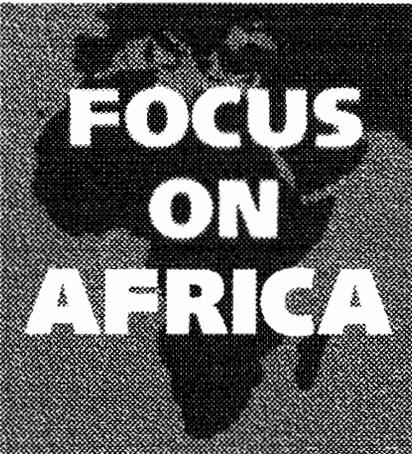

Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NOVEMBER 1996

PN-ACZ-633



**FOCUS
ON
AFRICA**





NOVEMBER 1996

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 36, NO. 9

Administrator: J. Brian Atwood
**Assistant Administrator for
Legislative and Public Affairs:**
Jill Buckley
Chief of Multimedia Communications:
Suzanne Chase
Editor: Betty Snead
Staff Assistant: Mary Felder

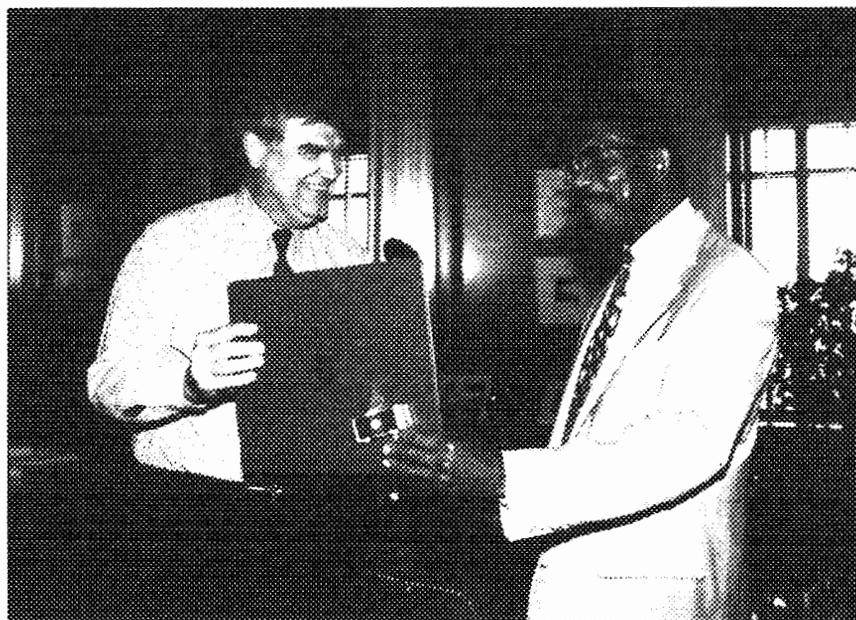
Correspondents:

AFR: Rana Russell
ANE: Linda LeDuc
BHR: Dennis King, Mike Mahdesian
ENE: Timothy Dubel
EOP: David Grim
GC: Carl Sosebee
G: Carla Barbiero
LAC: Phyllis Church
M: Peggy Thome
OSDBU: Betty Briscoe

Front Lines, a publication for USAID employees, is published by the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.

All agency employees are encouraged to contribute stories, photos and ideas. Material should be submitted to Editor, *Front Lines*, USAID, room 4889, Washington, D.C. 20523-0056. Phone (202) 647-4330. Fax (202) 647-3945.

Congratulations!



Administrator Brian Atwood presents a pin and certificate to Tom Hubbard, ES, for 35 years of dedication and service to the U.S. government. The administrator also gave Tom one of his favorite delights — a jar of peanuts. The two of them spent a few minutes together privately — possibly discussing Tom's favorite subject, the Washington Redskins.



Photo credits: Cover, ICRISAT; page 6, NAS; inside front cover, pages 10 (top) and 11, Betty Snead; page 2, Eve Fuerth; page 5, IITA; pages 7 and 9, Millie Morton; page 8, Yeneneh Belayneh; page 10 (bottom), Pat Adams

Cover: Pearl millet in Mali. Outsiders may scorn pearl millet, but this woman's face shows the pride she takes in her harvest. See page 6.

Front Lines

NEWS & FEATURES

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

- 2** First lady praises U.S. foreign aid, Lessons Without Borders
- 3** Family support for RIFed employees
- 4** President signs new Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act
-
- Focus on Africa:*
- 5** Buried treasures in Malawi fields
- 6** Discovering lost crops: A key to solving global problems
- 7** Development supports conservation in Madagascar
- 8** High hopes for research to control African insects
- 9** New income for local communities in Botswana
-
- 10** Ballantyne new USAID director in Russia
- Chiriboga heads USAID/Panama
- 11** Loret Ruppe remembered
- “Hope” gets going!
- 12** Where in the World?
- 13** Obituaries



page 5



page 6



page 7

First lady praises U.S. foreign aid, Lessons Without Borders

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton closed the first national conference on Lessons Without Borders in Baltimore on Sept. 16 with a stirring speech to over 800 international and domestic development practitioners and the students and faculty of Johns Hopkins University. She firmly voiced her support for U.S. foreign assistance, recalling her visits to USAID projects in Asia, Latin America and Europe.

"We have seen in so many instances how USAID—with little money—has been able to spawn a great deal of local support in community efforts and has been able to train people in the local areas to carry on the work," she said. "As we look at the lessons that have been

learned from our work overseas, I am convinced that many of those lessons can be learned and applied here."

Her comments capped a day that featured workshops on microenterprise, health care, community mobilization and economic growth.

Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, U.S. Sen. Paul Sarbanes and USAID Administrator Brian Atwood also addressed the conference. The City of Baltimore and USAID sponsored the conference for participants from across the United States and overseas.

Baltimore was the site of the first Lessons Without Borders program in June 1994. As a result, Baltimore applied lessons learned from an immu-

nization program in Nairobi, Kenya, to raise its immunization rates to above 95 percent, one of the highest in the country. In addition, a west Baltimore neighborhood looked to a violence prevention program in Jamaica as a model to help address gang problems closer to home. Since then Lessons Without Borders has been held in Boston, Seattle and Washington, D.C.

USAID is committed to working with U.S. community leaders to bring low-cost, successful approaches developed abroad back to the United States to strengthen our communities.

For more information, contact Karen Anderson, USAID chief of public liaison, at (202) 647-8440. ■

Excerpts from Mrs. Clinton's speech:

I have been following [Lessons Without Borders] progress with great interest. I have been extremely pleased to see that the program is already helping to improve the lives of thousands of American children and families.

