
Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 1997

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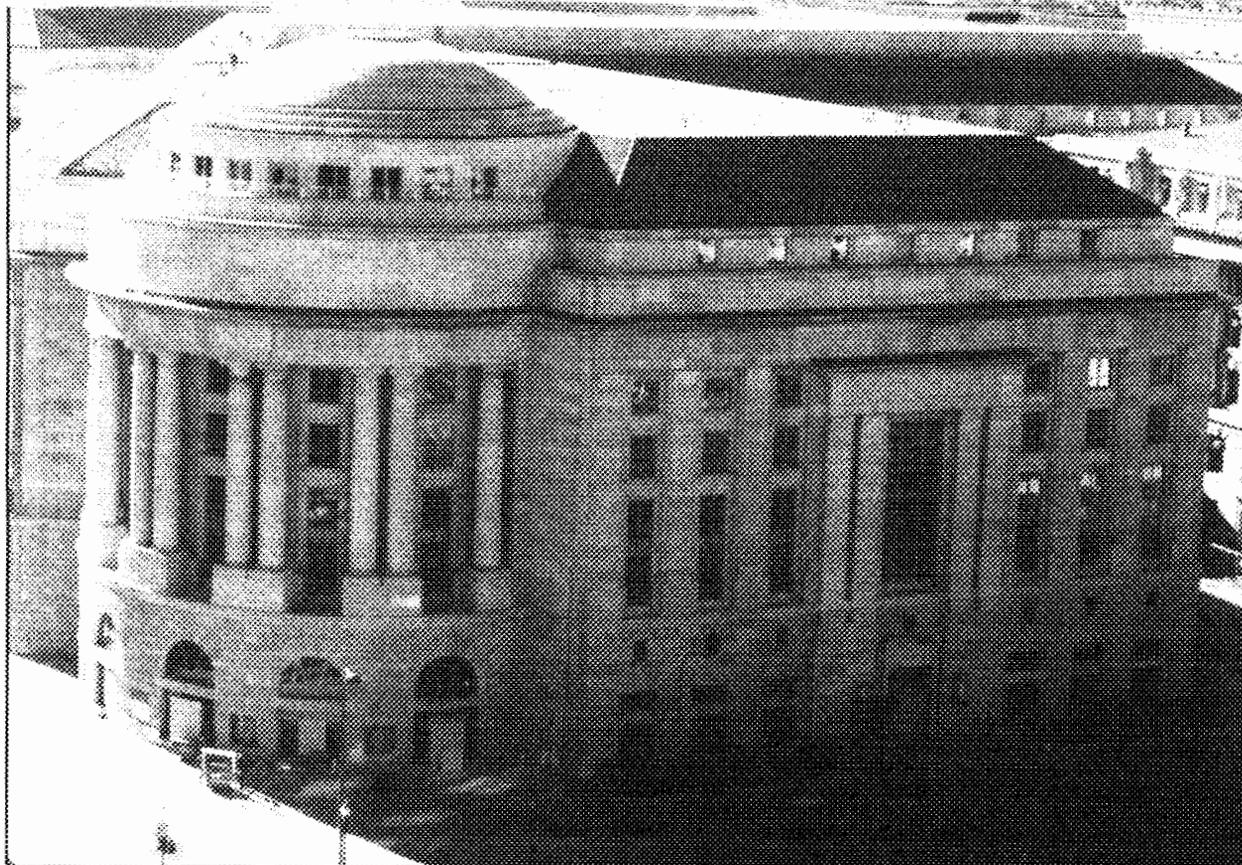
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Congress approves and President
Clinton releases family planning funds





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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 37, NO. 2

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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.

From the Editor:

We hope the new year has been off to a good start for you.

In the December-January issue of *Front Lines*, we recognized many of the award winners in the agency's honor awards ceremony. Some of you have called to ask about obtaining photos taken during the ceremony. If you would like copies of your photo, please call Mary Felder at (202) 647-4330 or stop by to see her in room 4889 NS. We have the photos available. They are yours for the asking.

