
Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AUGUST 1996

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THIS ISSUE

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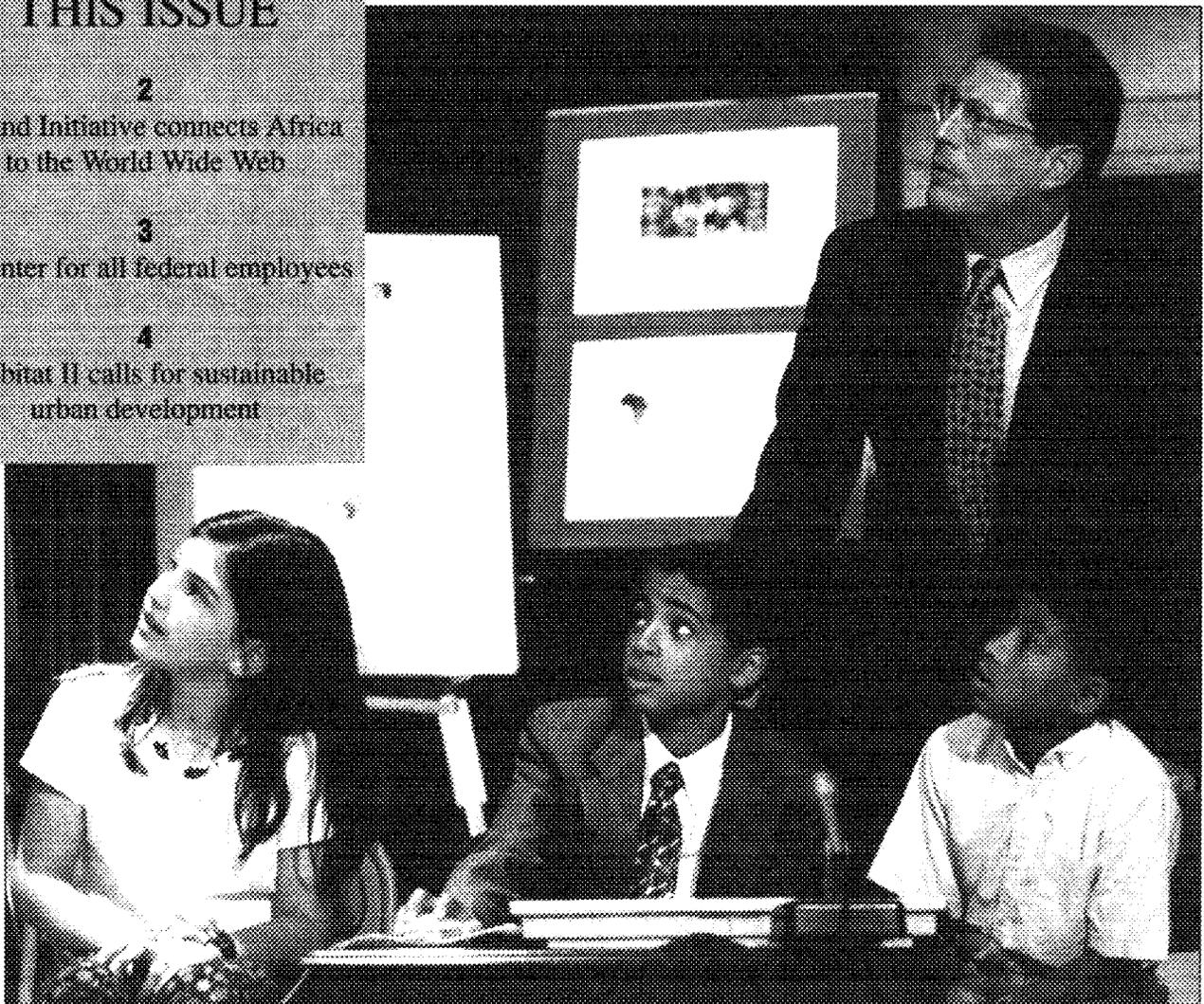
Leland Initiative connects Africa
to the World Wide Web

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A Center for all federal employees

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Habitat II calls for sustainable
urban development



USAID



AUGUST 1996

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 36, NO. 6

Kudos

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Thomas Nicastro (right), USAID/Chile representative, was awarded the Order of Bernardo O'Higgins by Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza at a special ceremony at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Santiago. The medal, Chile's highest civilian recognition, was initially struck in 1817 by Chile's liberator, O'Higgins. Insulza said that Nicastro's personal efforts to strengthen judicial reform, launch Chile's Americas Fund and seek a USAID/Chile donor partnership reflected O'Higgins' hemispheric democratic ideals.