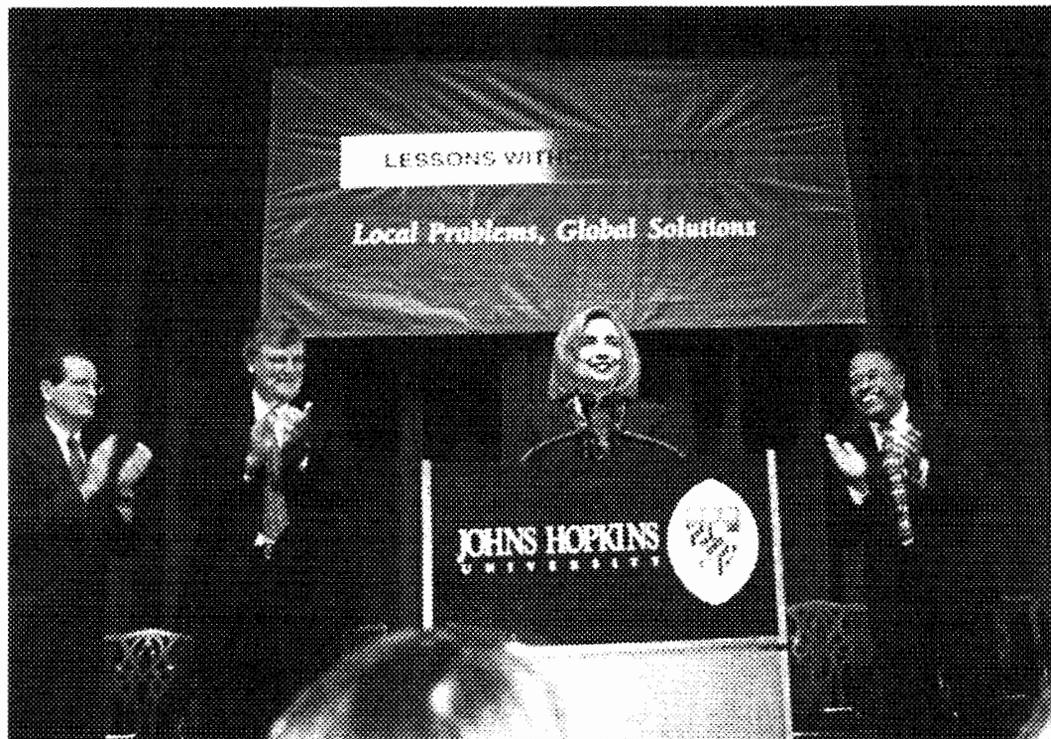
Over the past four years I have seen, firsthand, many programs around the world that really work. I've come home as somewhat of a cheerleader for USAID and development efforts, because I—like perhaps many of you—was not very knowledgeable about what we actually do in foreign aid.

Now, in the grand scheme of things, America's investments in social development abroad are small, but the difference that they have made in our global economy in world peace and prosperity and the lives of men, women and children are immeasurable.

America's ideals and interests cannot be divorced from the political, economic and social cross-currents swirling around us. As this conference demonstrates, our engagement represents opportunities for ourselves at home—not just obligations abroad. I would hope that every American who hears about this conference will understand that it is a two-way street, that the money we have invested in social development abroad is being brought home in the sense that we are learning what works and applying it to solve our own problems here.

These lessons, I believe, are invaluable and will more than pay for themselves. They are proof that this country—the strongest nation on Earth—cares about the smallest child, the littles problem. We care because we understand how interconnected we are today.

We must also, I hope, understand our potential will be enhanced the better educated, and the better the economy is, in places very far from here. At its heart, America's interests lie in making sure that as many people as possible on this Earth look forward to waking up in the morning because they are going to have some control over their destiny. So Lessons Without Borders is a way of saying we have learned from what we have done. We want to continue showing the way as to how our problems can be solved so that we can build a better future for everyone.



First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton receives a warm welcome at the LWOB national conference from (left to right) Johns Hopkins President William Brody, USAID Administrator Brian Atwood and Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke.

Family support for RIFed employees

Long before USAID employees received their reduction-in-force (RIF) notices, M/HR was developing an assistance system. Any RIF is a traumatic experience, but it was clear to USAID management that employees who were strongly committed to international development and had been loyal to the system would take it especially hard.

Many overseas employees had family members with them who would also be strongly affected by this sudden and unexpected change. Spouses had good jobs that they would now have to abandon. Those families returning to the higher cost of living in the United States would be missing not one, but two salaries. Single parents would have to give up their support system and find new, and more expensive, child care alternatives. Because the RIF notices came after many children had completed the school year and friends had departed for the summer, students had to leave without good-byes and return, some for the first time, to school in their homeland. Families with college students had to make new financial arrangements after financial aid deadlines had passed.

Because of these needs, a wide-ranging assistance program was put in place by USAID human resources management. In addition to the Career Transition Center and the peer counseling system to assist employees, a Family Support Office was set up to offer assistance in all non-work-related spheres. Because of previous Family Liaison Office experience with family crisis and transitions, particularly dealing with evacuees and hostage fami-

lies during the Gulf War, Michael Ann Dean and I were asked to establish this office.

We initially contacted all affected personnel overseas by E-mail with offers of assistance. The most frequent request was for help in locating temporary housing, but we also answered questions about medical clearances, school enrollment policies, college financial aid, child care facilities and employment opportunities for both employees and spouses.

After the RIF notices were received, it became apparent that employees and their families in Washington also needed the services of the Family Support Office.

Many from overseas returned to Washington as soon as the travel freeze was lifted. Their feelings of denial and shock continued through the first month. The group that came in the second tranche felt differently. They had gotten over the shock, and most were over the denial, but many were really angry, and many were bitter. In many instances, their family members were even more comfortable expressing that anger than the affected employee. When they apologized for being angry, we reminded them that was a very healthy and realistic reaction and that what they now needed to do was to channel that anger into getting the answers and services they needed. They faced many decisions, decisions that many of them had not expected to deal with for a number of years. Not only had they lost gainful employment, but health programs and benefits now had to be recalculated, replanned.

The assistance that we provided did not eliminate the pain caused by the RIF. But we hope that the ability to intercede when a family had a particular need made each family's adjustment a little smoother.

As the RIFed personnel and their families returned to Washington, our office continued to provide practical information such as how to get a library card or where to find summer programs for youngsters. But more importantly, we provided an "ear" for them to vent their anger and frustration and to make important decisions. Many of the spouses were frightened. Some employees, in an attempt to "protect" their families (and, perhaps, to avoid discussing their new role), simply didn't talk about it at all.

For those who were eligible, serious questions about retirement benefits arose. What would be the impact of taking a lump sum payment or not providing for spouse annuities? As the new school year drew near, families had more decisions to make. Should they leave Washington before the career transition services were over to re-establish children in new schools, or should they put children in schools here only to have to move again in a few weeks? Should they consider

moving the children again to take other overseas positions? Should they allow high school students to return to their previous high schools overseas? Should the spouse maintain an overseas position for the time being? Should the employee remain overseas in the same or another country and not come back to Washington for career transition at all? These questions were ultimately answered according to each family's situation, but the chance to "talk it out" seemed to help.

The Family Support Office was able to put teenagers in touch with "Around the World in a Lifetime," a support group for Foreign Service teens and offer them "telephone buddies" at their schools. Spouses looking for employment were referred to the Family Liaison Office's employment coordinator. We coordinated with the Overseas Briefing Center to set up a special session of the popular "Life After the Foreign Service" course for the spouses of RIFed employees.

The assistance that we provided did not eliminate the pain caused by the RIF. But we hope that the ability to intercede when a family had a particular need.

As one employee put it, "Thank you for telling me how important [the close-of-service medical exam] was. If I had signed the waiver I had requested, then I would have had no recourse to medical treatment coverage for something service-incurred that might be discovered later. You have put a human face to the bureaucracy." ■

—Eakin is a family counselor for HR's CTAP program.

President signs new Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act

Hours before the new fiscal year began on Oct. 1, President Clinton signed into law the FY 1997 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act as part of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-208). Both houses of Congress had passed the measure earlier—the House by a vote of 370-37 on Sept. 28, and the Senate by an 84-15 vote on Sept. 30.

The act provides funding through FY 1997 for virtually all USAID programs, except P.L. 480, as well as for operating expenses for salaries and other administrative costs. P.L. 480 funding was contained in a separate appropriations act signed earlier in the year. In addition to bilateral economic assistance, the act funds export assistance for U.S. businesses, military assistance for U.S. allies and multilateral economic assistance programs.