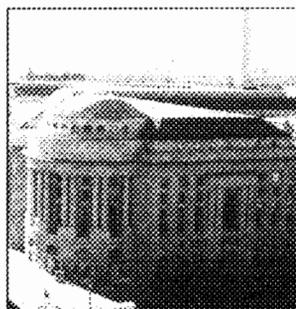


Photo credits: Cover, courtesy of GSA; pages 2 and 3, Joe Fredericks; page 5, Dolores Weiss; page 6, Fred Van Anwerp.

Cover: USAID employees in Washington will, for the first time, be located in one building. No longer will the "family" be scattered in Washington and Virginia. The move takes place this year. See page 2.

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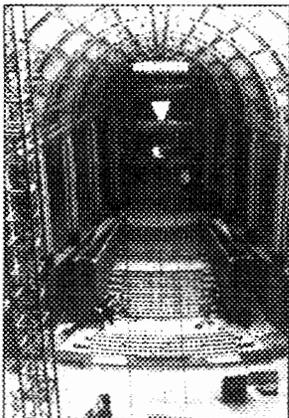
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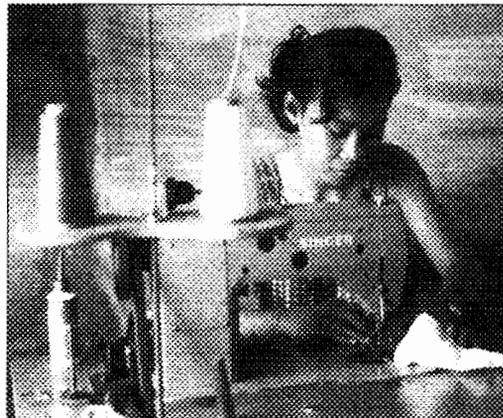
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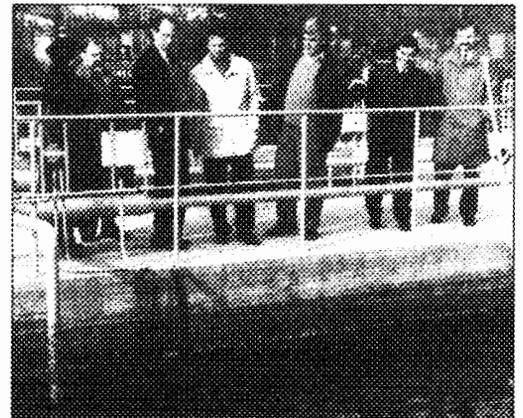
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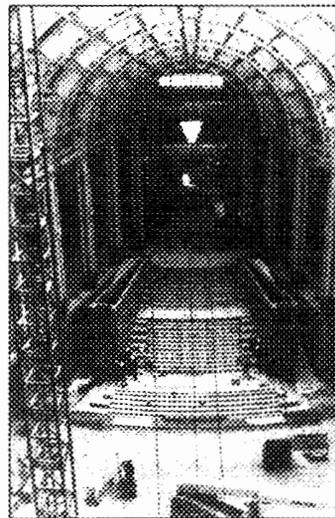
A new home for USAID on Pennsylvania Avenue

USAID is on the move. Literally. The upcoming move of USAID into the Ronald Reagan Building on Pennsylvania Avenue will represent the first time in the agency's history that its entire staff will be housed in consolidated headquarters space. The new building is the second largest federal building in the area—right behind the Pentagon. USAID will be the largest tenant in the building, occupying 527,000 of just under 2 million square feet of space available for occupancy.

USAID will primarily occupy space in the middle section of the building with offices on the second to ninth floors. The agency's primary entrance will be on 14th Street N.W. On entering the building, visitors to USAID will first see the grand atrium of the building and will find visitor services immediately to the left (for clearance into the building) and a full range of information about the agency one floor away at the new

USAID Information Center.

Because USAID is moving into new federal office space, out of buildings that in many cases were built for other tenants or buildings designed in the 1940s, it is required to comply with new and somewhat unfamiliar federal office space



The atrium, looking toward the 14th Street entrance, under construction. USAID offices are located primarily to the right in this photo.



The exterior cornice above the 14th Street entrance.

standards. All jokes about the comic strip character Dilbert aside, this will mean for many of us getting used to our "office" becoming a "work station" and holding small meetings in "team areas" rather than in private offices. For larger meetings, USAID will have access to a number of conference rooms (at least one per floor) that will include telephone and computer hook-ups, motorized in-ceiling screens, connections for cable television, special rails around the edges of the room to display materials and countertop space.