Photo credits: Cover and page 2, White House; inside front cover, USAID/Chile; pages 3 and 6, Betty Snead; page 4, Dan Israel; page 8, ABC-TV.

Cover: Vice President Gore looks on as Jarrett Leland (center) and two of his friends participate in a demonstration interacting with Ghanaian schoolchildren through the Internet. See story on page 2.



Front Lines is printed on recycled paper.

Front Lines

NEWS & FEATURES

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

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Leland Initiative connects Africa to the World Wide Web

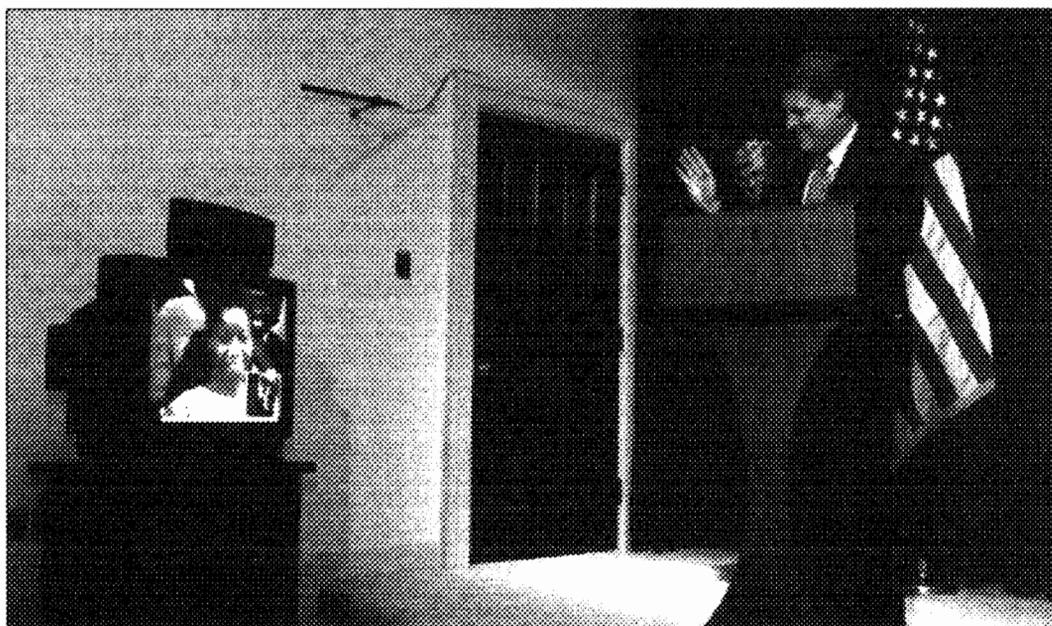
Vice President Al Gore and USAID Administrator Brian Atwood launched the Leland Initiative at a ceremony on June 5 at the Old Executive Office Building in Washington.

Named for Rep. George Thomas "Mickey" Leland, founder of the House Select Committee on Hunger who was killed during a food relief mission to Ethiopia in 1989, the Leland Initiative will provide 20 African nations with access to the Internet. By enhancing the ability of Africans to access, produce and use information, this project will place powerful tools at their fingertips. The initiative provides a big step forward in improving sustainable development in Africa through the use and exchange of electronic information and technologies.

With strong support from Gore, the five-year, \$15 million USAID program will be one of the main elements connecting Africa to the global information infrastructure.

The launch of the initiative was built around a live Internet link between the United States and Ghana. Gore, with Leland's 10-year-old son, Jarrett, of Texas and 10-year-old Kamala Smith and her 11-year-old brother, Rabi, of Maryland, talked with seventh graders in Ghana. Gore and Atwood also talked with Ghanaian officials about the importance of Internet access to their country.

The Internet's ability to speedily transmit and exchange information provides a strategic resource for all countries, re-



Vice President Gore communicates with a schoolgirl in Ghana via Internet videoconferencing as USAID Administrator Brian Atwood looks on.

gardless of their levels of development. Africa remains the last region of the world with minimal connections to telecommunications.

