
Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 1998

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into school





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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Food at last!



Slowly but surely the food court in the Ronald Reagan Building is becoming a reality. Hungry employees have waited patiently for the day. As *Front Lines* goes to press, employees can now enjoy lunch at any of the following: S'barro, Steak & Potato, Texas Grill, Great Wraps, Kelly's Cajun Grill and Flamers. More food court tenants will be here soon. *Front Lines* will keep you informed. Bring your appetite and enjoy the food and fellowship with your colleagues.



Photo credits: Cover, USAID/Egypt; inside front cover, Betty Snead; page 3, Betty Snead; page 4, Peace Corps; page 6, USAID/Sudan; page 7, USAID/Egypt; page 8, Betty Snead.

Cover: Educating girls is a wise investment. Today 52 percent of Egypt's female population is still illiterate. USAID, UNICEF and the Egyptian government are working together to expand and improve the educational system. See page 7.

Front Lines

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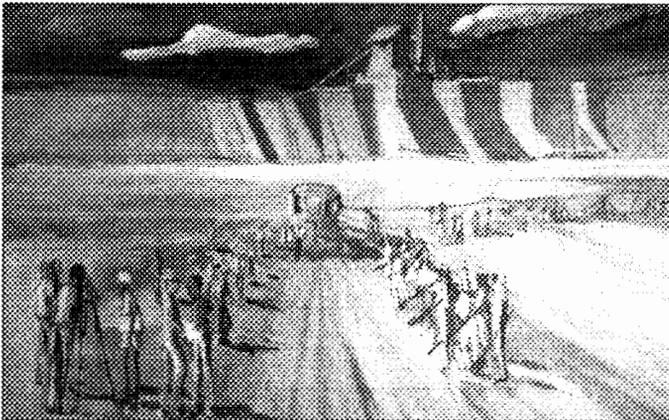
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Fiscal year 1999 budget request sent to Congress

On Feb. 2, President Clinton sent to Congress his budget request for FY 1999, the first balanced budget in 30 years.

The International Affairs portion (Function 150) of the budget is \$20.15 billion, which represents a reversal over the past two years of the downward trend in funding for international affairs. USAID will administer \$7.3 billion, or 36 percent, of the funds.

The FY 1999 budget request

for USAID programs reflects several changes and a modest increase of \$302 million over FY 1998.

The increases include:

- \$94 million in Development Assistance (\$1,266 million in FY 1999 compared to \$1,172 million in FY 1998);
- \$154 million for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (\$925 million in FY 1999, up

from \$771 million in FY 1998);

- \$15 million for International Disaster Assistance (\$205 million in FY 1999, compared to \$190 million in FY 1998);
- \$94 million in Economic Support Funds (\$2,514 million in FY 1999, up from \$2,420 million in FY 1998); and,
- \$9 million in Operating Expenses for USAID and for the Inspector General's Office (\$517 million in FY 1999, compared to \$508 million in FY 1998).

USAID Credit Programs are increased slightly — \$12 million for the Urban and Environmental Credit program, compared to \$9 million in FY 1998; \$15 million of Development Credit transfer authority, up from \$8 million in FY 1998; and a straightline of \$2 million for the Micro and Small Enterprise Development program. P.L. 480 resources are also straightlined at \$837 million for Title II and \$30 million for Title III.

The FY 1999 request includes a decrease of \$20 million in Support for Eastern Europe Democracy (\$465 million in FY 1999, compared to \$485 million in FY 1998).

A major change in the FY 1999 budget is a separate line-item request of \$503 million for the Child Survival and Disease Program.

Some additional highlights of the FY 1999 budget request include:

- Two new presidential initiatives — the Africa Trade Reform and Growth Initiative and the Americas Summit Initiative, for which the administration is requesting \$30 million and \$20 million, respectively;
- A \$15 million increase in funding for transition assistance for countries emerging from crisis to development;
- A continued emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa, as reflected in the administration's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa. While the Development Fund for Africa is no longer a separate line item, the authorities of the DFA continue to apply;
- The elevation of agriculture and education to the agency "goal" level, reflecting USAID's increased emphasis on agriculture and human capacity development; and,
- A new infectious diseases initiative in the health portion of the administration's request. ■

—Cook is a legislative specialist in the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.



USAID Budget

(Discretionary Budget Authority — \$ Millions)

	FY 1998	FY 1999
Development Assistance (DA)	1,172	1,266
Child Survival & Disease Program	550	503
International Disaster Assistance	190	205
Credit Programs:		
Micro and Small Enterprise Dev.	2	2
Urban and Environmental Credit	9	12
Development Credit Authority [by transfer]	[8]	[15]
Operating Expenses—USAID ^{1/}	479	484
Operating Expenses—USAID IG	29	33
Subtotal - Development Assistance	2,431	2,508
Economic Support Fund ^{2/}	2,420	2,514
Support for Eastern Europe Democracy	485	465
New Independent States	771	925
Subtotal - USAID-Administered	6,107	6,409
PL 480 - Appropriated thru USDA:		
Title II	837	837
Title III	30	30
Total USAID - Administered	6,974	7,276

^{1/} Operating Expenses (OE) include use of DA funds in 1997.