Life at the new building for the USAID employee will be a change for the better in a number of ways. Commuters using public transportation will have direct in-building access to the Metro Blue and Orange lines at the Federal Triangle stop. Red Line Metro service is just a cou-

ple of blocks away at the Metro Center Station at the corner of 12th and F streets. For the driver, the building includes over 2,000 in-building parking slots. The number of parking slots set aside for USAID, the rates and the method for distribution of these parking facilities have not yet been determined. These decisions will be made through the Ronald Reagan Building Tenant Council.

Perhaps the biggest change for the USAID employee will be the wide variety of services and shops available in the vicinity. The new USAID headquarters is located within several blocks of the Shops at National Place and the Old Post Office Pavilion. Just a short block further, shopping is available at Hecht's department store. And during lunch, without leaving the building, the selection of restaurants will range

The building statistics:

About 3.1 million square feet, compared to the Pentagon's 3.7 million square feet, covering 11 acres... 10 stories above ground with an additional five below grade... 250,000 cubic yards of concrete (enough for a two-lane highway stretching over 100 miles)... 13,000 doors... 904 windows... 85 elevators and eight escalators... more than 1.1 million cubic yards of soil (110,000

truckloads) was removed from the building site... the six-story atrium off the 14th Street entrance to the building will use enough glass to cover one acre of land... in terms of square footage, the building is about the same as one of the 110-story World Trade Center towers.

Source: *The Washington Post*

from an "upscale" restaurant to the food court (with 16 different cafes and kiosks) to the Department of Commerce cafeteria. For the adventuresome, there is something to suit all palates: Restaurant selection nearby ranges from McDonald's to the ultimate Washington "power lunch" location at the Willard Hotel.

In addition to all of the nearby options for food, USAID staff who helped design the building had the foresight to add into the plans kitchens/galleys on each floor for agency employees who "brown-bag" their lunch. These galleys will include a large refrigerator, two microwave ovens, vending machines, an ice machine, bulletin boards for notice posting and cafe-style tables.

Parents will be pleased with the new state-of-the-art child development center included in the building and managed by a board composed of users. In keeping with the fitness craze, USAID employees will have access to a modern, upscale fitness facility—also managed by its users.

The USAID staff will be moving into the Ronald Reagan Building in a series of carefully planned moves starting in late June or early July. The first lucky occupants will be those USAID offices slated to be located on the second floor. The move will progress up to the top floor, which is expected to be occupied in October. ■

—**Fredericks** is a professional staff member in LPA.

The building site:

For most of Washington's history, the site was covered with residences, shops, restaurants, saloons, a brass foundry, a carriage shop and a church. It was rumored to be the location of brothels set up around the camp of Civil War General Joseph Hooker. As a part of the Federal Triangle, the site was originally designed to be a formally landscaped open space with a cascading fountain and reflecting pool. More than 50 years ago it was paved over to provide 1,900 parking spaces for the federal government. For those 50 years, the fountain dedicated to Oscar Straus, the first secretary of commerce, was all that remained of the great plaza. The



The Straus fountain, an original feature of the site, reinstalled at the 14th Street entrance.

fountain will be reinstalled at the main entrance to the building on the 14th Street side.

Source: *The Washington Post*

About the Federal Triangle:

Originally conceived by the father of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted,

Designated as the principal federal office building complex by the McMillan Commission in 1901. The original project, built between 1927 and 1938, was guided by Edward Bennett, architectural adviser to Andrew Mellon.

Seven of the nine buildings in the Federal Triangle are designed in the classical revival style—the other two, the Old Post Office and the District Building—were pre-existing structures originally slated to be torn down for the Federal Triangle and then ultimately incorporated into the design.

Source: *The Washington Post* and original research

The building design:

Designed by the firm of Pei, Cobb, Freed (principal designer James Ingo Freed) whose designs in Washington include the East Building of the National Gallery of Art and the U.S. Holocaust Museum. Freed led a design effort that was described in the September 1995 cover story of *Engineering News-Record* as "cop(ing) with the government's mandate that the building fit with its 1920s- and 1930s-era neighbors." Freed was quoted as saying, "I had to find a way of marrying a neoclassical building to a contemporary attitude both in terms of planning [and] in terms of structure." The

base of the building is covered with granite. Above the base, the building is clad with Indiana limestone from the same quarry as the other Federal Triangle buildings. In order to match the existing structural look of its neighbors, the first three floors of limestone were hand-set. Above that, limestone was set into prefabricated panels.