Internet access will be made available to all sectors of the African development community, including private voluntary organizations, nongovernment relief organizations, government agencies, private developers and individuals. Additionally, international donor organizations such as the World Bank and the Red Cross will be able to monitor the progress of various assistance programs in Africa via the Internet.

The Leland Initiative will accelerate and bolster sustainable development efforts in African nations by helping them to help themselves. For example:

- With accurate and up-to-date market information, factory managers are better able to

prosper and contribute to overall economic growth in their region.

- Village health workers can get instant medical diagnosis and advice from distant capitals, reaping the benefits of lessons learned from others' experience in similar situations.

- Schoolchildren and their teachers can reach beyond their classroom walls to unlimited information sources and real life exchanges available through the Internet.

- Democracy is reinforced as citizens better communicate interests and reactions to policies among each other and to their government representatives.

- Potential food shortages, drought and other broad environmental emergencies are more easily overcome when governments and relief workers have reliable, readily accessible information.

USAID, in cooperation with technicians from NASA, the U.S. Navy, the State Department and the private sector, has begun country-by-country design and installation of Internet service in Africa to suit each country's specific technology and development needs, incorporating existing systems and efforts already under way by other donors.

To ensure the long-term viability of the program, USAID will work with partner governments on policy reforms aimed at encouraging private service providers to develop the Internet user base. This includes identifying and training Internet service providers, making relevant information available in a useful format, working with the business community to effectively market the information and increasing the ability of Africans to use the new information. ■

A Center for all federal employees

Believe and succeed....”
“Don’t wait for something to turn up—get a shovel and dig for it....”

“OBSTACLES—are those ugly things you see when you take your eyes off of your GOALS.”

These inspirational thoughts dot the walls of the new, attractive metro area reemployment center at 800 North Capitol Street, N.W. The Washington office is one of four new centers opened in the past several months in the District, Maryland and Virginia to serve ONLY federal employees and federal contractors.

All federal workers are welcome at the centers to tap certain basic services, although only those with lay-off notices can seek training. Transition and outplacement services are offered through the partnership with the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia and the

Interagency Advisory Group of Federal Personnel Directors.

The Washington center is staffed by federal workers on detail from their agencies. The Department of Labor provided a \$4.6 million grant to launch the centers, which grew out of a September 1995 presidential order to provide assistance to

said Larry Miller, a staff member from the Department of the Interior. “We are here to serve you. We encourage you to use all of our services. We are here by choice to serve and have a fervent desire to help.”

The Washington center, open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.,

All federal workers are welcome at the centers to tap certain basic services, although only those with lay-off notices can seek training.

displaced federal workers. The General Services Administration provided space for the Washington center.

Since opening in May, the Washington center has assisted nearly 500 federal workers.

“Don’t feel you are out there by yourself, all alone,”

provides workshops, career resources, job lead development and career counseling.

The center’s computers provide job listings for nearly 460,000 private-sector jobs that are updated monthly and 3,000 federal job vacancies that are updated daily. Workshops

and seminars include career development; personal development; interviewing techniques; networking skills; stress management; and Internet for job search. Federal employees are assisted in resume preparation and financial planning.

In Washington, the D.C. Department of Employment Services Displaced Workers Unit offers on-site assistance at the center in rapid-response job search; retraining; entrepreneurial training; unemployment insurance assistance; and job placement services.

To be admitted to the center, bring your federal pass and/or your RIF notice.

Remember those messages:

“No goals—no glory....”

“The REWARD in life is always in proportion to the RISK.” ■

—By Betty Snead



William “Larry” Miller, Interior Department, and Janice Lucas, Veterans Administration, provide assistance to federal employees at the new metro area reemployment center.

Reemployment centers

- Washington office—
phone: (202) 365-6672.
- Maryland offices—
Wheaton Plaza, phone:
(301) 929-6883.
Landover, phone: (301)
386-5522, ext. 428.
- Virginia office—
Fairfax, phone:
(703) 324-7390.

A new center will open soon in Baltimore.

Habitat II calls for sustainable urban development

Representatives from 151 nations converged on Istanbul for the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements, also called Habitat II, from June 3-14. Istanbul, whose historic splendor is threatened by pollution and the other challenges that come with an influx of nearly half a million new residents annually, made a fitting host for a conference on urban development.

