
Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

JUNE 1998

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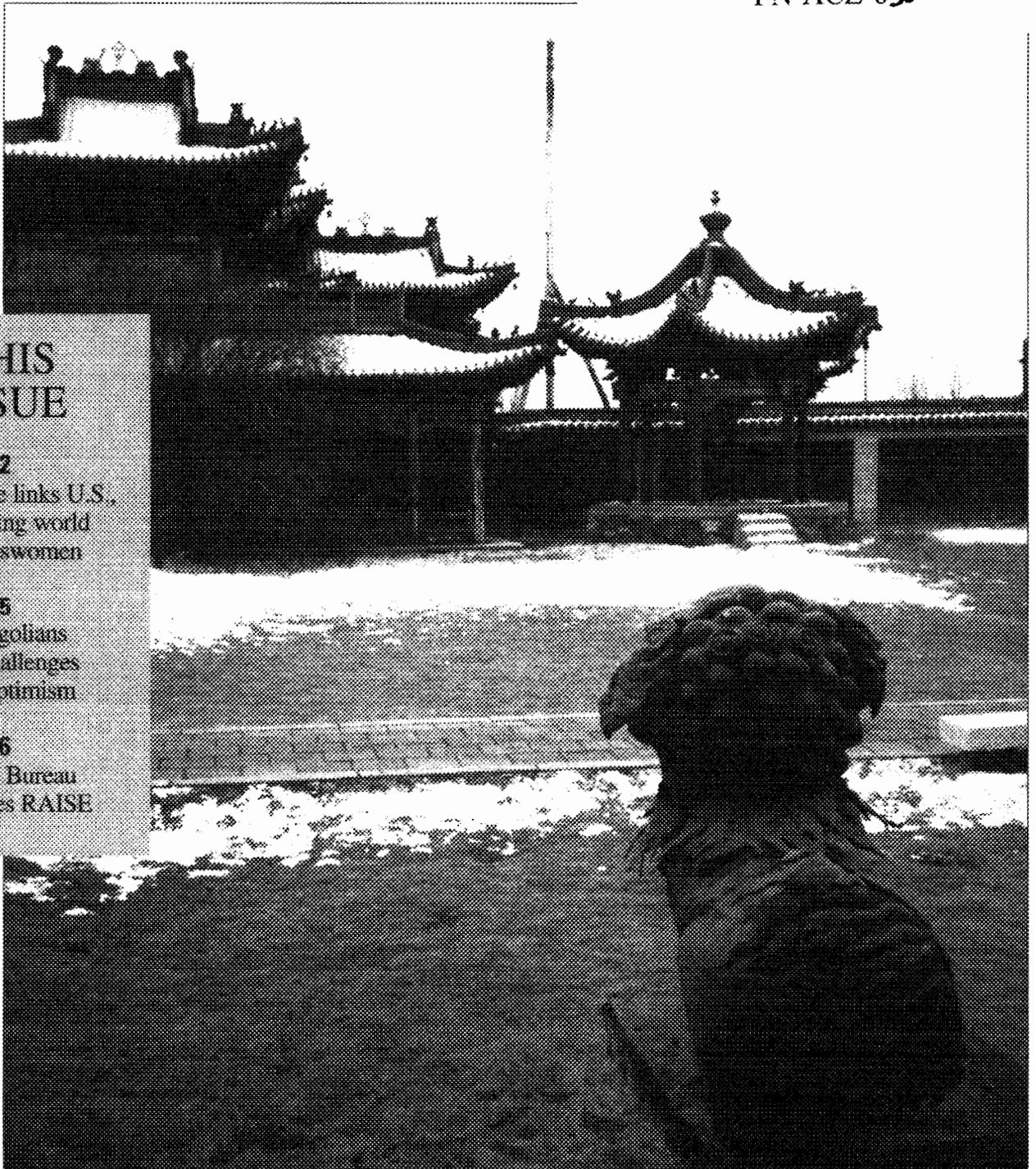
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celebrates RAISE





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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
Photo Librarian: Pat Adams

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USAID's Marshall Plan video wins award

USAID's video "Seeing the Victory Through: 50th Anniversary of the Marshall Plan" received an award at the 1998 U.S. International Film and Video Festival held in Chicago in June.

The video won a third place award, "Certificate for Creative Excellence," in the category of Politics, Government, Citizenship, World Relations, Civics. More than 1,600 entries from 28 countries were judged in the overall competition.

