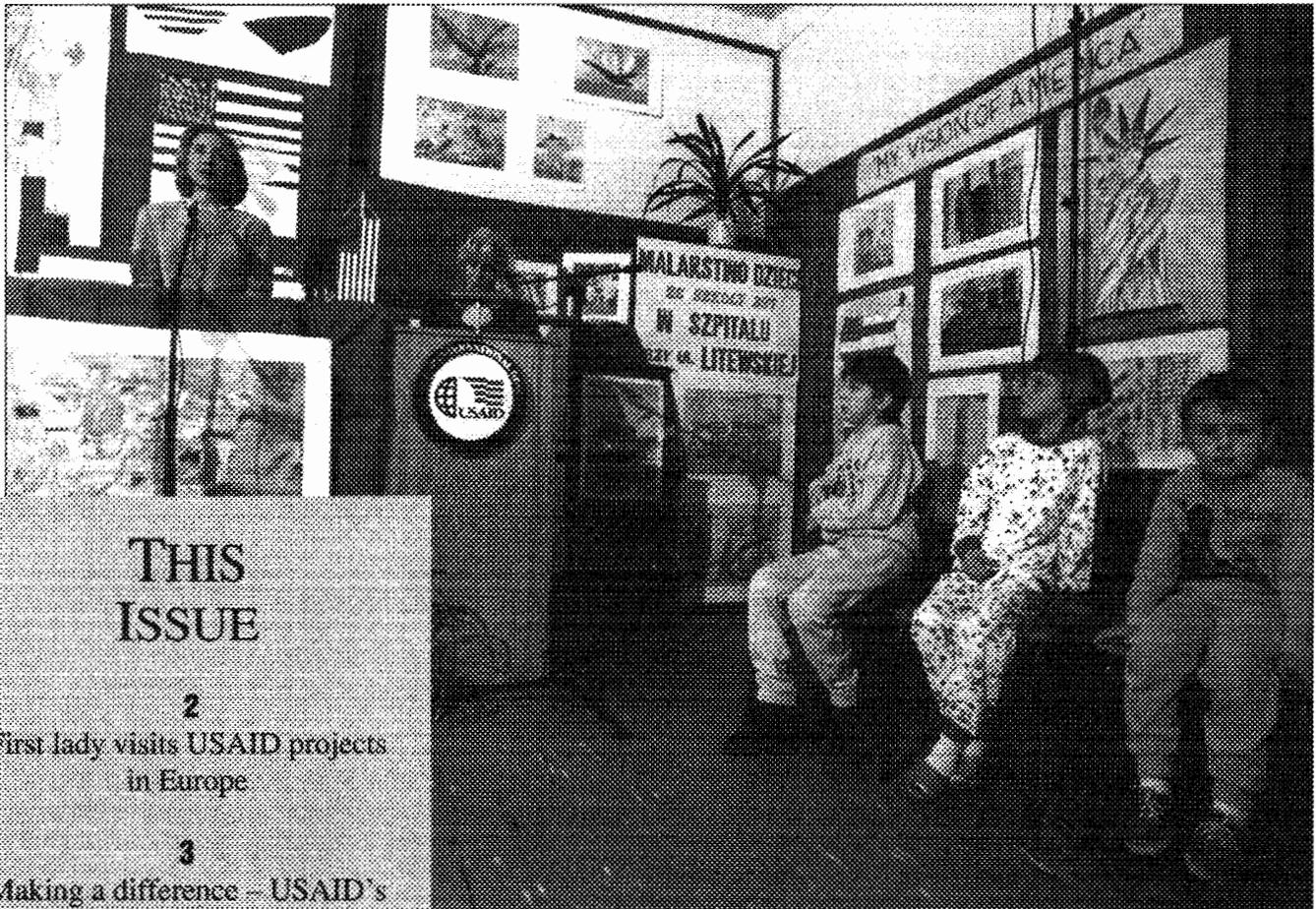

Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SEPTEMBER 1996

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USAID



SEPTEMBER 1996

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

The past few months have been very stressful for the agency. This month many of our colleagues will leave because of the reduction-in-force, which affected both Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel. Many of us have gone through a RIF at the agency in the past, and we know it is a painful experience. To those who are leaving, we would like to say that you will be missed by your colleagues. We all wish you much success in your careers and happiness in the days ahead. Godspeed!