Habitat II completes the latest series of U.N. conferences begun with the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. The U.S. delegation, led by Henry Cisneros, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, included USAID representatives David Hales and Peter Kimm, a veteran of the original Habitat conference in Vancouver in 1976.

Hales, DAA/G/ENV, was one of the core negotiators for the U.S. delegation in Istanbul. The core group spent long days and nights in negotiations in Istanbul, sacrificing sleep to work through several contentious issues and complete Habitat II's Global Plan of Action. The long hours paid off, as the plan was finally finished after midnight on the final day of the conference.

"This conference has sent a strong and consistent message to the world that cities can, and must, be livable places where people are able to breathe clean air, drink water free of contaminants and spend time with their families in a neighborhood park, and that our children should be

able to grow up without having to worry about the dangers of lead poisoning, toxic waste and greenhouse gases," Cisneros said in his address to the conference plenary.

The challenges of urbanization are clear. At the time of the first Habitat conference in 1976, only a third of the world's people lived in cities. By the turn of the century, that figure will have risen to more than one-half.

Most of this metropolitan growth will occur in the developing world, which lacks the resources needed to foster healthy, sustainable cities.

USAID has been working in urban development for more than 30 years, and its efforts were recognized by many at the conference. USAID projects

from Poland and Morocco were chosen among the 12 international "best practices," which lauded some of the most innovative examples of urban development being used today.

The city of Lublin, Poland, sought the participation of everyone from citizens to city planners in beginning a program of urban revitalization in 1990. Giving residents of low-income communities a voice and a stake in the improvement process has attracted both businesses and former residents back to the area.

Shelter upgrading efforts in Agadir, Morocco, focused on neighborhoods where many of the households were headed by women. In addition to improving living conditions, the project took on a sustainable nature by

involving local residents in the economic, political and social networks of Agadir.

The 12 winners, chosen from nearly 600 entries from around the world, were on display in Istanbul throughout the two weeks of Habitat II. Programs from Chattanooga, Tenn., and the South Bronx, N.Y., were among the best practices honorees.

"I'd say the best practices and indicators, [i.e., what percentage of families have access to potable drinking water within 50 feet of their home] are the two hard core things that I see emerging from Habitat II," said Kimm, AAA/G/ENV, who earned praise from Wally N'Dow, the secretary general of Habitat II, for having done more than anyone else in the



Mayors (right to left) Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore, Dr. A.J.E. Havermans of The Hague, Michael Rotich of the Nakuru Municipal Council, Kenya, and Norbert Burger of Cologne, Germany, participate in a discussion with Richard Roth of CNN about the role of local leaders in urban development.

world for housing and urban development over the past 30 years.

In preparation for Habitat II, USAID helped to develop indicators for the national reports of several countries, including India, which was chosen as having the best indicators for a developing nation.

Beyond national governments, Habitat II recognized the other important players in the future of urban development. Parallel activities included the World Assembly of Cities and Local Authorities, a nongovernmental organization forum and an International Trade Fair. This was the first U.N. conference at which mayors and other local leaders were invited to play a role.

USAID announced a new program in Istanbul to improve the living environments of over 6.8 million children and families in 40 countries.

One of three mayors who served on the U.S. delegation as representatives of local government, Mayor Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore highlighted his city's experience with USAID's "Lessons Without Borders" initiative as proof that best practices can be shared effectively around the globe.

"We learn a great deal from these contacts," Schmoke told *The Washington Post* at the conference. "There are some

Highlights of Habitat II Global Plan of Action Istanbul, June 14, 1996

• We, the Heads of State, Government and official delegations of countries assembled at Habitat II take this opportunity to endorse the universal goals of ensuring adequate shelter for all and making human settlements safer, healthier, more livable, equitable, sustainable and more productive.

• We have considered, with a sense of urgency, the continuing deterioration of conditions of shelter and human settlements. At the same time, we recognize cities and towns as centers of civilization, generating economic development and social, cultural, spiritual and scientific advancement.

• To improve the quality of life within human settlements, we must combat the deterioration of conditions that in most cases, particularly in developing countries, have reached crisis proportions.

To this end, we must address unsustainable consumption and production patterns; unsustainable population changes; homelessness; increasing poverty; unemployment; social exclusion; family

instability; inadequate resources; lack of basic infrastructure and services; lack of adequate planning; growing insecurity and violence; environmental degradation; and increased vulnerability to disasters.