A total of \$12.268 billion is provided for foreign assistance and related programs for FY 1997, as compared with an administration request of \$12.93 billion and an FY 1996 level—including a \$198 million supplemental for Bosnia—of \$12.38 billion.

The act provides funding for USAID's development assistance programs at close to the president's request level, although the accounts are configured somewhat differently than the request. Funding for Development Assistance is provided at \$1.181 billion and these funds remain available until Sept. 30, 1998.

The act also appropriates \$600 million of no-year funds to a

Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund. This new account provides funding for child survival, assistance to combat tropical and other diseases, basic education for children and related activities.

The Development Fund for Africa was not appropriated funds as a separate account. Instead, the act provides that development assistance for sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean should be provided in at least the same proportion as the budget request for each of these two regions bears to the total requested for them from development assistance.

For International Disaster Assistance, the act provides the request level of \$190 million. Funds for this program, which remain available until expended, can be used for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance.

The act provides \$470.75 million directly to USAID's Operating Expenses account. Authority also exists to transfer additional funds to this account from program funds. Operating expenses for USAID's Inspector General were funded at the request level of \$30 million, to remain available until Sept. 30, 1998.

The act provides the request level of \$1.5 million in subsidy appropriations for the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program (MSED) and the request level of \$500,000 for operating expenses needed to monitor and administer this program. For the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program, it provides \$3.5 million of the requested \$5 million in subsidy

appropriations, as well as the requested \$6 million in operating expenses associated with administering this program. All MSED funds are available until Sept. 30, 1998, as is the subsidy appropriation for HG. HG operating expense funds are available until Sept. 30, 1997.

Economic Support Funds were appropriated \$2.343 billion to remain available until Sept. 30, 1998. Within this account, \$1.2 billion is earmarked for Israel and \$815 million is earmarked for Egypt. A \$15 million earmark for Cyprus can be met from ESF or Development Assistance funds, while \$2.5 million is earmarked in ESF for democracy and humanitarian programs for Burma. There is a \$22 million cap on ESF aid to Turkey appropriated in this act. The act also provides the requested \$19.6 million for the International Fund for Ireland as a separate account rather than as part of the ESF account as requested by the president.

Assistance for the New Independent States of the former

Soviet Union is provided \$625 million, while assistance for Eastern Europe is appropriated \$475 million. Funding for both the NIS and Eastern Europe programs can remain available until Sept. 30, 1998.

Congress also approved funding for the Food for Peace program as part of the FY 1997 Agriculture Appropriations Act, which the president signed into law on Aug. 6 (P.L. 104-180). Grant food aid under Title II of P.L. 480 was appropriated \$837 million, while \$29.5 million was provided for Title III's bilateral grant program.

This year's Congress, the second session of the 104th Congress, adjourned on Oct. 3. The 105th Congress will convene on Jan. 7. Any pending legislation that was not enacted this year will have to be reintroduced in the new Congress. ■

—O'Sullivan is deputy assistant administrator, LPA.

Mark Your Calendar
Foreign Service
Day
May 9, 1997

Front Lines will provide more information in the next issue.

Phone contact: (202) 647-8118.

Buried treasures in Malawi fields

Malawi farmers, with USAID help, are discovering that the means for greater food security and higher income are buried right in their own fields. The buried treasures are cassava and sweet potato—two ordinary crops that have long been known in the country but unappreciated and little used until now.

For 30 years, the former government strongly promoted corn, or maize as it is known throughout Africa. One of the strategies was to subsidize fertilizer, which maize requires for good yields. However, since winning Malawi's first democratic election two years ago, the current government has removed subsidies and allowed the kwacha to float, thus aiding the economy but putting fertilizer beyond the reach of many poor farmers.

Farmers were still planting mainly maize when the drought of 1991-92 hit, one of the worst in memory. A happy fallout was a swing away from almost total reliance on maize with the launching in 1992-93 of the Accelerated Multiplication and Distribution of Cassava and Sweet Potato Planting Materials as a Drought Recovery Measure, funded by USAID through a grant to IITA/SARRNET (International Institute for Tropical Agriculture/Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network). The activities were carried out by non-governmental organizations, churches, government field workers, research staff, donor agencies, farmer clubs and farmers themselves. Their efforts were so successful that the following year USAID/Malawi provided an additional grant.

"This relatively small project has been a huge success due to early identification of need and the



A small farmer collects sweet potato planting materials at a multiplication site in Malawi.

project's innovative design of spreading its activities among so many committed local partners," said Kurt Rockeman, USAID agriculture development officer.

Recurrent droughts and flooding characterize the climate in much of southern Africa. This year rainfall has been good, but drought will come again in its cycle, and maize will succumb quickly to the dry conditions. However, with the new government turning its attention to drought-resistant crops, Malawi farmers are finally able to acquire the skills and the seed to ensure their own food security. Adoption of these "new" crops (improved varieties that had already been tested in the country) has been enthusiastic beyond all expectations. Since the project began, the area planted to cassava has increased by 81 percent, and the sweet potato area has burgeoned by 240 percent.

Farmers are realizing other benefits. Not only are these crops far more tolerant of dry conditions than maize, they give reasonable

yields even in marginal soil without external inputs like fertilizer. Thus they cost less and take less work to produce. They also give back more in terms of nutrition. The leaves of both plants, especially cassava, are high in vitamin A, calcium, iron and protein.

Unlike maize, cassava and sweet potato have flexible growing characteristics so their planting and harvesting can be staggered. And they have a longer storage life under the soil, an important attribute during the "hunger period" when other food is scarce. Ecologically friendly, both crops help reduce soil erosion. In addition, because discarded cassava stems can be used for fuel, the demand for fuelwood from local trees is lessened.

An unexpected bonus of the project is that farmers have been selling their extra cassavas and sweet potatoes for cash to buy other food, medicine, clothing, fertilizer for maize and to pay school fees for their children.

Since efforts to increase cassa-

va and sweet potato production are just getting under way, constraints still exist. Two immediate problems are the inadequate amount of new planting materials and an undeveloped distribution system. Farmers must also deal with marauding goats and cattle that have a taste for the leaves of both plants. Fences cost money, as do wells. Even drought-resistant crops need water to get started, so farmers without access to "dambos" (seasonal wetlands) need shallow, hand-dug wells.

These are obstacles that can be surmounted much more easily than recurrent food shortage and hunger.

"Hunger and starvation in Malawi can be overcome when farmers adopt cassava and sweet potato on a large scale. In fact, it's my belief that these crops will replace maize in the foreseeable future," said Isaac Minde of Bunda Agricultural College. ■

—Powdermaker is a freelance editor/writer and wife of a USDH at USAID/Malawi.

Discovering lost crops: A key to solving global problems

Scenarios of malnutrition and starvation regularly draw the world's attention to Africa's food production crisis. Africa now needs 14 million tons more grain each year than it is producing, and this shortfall is projected to reach 50 million tons by the year 2000. Some observers question whether the continent will ever be able to feed its growing population.

But Africa holds rich and mostly untapped resources that can help meet its food needs. More than 2,000 food plants—grains, tubers, vegetables, fruits—are found on the continent, from Mauritania to Madagascar. For thousands of years, Africans have relied on this smorgasbord of native crops, and millions continue to do so. But little attention has been paid to this African achievement, and many crops of the continent are "lost" or largely unknown to the mainstream of international science and to people outside the rural regions in which they are grown. Ignored, they slowly fall from use. As a result, a wealth of valuable plants has not been as appreciated as it could be in Africa or elsewhere.