^{2/} Economic Support Fund includes \$52.5 million requested for the Middle East Development Bank in FY 1999.

Paintings from World's Fair in conference room

Whenever you attend a ceremony or a meeting in the administrator's conference room, you will notice the large paintings that dominate the walls. Where did they come from? Who painted them?

USAID commissioned the renowned artist Robert Andrew Parker to paint them in the 1960s, and they were put on exhibit in the U.S. pavilion at the 1965 World's Fair in New York City. The paintings were designed to illustrate some of USAID's activities at the time — building large infrastructure overseas and providing education in war-torn South Vietnam.

The two paintings are on display together for the first time in the agency.

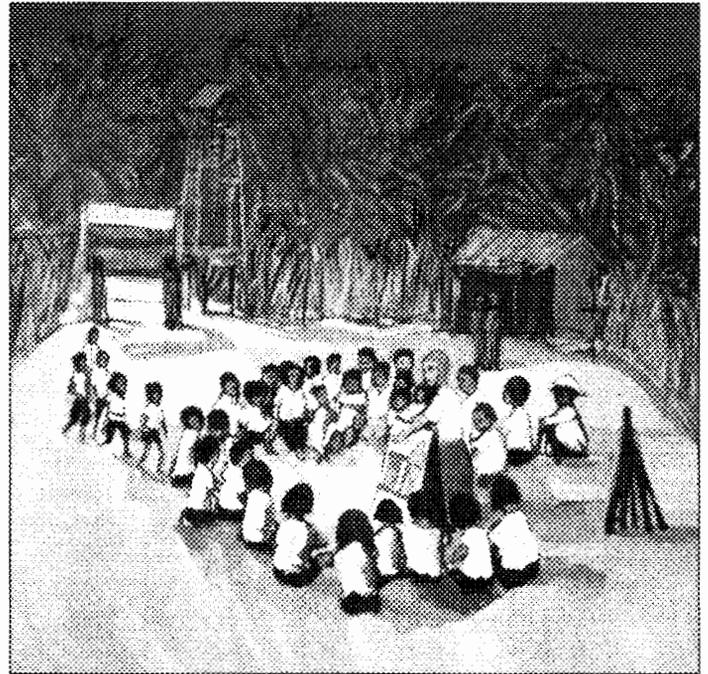
Parker has exhibited one-man shows throughout the United States, and his works have been on display in Ireland. In the 1950s, his "Contemporary Graphic Art in the United States" was circulated by USIA in Europe and the Near East. In the Washington area, he currently has paintings on exhibit at the Susan Conway Gallery in Georgetown.

Parker was born in 1927 in Norfolk, Va. He studied at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture in Maine and Atelier 17 in New York City. He taught at Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, the School of Visual Arts in New York City, Syracuse University, Parsons School of Design in New York City, the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence and Gerit Rietveld Academie in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Theater, film and opera also

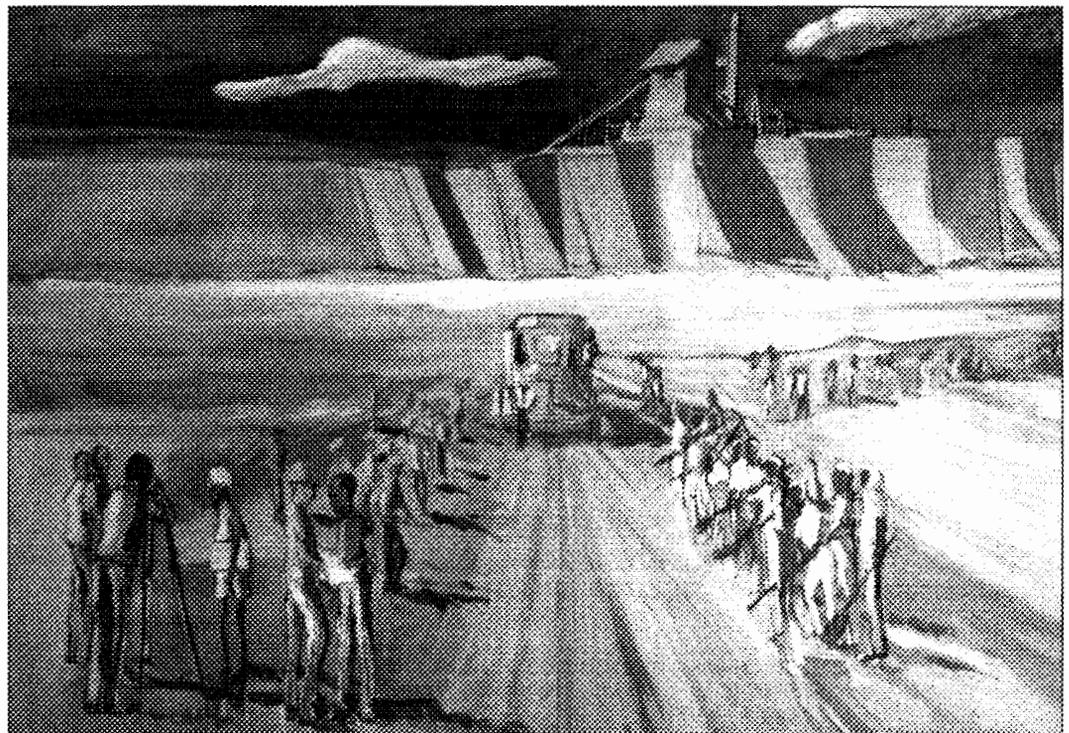
intrigued Parker. Some of his works in these areas include the drawings and paintings used in the MGM film "Lust for Life" about Vincent van Gogh and illustrated poetry of Wilfred Owen for the film "The Days of Wilfred Owen," narrated by Richard Burton. He worked on sets for an opera by William Schuman, Museum of Modern Art.