The inside of the building was described by Freed as "contemporary as can be" during his *Engineering News-Record* interview. Freed says that one of the highlights of the building is the half-cone-shaped atrium inside the 14th Street entrance to the building.

(This is the entrance that will be USAID's "front door.") Freed says, "This is where you sense that you have arrived at an important space." Inside the atrium will be a neon sculpture titled *Route Zenith* by New York-based artist Keith Sonnier. The very public piece of art will be 40 feet high and constructed of glass and red, yellow and blue neon. It was commissioned by the General Services Administration for the space at a cost of \$700,000.

Source: *The Engineering News-Record* and *The Washington Post*

Congress approves and President Clinton releases family planning funds

On Feb. 18, the House of Representatives voted 220-209 to approve the release of the FY 1997 international family planning funds on March 1 that have been delayed (see February issue of *Front Lines*). The Senate also voted favorably to release the funds on Feb. 25 by a vote of 53 to 46.

On Feb. 28, President Clinton signed into law H.J. Res. 36 releasing the funds. Below are excerpts from the president's statement:

"In making these funds available without further delay

we are assuring that these programs will continue to serve the many millions of women and men whose health and well-being — and ability to plan their own future — depend on family planning services supported by USAID. Moreover, we are underscoring the indisputable fact that family planning services are becoming available in Russia and Central and Eastern Europe. The passage of this joint resolution at the opening of the 105th Congress is particularly gratifying as it signifies what we can accomplish by working

together — Democrats and Republicans. By agreeing to secure the timely release of these funds, we are assuring that the United States will continue to lead the world in providing voluntary family planning assistance. More importantly, we are helping the women of the world to prevent millions of unintended pregnancies, permit the healthy spacing of births, prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, reduce recourse to abortion, and avert deaths from childbirth that often leave

infants and their siblings motherless. It is clear to me — and I am delighted that a strong bipartisan group of legislators in the House and Senate has joined in affirming the view — that family planning is a key element of our comprehensive strategy to improve women's health and station in life, and to increase child survival rates. By their votes, Members of Congress have shown their concern for the well-being of the poorest families around the globe." ■

By Curt Reintsma

Agricultural leaders call for foreign aid increase

In an unprecedented move, a diverse group of U.S. agricultural leaders has called for a \$2 billion increase in foreign aid.

Coming together to form a 14-member Commission on International Trade, Development and Cooperation were chief executive officers of several large agribusinesses, the heads of both the Farmer's Union and the Farm Bureau and past officials of both Democratic and Republican administrations. The commission was formed by the National Center for Policy and

Agricultural Policy.

Their report, released on Capitol Hill Feb. 25 and reported on by the *National Journal's* *Congress Daily*, came to the conclusion that future growth for U.S. agriculture depends on export markets. Those export markets, in turn, depend on economic growth in developing countries. The commission concluded that U.S. assistance can make a significant difference to such economic development.

The group included Whitney McMillan, chairman emeritus of Cargill (one of the largest agribusiness firms in the

world), former Deputy Secretary of State Clifton Wharton and Michigan State University President and former USAID Administrator Peter McPherson.

In addition to calling for the immediate increase of \$2 billion in foreign aid, the report recommended continued increases by 3 percent over the next five years; a refocused, reenergized and independent USAID with an emphasis on economic growth; a more open globalized food system; and "fast track" trade agreement authority from Congress.

Administrator Brian Atwood spoke to the group on Feb. 25 at its conference at the Brookings Institution. He stressed the importance of agriculture both domestically and overseas and spoke of the reforms that USAID has undertaken. The administrator also told Congress the same day that USAID places heavy emphasis on agriculture, calling for the agency to "build back our capacity to do work in the agriculture sector." ■

— **Reintsma** is deputy director for public liaison in LPA.

Microcredit — An emerging tool for fighting poverty

Microcredit — small loans — is rapidly getting the attention of policy-makers and financiers around the world.