That is changing. In part because of the 20-year efforts of the National Academy of Sciences' Noel Vietmeyer and collaborators around the world, this diversity of indigenous crops in Africa and throughout the tropics is finally receiving the public and scientific attention it deserves. Vietmeyer, whose work was long supported and financed by USAID, spoke at the Secretary's Open Forum at the State Department this

summer where he made the point that plants are often more important than politics or policy. He used the recently published book "Lost Crops of Africa, Volume 1: Grains" as an example of just one of his team's many books that have featured the benefits of crops that are already in farmers' fields but that have been neglected by science.

Many of the native grains in Africa are especially noteworthy because they tolerate temperature and moisture extremes as well as poor soils and they thrive where introduced grains such as maize produce inconsistently. Fonio (*Digitaria exilis*), for example, is indigenous to West Africa. Usually grown on small farms for home use in porridge or soups, it is one of the world's fastest maturing cereals and is particularly important as a safety net when other foods are in short supply or market prices are too high for poor people to afford processed food.

Similarly, tef (*Eragrostis tef*) is the most popular grain in Ethiopia. It is ground into flour and made into pancake-like fermented bread, injera, that forms the basic diet for millions. It contains about 13 percent protein, is well-balanced in amino acids and can be rich in iron. But neither fonio nor tef have received much systematic research or development. They are among Africa's well-kept secrets.

Vietmeyer emphasized that tapping a plant's potential does not just happen; instead, its promise must first be recognized, its habits then researched

and finally its use promoted. According to The New York Times, these are the very roles that his series of books have played.

"We believe that one important measure of our books' impacts is if they excite African students to appreciate and study what is literally in their own backyards," Vietmeyer said.

With USAID funding, hundreds of thousands of his academy reports have been distributed around the world free of charge, and evidence of their effects are everywhere.

Vietmeyer reminds his audience that lost crops hold promise for the world at large, including the United States. The need for a diversity of crops that

require less water and fewer pesticides or fertilizers is as great in the United States as anywhere. And the American public now demands a wider variety in its diet.

There is rising interest in discovering and conserving our own heritage of crops before they are lost. In the end, success in promoting food security in the future may well depend on a worldwide effort to realize that there is an abundance in nature's cupboard. ■

Note: Free copies of "Lost Crops of Africa" are available on request from Tim Resch, AFR, or Hiram Larew, PPC.

—Larew is a science and technology policy specialist in PPC



A sorghum farmer in Burkina Faso inspects his maturing crop.

Development supports conservation in Madagascar

On a recent Sunday, more than 100 local residents visited the education center near the entrance to Ranomafana National Park in Madagascar. They were startled when staff member Florent Ravoavy removed a large snake from an exhibit area and draped it on the shoulders of several willing children. Squeals of delight and laughter filled the center. Then they listened as he explained that Madagascar has no poisonous snakes and that the monkey-like lemurs that live in the park only exist in Madagascar.

"I always thought there were many lemurs," admitted Jean Baptiste Rakotolala, traditional chief of Ranomafana village. "But I just discovered that lemurs are decreasing in number and could become extinct."

The government of Madagascar made a commitment to conserve and manage its natural resources in 1990 when it began implementing a 15-year national environmental action plan. Under the plan, funded in part by USAID, a nonprofit association (ANGAP) is gradually assuming management responsibility for parks and reserves. As the national system evolves, many donors are working closely with ANGAP and other Malagasy organizations.

USAID direct assistance focuses on Ranomafana National Park and five other areas that protect Madagascar's biodiversity. Millions of years ago, Madagascar separated from the African continent and began evolving its own diversity of ecosystems, plants and animals. Of the estimated 200,000 species found on the island, about 80 percent are found nowhere else.

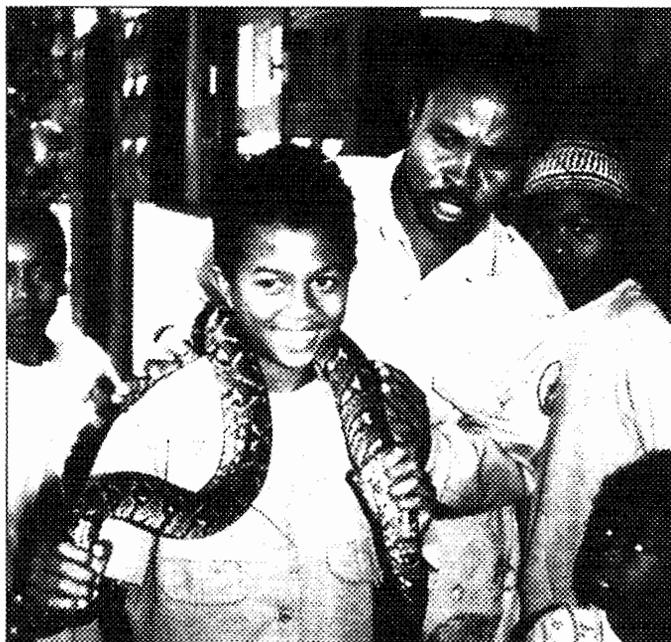
"USAID has been a major contributor to the development of Madagascar's park system and a leader in linking conservation with development," said Donald Mackenzie, mission director. "We work closely with people who have a major stake in the natural resources of protected areas. Education helps people understand the importance of conservation, but motivating people to change longstanding practices, like slash-and-burn agriculture, requires alternatives."

One alternative involves new approaches to farming that enable the land to remain productive year after year. In the village of Savandronana, several progressive farmers built terraces, composted their land and planted leguminous plants to add nitrogen to the soil.

USAID funded a field trip to enable farmers from 22 villages to visit Savandronana and see the new approaches to farming. About 60 percent of those participating in the field trip are now experimenting with these same approaches on their own farms.

A second alternative involves income-generating activities. Several families with land near the Ranomafana Park opened a campground. Women in neighboring villages established artisan groups and learned embroidery, wood-working and other crafts. USAID assisted these developments and helped the artisans build a kiosk near the entrance to the park where they could sell embroidered table linens and T-shirts, wood sculptures and purses woven from natural materials.

Aerial maps confirm that the forested area within the park has remained virtually unchanged over the past three years. In the area



At an education center near the entrance to Ranomafana National Park, staff member Florent Ravoavy introduces children to a local snake.

outside the park, some deforestation continues. A USAID-funded program is helping a local nongovernmental organization establish an agroforestry nursery where local residents can buy trees.

"Developing a park system is a creative process," explained Carl Gallegos, natural resources officer. "At the national level, legislation must be written and implemented. New ways of thinking must become operational. Systems must be designed to ensure that the management of natural resources can be sustained."

USAID offers grants to encourage the government of Madagascar and nongovernmental organizations to pursue these challenging activities. As new environmental policies are put in place, the grants provide U.S. dollars to help service the national debt. At the same time, the government makes equivalent Malagasy currency available for

environmental efforts.

In this way, USAID grants have leveraged funds to support the creation of Tany Meva, a foundation whose name means "beautiful land." The funds, currently about \$1.5 million, are the beginning of an endowment that will be used to finance worthy conservation and development activities.

"In Madagascar, USAID has really made a difference," said Mackenzie. "Our work illustrates the importance of establishing partnerships with other organizations, focusing on the people who are stakeholders and empowering them to make choices. We have embodied the core values of USAID and shown that they work." ■

—Morton is a sociologist and USDA consultant to the Africa Bureau.