Photo credits: Cover, Barbara Kinney, White House; page 2, Barbara Turner; page 4, USAID/Indonesia; page 5, Penny Champagne; page 6, USAID/Jamaica; page 9, Peru Foreign Ministry.

Cover: The first lady expresses appreciation for the artwork she received from the children and staff of Litewska Children's Hospital in Warsaw, Poland. See story on page 2.



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Front Lines

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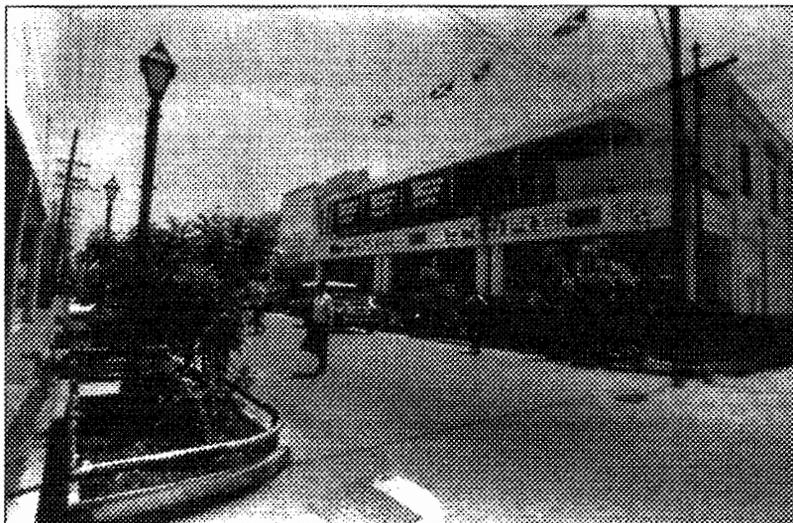
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By Barbara Turner

First lady visits USAID projects in Europe

To underscore U.S. support for new democracies in the region, First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spent 11 days in July visiting Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Estonia. Accompanied throughout the trip by the author, Mrs. Clinton toured USAID projects on democracy, human rights, and women and children's programs in every country.

The trip emphasized USAID's Democracy Network Program. Announced by President Clinton in Prague in January 1994, the Democracy Network is a \$30 million, three-year program. It provides small grants to local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to build a civil society and participatory process in 11 Central and Eastern European countries.

In Warsaw, Mrs. Clinton met with Polish recipients of the USAID grants and announced an additional \$700,000 of new Democracy Network grants for Poland.

"The greatest threat to democracy today is no longer a communist monolith with imperial designs," Mrs. Clinton said in a speech at Radio Free Europe headquarters in Prague on July 4. Rather, she said, it is "volatile economic and social conditions." The address was broadcast in 21 languages to an audience of 25 million listeners across Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

In Bratislava, representatives of 20 NGOs told Mrs. Clinton about the Slovak government's

In each location, whether speaking to local officials or the media, Mrs. Clinton expressed her strong support for USAID programs and the tremendous impact U.S. investments have made. In her report to the president, she also stated her concern about the decreases in USAID funding that may cause the United States to abandon these investments too soon.

adversarial views toward NGOs and of the key role USAID assistance had made in making it possible for local Slovak groups to continue the struggle for a civil society and respect for the rule of law. At the same meeting, the

director of the Environmental Partnership for Central Europe asked Mrs. Clinton to tell U.S. citizens that their tax dollars are well spent and well managed in Slovakia.

In Poland, Hungary and the

Czech Republic, Mrs. Clinton heard from women representing a broad spectrum from grassroots groups to members of parliament about the disproportionate impact of the economic and social transition on women and the shared commitment of these women to become more involved in building a democratic society in their countries.