• The challenges of human settlements are global, but countries and regions also face specific problems which need specific solutions.

• Rural and urban development are interdependent.

• We recognize the particular needs of women, children, and youth for safe, healthy and secure living conditions. We shall intensify our efforts to eradicate poverty and discrimination, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to provide for basic needs, such as education, nutrition and life-span health care services, and, especially, adequate shelter for all.

• We reaffirm our commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as provided for in international instruments.

• We shall work to expand the supply of affordable housing

by enabling markets to perform efficiently and in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, enhancing access to land and credit and assisting those who are unable to participate in housing markets.

• It is of special concern that the effects of high lead levels on children's intellectual development are irreversible. Effective and affordable alternatives to the use of lead in gasoline and other products are available. Appropriate alternatives should be sought for those products where exposure to lead can neither be controlled nor managed.

• We adopt the enabling strategy and the principles of partnership and participation as the most democratic and effective approach for the realization of our commitments.

• We commit ourselves to observing and implementing the Habitat Agenda as a guide for action within our countries and will monitor progress toward that goal with quantitative and qualitative indicators at the national and local levels.

common solutions that are being devised. We need to share some of the things that are successful."

While the conference may have ended, the focus on urban development has not. USAID announced a new program in Istanbul to improve the living environments of over 6.8

million children and families in 40 countries. This public-private venture with PLAN International and the Cooperative Housing Foundation exemplifies the partnerships advocated in Istanbul. The longest lasting impact of the conference may be the sharing of best practices. All the entries have been

compiled in a best practices database, which is available to people around the world on CD-ROM or the world wide web (<http://www.bestpractices.org/>).

By hosting Habitat II, Istanbul renewed "its historic role as the urban crossroads of the world," Cisneros said. ■

—Israel is a press officer in LPA.

Promoting integrity in USAID operations

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) would like USAID employees to know more about OIG responsibilities under the Inspector General Act, which requires a system to receive employee complaints. USAID's inspector general uses the OIG hotline to meet this responsibility.

The IG Act prohibits agency management from threatening or taking reprisal against employees who call the hotline. Following are commonly asked questions about the hotline and whistleblowing.

Q: What is the OIG hotline? The OIG hotline is a mechanism that provides employees, contractors and the general public a way to report concerns to the Office of Inspector General.

Q: What should be reported? The Inspector General Act identifies the following broad categories for complaints: information concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules or regulations; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; abuse of authority; or a substantial and specific danger to employee(s), or public health and safety.

Q: Who can contact the OIG hotline? Anyone.

Q: When should someone contact the hotline? Anytime they suspect a violation of rules, regulations or law or gross mismanagement.

Q: How does someone contact the OIG hotline? Persons wishing to contact the

OIG can phone, write or come in person (see box). The hotline number also appears on the employee's statement of earnings and leave (SEL).

Members of the investigations staff are available to discuss complaints between the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. After hours, a message may be left and the call will be returned if the complainant leaves a telephone number.

Some USAID employees prefer to simply walk into the investigations office on the 12th floor of SA-16, located at 1621 N. Kent St., Rosslyn, Va.

Employees may request confidentiality. Anonymous complaints also are accepted.

Q: Upon receiving a complaint, what does the OIG do? Each allegation is reviewed for jurisdiction and merit by

individuals who are trained to assess such complaints. A decision is then made regarding whether to conduct an investigation or to refer the matter to the agency for fact-finding. If an investigation is conducted, the results are usually provided to management to assist with resolving the issue. If the investigation uncovers fraud, it is coordinated with the Department of Justice. If the matter is referred to management for fact-finding, the OIG monitors management action prior to closing the file on the complaint.

Q: What is whistleblowing? It may be considered whistleblowing when an agency employee reports information to the Office of Inspector General that the employee reasonably believes is a violation of rules,

regulations or law; gross mismanagement; or waste of government resources.

Q: Should the employee be concerned about retaliation for whistleblowing? Yes.

Whistleblowers should be concerned, however, they also need to know there is protection in place. It is a violation of the Inspector General Act and the Whistleblower Protection Act for actions to be taken against employees contacting the OIG.

Q: What is management's responsibility? Managers should establish an environment in which employees are encouraged to express concerns regarding waste and inefficiencies.

Managers are expected to conduct fact-finding when requested by the OIG. Managers also are expected to know about prohibitions on management reprisal against employees who make complaints to the OIG.

