisory executive officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Darcy, Philippe, IG/A/PPO, auditor, to supervisory auditor, RIG/A/I/Egypt  
Daugherty, Rene, Zimbabwe, program officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Delp, H. Peter, Tunisia, project development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Donnelly, Geraldine, Thailand, supervisory program officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Drilling, Charles, Haiti, IDI administration, to supervisory executive officer  
Dugan, Maureen, El Salvador, supervisory project development officer, to program officer, LAC/CEN  
Dutto, Carl, LAC/CEN, program officer, to supervisory agricultural development officer, Jordan  
Elmendorf, Calvin, Ecuador, housing urban development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW  
Emmert, Jan, Pakistan, agricultural development officer, to supervisory agricultural development officer  
Epstein, Sharon, LAC/SAM, program officer, to ENE/PCAPP  
Fallon, Thomas, RDO/Caribbean, controller, to REDSO/WCA  
Foley, Laurence Sr., Bolivia, IDI administration, to supervisory executive officer  
Frendach-McNerney, Angela, MS/OP/W/MS, secretary typist, to contract specialist, COMP/CS/R  
Fuller, Kurt, Chad, agricultural development officer, to Rwanda  
Gary, Philip-Michael, Yemen, deputy mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG  
George, Gene Vincent, Pakistan, supervisory engineering officer, to ENE/PDP/EP  
Glynn, Francis, RIG/A/I/Singapore, supervisory auditor, to IG/A/PSA  
Goddard, Paula, Ecuador, project development, to supervisory project development officer  
Goldman, Heather, COMP/FS, supervisory health development officer, to supervisory health population development officer, Peru  
Goldman, Richard, COMP/FS, supervisory general development officer, to Peru  
Goldman, William, Ecuador, health population development officer, to supervisory health population development officer, Bangladesh  
Graham, William, India, supervisory financial management officer, to controller

Grayzel, John, India, supervisory agricultural development officer, to supervisory special projects officer

Healey, Margaret, Indonesia, IDI administration, to executive officer

Hensley, Gerald, Cameroon, controller, to South Africa

Hogan, Elizabeth, FVA/PVC/IPS, supervisory program analyst, to COMP/FS/LWOP

Hooff, Nancy, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, program officer to supervisory project development officer, Guatemala

Hoover, Larry, RIG/A/I/Senegal, supervisory auditor, to auditor, IG/A/PP0

Jacobs, Robert, REDSO/WCA, supervisory financial management officer, to controller, Cameroon

Jordan, Mosina, Belize, USAID representative, to regional director, RDO/Caribbean-Barbados

Kellermann, Thomas, Guatemala, supervisory program officer, to S&T/PO/AE

Kivimaa, Aina Herzog, COMP/FS/DS, foreign affairs officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Kresge, Peter, Egypt, education development officer, to supervisory human resources development officer

Lapera, Peter, LAC/DR/SA, project development officer, to supervisory trade development officer, Ecuador

Lapittus, Jerome, PPC/EA, supervisory program economics officer, to program economics officer, Peru

Larson, Denton, ENE/EUR, controller, to ENE/RME/FMS

Lawhead, Carl, ENE/TR/ARD/APNE, agricultural development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Leaty, Daniel, Egypt, program officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Leibson, David, Portugal, housing urban development officer, to supervisory housing urban development officer, APRE/H/O

Lewis, Carl, Guinea, controller, to Namibia

Lewis, George, Indonesia, supervisory program officer, to program officer, AFR/EA/K

Libert, Dawn, S&T/HP/POP/FPS, supervisory population development, to COMP/FS/LT/TRNG

Lindborg, Jon Daniel, Indonesia, agricultural development officer agronomist, to project development officer

Lofgren, Marcie, Somalia, secretary, to Malawi

Lofgren, Thomas, Somalia, supervisory project development officer, to Malawi

Luina, Miguel, Costa Rica, IDI financial management, to financial management officer financial analyst

Lunenburg, Robert, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, Food for Peace officer, to COMP/FS/LWOP

Mallner, Andrew, IG/A/PSA, auditor, to RIG/A/I/Singapore

Marlow, Michael, XA/PR, public affairs specialist, to XA/IDC

Mathia, Robert, Panama, special projects officer, to supervisory project development officer

McDonald, Ann, ROCAP, supervisory general development officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

McLeod, Evelyn, Togo, supervisory program officer, to COMP/FS/LT/TRNG

McNair, Clyde Jr., XA/P, photographer, to XA/IDC

Miller, Thomas, ROCAP, supervisory program officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Mills, Lotus, AFR/CCWA, secretary, to Zaire

Myers, DeSaik III, Senegal, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer,

COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Newberg, Richard, AFR/TR/ANR/FS, agricultural development officer, to supervisory agricultural development officer, Burundi

Newman, Alvin, Pakistan, supervisory agricultural development officer, to supervisory engineering officer

Nicholas, Michael, Egypt, contract officer, to Pakistan

Nichols, Scott, RIG/I/ANE/W, inspector, to RIG/A/I/Egypt

Noble, David, Honduras, supervisory financial management officer, to Pakistan

Olson, Thomas Michael, Pakistan, supervisory agricultural development officer, to agricultural development officer, ENE/DR/AE/FS