For the first time in history a microcredit summit was held Feb. 3-4 in Washington. First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Queen Sofia of Spain were honorary co-chairs of the summit, which attracted thousands of people from around the world.

USAID has long been committed to microenterprise and microfinance in proving that poor people are good risks when credit becomes available.

The summit set a goal of

reaching 100 million of the world's poorest families through various microcredit programs in the next nine years.

"We are all very lucky that Mrs. Clinton has had the chance to see microenterprise programs work in the field from Asia to Latin America," Administrator Brian Atwood told the audience. He committed USAID to help obtain the summit's goal.

"This goal is well worth striving to reach because the best resource for fighting poverty is the energy of low-income people themselves," Atwood said. "This is a simple idea, with the power to make a tremendous difference in the

"Microfinance has already done an excellent job of overcoming barriers to women, and USAID's microfinance work will continue to stress women's participation."

world. It resonates throughout Clinton administration policies, both domestic and international. The challenge before us is to expand the reach of microfinance to the enormous untapped market of the world's poor. We believe this is possible, but only if microfinance becomes part of the private financial system. Until now, most microfinance innovation has occurred outside the mainstream financial system, with nongovernmental organizations, credit unions and the like, financed mainly by governments and donors.

"The future of microfinances lies not with limited donor funds, but with the private sector," Atwood said.

In 1994, USAID launched a new Microenterprise Initiative. Under the initiative, USAID has supported 150 programs in 45 countries, which are expected to reach approximately 4 million families.

"We have developed strong microenterprise strategies in nearly every country we support in Latin America and Asia and most of the countries in Africa. We will maintain this initiative in the coming years, while working to further develop our support to microenterprise in Africa, Eastern Europe and

Central Asia," Atwood said.

Mrs. Clinton reminded summit participants that "although it is called microcredit, this is a big idea with vast potential, whether we are talking about a rural area in South Asia or the inner city. It is an invaluable tool in alleviating poverty, promoting self-sufficiency and stimulating the economy."

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin told the audience. "This is helping people help themselves. It's giving poor people the tools they need to join the economic mainstream."

Microcredit focuses on assisting businesses with five or fewer workers with small loans ranging from less than \$100 up to \$10,000.

More than half of all microenterprises around the world are owned and operated by women. "Microfinance has already done an excellent job of overcoming barriers to women, and USAID's microfinance work will continue to stress women's participation," Atwood said.

Atwood concluded his remarks by saying, "...I look forward to a future when the economies of the world are genuinely open to all." ■



Women have proven good risks as entrepreneurs when small loans are available. Often the funds are used to buy equipment and goods to begin a profitable undertaking.

Czech housing guaranty program a success

One of the fastest-disbursing housing guaranty programs on record can be found in the Czech Republic.

After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the Czech Republic undertook a process of decentralization, giving municipalities the responsibility and revenues for managing their own infrastructure, including water distribution, sewage disposal and district heating systems. Grants from the central government for financing existing infrastructure or for constructing new infrastructure were sharply curtailed. Cities had to turn to the newly forming private capital market for long-term financing.

USAID stepped in and designed the Municipal Infrastructure Finance Program to help stimulate private finance and to overcome existing constraints through technical and capital assistance from USAID's housing guaranty program. The U.S. and Czech governments signed an agreement for the assistance program in May 1994 to stimulate a sustainable, market-oriented system of lending to municipalities.

The program took a unique approach. Rather than lend directly to the municipalities, the program created an apex institution, known as the Municipal Finance Company (MUFIS), that borrowed the first \$20 million in March 1995. MUFIS then lent these funds to participating commercial banks, which, in turn, lent them to municipalities for worthwhile projects. As a result, the entire amount of the loan was disbursed in 10 months to pay for 26 infrastructure projects in small and medium-sized towns.



USAID Representative to the Czech Republic James Bednar (second from left), AA/ENI Thomas Dine (third from left) and Czech officials visit a sewage treatment plant built with USAID assistance.

Banks assume 100 percent of the risk. Four Czech banks now are lending long-term resources for the first time.

AA/ENI Thomas Dine recently visited the Czech Republic to review the housing guaranty program and termed it a success.

This was Dine's second trip to the Czech Republic, and he visited two cities to examine their progress.