Q: What are management reprisal practices and how can they be reported? If, as a result of your contact with the OIG, you think someone has taken an action of reprisal against you, you should contact the OIG. The OIG will review the matter and take any other appropriate action based on the circumstances.

Q: Who is covered by the Whistleblower Protection Act? Most USAID employees are covered by this act. However, contractors and political employees are not covered by this act. ■



Carol Levy, assistant inspector general for investigations, has served with the agency for nearly two years. She is a career member of the Senior Executive Service and the recipient of the Julie Y. Cross Memorial Award which recognizes outstanding achievement in federal law enforcement.

If you are aware of any fraud, waste, or abuse involving USAID activities . . .

**CALL the Inspector General
HOTLINE at
1-800-230-6539
or
703-875-4999**



Write to: USAID/IG/I
P.O. Box 12894
Rosslyn Station
Arlington, Va. 22219

(Caller can be anonymous)

Via AIDNET E-mail at the following address:

IGHOTLINE@IG.I@AIDW

(Confidentiality is assured if requested in your E-mail message)

A good example of whistleblowing

Recovery of Embezzled Development Funds

USAID officials in Eastern Europe contacted the OIG hotline to report suspicions of embezzlement by an employee of a USAID grant recipient. OIG Special Agent Brad Smallwood was assigned to conduct an investigation. Agent Smallwood determined that some \$75,000 was embezzled through forged checks and unauthorized purchases. This amount also included about \$42,000 of USAID project funds. Working with USAID staff and others throughout the case, some \$57,000 was eventually restored to the USAID grantee.

CDIE listens to its customers

Are you overwhelmed with the paper coming across your desk? Do reports get buried on your desk and window sill? Do you ever wonder if you are missing key evaluations and studies? In response to a recent suggestion, CDIE is working to alleviate paper pile-up by moving to a system that puts you, the customer, in the driver's seat. Instead of unpredictably receiving (or not receiving)

CDIE documents, you can now see what CDIE is producing, decide what you would like to receive and whether you would like the electronic or paper version. The new system uses worldwide E-mail, from CDIE's new CDIE_CONNECTION E-mail box.

Three worldwide E-mails have been issued to date, inviting recipients to subscribe to the following series, or order

individual documents: *Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Tips*, *Reengineering Best Practices*, and CDIE's new *Legislative Strengthening and Energy Conservation Impact Evaluations*.

You should now be receiving an average of one E-mail a month from CDIE_CONNECTION alerting you to new products and services—including new impact evaluation series—and giving

you the opportunity to select those you are interested in.

CDIE welcomes feedback from customers on this new dissemination approach. Please send your feedback to Marcia Bernbaum, senior policy advisor, PPC/CDIE, room 308P, SA-18, fax: 703-312-7548. ■

Noted TV newswoman keynotes women's celebration

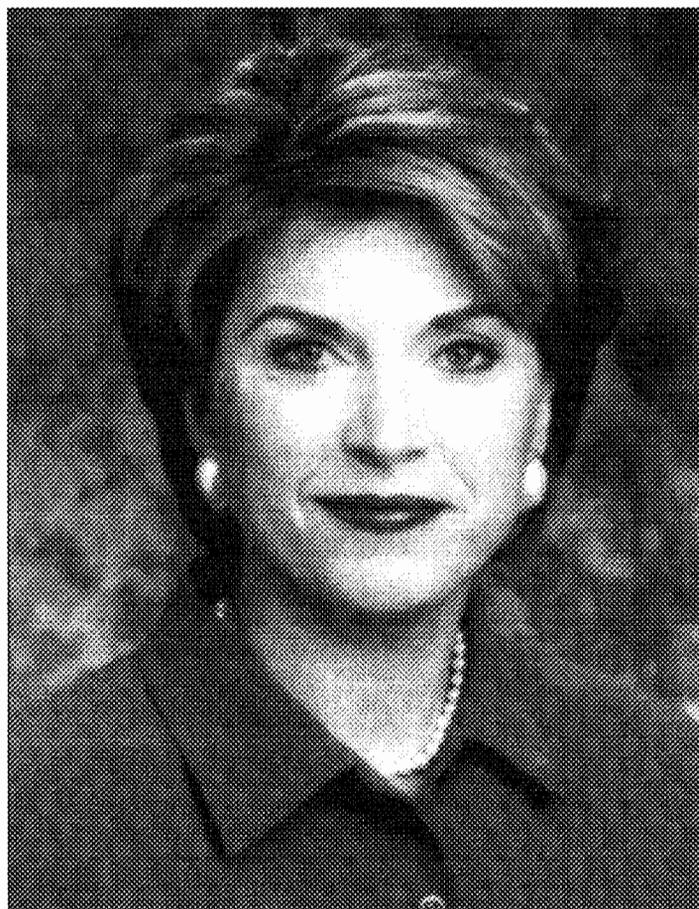
Some people say that women will truly have equality when we no longer have to celebrate women's history month." Kathleen Matthews told a group of enthusiastic women and men gathered at the State Department on April 23 to celebrate the ninth anniversary of National Women's History Month.