High hopes for research to control African insects

“Locusts and grasshoppers are formidable enemies of the African farmer,” exclaimed Yacouba Doumbia, head of crop protection research at Mali’s Institute d’Economie Rurale in Bamako. “In the case of the desert locust, its invasion area stretches from the Cape Verde Islands to India, as seen in the desert locust plague from 1986 to 1989. The economic damage these insects cause can be significant in developing countries of Africa and western Asia where food security and self-sufficiency are precarious.”

Despite the notoriety of locust and grasshopper scourges throughout recorded history, there yet remains to be developed safe, effective and sustainable means to combat them. Current control efforts rely solely on widespread applications of toxic pesticides, which can pose hazards to humans and the environment. In recognition of this, USAID, through the Africa Bureau’s regional Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) Project, has supported research on indigenous African pathogens that will selectively kill locusts and grasshoppers without adversely affecting humans and the environment. The research focuses on identification, development and mass production of indigenous microorganisms as weapons against locusts to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides.

This USAID-funded biological control research, which includes strong training and other capacity-building elements, has been carried out collectively by Montana State University, Mycotech Corporation (a private

U.S. firm) and ministries of agriculture in Cape Verde, Mali, Madagascar and Eritrea.

“AELGA supports locust/grasshopper biocontrol research because this technology has great potential for preventing locust plagues in Africa before swarms can move beyond remote breeding areas,” said Allan Showler, senior technical adviser to the AELGA project. “In combination with other tactics, biocontrol agents may become part of an arsenal of tools for keeping locust populations at innocuous levels for a long time.”

According to USAID/Madagascar Mission Director Donald Mackenzie, the mission’s investment in locust biocontrol research has given it “the best bang for the buck” for a relatively small project. “We are certain that the current biocontrol initiatives will help Madagascar control locusts, and we hope to see biopesticides produced in Madagascar for local use and even export,” he said.

Rabehevitra Rakotobe, director of Madagascar’s Crop Protection Service, welcomed the USAID-funded biocontrol research project with enthusiasm. “We understand that biocontrol is not simple and that one should not expect production to be up and running right away,” he said. “In fact, we do not anticipate the fruition of these efforts until after two or three more years. On the other hand, we are optimistic that Madagascar will be the first in Africa to possess an ecologically friendly weapon for fighting locusts.”

The USAID-funded biocontrol projects have established

well-equipped research facilities in Cape Verde, Mali, Madagascar and Eritrea. Over 17 technical and research staff have been trained in various biocontrol techniques and are actively engaged in ongoing research in their countries.

To date, a wide-spectrum laboratory and field experiments have been completed, and in Madagascar alone, more than 33 strains of indigenous insect pathogens have been isolated and undergone rigorous tests.

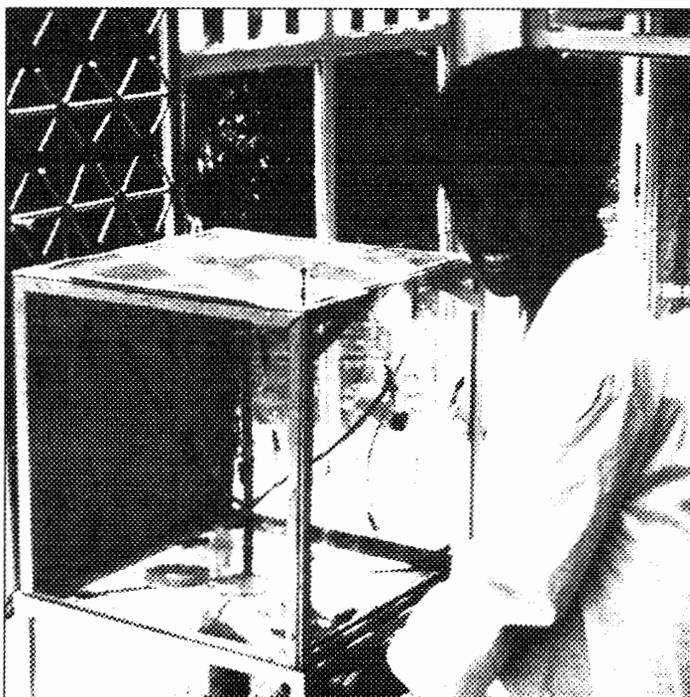
For the first time, biocontrol research activities have been initiated in Eritrea, a country that is arguably the most critical epicenter of desert locust plague.

In close collaboration with the USAID-funded Montana State University grasshopper/locust biocontrol program, Mycotech Corporation has been

able to secure U.S. Environmental Protection Agency registration for one of its biopesticides, Mycotrol GH, for use against locusts, grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

The USAID-funded biocontrol program helped Mycotech Corporation to conduct field tests on its biopesticide in Africa. “The search for safe and environmentally benign means of locust and grasshopper control is moving in the right direction,” said Showler. “USAID’s biocontrol initiatives have clearly demonstrated leadership in this arena, and the agency’s investment in this progressive tool is likely to pay dividends in the near future.” ■

—Belayneh is the assistant technical adviser for the AELGA project in the Africa Bureau.



A Malagasy researcher conducts an experiment in a laboratory equipped and maintained through the USAID-funded research project in Antananarivo.

New income for local communities in Botswana

In Botswana, the management of elephants in the Chobe Enclave does not overshadow the role that nature's plants and smaller species have in the development of the country's natural resources. USAID has not overlooked, for example, roasted phane worms and a wild fruit called marula that can be distilled into a liqueur, tasting somewhat like Bailey's Irish Cream.

These and other products of Botswana's veld—a forest and low shrub habitat—are now finding homes in southern Africa's large regional markets. Since 1990, USAID, in collaboration with the government of Botswana and Chemonics International Inc., has helped local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in marketing indigenous products. In addition to veld products, local communities are taking control of competitively awarded ecotourism operator leases and the management of wildlife quotas through controlled game management and sport hunting.

The edible phane worm and the marula fruit are just two of the many veld products being groomed for new markets. Two Botswanan NGOs—Thusano Lefatsheng and Veld Products Research—have identified 100 other indigenous veld plants that may have marketing potential.

The phane worms (*Gonimbrasia belina*) are gathered, boiled or roasted and, when dried, can be stored for months. Forty-seven percent of the dry weight of the phane is crude protein, which compares well with other high protein sources.



The Botswana project is helping communities in the Kalahari Desert generate income from their natural resources. Here, a Bushman inspects a cactus that will host cochineal, an insect used to produce valuable carmine dye.

These worms have traditionally had an important place in southern African diets, particularly for people living in South African townships. The project has had requests for as many as 1,320 tons of these tasty morsels from supermarkets and livestock feed processors.

The communities around the Tswapong Hills, in conjunction with a member of parliament and the local branch of the Kalahari Conservation Society, have sought the project's assistance to develop a local conservation area that will use natural resources as a base for local development. One focus has been a marketing strategy that will help phane harvesters earn almost twice as much as they have in the past.

Marula, a member of the

mango family, is no less marketable. This yellow fruit, whose pulp contains four times as much vitamin C as orange juice, can be processed as a cordial, fruit punch, wine, beer, sweet liqueur, juice, jam or fruit roll. The seed yields a high-quality nut rich in oil, and the husks can be used in more mundane items such as fuel briquettes and cattle feed. The cosmetic industry seeks out the marula seed for the valuable oil it contains. The oil's preservative qualities may also be useful in the preservation of dried fruit, fruit rolls and infant foods.

Both phane worms and the marula fruit have a boom-and-bust harvesting season that can play havoc with local economies. Chemonics' veld product marketing strategy is helping stabilize entrepreneurs'

incomes by providing ways for local people to store and process their product rather than just gather it.