The first stop was Ledec nad Sazavou, a small city located in the center of the Czech Republic on the Sazava River. Under the program, the city applied for and received a loan to build a wastewater collection and treatment facility. The facility is now complete and is undergoing final testing before it becomes fully operational.

Previously, the city had no

treatment facility. Sewage was discharged directly into the Sazava River. The construction of the facility marked the end of 700 years of dumping raw sewage into the river. With the development of this facility, regional environmental authorities are now willing to grant building permits to the city for several new housing subdivisions.

The next stop was the city of Trebic, located in the Moravia region of the Czech Republic, near the southern border with Slovakia. Trebic is known for having the oldest intact Jewish ghetto in Europe, dating from the 13th century. The funds under the housing guaranty loan allowed the mayor to begin providing infrastructure for the first time to the quarter.

The housing guaranty program also made waves in the

overall financial sector in the Czech Republic. As a result of the loan, cities were able to borrow at an average fixed interest rate of 11.7 percent, a decrease from the previously accepted standard of 14 percent. Banks not involved in the program dropped their interest rates and lengthened their terms in response to the offers by participating banks, showing the effects of competition in the market.

Repayment rates are excellent. To date, all installments are on time and in full. This superior record has allowed MUFIS to borrow the next tranche of \$14 million in housing guaranty loans, available for Czech municipalities in April 1997. ■

—Van Antwerp is USAID's manager of the Czech Municipal Infrastructure Finance Program.

USAID employees benefit from Toastmasters Club

One of the greatest fears most people have is public speaking. Yet every other Friday a group of USAID and State Department employees meet to speak in front of an audience. Their knees or voices may be shaking and their hearts racing, but they know that this temporary discomfort leads to personal and professional development.

These motivated speakers are members of USAID's Toastmasters Club, the Ambassadors of Speech, which has been meeting since early 1994. The club holds regular biweekly meetings in either the State Department or in Rosslyn and sponsors special events such as speech contests, with the winners moving on to compete with Toastmasters from other clubs.

Toastmasters seeks not only to improve formal public speaking and presentation skills, but to help members think faster on their feet and learn to express themselves more effectively in unexpected situations. During the Table Topics segment of each meeting, participants are randomly asked to respond to an impromptu question and speak for at least one minute on that topic. Members also are asked to take turns presenting evaluations of each other's speeches.

The club is open to all levels of speakers. Most members agree that they join to experience personal and professional growth through their increased confidence in speaking, which carries through to all aspects of their lives.

"As a government employee I find Toastmasters indispensable. There is nothing else that helps you to develop public speaking skills for such a low cost..."

Colleen Allen, M/MPI, the club's former president, said, "Since joining Toastmasters I am better able to compose my thoughts quickly and respond in impromptu settings such as agency meetings and briefings. I've gained confidence in speaking to a variety of audiences, regardless of who is in the audience or the number of participants."

As a result of her many months participating in Toastmasters, Beverly McDonald, G/EG, the club's vice president for public relations, observed, "I notice more

speaking flaws, such as 'uh' and 'you know,' and I strive to eliminate them from my everyday speech and conversation. I still have to work on the shaky voice syndrome, but speaking before a crowd and sounding convincing is a great achievement."

"As a government employee I find Toastmasters indispensable," said Jim Dunne, State, the club's current president. "There is nothing else that helps you to develop public speaking skills for such a low cost. There is also no better vehicle for

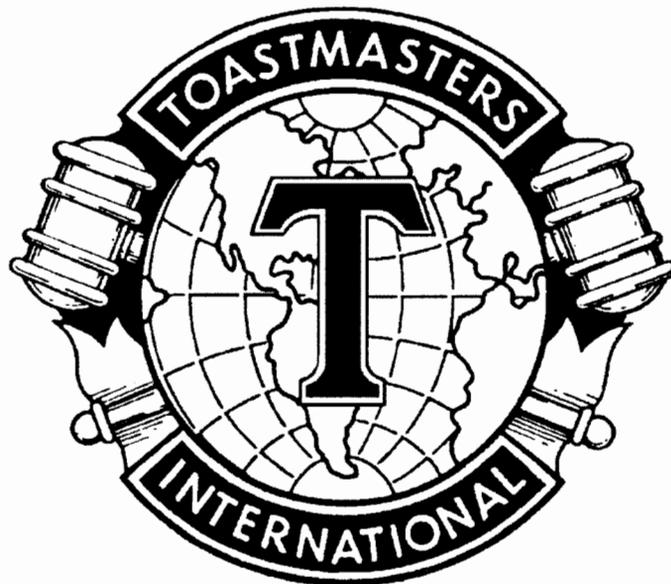
receiving honest feedback on your strengths and weaknesses in public speaking."