Matthews, who hosts the national ABC-TV program "Working Woman" and co-anchors the local news on Channel 7, WJLA-TV, gave the keynote speech at the celebration sponsored by the offices of Equal Employment Opportunity of USAID, the Department of State and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Secretary's Open Forum.

"I actually have a special connection with USAID," said Matthews. "Almost two years ago, I was invited by USAID to attend a conference in Russia to help women learn organizing skills for entrepreneurship and political organizing."

Although the women from Uzbekistan, Kazakstan and Russia knew no English, "We were able to get them thinking about becoming involved, organizing day care centers, and even talking about running for office," Matthews said. They had to learn that it was up to them to look after themselves and their needs, rather than to depend on government as in the past.

"One of the exciting things was to see these women come into this town, coming by all means of transportation, some



Kathleen Matthews

coming from very remote Siberia. They arrived a little hunched over, and a little insecure about what they were doing, what they were going to learn and who they were," Matthews continued. "But when they emerged a week later, they were standing tall, wearing scarfs and earrings that the American women had shared with them. More importantly, they had the courage to go back to their communities with their know-how, to liven up their storefronts with window trimming, which had never been seen in their town, and figure out what their campaign speech was going to be when they decided to run for office."

Matthews suggested that "We really need to take stock, especially as we come to the end of this century. We really have a chance to take a look at this century in terms of the bookends of it, what life was like at the beginning of the century, and what life is like now...."

"Here we are, for example, in a presidential election this year, and it was just 75 years ago that women would not have been voting in a presidential election."

Matthews pointed out that a female college graduate in 1996 is far better off than if she had graduated 20 years earlier. "Women are five times more likely than their mothers to be a

doctor, they are 15 times more likely to be a lawyer, and 30 times more to be an engineer," she said.

"We can see this in the Clinton administration's appointments," she continued. "Forty-two percent of the Clinton appointees in top positions are women. We have two women on the Supreme Court. Almost a fifth of our Senate are now women; close to 50 women are in our House of Representatives. We have a woman representative to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright. Women head the departments of Energy, Health and Human Services and the Environmental Protection Agency...."

"Today, women are the fastest growing sector of new business owners. The progress has been so fast in the past 10 years, that by the end of this century, it is estimated that women will have owned half of all the small business in America. Men and women today have so much flexibility to try to make changes in their careers, to try new things, potentially to take risks, to maybe pull themselves out of the workforce for a while and go back after some more education."

Matthews reminded the audience that women must be prepared for this new world. "We must help each other, support each other, build up each other's confidence. We can't expect women, or men, to just go out there alone, with little preparation and embrace a time in history unlike any other. We have to be ready for it." ■

—By Mary Felder

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Allen, Shawn
Clark, Robert William
Cowan, Jennifer
Fineberg, Deborah Renee
Nichols, Mark
Prickett, Glenn
Pujdowski, Kenneth
Robey, Grace Ann
Tillery, Jasmine Monique
Weber, Mariann
White, Meghan

Promoted

Alexander, Paige
Cogdell, Karrah
Davis, Charlene
Gire, Cynthia Lynne
Green, Catherine
Jennings, Lynn Ann
Joseph, Victoria
Laster, Danielle Annette
Neal, Christina
Olds, Kim Carolyn
Proctor, Catina
Stepien, Sandra
Ware, Barrett