Parker's paintings are also in the private collections of Joseph Hirshhorn; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III; Winthrop Paul Rockefeller; His Majesty King Gustaf XVI of Sweden; His Highness Charles, Prince of Wales; and Her Highness Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Calling West Cornwall, Conn., home, Parker still maintains a busy schedule. ■



USAID programs in the 1960s are depicted in paintings by Robert Andrew Parker now on display in the administrator's conference room. The paintings, commissioned by USAID, were on exhibit in the U.S. pavilion at the 1965 World's Fair in New York City.



USAID-Peace Corps reaffirm partnership

To commemorate their continuing partnership, the Peace Corps honored USAID and 10 agency staff members at a reception Jan. 21 at Peace Corps headquarters. USAID expressed its appreciation when Administrator Brian Atwood presented a plaque to Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan recognizing the thousands of Peace Corps volunteers who have furthered USAID's goals by helping people help themselves.

Atwood told the gathering of Peace Corps and USAID personnel that "the work we're doing reflects the best of our [American] values. Peace Corps and USAID efforts are based on America's belief that the words 'all men are created equal' in the Declaration of Independence meant not just us, but everybody in the world." He said that the collaborative USAID-Peace Corps projects demonstrate at the local level what participation in society means, how democracy works, and how a society can help itself and create an environment where "development will occur."

More than 300 USAID employees are former Peace Corps volunteers or staff members, including 19 mission directors and 60 senior staff.

Atwood recalled visiting the village in El Salvador where Mark Schneider, USAID assistant administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, was a Peace Corps volunteer and seeing the small bridge that Schneider had helped the village to build. "To Mark, it was a very big bridge, and it meant a great deal to the people because

it shortened the time it took to get their crops to market. No one in that village will forget that an American Peace Corps volunteer helped make their lives a lot easier," Atwood said.

Gearan, in presenting a plaque to USAID, recalled that the collaboration between the two agencies has existed since the Peace Corps' inception in 1961, but the relationship was formalized in the early 1980s.

"A lot of things can be said about the contributions that Peace Corps volunteers and staff and our friends and colleagues at USAID have made to sustainable development," he said, "but if there is one central point to be made, I believe it is that everyone associated with our agencies has at least one common goal: to help improve the lives and lift the hopes of people in developing countries."

Gearan and Atwood also signed a joint communique to USAID mission directors and Peace Corps country directors on the importance of continuing this partnership. USAID and the



USAID's Peace Corps liaison Arnold Baker (center) receives a plaque and congratulations from Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan (left) and Administrator Brian Atwood for his dedicated years of service in promoting partnership between the two agencies.

the programs of both agencies in microenterprise development, forestry and natural resources, disaster relief, micronutrient programs, child survival, youth development, Small Project Assistance, Farmer-to-Farmer [programs], and HIV/AIDS education. As the Peace Corps and USAID prepare for the chal-

lenges of the next century, thinking and collaboration, where appropriate, can serve to enhance sustainable development around the world."

USAID and Peace Corps staff were awarded certificates of appreciation. USAID employees honored were Holly Fluty Dempsey (formerly G), Anicca Jansen (G/EG/AFS), Melissa Brinkerhoff (ENI/ED/SB), Michael Benge (G/ENV/ENR), Arnold Baker (G/PDSP), Lloyd Feinberg (BHR/PVC), Larry Harms (BHR/PVC), Margaret Lycette (G/WID), Timothy Quick (G/PHN/HN/CS) and Raymond Meyer (BHR/OFDA/PMPP). Baker and Glenn Cauvin (AFR/DP/PAB) also received certificates for long-term service to the USAID-Peace Corps collaboration. ■

—Nesmith is a speechwriter in the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.