"The Toastmasters educational program is the heart of the club," said Cynthia Ehrlich, M/FM, the club's vice president for education. Members develop communication and leadership skills by working their way through a series of Toastmasters speech manuals, which are designed to develop the basic skills needed to prepare and present an effective speech, and earn recognition for completing each manual. "These skills—speaking, listening and thinking—are invaluable tools for anyone who wants to communicate effectively," said Ehrlich.

There are thousands of Toastmasters clubs scattered throughout the United States and worldwide. Members often seek out the nearest local club when traveling so as not to miss an opportunity to practice their speaking skills.

The Ambassadors of Speech always seeks new members. All employees of USAID, the Department of State and other foreign affairs agencies are invited to join and attend club meetings. For more information about Toastmasters, or to find out when the next meeting will be held, contact club President Jim Dunne, (202) 663-0781, or Vice President for Membership Dan Clemmer, (202) 647-3002. ■

— Mantey is a writer with CDIE.



Hawaiian schoolchildren are watching USAID

Front Lines would like to share the following letter from schoolchildren in Hawaii regarding USAID's award-winning video, "Global Connections." This popular

video has received much interest and praise wherever shown. If you have not seen it and would like to do so, please call Vanessa Cheeves, LPA, at 202-647-4308.

A Kula International,
P.O. Box 631,
Kilauea, H.I. 96754

Tel. (808)-828-0077
Fax. (808)-808-0107

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are the Grade 4/5 class at Kula school. This year we are studying communities and building our own island society out of paper mache' We have developed many businesses and facilities for our imaginary community including schools, stores, roads, power systems, garbage recycling, an airport, skiing, surfing and horse riding...

In class we are beginning to look at how the economy works and how the Government makes decisions and spends its budget. Every few days we get a months salary that we have to "spend" on our basic needs and family requirements.

Today we watched your video "U.S.A.I.D. Global Connections" three times! We took notes and started talking about foreign aid policy.

We wondered if you could answer some of our questions please?

1) We would like to know approximately how many dollars the >0.5% Federal Budget allocation is for USAID?

2) We would also appreciate any brochures/information you can fax/mail us that explain about any one particular USAID project shown in the film. (Our Teacher, Pauline, went to Kenya as a research student and is particularly intrigued by the sunflower seed oil project shown in Tanzania.)

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

 Juliet Jones

Kulane Keciujewski

 Evan Bourret

Shawn Joseph.

Sita Erika

SIMON

 Tawne Trailory

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USERS
Employed?



Moved On

Alstou, Valary
Carter, Thomas Dale
Coulter, Tia Rochelle
Cruz-Depaula, Danilo
Matechuk, Jason
Miller, Jay
Paniccia, Annette
Smallwood, Bradford
Stiff, Catherine Nichols
Truesdell, M. Caroline
Usman, Abraham

Promoted

Alexander, Margaret
Alexander, Timothy
Albair, MacDonald Julie
Amani, Todd
Anderson, Cheryl
Anderson, Chivon
Anderson, Timothy
Armstrong, Kevin
Barrington, Belinda
Beed, John
Bertolin, Gordon
Black, Rebecca
Borns, Jeffrey
Brady, Donald
Brands, William
Brown, Kimberly Anne
Busa, Beverly
Chaplin, Patricia Ann
Chassy, Cynthia Sue
Cowper, Steven
Cromer, Sharon Lee
Dantonio, Dominic
Dickie, Alexander IV
Drilling, Charles
Duvall, Jimmy
Edler, Raymond Lee
Fine, Susan
Freeman, Karen
Fulgham, Alonzo
Fuller, Gary
Funk, Stephanie
Gold, Richard
Goldman, Heather
Griffin, John