Last fall, representatives of a local beer brewery and a South African fruit juice processing company visited a local resource management group in the Gweta district to discuss purchasing their coming marula harvest. Since then, regional companies have placed orders for 12,000 tons of marula fruit, a deal that could create 600 jobs over three months and inject \$500,000 a year into the local economy. By diversifying use of the fruit to capture beer and carbonated soft drink markets, local harvesters will extend their seasonal income and become more economically stable.

Other veld products include sengaparile tablets, an herbal remedy derived from the grapple plant (*Harpagophytum procumbens*), a protected plant harvested only under license. The fruit has a number of medicinal uses.

Cochineal—a bright red insect that feeds on the prickly pear cactus—yields an agent used as a food coloring and fabric dye.

While wildlife herds are highly visible and easy-to-promote factors in developing low-impact, high-cost tourism in the Okavango Delta, local communities in Botswana are looking beyond the glamour of photo safaris and big game hunting to veld products as a way to diversify their enterprises and generate income. ■

—Cothorn is the editor for the Africa Region at Chemonics International Inc.

Ballantyne new USAID director in Russia

Janet Ballantyne, a 20-year veteran of international development work, was sworn in Oct. 4 as USAID mission director to Russia.

In Russia, Ballantyne directs over \$1.6 billion (represents money for the Russia program since its beginning in FY 1992) in economic assistance programs. These

programs support the critical economic and political transition under way in that country.

Before assuming her new position, Ballantyne was the senior deputy assistant administrator in the Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination. She also has served as the deputy assistant administrator for economic growth in the Global Bureau.

Since joining USAID in 1976, Ballantyne has served in Peru, Nepal, Morocco and as mission director in Nicaragua.

Before working with USAID, she was a free lance consultant and economist in Lima, Peru, and held positions with the state

government of New York and with the Ford Foundation in Calcutta.

Ballantyne has a doctorate in international economics from Cornell University, a master's degree in public administration from Syracuse University and a bachelor's degree in government from Cornell. ■



Janet Ballantyne, left, is sworn in and congratulated by Linda Lion, DAA/M/HR, as Ballantyne's son, Ernesto, looks on.

Chiriboga heads USAID/Panama

Douglas Chiriboga was sworn in as USAID mission director to Panama on Aug. 26 in a ceremony at the State Department.

Chiriboga, a career Foreign Service officer with 18 years of experience in international development, directs USAID's \$5.8 million bilateral assistance program to improve the environmental protection and management of the canal watershed area and facilitate the smooth transfer of the Panama Canal and the productive use of reverted U.S. properties.

Before assuming his position, Chiriboga was director

of the Office of Development Policy and Budget for the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

After joining USAID as an international development intern in 1978, he has served the agency in the Dominican Republic, Peru, Panama and Barbados (Regional Development Office for the Caribbean).

Chiriboga, a native of Boston, Mass., has a master's degree and a doctorate in resource economics from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He and his wife, Nancy, have two daughters, Jamie and Robin. ■

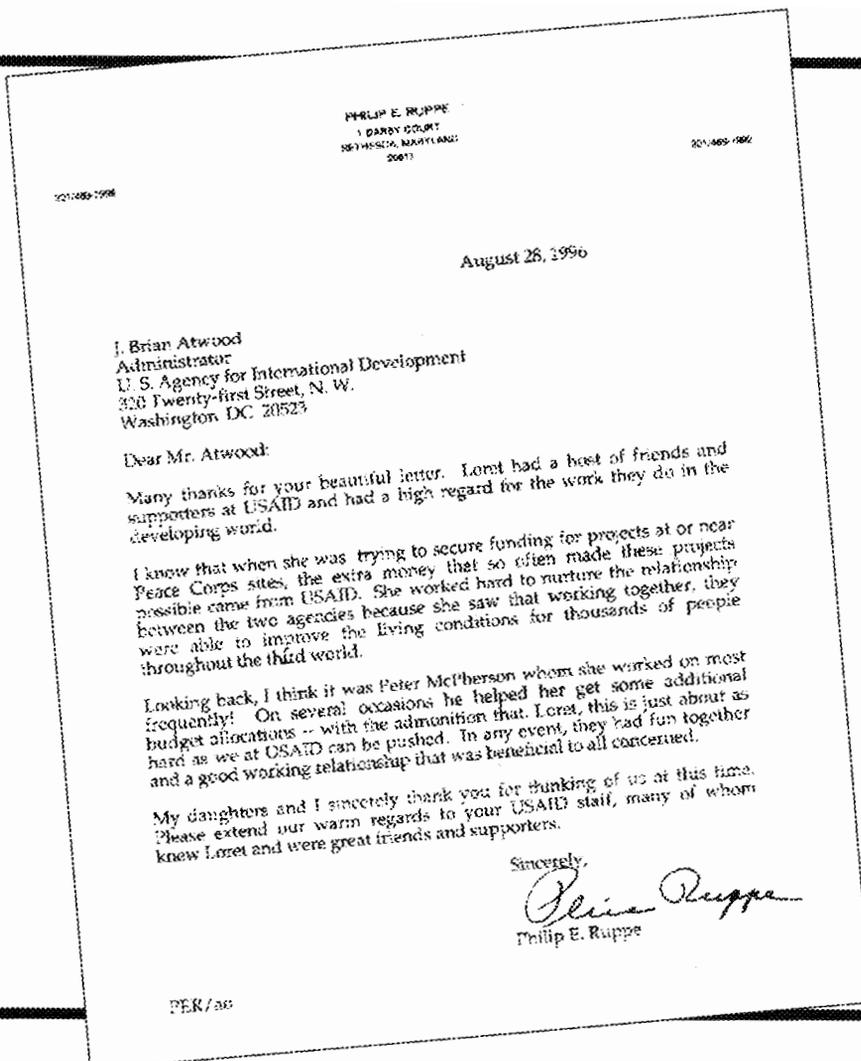


Douglas Chiriboga takes the oath of office from Robert McDonald, chief, M/HR/EM, while his wife, Nancy, holds the Bible.

Loret Ruppe remembered

Loret Miller Ruppe was appointed director of the Peace Corps by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 and served in that position for eight years—longer than any other director. She help revitalize the Peace Corps and started or restarted new programs in Sri Lanka, Haiti, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Cape Verde. She forged a productive relationship between USAID and the Peace Corps, which continues today. Ruppe, 60, died of cancer at her home in Bethesda, Md., on Aug. 6.

At right is a letter from her husband to Administrator Brian Atwood.



“Hope” gets going!

The 1996 Combined Federal Campaign is now well under way. Administrator Brian Atwood, chairman of the USAID cam-

paign, met with team captains and keyworkers on Oct. 17 to discuss the campaign's progress and to thank the volunteers for their efforts. He

expressed his hope that this year's USAID campaign will see a much higher level of participation than in previous years.

On Nov. 8, USAID, the Department of State, and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency held a joint Charity Fair in which local charitable organizations benefiting from CFC were represented. Sally Shelton-Colby, AA/G, participated, and testimonials were given by several individuals whose lives were changed for the better through CFC organizations.

The campaign will continue until the early part of December. Everyone is urged to contribute.

Let's work together to make this a great CFC year! ■

—By Phyllis Church, USAID CFC campaign manager.



Sarah Clark, CFC co-chair, stands to welcome Administrator Brian Atwood, CFC chair for the agency, to a meeting of team captains and key workers. Atwood encouraged everyone to make the campaign a success.