More than 300 USAID employees are former Peace Corps volunteers or staff members, including 19 mission directors and 60 senior staff.

Peace Corps currently participate in interagency cooperative programs in more than 70 countries, involving more than 2,500 Peace Corps volunteers and 10 interagency agreements.

The communique stated: "These agreements strengthen

lenges of the next century, we congratulate field staff for your successful efforts, which demonstrate again that the best thinking about development occurs in the field. While the Peace Corps and USAID have different missions, our collective

Let it snow – A Peace Corps volunteer's challenge

As USAID and the Peace Corps reaffirm their partnership, *Front Lines* is pleased to publish a review of Thomas Scanlon's book, "Waiting for the Snow: The Peace Corps Papers of a Charter Volunteer," published by Posterity Press in 1997. Scanlon served in USAID's Latin America Bureau from 1965 to 1967. As founder and president of Benchmarks, Inc., Scanlon has been a consultant to USAID for more than 20 years.

In closing his 1961 letter to President Kennedy in which he described the trials and adventures of being a 23-year-old Peace Corps community development worker in the southern province of Osorno, Chile, Tom Scanlon wrote:

"When I am working with the campesinos and Indians, I regard myself as the extension of the interest of the American people in their problems, and when I return to the United States, I hope to hear more questions about their health than my own. Then I will know that my country, of which I am overwhelmingly proud, is ready to take the place of leadership in the world which belongs to it."

This bit of seemingly naive, youthful idealism is taken from one of the many detailed, frequently philosophical, letters Scanlon wrote home during the two years he spent in South America. Now, 35 years later, he has finally published these writings, which capture both the personal moments of frustration and triumph as well as the larger picture of what it meant to be part of John Kennedy's bold, albeit loosely defined, endeavor to counter Communist influence in the developing world. In fact, the quote from his letter to his president expresses precisely the original (and still apt)

goals set for this unique and creative program of the New Frontier: to share American ideas and know-how with the developing world and, in turn, to enrich the American collective understanding by bringing back to the United States insights gained from living and working inside another culture. Perhaps it is his unusual maturity and insight, particularly for such a young man, that makes Scanlon's memoir so readable and so relevant, even today.

The title for this book comes from a speech President Kennedy gave to a group of interns in 1962 in which he related an episode from Scanlon's experiences in the Peace Corps. Kennedy told of an indigenous Chilean village, 40 miles from the Peace Corps' main project, that prided itself on being Communist.

Scanlon, the local volunteer, had made repeated trips up the long, winding road to meet with the village chief — only to be ignored. When the chief finally deigned to meet with him, he offered this blunt challenge: "You are not going to talk us out of being Communists." Scanlon replied, "I am not trying to do that, only to talk to you about how I can help."

The chief responded that in a few weeks the snow would come and then Scanlon would have to park his jeep 20 miles away and trudge through five feet of snow to reach the village. "The Communists are willing to do that," goaded the chief. "Are you?" As Kennedy continued the story, he told the audience that on a visit to Chile, Notre Dame's Father Theodore Hesburgh, who had planned the Chile project, asked Scanlon what he was doing as a Peace Corps volunteer. Scanlon

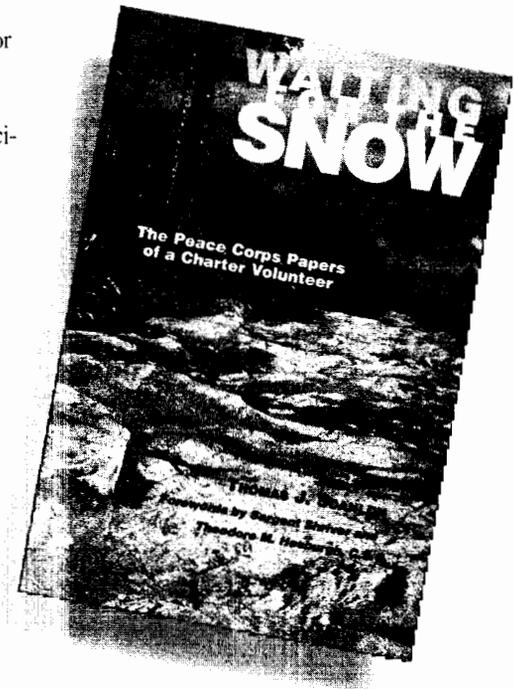
replied, "I am waiting for the snow."

Anyone working in development will appreciate that story as well as many similar tales in Scanlon's collection — which give testament to the combination of patience, adaptability, perseverance and, yes, sense of adventure that motivates us to go to far-off places to teach or build schools, or improve health care, or construct better roads and infrastructure, or to create more sustainable and democratic societies. Scanlon succeeds in conveying not only a sense of humanitarian purpose, but also a candid assessment of the possibilities as well as the limits of "development work."