In Romania, Mrs. Clinton heard from family planning groups about how much had been accomplished with USAID support since the recent legalization of contraceptives. Meeting with parents whose children attend a USAID-funded primary school with an

(continued on page 3)



Mrs. Clinton dedicates the new offices for USAID and other U.S. government agencies in Budapest. Thomas Cornell, USAID/Hungary director, is shown second from left.

Making a difference — USAID's Career Transition Center

She has devoted 26 years of her career to USAID and is within two years of retirement. She has served overseas and in Washington. She is proud to be in the Foreign Service and is committed to the USAID mission. Like others before her, she expected to leave the agency one day at the end of a fulfilling career. Those plans were abruptly altered this June, when USAID moved forward with implementing a reduction-in-force (RIF).

This person is one of 200 USAID employees who will leave the agency on Sept. 27, but not by choice—they received RIF letters. Another 100 Civil Service employees will shift to new jobs in October due to Civil Service RIF bump and retreat rights.

The RIF, the first for the agency since 1975, is a painful process. Each RIFed employee has his or her own story to tell of how a single letter can drastically alter one's life.

The Career Transition Center (CTC) was established as part of the Career Transition Assistance Program (CTAP) to help all those who were affected by the RIF to find satisfying employment outside of USAID. (See July issue of *Front Lines* for an article on CTAP.)

The center provides a number of services including career counseling and a career resource library, in addition to a structured job search program. As of early August, the majority of Foreign Service officers and Civil Service employees who received separation letters have completed or are enrolled in the CTC job search program. "Our goal is to provide each and every RIFed employee with the highest level of support aimed at a successful transition . . . be it a new job, retirement or somewhere in between," said Jack Michelson, CTC director.

Employee evaluations of the program speak highly of the training sessions. "I now have a

resume, know how to look for a job and feel much less stressed," said one employee. Another reported, "The session provided very practical guidelines and opportunities to practice, and the instructors took time out to give me timely feedback on my resume."

The center's comprehensive resource library has information on current job search and career books, national and international job posting publications, resume sample books, audiotapes and videotapes. "While the emphasis of the CTC is to help RIFed employees with job searches, the center is open to all employees on a space available basis," said Kathy O'Rourke, center coordinator. The resource library and services of the center will continue beyond the current RIF, but for now the major focus is to help those who received separation letters.

Shortly after implementing CTAP and the CTC, a number

of RIFed employees had job offers. "I believe CTAP and CTC represent the very best in career transition and job search," said Lucy Sotar, CTAP program director. "When the statistics are tallied, we hope to report that all affected employees will say they were able to make a satisfying transition, either with new jobs or other goals. And while there are no guarantees for those pursuing continuing employment, our goal is that no one will miss a paycheck." ■

—By Rita Owen, RIF communication coordinator, M/HR.

USAID Career Transition Center

USDA Grad School
National Capital Training
Center
1400 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Va. 22209-2312
Phone: (703) 312-7281
Fax: (703) 312-7252

(continued from page 2)
experimental curriculum, Mrs. Clinton reassured them that freedom of expression rather than the traditional rote learning was the right way to go.

Mrs. Clinton also saw examples of health partnerships throughout the region. The USAID Health Partnership Program provides limited funds for training, equipment and staff exchanges, but not for salaries or operating costs, to the U.S. and European partners. In Estonia, Mrs. Clinton visited a clinic that, in partnership with

George Washington University, is the first in the country to offer a broad range of health services for women. In Prague, the joint efforts of the Vinohrady Hospital and the University of California are introducing quality assurance and financial management in Czech hospitals. And, in Budapest, improvement in care for children with cancer has been introduced by Semmelweis University and the University of Kansas Medical Center throughout Hungary and is expanding to other facilities in the region.

In each location, whether speaking to local officials or the media, Mrs. Clinton expressed her strong support for USAID programs and the tremendous impact U.S. investments have made. In her report to the president, she also stated her concern about the decreases in USAID funding that may cause the United States to abandon these investments too soon.