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Adams-Matson, Michelle
Allen, Barbara
Allen, Scott
Baldwin, Rhonda
Bardon, Jane
Barnette, Brenda Joyce
Batelle, John
Billand, Charles John
Brown, Demaris Anita
Brown, Karen
Brown, Nicola
Butera, Gregory
Butler, Shirlene
Caraway, Sonya
Carolus, Carol
Carpenter, Louis
Carrall, Jacob
Chisley, Terry
Chytla, Anna
Cogdell, Karrah
Collins, Mary Lou
Crabbe, Carolin
Crews, Angela Rena
Crews, Michelle
Czaplewski, Ellen
Daubon, Ramon
Dawson, Denise
Dwivedy, Raghawendra
Eakins, Patricia
Feingold, David Harris
Fikes, Elise
Flakowicz, Jodie
Francis, Shelley
Geylin, Lori Jo
Ghannam, Wendy
Gire, Cynthia Lynne
Green, Lelah
Grossi, Joanne
Gupta, Shankar
Hagan, Cassandra
Hamilton, Patricia
Handon-Davidson, Linda
Harman, Mary
Harrison, Robert
Herlehy, Thomas
Hill, Natalie
Huntley, Audrey
Jacobs, Lorraine
Johnson, Jeanette
Jones, Florine
Keel, Kathie Pett

Keeve, Lashawn
Kennedy, Brian
Kertson, Kim Mari
Kieswetter, Elisa
Kim, Amanda
Klemp, Kenneth
Koltz, Jacquita
Landy, Loretta
Lewis, Andrew
Little, Janice
Luckey, Rosalyn
Lukas, Theresa
Magagula, Malika
McLeod, Marguerite
Miller, Caryn Kolar
Morfit, Michael
Mullenax, John
Ndiaye, Margaret
Nelson, Rosa
Parks, Valarie Rene
Pate, Sherry
Penner, John Talbot
Pitt, Joyce Renee
Qazi, Iqbal
Rader, Owen Patrick
Rodriguez, Anthonette
Sandidge, Denise
Savage, Wilma
Scott, Anna
Smith, Eleanor Valerie
Smith, Rasheedah
Sommers, Patricia
Speller, Sharon
Stek, Cornelis
Stephens, Judith
Stephens, Trenny
Stoll, Malaika
Thomas, Kim
Travett, Evette
Trifone, Shelley Ann
Upton, Barbara
Van Steenwyk, Ned
Vandergriff, Maria Teresa
Vanderhoof, Gary
Warren, Gwendolyn
White-Henry, Terese
Wilder, Felicia
Williams, Betty
Williams, Michelle Tracy
Williams, Theresa
Wilson, John
Woods, Chassidy Felicia
Yang, David

Promoted

Bridgett, Sundaa
Carlson, Norma Helene
Coulter, Tia Rochelle
Khavari, Afsaneh
Lee, Bessie Yuwey
Paiithorp, Mellissa

Reassigned

Abreu, Ruben, COMP/NE/OJT, IDI (administration), to Ethiopia
Aihart, John, M/OP/OD, contract officer, to engineering officer, BHR/ASHA
Alter, Dinsmore, ENI/ED/AG, agricultural development officer, to project development officer, South Africa
Arogbokun, Adebola, Jamaica, financial management officer financial analyst, to M/FM/PPC
Ball, Douglas Hillary, Dominican Republic, private enterprise officer, to project development officer, RCSA
Barrington, Belinda, Senegal, legal officer, to REDSO/WCA/RLA
Brown, Lawrence, Egypt, supervisory project development officer, to M/HR/WPRS/R
Cababin, Diana, COMP/LWOP, international cooperation assistant, to program operations assistant (office automation), M/OP/PS/CAM
Cavitt, Roberta, COMP/NE/OJT, IDI (project development), to Honduras
Chiriboga, Douglas, LAC/PDB, supervisory program officer, to mission director, Panama
Cohn, Paul, ENI/ECA, program officer, to AFR/SA
Crawford, Linda, Egypt, secretary, to executive assistant, M/HR/OD
Cunnane, Robert, Bangladesh, health/population development officer, to Tanzania
Dakan, Robert, Belize, USAID representative, to regional development officer, LAC/CAR
Datta, Dulal, REDSO/WCA/PDE, supervisory engineering officer, to program officer, AFR/EA
Doggett, Clinton Jr., Zimbabwe, program officer, to ANE/EA/INDO-CHI
Douris, Louanne, Uganda, program officer, to supervisory program officer, RCSA/OPI
Downing, Lance, ENI/PCS/PS, supervisory program officer, to program officer, ANE/EA/I
Enders, Michael, RHUDO/Africa, housing/urban development officer, to G/ENV/UP
Fostergrass, Donald, Swaziland/Lesotho, supervisory human resources development officer, to education development officer, G/HCD/BELS
Goodwin, Joseph, Cambodia, mission director, to deputy mission director, Haiti
Guild, Paul, Burundi, supervisory executive officer, to executive officer, Madagascar
Habis, Charles, COMP/FS/REASSGN, health/population development officer, to Bangladesh
Hagger, Jeremy, RHUDO/Africa, supervisory housing/urban development officer, to G/ENV/UP
Hamby, Herbert, RIG/Cairo, auditor, to IG/A/PA
Hough, Richard, Romania, USAID representative, to supervisory program officer, ENI/ECA/ST
Howard, Richard, RIG/SA, auditor, to IG/A/PA
James, William Jr., AFR/WA/PSEA, program officer, to ANE/SEA/RPM
Keeyes, Lynn, AFR/SA, program officer, to project development officer, REDSO/WCA/PDE
Kissinger, Earell, Bulgaria, private enterprise officer, to general development officer, Croatia
Klement, Julie Mae, RSM/EA/TR, supervisory health/population development officer, to supervisory special projects officer, BHR/OFDA/PMPP
Lapera, Peter, COMP/LT TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to AID representative, Romania
Larosa, Joan, REDSO/ESA/PH, health/population development officer, to supervisory health/population development officer, Malawi
Lewis, Marjorie, Costa Rica, controller, to Ecuador
Like, George, Panama, supervisory general development officer, to agricultural development officer, G/EG/AFS/FP
Mahoney, Roberta, PPC/DP, program officer, to supervisory program officer, AFR/DP
McCarthy, Cheryl, Guinea-Bissau, USAID representative, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/FS/REASSGN
Miller, Thomas, COMP/FS/REASSGN, supervisory program economics officer, to program economics officer, G/EG/EIR
Mitchell, John, COMP/FS/REASSGN, agricultural development officer, to natural resources officer, G/ENV
Mutchler, David, COMP/FS/REASSGN, foreign affairs officer, to program officer, PPC/CDIE/PME
Newman, Nancy Jo, ANE/ENA/MYO, program officer, to ENI/ECA
Nicholas, Michael, RSM/EA/RP,

contract officer, to the Philippines
Nissy, Curtis, Niger, agricultural
development officer, to agricultural
development officer forestry,
G/ENV/ENR

Obasiolu, Emmanuel, Indonesia,
financial management officer,
budget/analyst, to COMP/SEPA-
RATION

Palmer, Alfred III, RSM/EA/FN,
supervisory financial management
officer, to financial management
officer financial analyst, ENI/FS

Randolph, Kenneth, Oman, super-
visory program officer, to
program officer, Eritrea

Rohi, Cynthia, El Salvador, super-
visory education development
officer, to COMP/FSLT

Royer, Jack, Swaziland, supervisory
program officer, to program
officer, COMP/SEPARATION

Ruybal, Ronald, M/HR/POD/CD,
natural resources officer, to super-
visory project development
officer, Tanzania