His anecdotes about his bilingual malapropisms have become part of the Peace Corps' lore: confusing the rural Spanish word *camarada* (wife) for camera, Scanlon once offered to share his with a man who had confided that his was not working so well.

In addition to being a good read on the personal level, "Waiting for the Snow" depicts an important piece of history — a time in America when we were still innocent enough to think that the world could be made a better place if people just understood one another better and were willing to lend a helping hand.

Scanlon offers insightful comments about the relationship between the Peace Corps and



USAID. He bemoans the fact that one Peace Corps livestock project, badly in need of some of USAID's "boatloads of grain," was deemed ineligible because it was too small. Nevertheless, he concludes that "the roles of Peace Corps and AID complement each other perfectly. AID can create the institutions and supply the framework in which volunteers can work in rural development."

He also recommends that USAID post more personnel outside the capitals and suggests that junior officers could be recruited from the ranks of former Peace Corps volunteers to help fill such positions. ■

—Rayburn is a legislative specialist in the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs and a former Peace Corps volunteer and official.

Upcoming conferences

International conference on girls' education

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be honorary chair of an upcoming conference on girls' education co-sponsored by USAID, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Commission, UNICEF and the Lewis T. Preston Education Program for Girls.

The conference will be held at the International Trade Center in Washington, D.C., from May 6 to May 8.

The goal of the conference is to strengthen the partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society and their commitments to increase girls' school participation worldwide.

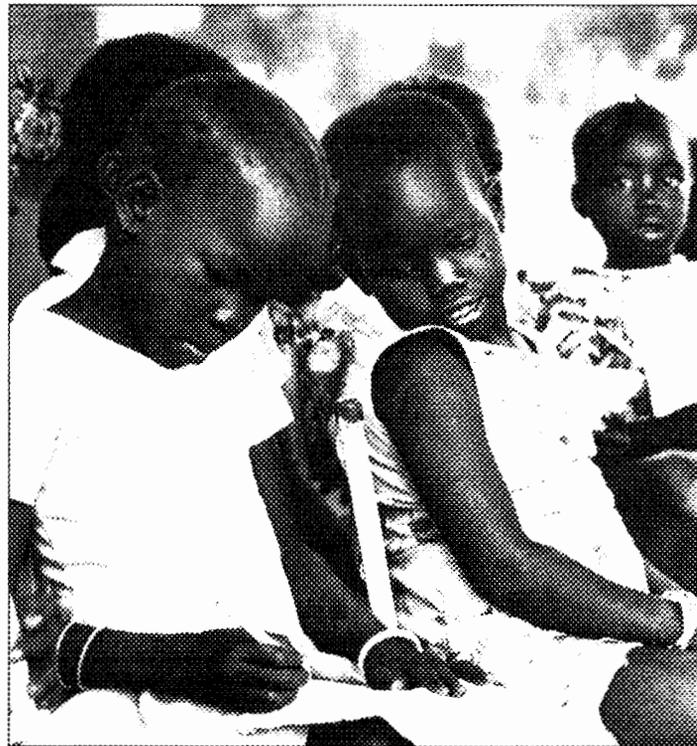
Participants will include:

- Leaders in government, business and religious organizations in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe and the Near East;

- Private sector, academic and philanthropic organizations, foundations and other non-governmental organizations;
- Media organizations; and,
- International agencies.

All sectors of society — business, religion, the media, academia — in collaboration with the government can make a difference in the education of children, particularly girls. Over the past decade, numerous interventions to increase girls' school attendance, completion and achievement have been tested, and promising strategies have been identified. The critical issues of the long-term effectiveness of these interventions and the responsibility for sustaining them over time have not been adequately addressed.

For additional information on this conference, contact Susie Clay: phone (202) 712-0570; fax (202) 216-3173; E-mail sclay@usaid.gov. ■



The education of girls is important for all nations. It has high social and economic benefits in terms of decreased fertility and improved family health and nutrition, children's educational attainment, productivity and democratic participation.

Maine International Women's Business Conference

Businesswomen from around the globe will gather at the Civic Center in Augusta, Maine, from April 29 to May 1 for the first Maine International Women's Business Conference and Trade Show.

More than 600 businesswomen from New England and 200 from developing countries are expected to attend. The conference will include workshops, roundtable discussions, presentations by prominent

businesswomen, mentoring and cyberspace centers, a walk-in business clinic and an international market trade show. The conference theme is "Micro-enterprise Development, Growth and International Trade."

USAID is the leading sponsor. The conference will feature Lessons Without Borders, a USAID initiative that began in 1994 to bring home lessons learned in more than 30 years of work in international develop-

ment worldwide. The program was launched by Vice President Al Gore and USAID Administrator Brian Atwood.