She summed up her thoughts on the trip in her weekly newspaper column: "All of the countries I visited spent decades under Communist

rule. But today, they are newly independent. Their people are embracing democratic reforms and free-market policies and seeking to regain their place in the Western democratic family . . . I've seen signs of the remarkable progress the people of Central Europe are making, often against great odds. In many cases, they are succeeding because of America's help." ■

—Turner is deputy assistant administrator, ENI.

USAID/Indonesia is big on microenterprise

Administrator Brian Arwood, visiting USAID/Indonesia in June, met not only with President Suharto, but also witnessed the agency's contribution to microenterprise activities.

Over the past 25 years, Indonesia has been a virtual laboratory for developing methods for providing financial services to an estimated 10.8 million microenterprises. These small businesses often employ fewer than 10 people and engage in microenterprises as elementary as selling magazines or making tofu—or more complex enterprises such as furniture making, batik printing or pottery. Microentrepreneurs need the same access to money as any other business for start-up, to grow and to take advantage of opportunities when they occur.

At one time, most development experts considered profitable microenterprise finance as an oxymoron. They thought poor people could not pay commercial interest rates and that low-income borrowers do not plan for the future and would divert funds to nonproductive activities. These and other shortcomings ascribed to the poor have proved false.

In the 1970s, Indonesia's declining oil revenues required eliminating subsidies for its agricultural credit system and closing the extensive village banking network. This would have eliminated formal banking in about 90 percent of the country and would have left about 14,000 trained workers

jobless. However, encouraged by successful microenterprise finance at the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh and, even before that, the Indonesian Bank Dagang in Bali, the minister of finance successfully pressed for new banking laws. The laws loosened the constraints on Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), the principal state-owned financial institution responsible for agricultural credit. This cleared the way for the bank to act more like a commercial bank and charge cost-recovery rates. With the new banking laws, rather than closing more than 3,000 village lending units (unit desa), bank officials transformed these formerly tightly regulated, heavily subsidized and failing village

units into autonomous financial intermediaries.

In 1984, their first year of operation, they lost \$24 million. With technical assistance from USAID's Financial Institutions Development project and GEMINI project, the BRI unit desa system sustained profits and grew. Last year, the BRI's unit desa system made small loans to more than 2.2 million borrowers using funds from more than 14 million savings accounts and other sources. Many "unit" banks are now in urban areas as well.

BRI's widely recognized leadership in microenterprise lending has generated great interest in other developing countries. Representatives from foreign governments, private

banks and other financial institutions, consulting firms, nongovernmental organizations, donor agencies and directors from various foundations visit BRI to learn how to adopt BRI's methods to expand and sustain their own microenterprise financial services on a significant scale.

Not wanting to forgo a terrific opportunity, BRI turned to its long-time advisers, the Harvard Institute for International Development and USAID, to help meet this great demand for information and training. Now all three work together to establish an information and training program to effectively share the BRI experience with other countries.

(continued on page 5)



Inauguration of BRI's International Visitors Program, June 26 in Jakarta. From left: Djokosantoso Moeljono, director, Bank Rakyat Indonesia; USAID Administrator Brian Atwood; and Bambang Suninanto, director general of Financial Institutions, government of Indonesia.

(continued from page 4)

USAID's longstanding support for BRI and microenterprise finance was highlighted during Atwood's visit. In his address at the inauguration of BRI's International Visitors Program, Atwood congratulated BRI for sharing its knowledge with other countries. "We are an agency dedicated to the spread of sustainable microenterprise and microfinance," Atwood said. "USAID shares the vision of a world where those who have traditionally been excluded from sources of capital are offered equal access."

Atwood spoke with BRI unit desa officials in central Java and visited businesses

established by several BRI borrowers.

Atwood met one borrower who makes small kerosene stoves from old drums and cans. Starting with only a \$25 loan from the nearby BRI unit desa, he built a profitable business. Now with a new \$1,000 loan, the stovemaker and his four assistants turn out 80 stoves a week for sales of \$800. He is already contemplating ways to expand his thriving business.