The video focuses not only on the Marshall Plan, but also on foreign assistance to the present.

The Marshall Plan video with accompanying study guide is being distributed to high schools nationwide. So far, 250 schools have requested the video, with expected distribution to 1,000 schools by the fall. A Web site on the Marshall Plan has been developed as a supplementary source of information and should be up in a few weeks.

USAID also won a Silver Screen Award last year in the international festival for its production "Hidden Harvest, Helping the World, Helping Ourselves" in the category of Agriculture, Farming.

Kudos to LPA's Donna Woolf for her production of these two award winners.



Photo credits: Cover and page 5, Carol Kiranbay; page 2, Kim Waltz; page 3, Betty Snead; page 4 (top), Betty Snead; (bottom) Ken Monsess; page 6, Betty Snead; page 7, Christian Foster; page 9, Betty Snead.

Cover: The winter palace of Bogd Khaan, built between 1893 and 1903, was the home of Mongolia's eighth living Buddha and last king before his death in 1924. See page 5.

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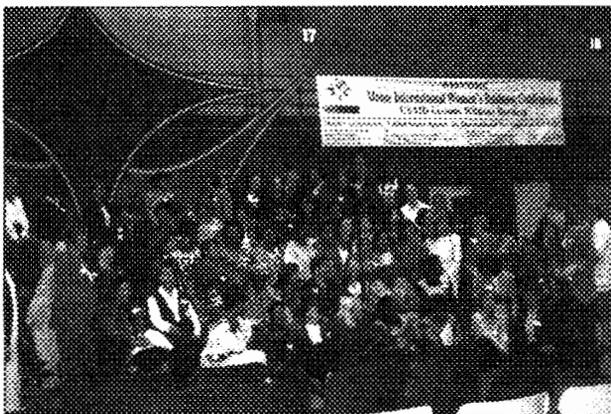
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Conference links U.S., developing world businesswomen

USAID brought more than 30 years of work in international development and its Lessons Without Borders program to the first Maine International Women's Business Conference and Trade Show, April 28-May 1.

"Microenterprise Development, Growth and International Trade" was the theme of the conference, which brought together more than 250 businesswomen from all over the world to Augusta, Maine.

The conference was the brainchild of Carol Pettyjohn, president and CEO of International Development Advantage (IDA), who invited USAID to be a co-sponsor. With more than 48,000 women-owned businesses registered in Maine, Pettyjohn wanted to do something to bring the women of Maine into the global marketplace.

"Some women don't mind having a microenterprise that brings in only \$20,000 a year," she said. "There's nothing wrong with that, but what about the single mothers out there who are struggling to raise their children alone and want a better life for themselves and their children? We want to show them how to move their businesses into the global marketplace and be even more successful."

Seasoned participants brought their experience and successes to the conference and launched a mentoring program called Mentoring Without Borders, based on USAID's successful Lessons Without Borders (LWOB) program through which international model programs have been adapted to address domestic problems.

Launched by USAID Administrator Brian Atwood and Vice President Gore in 1994, Lessons Without Borders was



Delegates from around the world attending the Maine conference gather for a photo session.

initiated because much of what works in developing countries can help Americans here at home.

The new mentoring program will connect women in the United States and overseas and assist them in business development, market expansion and international trade opportunities.

U.S. exports to developing countries accounted for \$91 billion, or roughly 34 percent of total U.S.

USAID deputy administrator, in her keynote address. "They can also benefit from lessons USAID brings back from its experience in development abroad."

Babbitt stressed that American women have the same need to use their talents, energy and creativity to make better lives for themselves and their families as well as the same need for access to capital and business skills.

Network, Team Building Across Cultural Differences, and Business Research on the Internet provided valuable information to the conference attendees.

"This conference is definitely going to help us," said Lucia Quachey, president of the Ghana Association of Women Entrepreneurs. "In today's globalized economy you need information and personal contacts. This is the forum in which that can be accomplished. Through the initiative of USAID, these women are here and are now responsible for carrying this information forward to others."

A cyberspace center provided hands-on training for the women to learn how to use the Internet in furthering their businesses.

At the end of the conference, a global marketplace was opened to the public where the women sold their merchandise, some of them making more than a year's wages in one afternoon. ■

—Walz is the deputy chief of the Press Division in LPA.