This event will be a working conference. There will be ample opportunity for networking, discussions, marketing one's products and services and learning more about business from prominent, successful businesswomen.

The list of sponsors in addition to USAID grows daily.

Presently it includes Maine Women's Fund; Maine Centers for Women, Work and Community; the Maine International Trade Center; Small Business Administration; Women's EDGE (a Washington, D.C., group); and International Development Advantage.

For more information, contact Carol Pettyjohn or Georgiana Kendall at (207) 737-2121. ■

Getting Egyptian girls into school

The evidence from research around the world is mounting: Investments in basic education for girls have among the highest returns of all economic development programs. Educated women have fewer and healthier children. They are more likely to send these children to school, have higher earnings, understand and defend their rights in their interactions with civic society and be better able to take care of the environment. In short, their lives are transformed.

The government of Egypt has recognized these findings and has articulated, if not fully realized, a most progressive policy agenda. President Hosni Mubarak has declared education to be the nation's highest priority. The national budget for education has grown threefold in the last decade. The Ministry of Education (MOE)

has launched an initiative bearing the name of the first lady to build and generously equip 3,000 one-room schools just for girls in deprived areas.

But change comes slowly to a country that measures its history by millennia and among a population that spent most of that time resisting the influence of one foreign conqueror or another. An estimated 52 percent of Egypt's female population and 39 percent of its men are illiterate, and the public school system struggles to cope with a host of serious challenges, from population pressures to inadequate infrastructure and incentives for teachers. Most of the problems are interconnected and will require complex and multifaceted solutions.

An experiment began five years ago when a prescient UNICEF education officer saw the promise that

the community school model developed in countries like Colombia and Bangladesh held for Egypt. She ventured into hamlets of Upper Egypt far removed from regular public schools to ask the villagers if they would be willing to donate an existing structure that could be transformed into a school for their children. Four communities were excited by the notion, and from this small beginning 120 schools have grown. The achievement of such successes in some of the most deprived areas of the country has been remarkable enough to persuade USAID that expanding this approach on a large scale just might help regenerate the Egyptian primary school system. The mission's Strategic Objective to "Increase Girls' Participation in Quality Basic Education" is thus designed to try.

In the UNICEF model, the communities organize school committees to support children's participation and identify local young women to become facilitators of the children's learning. The Ministry of Education provides textbooks and teaching supplies, and UNICEF organizes comprehensive training programs to prepare and support the facilitators and school committees in their new roles. The children in these community schools learn how to study, how to think creatively, how to present a project with poise and how to answer questions with courtesy. They also pass the standard government exams at a higher than average rate. The students enjoy going to school, and the facilitators are proud to work in the schools. Such things cannot be said about the regular government schools, nor even many of Egypt's costliest private schools.

USAID will continue to expand upon this foundation. In partnership with the MOE, USAID (with the help of the LearnLink project, managed by the Global Bureau) will adapt the existing primary school curriculum to a multigrade setting and enhance it with self-directed, active learning materials and will develop an intensive teacher-training program. Together these systems should make the more challenging teaching tasks easier, involve children more in their own learning and provide greater ongoing support for teachers in small schools than currently exists. An interactive radio instruction program to teach the required English language curriculum also will be created.

The "Institutionalizing Success in Innovative Schools" activity ("ISIS," in honor of the pharaonic goddess of motherhood and childhood) will enable a network of Egyptian non-governmental organizations to develop the skills and systems to work with villagers to create school committees that can launch new community schools. The target is to create 1,000 classrooms in the villages of El Minya, Beni Suf and Beheira, the three governorates in which UNICEF operates and in urban slums of Cairo, where the community school model will be adapted to conditions where space is at a premium and regular schools operate on double shifts and serve 100 students per classroom.

Together, these and other diverse interventions could have a profound impact on Egyptian education. ■

—Notkin is an education officer at USAID/Egypt



This Egyptian girl and others like her will benefit from President Mubarak's commitment to make education the nation's highest priority.

Employees celebrate King's birthday and legacy

Employees of USAID, the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency came together to celebrate Martin Luther King Jr.'s legacy in an inspiring ceremony at the State Department on Jan. 15, King's birthdate.

The event, held in the Dean Acheson Auditorium, followed the theme "Remember! Celebrate! Act!"

Rev. Wintley Phipps, well-known minister and gospel singer, challenged the audience through his keynote address and stirring song to celebrate King's legacy by acting to bring Americans together.

Telling the large crowd that brotherhood could be achieved only if the discussion of racial and ethnic issues is depoliticized, Phipps said, "Brotherhood is not a luxury, but a necessity... We cannot hope to have brotherhood unless we practice it."