Atwood also met a local craftsman who supervises family members and nine other workers to cut, punch and paint the fine detail on leather puppets for the Indonesian shadow puppet plays. These distinctive puppet characters are

popular with tourists, and most are shipped to Jakarta for sale by handicraft vendors. The shop generates monthly sales of over \$1,000. The BRI unit desa's loan of \$2,000 made it possible for him to expand the business he started in 1980 and respond to the increasing demand from Jakarta's tourist market.

USAID also spreads sustainable microfinance through the Microenterprise and Small Business Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program (LPG) managed by USAID's Office of Economic Growth/Credit and Investment. LPG helps commercial banks make credit available to a wider and often more rural clientele through innovative risk-sharing finance

mechanisms. The LPG program guarantees up to 50 percent of a bank's net loss on a loan's principal should the qualified borrower default. In this way, the bank's risk is reduced but not eliminated. Small businesses can receive loans up to \$150,000 while microenterprises can receive loans up to \$5,000.

The LPG default rate in Indonesia is very low. Last year, P.T. Nusamba (a division of Bank Umum National) reported no defaults on the 307 guaranteed loans. Bank Umum also reported that more than 20 percent of its loans go to women. ■

—Curtin is a program and communications specialist, USAID/Indonesia.

"Model" USAID agreement in Maine

On May 20, Maine Governor Angus King presided at the cooperative agreement signing between the state of Maine and USAID in the State House in Augusta.

This agreement—the first of its kind for USAID—establishes Maine as a "model" USAID business outreach center. The agreement provides Maine's firms access to: USAID's extensive procurement database; technical support for business conferences and workshops; foreign government and commercial contacts; and USAID field missions through which to market Maine products, expertise and services.

"This is a real coup for Maine," King said. "With 95 percent of the world's consum-

ers residing outside North America's borders and with modern telecommunications making a business' location less relevant, Maine can compete with anyone, anywhere. Through this agreement with USAID, Maine's window on

the world just got a lot bigger."

John Wilkinson, AAA/G/EC, who represented USAID at the ceremony, described the arrangement as "a great cooperative effort that will help bring Maine businesses in contact with a much wider

potential market in 87 [USAID-staffed] countries overseas."

The Maine Education and Training Export Partnership (METEP), a nonprofit organization that was instrumental in securing the landmark agreement, will administer the program for Maine. The Center for Trade and Investment Services (CTIS) in the Global Bureau will serve as the USAID counterpart office. METEP's merger into a new Maine International Trade Center in August expands the organization's access to a broader array of Maine firms.

USAID is interested in other states as partners for similar agreements and plans to expand the program as matches are made. ■

—By John Champagne, technical director for METEP.



Maine Governor Angus King (right) discusses the importance of the new USAID agreement with USAID's John Wilkinson.

Kingston renaissance

Downtown Kingston, Jamaica, was established after the 1692 earthquake that destroyed nearby Port Royal, the Caribbean pirate capital and "wickedest city in the New World."

Over the years, fires, earthquakes and hurricanes ravaged Kingston's downtown area. Despite these natural disasters, Kingston grew as Jamaica's center of commerce and culture. Then in the 1970s and early 1980s, political violence erupted and devastated the area. Entire blocks were abandoned and many buildings burned. Derelict buildings became squatting sites for itinerants and a refuge for criminals, contributing to the deterioration of adjacent properties. With depressed land values and an eroded tax base, many of the largest employers fled the downtown area.

Today, physical and economic revitalization thrives in this once quaint city. The successful revival was spearheaded by a small but influential group of businessmen who formed a dynamic nongovernmental organization, the Kingston Restoration Company (KRC).

In 1986, USAID and KRC undertook a 10-year Inner Kingston Development Project to restore the 100-block area as an active growth center for both public and private investment and job creation.