Sanbraño, John, Ecuador, supervi-
sory housing/urban development
officer, to foreign affairs officer,
COMP/FS/REASSGN

Stephens, Thomas, RSM/EA/EP,
supervisory contract officer, to
contract officer, Poland

Taylor, Lucretia, AFR/WA, supervi-
sory regional development officer,
to mission director, Tanzania

Terry, Carlton, Kenya, supervisory
program officer, to project devel-
opment officer, Egypt

Thomas, Dawn, ES, supervisory
program officer, to supervisory
project development officer,
ANE/ORA/O

Tuehner, Paul Christian,
COMP/FSLT, foreign affairs offi-
cer, to deputy regional director,
REDSO/WCA

Vogel, Dana, Tanzania, health/pop-
ulation development officer, to
supervisory health/population
development officer, Kenya

Watson, James, Hungary, project
development officer, to program
officer, ENI/ECA/ST

Wimbish, Bertha, ENI/ED, execu-
tive assistant, to secretary, ES
Young, David Paul, RIG/Frankfurt,
auditor, to IG/A/PA

Zanella, Patricia Ann, Bangladesh,
secretary, to AA/ANE

Retired

Alex, Gary
Ali, Basharat
Amato, Peter
Armstrong, Denise
Barbour, Sylvia
Barnes, Doris
Beasley, Kenneth
Bernbaum, L. Marcia
Billand, Charles John
Binns, William
Boissevain, Ellen
Bradley, Colin
Bradley, Michael
Burnett, Barry
Carney, Joseph
Carroll, Nancy
Cates, Albert Lee
Chandler, Viruth
Chang, John
Clarkson, Thomas Jr.
Coleman, Regina
Conley, Ralph
Craddock, William
Daly, John
Day, Richard Jr.
Deery, James
Deinken, Peter
Delaney, Richard
Dinsdale, Dona
Dunn, William
Dutto, Carl

Dworkin, Dorothea
Edwards, Latonya
Ehrich, Rollo
Eves, Shirley
Evans, David
Evans, S. Rita
Feltmann, Sharon
Fendley, Mary
Finney, Edmonia
Ford, Irene
Fortunato, Claudio
Foster, John
Gingerich, James
Gordon, Gloria
Green, Mary
Hahn, Zachary
Harley, James
Harley, William Jr.
Harrington, Catherine
Hash, Charles
Hensley, Gerald
Hevesy, Jeanne
Hevesy, Michael
Heyman, Barry
Hunter, Effie
Jackson, Dora
Johnson, Katherine
Johnson, William Howard
Jones, John
Kerr, Graham
Khan, Kanwar
Kirschstein, Fred Karl
Kramer, Paul
Lee, Suk Han

Lee, Ted Gilmore
Leibson, David
MacCarthy, Shane
Malinowski, Gloria
Markeset, Edward
McGraw, Caroline
McKee, Thomas
McKeever, Judy
Mehu, Anne
Mehu, Ellen
Method, Francis
Miller, Devorah
Mills, Lotus
Mukherjee, Tridib
Nelson, Beverly
Nelson, Gary
Nelson-Richards, Donald
Newman, Alvin
Newton, India
Norton, Stephen
Omeara, Kathy Ann
Osborn, Amy Nolan
Osborn, James
O'Sullivan, Angela
Parish, William
Pettigrew, Genease
Picard, Ise
Price, Mae
Pridgen, Marcus Edward
Rechcigl, Miloslav Jr.
Robinson, Julia
Robinson, Stephanie
Rose, Robert
Rozell, D. Gale

Rugh, Michael
Sadler, Barbara
Sallie, Rodney
Scott, Joan
Scott, Marc Stratton
Severn, Benjamin
Shivers, Angela
Silver, Arthur
Simmons, Keith
Smith, Constance
Smith, David
Smith, Dee Ann
Smith, Dennis
Smith, Lane Lee
Smith, Marsha
Solem, Richard
Soos, Helen
Spielman, Stephen
Standrod, Garland
Stepanek, Joseph
Straub, Gordon Anthony
Linger, Michael
Van Der Veen, Jan Herre
Van Egmond, Alan
Van Horn, Robert
Walker, James
Washington, James
Watkins, Marcella
Wentling, Mark
Whipkey, Frances
Zelaya, Rafael
Zoghby, Samir

Obituaries

Imogene Allen, 62, died Oct. 16 of a
long illness at her home in Berwyn
Heights, Md. She began her career with
USAID in 1960 working as an accountant
in the Bureau for Asia and the Near East.
She retired from USAID in 1984.

Clarence S. Gulick, 76, died Sept. 1
at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Hospital in
Hanover, N.H., of prostate cancer. Gulick
began his career in 1948 with USAID's
predecessor agency, the Economic
Cooperation Administration, which
administered the Marshall Plan. Later, as
a USAID official, he served in Pakistan,
Nigeria and India and in senior positions
in Washington. After retiring from
USAID in the late 1970s, Gulick worked
for the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Alfred McChord Hurt, 86, died of
liver failure Aug. 19 at Sibley Memorial
Hospital in Washington, D.C. He began
his career after World War II with a
USAID predecessor agency, serving in
China, Vietnam, Somalia, Sudan, Pakistan
and the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific
Islands. Hurt was regional USAID direc-
tor for northwest Africa in Senegal before

retiring from the agency in 1972.

Arthur Kimball, 88, died Sept. 4 at a
medical facility in Melbourne, Fla., of
heart ailments. In 1947 he was named
chief of a task force to help plan what
became the Economic Cooperation
Administration, USAID's predecessor
agency. He joined USAID in 1972 as
director of the International Training
Office. After leaving USAID in 1974,
Kimball moved to Florida, where he was
director of International Affairs at the
Florida Institute of Technology and served
for 20 years as executive director of the
Florida-Columbia Partners.

Dwayne R. Kinas, 78, died Sept. 10
in Fort Wayne, Ind. He began his career
with a USAID predecessor agency, the
International Development Administration.
He retired from the agency in 1971.

Molly Bower Kux, 68, died of lung
cancer Oct. 10 at her home in Washington,
D.C. She joined USAID in 1974 and
worked on projects to preserve wildlife
and the environment. She helped draft
environmental guidelines that have been
used by such other groups as the World
Bank. She also supervised international
programs to preserve biodiversity and was
one of the principal architects of the
United States-Asia Environmental

Partnership. Prior to her death she was
senior environmental adviser in the
Bureau for Asia and the Near East.

Pauline Merrill, 65, died of cancer
July 30 at the home of her sister in
Houlton, Maine. She joined USAID in
1966. Starting as a secretary/typist in the
Bureau for Latin America and the
Caribbean, her last USAID position
before retiring was as a contract specialist
in the Office of Procurement. Merrill
retired from USAID in 1994.

William (Bill) Strassberger, 62, died
March 29 of cancer at his home in
Germanstown, Md. He joined USAID's
predecessor agency in 1956 and worked
for 30 years as a program analyst and
voucher examiner in the Office of
Financial Management. He retired from
the agency in 1989.

James Edward Woodhull, 82, died
of pulmonary fibrosis April 6 at Mount
Vernon Hospital in Alexandria, Va. He
began his USAID career in 1969 and
served in the Philippines, Thailand and
Nigeria. In 1974, he returned to
Washington to manage the interagency
task force to resettle Vietnamese refugees.
He retired from USAID in 1979.

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

Penalty for Private Use \$300
Official Business

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

**Bulk Rate
Postage and Fees Paid
USAID
Permit No. G-107**