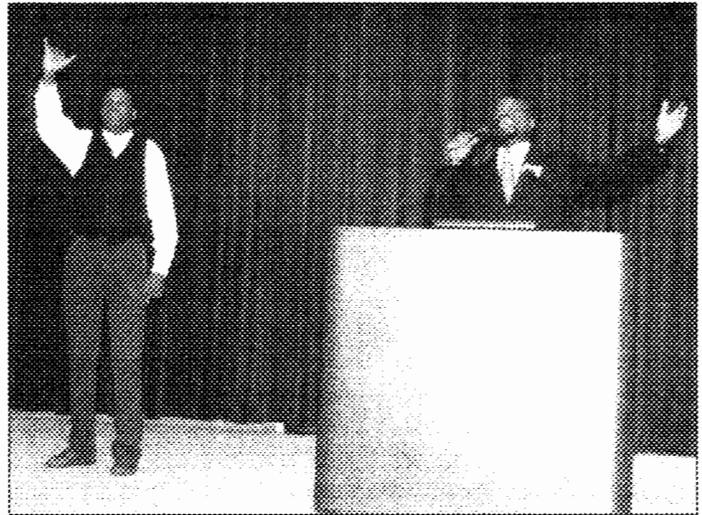
Phipps, who was born in

he declared.

Ambassador Ruth Davis, director of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, served as mistress of ceremonies for the program in which Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Administrator Brian Atwood, ACDA Director John Holum and historian Taylor Branch, author of two volumes of King's biography, spoke.

Albright was in the crowd at the Lincoln Memorial in August 1963 when King gave his memorable "I have a dream" speech. "Through marches, speeches and sermons, he confronted a divided nation with inescapable logic and moved America closer to its dream," she said, noting that his words would inspire people from South Africa to the far side of the Soviet Union.

"No one dreamed of the miracles that have come in world affairs since that time," Branch



Rev. Wintley Phipps, well-known minister and gospel singer, responds to an enthusiastic audience request for a song as the sign language interpreter joins in at the Martin Luther King Jr. celebration at the State Department.

"The tragedy in life doesn't lie in not reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach."

Trinidad, grew up in Montreal, and has a master's of divinity degree from Andrews University in Michigan, urged his listeners to ask, "Who is my brother? Who should I treat as my brother? Do I want for my brother the same things I want for myself?"

America must provide "no sanctuary for intolerance, no welcome place for bigotry," he said. Alienation between people of different races and national backgrounds is "the single greatest threat to our national security,"

said, including the non-violent dissolution of the Soviet empire. Noting the dramatic change in U.S. foreign policy since then, Branch said, "You in the State Department are now carrying on Dr. King's great mission."

Sharing his feelings for the 1960s, Atwood told the audience, "I feel sorry for those young Americans who did not experience the 1960s. I also feel sorry for those of us who did. The generation born during or after the age of Aquarius will never fully under-

stand the passion that accompanied the national debates of the day. They will never fully understand the idealism and the danger of the civil rights struggle."

Some three months after King's speech at the Lincoln Memorial, Atwood recalled. President John F. Kennedy said, "The men who create power make an indispensable contribution to the nation's greatness. But the men who question power make a contribution just as indispensable."

Atwood reminded his listeners that King "never held public office. He never served in a government agency. He never even lived in Washington. But Dr. King wielded tremendous power. He was a great leader because he evoked the highest principles, he advocated non-violence, he preached love and equality. He made those who listened to him feel the burden of fellow Americans who could not live the American dream. He made us feel

guilty and he compelled us to act. He was our national conscience."

The administrator observed, "We pause to remember, but we must not stand still long; the work is not finished."

Atwood concluded with the words of King's friend and mentor, Dr. Benjamin Mays, longtime president of Morehouse College: "The tragedy in life doesn't lie in not reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach. It isn't a calamity to die with dreams unfulfilled, but it is a calamity not to dream...It is not a disgrace not to reach the stars, but it is a disgrace to have no stars to reach for. Not failure, but low aim, is a sin." ■

—Nesmith is a speechwriter in the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Ayers, Kim
Bafalis, Renee Louise
Brown, Kimberly Anne
Du Bois, Philip Andre
Dubel, Timothy
Godette, Michelle
Huber, Robert Thomas
Hutchins, Eressa
Joseph, Victoria
Levy, Carol
Mauney, Louis
Mavlian, Sally
McColaugh, Robert
Morse, Ted
Randolph, Paul
Redlingshafer, Angela
Rhyne, Elisabeth
Ronay, Robert
Rosenbaum, Aaron David
Sledd, Shari Morgan
Wagner, Lynnett
Watlington, Calvin
White, Victoria

Promoted

Bailey, Angela
Bennett, Cheryl
Blakeney, Mildred
Conrad, Roger
Hickey, Deborah
Konka, Paul
Pak, Karen
Perry, Jeremiah Joseph Jr.
Prestwood, Paulette
Rice, Jean
Robinson, Anna
Ruffin, Gwendolyn
Sylvia, Cristina
Taylor, Alice
Thompson, Leola