USAID provided \$18 million in grant and loan resources of which \$9.6 million was provided to KRC, which, in turn, marshaled \$7 million in private investment to support the

project. Key project components included limited infrastructure restoration, a community-based planning process, KRC-led joint ventures in real estate development, neighborhood improvement grants and innovative social programs.

The collaborative efforts of

restoration and street improvements. These efforts renewed Kingstonians' confidence to invest, work and shop again in the downtown area.

In reviving Kingston, emphasis was placed on participatory development through empowering residents

government to address problems of violence, crime, poverty and physical decay. Indicative of project success, renovation of commercial and industrial office space has exceeded the original project projections. USAID has supported the refurbishing of office space and building renovation for corporate and governmental use, leading to the creation of over 4,600 jobs, mostly in light industry.

KRC also established the Downtown Kingston Management District, which enables local businesses to supplement inadequate government services, such as street cleaning and sewer line maintenance.

Downtown Kingston now boasts new parks and open spaces, refurbished public and private office buildings and rising rents and property values. The KRC-USAID relationship has proven successful, as evidenced by a series of awards

(continued on page 7)

In 1986, USAID and [the Kingston Restoration Company] undertook a 10-year Inner Kingston Development Project to restore the 100-block area as an active growth center for both public and private investment and job creation.

KRC and USAID have dramatically affected the physical appearance and investment climate of downtown Kingston. A major strategy focused on preserving and restoring the area's rich architectural character through facade

and encouraging community self-reliance.

KRC demonstrated its leadership role in fostering new corporate and community partnerships and gaining the participation of residents, business leaders and the



King Street was restored to once again become one of Jamaica's premier commercial corridors.

1996 Foreign Service youth award winners

The State Department's Family Liaison Office recently announced the 1996 Foreign Service youth award winners. The award, given by the Foreign Service Youth Foundation with the support of the Association of American Foreign Service Women, recognizes Foreign Service teens who demonstrate outstanding leadership in community service or service to their peers.

This year the overseas youth award went to two winners who tied for top place: *Gina Cabrera*, 18, daughter of USAID officer Carlos Cabrera and Carmen Cabrera, now serving in Nairobi; and *Stuart Frushour*, 17, son of Col. and Mrs. George Frushour of the Defense Attache's office at the U.S. Embassy in Oslo. The stateside winner was *Alexandra Pastic*, 17, daughter of USAID

officer Joseph and Carol Pastic.

Cabrera was honored for her work in caring for toddlers in an orphanage in Honduras, her fund-raising efforts to make physical improvements in Soweto's nursery school and for planning special events for the children in that school. To ensure that work would continue at Soweto after her departure from post, she opened an account at her school and recruited other students to carry on service to the community.

Frushour was honored for his continuous and valuable service to the American Embassy and to the international community in Oslo over a two-year period. He was instrumental in planning fund-raising and social events that boosted the morale of teens in the Oslo International School. He volunteered countless hours as a swimming instructor for 60

children from the international community, which led to the hiring of a sports coordinator and an expanded sports programs for a school.

This year's stateside winner, *Alexandra Pastic*, was honored for dedicated use of her talents as a strong competitive swimmer and as a singer and dancer to benefit others. After obtaining training allowing her to work with disabled children, *Alexandra* gave one-on-one swimming and water safety training to autistic children through a program of adaptive aquatics.

Six nominees were chosen for awards of high commendation: *Michael Alfaro*, 16, for exceptional community fund-raising in La Paz; *David Berlan*, 16, for outstanding leadership and service to his church and community in Bonn; *Katherine Graves*, 16, for her work with

peers in Rabat and for service with a community center in Springfield, Va.; *Billy Jackson*, 16, last year's overseas youth award winner, for continuing high service to impoverished refugees in Pretoria; *Rachel Richards*, 18, for her work with destitute children, orphans and patients at a leprosy clinic in Kathmandu; and *Devon Weir*, 15, for his extensive range of volunteer service at school, church and in the community in Amman. Honorable mention winners were: *Tamara Cosio*, Manila; *Beth Herbert*, Manila; and *Heather Senykoff*, Manila.