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exports, in 1974. By 1995, U.S. exports to developing countries totaled \$243 billion — 42 percent of the overall export trade for the United States.

"Americans benefit enormously from our two-way trade with developing countries," said Ambassador Hattie Babbitt,

"I'm excited about the potential these programs have for all the women here," Babbitt said. "We have much to learn from each other and much to give each other from our differing experiences."

Workshops such as Basic Marketing, Marketing Across Borders, Developing an International

International forum spotlights girls' education

When five indigenous girls from remote villages in the Guatemalan highlands stepped up to the stage to present first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton with flowers and gifts after her keynote address, delegates at the international conference "Educating Girls: A Development Imperative" saw a poignant example of the effect of their support for the education of girls.

The girls are beneficiaries of a scholarship program, a model partnership between the Guatemalan government and the private sector, that is enabling them to complete primary school. Aviateca, the Guatemalan airlines, contributed the girls' airfare to attend the conference.

The girls came to thank Mrs. Clinton, USAID and the other conference co-sponsors (UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Delegation of the European Commission and the Lewis T. Preston Education Program for Girls) for urging decision-makers from government, the private sector, religion and civil society to form partnerships to promote the education of girls, a key to the social and economic development of nations. The conference was held May 6-8 at the new

International Trade Center in Washington.

In March 1995, Mrs. Clinton announced USAID's Girls' and Women's Education Initiative in Copenhagen at the World Summit on Social Development. When she noted at this May conference—three years later—that "All over the world I have seen the fruits of the Girls' and Women's Education Initiative pioneered by USAID, and I have been gratified to see the work that is being done to put quality education within the grasp of every child," the delegates attending the conference responded with a standing ovation.

Such a response was especially noteworthy because the audience at this conference comprised senior representatives of government and civil society from 42 nations in Africa, Asia, the Near East and Latin America including ministers and vice ministers from ministries of education, trade, and women's affairs; government cabinet officials, parliamentarians and ambassadors; leaders from the world's religions; CEOs of businesses and presidents of foundations; heads of prominent non-governmental organizations; well-known journalists and representatives of major media

organizations; and deans of universities.

USAID and the other co-sponsors invited key country leaders from diverse sectors to this conference based on the conviction that a country's leaders, once presented with a critical development need such as the educa-

ference, high-level, multisectoral delegations were formed in the countries. Since the aim was to involve all sectors of society in a dialogue, it was important to include non-traditional partners such as leaders from religion, media and the private sector. This experience was a new one, however. In Egypt, for example, representatives of the religious sector reported that they had never considered that they might have a role to play in supporting girls' education. In Mali, the media was surprised to be invited to the conference and to be considered as part of the solution and not just reporters of the actions of others. In other countries, such as Peru, Guatemala and Morocco, the publicity generated around selecting and preparing the delegation increased national attention to the issue of girls' education.

The most frequent comment made at the conference was how important it was for decision-makers from different sectors, who rarely have an opportunity to meet with each other, to share their ideas and to work on an issue of common concern. One international delegate commented that the conference should be written up as a "cookbook" on how to get leaders from differing sectors to focus on an issue and to make concrete commitments to break down barriers and develop solutions.

Moved by the commitments expressed by these leaders, Ambassador Sally Shelton-Colby, assistant administrator for the Global Bureau, told the participants, "You have substantially advanced the agenda for educating girls...and millions will now have a better life because of your efforts."

Information on the conference is available on the World Wide Web at the following site: www.glovisinc.com/EducatingGirls.html. ■

Since the aim was to involve all sectors of society in a dialogue, it was important to include non-traditional partners such as leaders from religion, media and the private sector.

tion of girls, will put aside differences to work in partnership to advance the development of their country.

The results of the conference exceeded the expectations of USAID and its partners. Delegations from each region met with delegations from other regions to share experiences and to arrange for visits to each others' countries.

In addition to Mrs. Clinton's keynote address, other conference speakers included the first lady of Ghana, Nana Konada Agyeman Rawlings; the first lady of Peru, Keiko Sofia Fujimori; Secretary of Education Richard Riley; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Lawrence Summers; USAID Administrator Brian Atwood; Deputy Administrator Hattie Babbitt; UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy; and President Enrique Iglesias and Vice President Nancy Birdsall of the Inter-American Development Bank.

For several months before the con-

—Clay is an education officer in G/WID.