Reassigned

Barberi, Kenneth, Hungary, executive officer, to supervisory executive officer, COMP/FS/REASSGN
Breslar, Jon, AFR/DP/POSE, supervisory program officer, to ANE/SEA
Daulaire, Nils, AA/PPC, deputy assistant administrator, to senior adviser, A/AID
Dijkerman, Dirk, AA/ANE, deputy assistant administrator, to foreign affairs officer, AA/PPC
Garner, Rodger, COMP/FS/SLT, supervisory project development officer, to supervisory program officer, Dominican Republic
Kimm, Peter, G/ENV/DAA, associate assistant administrator, to director, ANE/US-AEP
Kling, Carol, AA/AFR, secretary stenography, to AA/ANE
Lynch, Lowell, Liberia, USAID representative, to director, BHR/PPE
Miller, Mark, REDSO/WCA/WAAC, financial management officer financial analyst, to COMP/SEPARATION
Mulligan, Paul, O/S LANG TRNG, program economics officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Ukraine
Philpott, Vandean, O/S LANG TRNG, executive officer, to supervisory general development officer, COMP/SEPARATION
Ploch, Jennifer Ngoc, IG, secretary (office automation), to administrative operations specialist, M/HR/OD
Smith, Gene, IG/A/FA, auditor, to program analyst, ANE/SEA/RPM
Sullivan, James, COMP/FS/REASSGN, director, to associate assistant administrator, G/ENV/DAA
Turner, Karen, Indonesia, deputy mission director, to supervisory regional development officer, ANE/ESA
Waskin, Leon, Honduras, supervisory project development officer, to Madagascar
White, Gloria, BHR/PPE, program analyst, to PPC/CDIE/DI

Retired

Brown, Maury
Cauvin, Glenn
Competelo, John
Crandall, Larry
Dean, Leslie
Dinwiddie, Jacquelyn
Dominessy, Larry
Dryer, Vicky
Eighmy, Thomas
Gibson, Ernest
Golden, Myron
Hemmer, Carl
Henderson, Marshall

Jansen, William II
Jarrell, James
Jeyakaran, Rachel
John, Yvonne
Klaus, Stephen
Manolatos, Jerry
Miller, William
Nussbaum, Jay
Otterbein, Julie
Peters, Ingrid
Semanchick, Eugene
Sherry, Jerome
Spears, Floyd
Stevenson, Betty
Thompson, Herbert
Werlin, Louise Hillson

Obituaries

Adebola Arogbokun, 43, died of unknown medical complications Jan. 20 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Arogbokun began his career with USAID in 1991 in Barbados; later he served as deputy controller in Jamaica and then as a policy analyst in Washington in the Management Bureau. At time of his death, he was a deputy controller in Haiti.

James D. Barlett, 76, died Jan. 23 of emphysema at the Loudoun Hospital Center in Leesburg, Va. Barlett joined USAID in the 1960s and served in Brazil as an administrative adviser to a Brazilian malaria program. He retired from the agency in 1974.

Bernard "Bernie" Gilbert, 83, died Dec. 21, 1997, of prostate cancer at the Maplewood Park Place Nursing Home in Bethesda, Md. From 1956 to 1965 Gilbert worked for USAID and its predecessor agencies as an auditor in Cambodia and business manager of an agriculture program in Bogota, Colombia. Gilbert then returned to the State Department where he worked until his retirement in 1973.

Michael R. Kalinoski, 42, is presumed to have drowned on Dec. 14, 1997, in the Bahamas. Kalinoski, an official of the Environmental Protection Agency, had been on loan to USAID since

1994 as manager of environmental projects in Eastern Europe and the former states of the Soviet Union. At the time of his death he was on vacation on the island of Abaco in the Bahamas and was conducting research on whales and dolphins as a volunteer with Earth Watch.

James J. McCabe, 83, died Nov. 6, 1997, of congestive heart failure at Carriage Hill Nursing Home in Bethesda, Md. McCabe joined a predecessor agency of USAID in the 1950s. He retired from USAID in 1971 as a capital development officer.

Gary L. Nelson, 51, died suddenly of a heart attack on Dec. 2, 1997, in Canterbury, N.H. Nelson joined USAID in 1972 and served in Viet Nam, Cote d'Ivoire, Somalia, Washington, Sri Lanka, Senegal and Rwanda. He retired in 1994 after two years as mission director in Rwanda, during which the mission received a Meritorious Unit Citation for its pro-democracy efforts and for its work with refugees in Rwanda.

E. Edward Scoll, 81, died of a heart ailment Dec. 1, 1997, at his vacation home in Lake Worth, Fla. He joined USAID when it was formed in 1961. In 1963 he left the agency to work for the World Bank's International Finance Corp. Scoll later returned to USAID until he retired in 1974.

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