The two overseas winners and the U.S. winner will each receive a \$200 savings bond. All winners were honored at a ceremony at the department or at their overseas posts. ■

(continued from page 6)
for KRC from various organizations including the International Downtown Association.

Although downtown Kingston is again an active commercial center, the accomplishments belie many persistent and deep-rooted problems. Adjoining the commercial zone are some of the poorest communities in Jamaica, including Trench Town, immortalized in a song by Bob Marley. KRC has made exceptional inroads in the communities in gaining the trust of a broad cross-section of inner-city dwellers, and it has even brokered resolution to community conflicts.

Numerous community and social services were initiated. Two KRC accomplishments include the Gold Street Community Policing Program and the Youth Educational Support System (YESS). Innovatively financed by a community participation bond, the community policing program has helped to end the siege mentality of the police department as well as to break down neighborhood discontent and distrust. The YESS program has arrested the declining academic performance and drop-out rate of youths residing in the downtown area.

Last year, Kingston was

visited by a team from Lessons Without Borders, a USAID-sponsored initiative to bring the knowledge the agency has gained in development work overseas back home to help Americans in similar situations. The team, composed of officials from Baltimore and USAID, were impressed by the Gold Street Policing Program in improving the relationship between the police and the community and the alleviation of crime and violence in the area. A second visit is scheduled for this month.

USAID's 10-year program ends this year, but it has established a firm foundation

for continued private sector-led investment and has created new employment opportunities and a sense of pride for area residents.

"Sustainability of these efforts has been our principal concern," said Mission Director Carole Tyson. "KRC has built a financial base adequate for continuing its operations over the next few years. Because of its central role in turning around downtown development, KRC now has the support of the government and other donors, and I'm sure will continue to succeed." ■

—By *Nicole Patterson* and *Carla Dortch*, USAID/Jamaica.

1996 USAID academic merit and art merit award winners

The merit awards are jointly sponsored by the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) Scholarship Fund and the Association of American Foreign Service Women (AAFSW) to recognize academic and artistic achievements of Foreign Service high school seniors at home and abroad.

The awards are open to high school seniors, and applicants are judged on grade point average, SAT scores, personal essay, two letters of recommendation and extracurricular activities.

Art merit applicants can submit in one of four categories: visual arts, musical arts, dance and drama. Applicants are judged on their submitted work (audiotape, videotape or slides), personal essay, grade point average and two letters of recommendation. This year the

competition was open to both high school and college students. All students must be children of Foreign Service employees.

This year 20 academic merit awards of \$1,000 and 12 academic merit honorable mention awards of \$100 were bestowed along with an award for best essay and community service.

USAID winners were:

Academic merit

Tiffany Elkins—graduate of the International School of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya; daughter of Tim and Conni Elkins; National Honor Society; captain of cheerleading squad and varsity soccer; participant in Model U.N. Conference; attending Rice University.

Jason Pielemeier—graduate of Sidwell Friends; son of John (retired) and Nancy Pielemeier;

president and founder of sports debate club; scholar athlete in soccer and track; attending Northwestern University.

Scott Edward Saiers—graduate of West Potomac High School; son of Larry (retired) and Nancy Saiers; advanced placement scholar, George Washington University School of Engineering Applied Science Medal award; attending University of Virginia.

Nicole Uttama Sharma—graduate of James W. Robinson, Jr. Secondary School; daughter of Dennis and Anita Sharma; National Honor Society; National Merit Scholarship Commendation; attending Duke University.

Academic merit—honorable mention

Michael Arellano—graduate of the American School in Guatemala; son of

Adolfo and Hilda Arellano.

Alexandra Pastic—graduate of Chantilly High School; daughter of Joseph and Carol Pastic.

Michael Williams—graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School; son of Aaron and Rosa Williams.

Best essay—honorable mention

Gina Cabrera—graduate of the International School of Islamabad, Pakistan; daughter of Carlos and Carmen Cabrera. Also won an award for community service.