Reassigned

Angeles, Hawthorne Aida,
AFR/DP/OEFM, financial
management officer budget/
analyst, to auditor, IG/A/PA
Ashley, Jeffrey, COMP/NE/OJT,
IDI (health/population/nutrition)
to Tanzania
Barbiero, Carla, Ethiopia, project
development officer, to super-
visory program officer, G/EG/PS
Bryant, Bunyan, Poland, legal
officer, to GC/ENI
Butler, J. Wayne, Bangladesh,
controller, to Bosnia-Herzegovina
Defler, Julie, Czech Republic,
project development officer, to
health development officer,
G/PHN/HN/HIV/AI

Donnelly, Geraldine, ENI/DG,
supervisory general development
officer, to foreign affairs officer,
COMP/FSLT

Habis, Charles, Niger, health/
population development officer,
to COMP/FS/REASSGN

Hammink, William, Madagascar,
supervisory project develop-
ment officer, to supervisory
general development officer,
Russia

Jefferson, Emmalita, BHR/PPE,
program analyst, to PPC/PC

Kinder, Erin, COMP/NE/OJT,
IDI (private enterprise), to
Russia

Lewellen, Mary, COMP/LT
TRNG, foreign affairs officer,
to supervisory program officer,
ANE/ORR

Miller, Thomas, PPC/DP,
program economics officer, to
supervisory program economics
officer, COMP/FS/REASSGN

Mitchell, John, Nepal, agri-
cultural development officer, to
COMP/FS/REASSGN

Mutchler, David, Panama, mission
director, to foreign affairs officer,
COMP/FS/REASSGN

Navin, Robert Elwood Jr.,
LAC/RSD, trade development
officer, to COMP/FSLT

Orr, Everette, Nairobi, supervisory
auditor, to AIG/A

Paige, Beth, M/OP/ENI/EE,
contract officer, to REDSO/
ESA/CON

Sarhan, Mike, Malawi, supervisory
program officer, to private
enterprise officer, Bosnia-
Herzegovina

Watson, James, Ecuador, supervi-
sory project development officer,
to private enterprise officer,
ENI/PER/NISP

Whelden, Richard, Costa Rica,
supervisory project development
officer, to supervisory program
officer, PPC/CDIE

Retired

Bethune, Turra
Bratrud, Theodor
Dahlstedt, Anne
Fowlkes, Charles
Garcia, Ricardo
Matthews, Mark
McLaughlin, Richard
Pavich, Frank
Reese, B. Donald
Renrick, Shirley

Obituaries

Willie G. Brock, 75, died
of cancer June 29 at his home
in Beltsville, Md. He began
his career with USAID's
predecessor agency, the
Mutual Security Administra-
tion in 1952 as a budget
analyst and administrative
officer for Vietnam, Cambo-
dia, Laos, Burma and Jordan.
Brock retired from the agency
in 1980 as financial manage-
ment officer with the overseas
management bureau.

Joseph Aurele Charette, 77, died June 5 at his home in
Albuquerque, N.M. Charette
served with USAID in Korea,
Vietnam, Nicaragua, Uruguay,
Guyana and Washington
where he worked in the Africa
Bureau until retiring in 1984.

He was also a member of the
Foreign Service Retirees of
New Mexico.

Kathleen A.S. Kosar, 46, died of a pulmonary
embolism June 26 at
Arlington Hospital in
Arlington, Va. Kosar joined
USAID in 1969 where she
worked for 27 years, initially
as a personnel clerk and
later as a budget analyst. She
was named senior program
analyst in 1988 for the Office
of Population where she
administered budgets of
population assistance
programs. She was the
recipient of USAID's
Meritorious Honor Award
and Superior Honor Unit
Citation.

USAID radio show wins international award

The New York Radio Programming & Advertising
Festival's 1996 competition has awarded USAID's "New
World Chronicle" radio program the silver medal for Best
National & International Affairs Programming.

Representatives from 31 nations entered the New York
Festival's competition. "New World Chronicle" finished
second only to Radio Netherlands, which won a gold medal
for its program titled "Seeds of Death: Land Mines in
Angola."

Silver medalists in other categories of this year's compe-
tition include: the BBC World Service, ABC Radio News,
Westwood One, CBS Radio News and Monitor Radio.

"New World Chronicle" is a weekly public affairs
program that focuses on international issues and their impact
on the lives of Americans. The show is produced in conjunc-
tion with the Talk Radio News Service and can be heard in
Washington on WUST (1120 AM) and in Philadelphia on
WNWR (1540 AM).

**U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20523-0056**

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