Hadley, Stephen
Hall, LeJaune
Hardy, Nancy Carmichael
Hase, Michael
Haynes, Stephen
Haynes, Wanda Renee
Johnson, Connie
Johnson, Thomas
Jones, Philip
Kellermann, Thomas
Kester, Neil
Knott, Jay
Kolker, Joel
Kranstover, Peter
Kromhout, Margaret
LaRosa, Joan
Levenson, Amanda
Lindborg, Jon Daniel
Linden, Gary
Luina, Miguel
McCarthy, Dennis
McColough, Robert
Miller, Paula
Miller, Timothy
Milligan, Thomas
Morton, Raymond Herold
Mulligan, Paul
Natiello, Peter
Olsen, Ronald
Paddock, Jean-Paul
Palmer, Alfred III
Palmer, Elizabeth
Putman, Diana
Reichert, Alvera
Reintsma, Curtis
Reynolds, Mary
Robertson, Denny
Rocha, Mario
Rushin-Bell, Caroljo
Rutanen-Whaley, Marion
Ruybal, Ronald
Schaeffer, William
Seong, John
Sinnitt, Meri
Sisson, Andrew
Soules, Donald
Studzinski, Nicholas
Swain, Diana
Tarter, Jerry
Velazquez, Marta
Vodraska, Anthony
Walsh, James
Waters, Roslyn
Watson, James
Whelden, Richard
Williams, Cheryl
Williams, Joseph
Winfield, John

Reassigned

Addleton, Jonathan,
CEN/ASIA/PPS, supervisory pro-
gram officer, to Jordan
Broderick, Sylvester,

Mozambique, project develop-
ment officer, to Guinea
Chiriboga, Douglas, Panama, mis-
sion director, to program officer,
AA/LAC
Clark, Kurt Aldwin, RIG/Dakar,
auditor, to IG/A/IT&SA
Gohary, William, Uganda, IDI
(private enterprise), to private
enterprise officer
McCarthy, Margaret,
COMP/FSLT, supervisory execu-
tive officer, to Mozambique
O'Connor, Timothy, Egypt, project
development officer, to Food for
Peace officer, BHR/FFP/ER
Patterson, Anne, Egypt, IDI (natur-
al resources), to natural resources
officer
Riggs, Perla Joy, Egypt, superviso-
ry human resource development
officer, to foreign affairs officer,
G/PHN/HN
Rubey, Lawrence,
COMP/NE/OIT, IDI (agricultural
development), to Bolivia
Salamanca, Beth, M/AS/OMS,
executive officer, to COMP/FSLT
Sinnitt, Meri, El Salvador,
IDI(health/population nutrition),

to supervisory health/population
development officer
Tsitsos, Dianne, ENI/NCA/R, pro-
gram officer, to deputy mission
director, Central Asia
Zallman, Eric, AA/LAC, foreign
affairs officer, to mission director,
Peru

Retired

Birnberg, Bruce
Bowman, Nancy
Bricker, Gary
Burdick, John
Doyle, Michael
Gaudet, John
Hoff, Fay
Huden, Gudrun
James, John Paul
King, Elve
Mathur, Tej
Metelsky, John
Milow, Kenneth
Papas, Steve
Remke, John
Slocum, Glenn Jr.
Thomas, John

Obituaries

Eugene Chiavaroli, 60, died suddenly Feb. 16 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, of a heart attack. At the time of his death he was working in Ethiopia as PACT's country representative. He had retired from USAID in 1994 after serving 28 years with the agency. He began his USAID career in 1966 as a refugee relief officer in Vietnam. Although Chiavaroli served in Washington, most of his

Foreign Service career was spent in Africa where he served as regional program officer in Niger, program officer in Senegal, mis-
sion director in Rwanda and Mali and USAID representative in Nigeria. In 1994, Chiavaroli received the agency's Equal Employment Opportunity Award.

Administrator Brian Atwood was one of the speakers at the memorial service for Chiavaroli, which was held at Catholic University on March 8.

NOTICE:

The February issue of Front Lines carried an article on USAID's successful local government conference in Bulgaria. The USAID-sponsored Local Government Innovative Practices Guide distributed to participants was seen as particularly helpful in sharing information on reforms. The guide, which describes nearly 60 cases of innovative reforms in local government, has been produced in nine languages of the region and is available on the USAID Web site, as is the "Declaration on Local Government," at http://www.info.usaid.gov/regions/eni/urban_dev/.

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