O'Rourke, Jon, FVA/PPM/PAD, supervisory Food for Peace officer, to supervisory program officer, India

Orr, Peter, Uruguay, USAID representative, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Ottke, John, RIG/A/I/Kenya, auditor, to RIG/A/Vienna

Parish, William, RIG/A/I/Kenya, auditor, to supervisory auditor

Parson, Jeremiah, Ethiopia, executive officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Pfeiffer, Dale, India, deputy mission director, to mission director, Tanzania

Pfelemer, John, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to USAID representative, Brazil

Piet, David, Nepal, supervisory health population development officer, to Bangladesh

Prindle, Deborah Zubow, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG, project development officer, to supervisory project development officer, AFR/PD/CCWA

Prudoeth-Nandy, Jane, Philippines, rural development officer, to supervisory special projects officer, Haiti

Ransom, Gordon, RIG/A/I/Singapore, supervisory inspector, to RIG/I/LAA/W

Riley, Susan, ENE/PDP/EUR, project development officer, to program officer, ENE/PCAP/AF

Rockeman, Kurt, Somalia, supervisory agricultural development officer, to agricultural development officer, Malawi

Rodokanakis, Phillip, RIG/I/LAA/W, supervisory inspector, to RIG/A/I/Singapore

Ross, Lee Ann, Indonesia, program economics officer, to supervisory program economics officer, Indonesia

Sanbrailo, John, Honduras, mission director, to El Salvador

Sanford, James, RDO/Caribbean-Barbados, supervisory financial management officer, to controller

Scott, Marc Stratton, ROCAP/Guatemala, supervisory general development officer, to supervisory project development officer, El Salvador

Seifman, Richard, PPC, development coordination officer, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Senyoff, Ronald Sergei, Pakistan, IDI agricultural development, to agricultural development officer, Pakistan

Severn, Benjamin, REDSO/ESA, supervisory program economics officer, to COMP/FS

Shelton, Barbara, FVA/PVC, secretary typist, to administrative operations assistant typist, XA/IDC

Smith, Hugh, COMP/FS/DS, supervisory program officer, to development coordination officer, PPC

Smith, Scott Eric, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, foreign

affairs officer, to supervisory program officer, ENE/PDP

Snead, Betty, XA/IDC, writer editor, to XA/P

Stein, Monica, Mali, financial management officer financial analyst, to Philippines

Steinbrueck, Janice, IG/A/PSA, auditor, to IG/A/PP0

Sweet, Alvera, Somalia, contract officer, to Bangladesh

Thompson, Jill Jacqueline, Bangladesh, IDI financial management, to financial management officer financial analyst

Tsitos, Dianne, COMP/FS, housing urban development officer, to Honduras

Van Den Bos, James, ENE/EUR, program officer, to LACCEN

Van Horn, Robert, ROCAP/Guatemala, commodity management officer, to REDSO/ESA

Walsh, Thomas III, Senegal, controller, to Bangladesh

Warfield, Elizabeth, LAC/DR/PS, supervisory project development officer, to supervisory trade development officer, Guatemala

Washington, Doris, AFR/EA/K, secretary typist, to ENE/MENA/LI

Watson, James, Indonesia, supervisory private enterprise officer, to COMP/FS

Wentling, Mark, Togo, USAID representative, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG

Wheeler-Byrd, Juanita, FM/OPA, accounting technician, to voucher examiner, FM/CMP/LC

White Michael, Haiti, supervisory health population development officer physician, to supervisory health development officer physician, Egypt

White, Pamela, Haiti, supervisory executive officer, to Egypt

Wiebler, John, Morocco, program officer, to Zambia

#### RETIRED

Adler, Robert, Egypt/PDS/E, program economics officer, after 25 years

Bliss, Charles, COMP/CS/DS, physical scientist, after 11 years

Braddock, Agnes, AA/MS, secretary stenographer, after 25 years

Karppi, Joanne, LAC/CAR, secretary stenographer, after 15 years

Lucas, Ernesto Cruz, COMP/FS/SEP, agricultural economics officer, after 14 years

Parker, Vivian, Guinea, secretary, after 4 years

Pinkett, Mary, AA/AFR, executive assistant, after 30 years

Greenough, John, Indonesia, supervisory executive officer, after 24 years

*Years of service are USAID only.*

#### IG Hotline

Use the USAID Inspector General Hotline to report fraud, theft or misuse of Agency resources: (703) 875-4999.

# WHO'S WHO In the Field



## AFRICA

**Botswana Gaborone**  
Director Howard Handier

**Cameroon Yaounde**  
Director Jay P. Johnson  
Deputy Director Ellsworth M. Armundson

**Guinea Conakry**  
Director William J. Kaschak  
Assistant Director Allen E. Reed

**Kenya Nairobi**  
Director John R. Westley  
Deputy Director Roger Simmons

**Lesotho Maseru**  
Director F. Gary Towery  
Assistant Director (Vacant)

**Liberia Monrovia**  
Myron Golden, (acting)  
AFR/CCWA, AID/W

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