Art merit—second place

Kimberly Philley—graduate of Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, Va.; daughter of Michael and Susan Philley; attending Maryland Institute, College of Art. ■

1996 presidential scholars program



Laura Tarter

Laura Tarter, the daughter of Jackie and Jerry Tarter (USAID) and a recent graduate of the American Embassy School in New Delhi, India, was named a 1996 Presidential Scholar.

The United States Presidential Scholars Program was established in 1964 by executive order of the president to recognize and honor the nation's most distinguished graduating high school seniors.

Two scholars are named from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and from families of U.S. citizens living abroad. The students are selected on the basis of superior academic and/or artistic achievements, leadership qualities, personal character and involvement in community and school activities.

As part of the Presidential Scholars Program, Laura, who was senior class president,

valedictorian and active in extracurricular art activities and community service, participated in National Recognition Week in Washington where the Presidential Scholars were honored at various functions, including ceremonies with the president and the vice president. Laura will attend Harvard this fall. ■

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Kambour, Arlene
Mauney, Michele
Prickett, Glenn
Steward, Tarneisha

Promoted

Dell, Acqua Steven
Shamson, Tanya

Reassigned

Binns, William, ENI/ED/SD, private enterprise officer, to COMP/SEPARATION

Broady, Merritt, Peru, supervisory rural development officer, to general development officer, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Carlson, Ronald, RHUDO/LAC, supervisory housing/urban development officer, to G/ENV/UP

Conner, David, Nairobi, auditor, to supervisory auditor, IG/A/PA

Correa-Montalvo, Jaime, ENI/ECA/ST, program officer, to project development officer, Peru

Crawford, Katherine, Rwanda, IDI (health/population/nutrition), to IDI (Food for Peace)

Deikun, George, Russia, supervisory general development officer, to supervisory special projects officer, Egypt

Groarke, John, GC/ANE, legal officer, to Bangladesh

Henderson, Marshall, Nairobi, auditor, to IG/A/TT&SA

Howey, Linda, COMP/NE/OJT, regional development officer, to REDSO/ESA/OD

Kester, Neil, Jordan, supervisory executive officer, to executive officer, M/AS/OMS

Lewman, Raymond, Honduras, supervisory financial management officer, to financial management officer financial analyst, M/FM/CMP

McDermott, Christopher, Malawi, supervisory health/population development officer, to health/population development officer, ANE/SEA/SPA

Merritt, Charles Gary, Niger, program officer, to supervisory health/population development officer physician, Senegal

Oliver, William Jr., Jordan, mission director, to supervisory Food for Peace officer, BHR/FFP

Reager, Kenneth, IG/A/PA, auditor, to RIG/Cairo

Scales, John, CEN/ASIA/ODT, legal officer, to GC/LE

Wiebler, John, Nepal, supervisory program officer, to program officer, G/DG

Retired

Erbe, David
Fasullo, John
Palmer, Douglas
Tinsley, Jeanette

Obituary correction: *Front Lines* regrets the error made in referring to Willie Brock as "he" in her obituary in the August issue.

Wachtenheim honored by Peruvian government

Upon completion of four years as USAID/Peru mission director, George Wachtenheim was decorated by the Peruvian government with the highest decoration that the country awards a foreigner.

On June 28, Wachtenheim received the "Gran Cruz, Order Al Merito por Servicios Distinguidos" from Peru Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela. In the Supreme Resolution signed by President Alberto Fujimori, Wachtenheim was cited for his highly successful efforts in assisting Peru to achieve its economic and social goals.



George Wachtenheim expresses his appreciation to the Peruvian government for the high honor bestowed on him in a ceremony presided over by Peru Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela (right) on June 28 in Lima.

This was Wachtenheim's second honor in two days. On June 26, the Peruvian Congress in a highly unusual act passed a Congressional Resolution congratulating and thanking Wachtenheim for his determined efforts in promoting Peru's sustainable development objectives. ■

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