Hillary Rodham Clinton accepts flowers, gifts and hugs from the young Guatemalan girls who came to thank USAID and others at the international conference for promoting girls' education.

Improving girls' education in Morocco

USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Moroccan government that will add \$1.8 million to a project that supports the Moroccan Ministry of National Education's efforts to improve primary school education for girls in rural areas of Morocco.

The signing, in the administrator's conference room, took place on the first day of the International Conference on Girls' Education, held in Washington from May 6 to

8. Kelly Kammerer, acting assistant administrator for ANE, signed for USAID and Ismail Alaoui, minister of education, for Morocco.

The urban-rural areas of Morocco provide striking contrasts in education:

- the illiteracy rate for rural women is 89 percent (urban men are 25 percent illiterate);
- enrollment is 22 percent for girls in rural Morocco (93 percent for urban boys and 86 percent for urban girls); and,

- only four out of 10 girls in rural Morocco who go to school finish the six-year primary school program (almost 100 percent completion in urban areas).

In rural Morocco, many parents cannot afford to send their daughters to school. Economic and social constraints include the direct and indirect costs of schooling, the feeling that there are no perceived benefits to families from educating girls, traditional cultural views of women's roles, and parents' illiteracy.

In 1996 the Moroccan Ministry of National Education announced its plan to promote primary education in rural Morocco. During the same year USAID and the Ministry of National Education signed an agreement through which USAID funds the Moroccan Education for Girls project. USAID assistance supports Morocco's efforts to get girls in school and to encourage them to complete their education.

Progress is encouraging. Model activities are being developed and tested in 20 rural schools and communities. When proven successful, the model activities will be replicated in rural areas in many more provinces. USAID-funded technical

advisers are revising textbooks, teaching teachers how to engage students in learning, and providing training to help parents and whole communities understand how they can be involved. Drab and dirty classrooms have been transformed by teachers and students into colorful environments with children's artwork adorning the walls. At the national level, advisers are helping the ministry develop performance tracking and information systems to assist in decision-making.

USAID's presence at the community level is important and highly valued by the Moroccan government and the communities. Recent statistics indicate that USAID efforts in rural Morocco are having a positive impact on girls' enrollment and the time they stay in school. Changes in parents' attitudes are occurring as well.

A third-grade student in a school that benefits from USAID assistance said, "My older sister did not go to school, but when my parents realized that girls could make money as boys did, they decided to send me to school." ■

—Kim Walz, deputy chief, LPA/P



Ismail Alaoui (left), minister of education for Morocco, and Kelly Kammerer, USAID acting assistant administrator for Asia and the Near East, exchange copies of their signed Memorandum of Understanding promoting girls' education in Morocco.

Sharing overseas experiences with U.S. schoolchildren

In an informal outreach effort that coincided with President Clinton's recent trip to Africa, Braden "Buzz" Enroth, a special assistant in the Office of Procurement, shared recollections of his two-year tour in Ghana with two groups of children at Mt. Daniel Elementary School in Falls Church, Va.

The children, who had been studying a unit on Ghana for four weeks, seemed most receptive to

Buzz's cultural presentation, his demonstration of Ghanaian musical instruments and the exhibit of his personal collection of native handicrafts.

[Front Lines would like to hear from others about your volunteer experiences. Many of you are actively serving your community in numerous ways. Please keep us informed. We would like to share your rewarding experiences with your colleagues.] ■



The elementary school children and teacher enjoy Buzz Enroth's collection of handicrafts and musical instruments from Ghana.

Mongolians face challenges with optimism

If one chooses to travel to Mongolia in February, the visit is not a frivolous one. Such was the case with my February 1998 TDY to Mongolia with senior representatives of both the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government — Charlie Flickner, staff director of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and Kelly Kammerer, acting assistant administrator for Asia and the Near East. We were there to review the U.S. economic assistance program and the Mongolian government's economic reform program. Fortunately, we found ourselves blessed with mild weather and the warmth of the Mongolian welcome.

Why do Americans — seasoned and first-time travelers alike — become entranced with Mongolia and its people? There's a very straightforward answer: You can't help but admire the commitment of the Mongolian government and people to the democratic and economic transition they are undertaking. You become a supporter once you meet the people, understand the challenges they face, see the natural resources, enjoy their rich cultural heritage and sense

with whom we had the opportunity to talk. However, there is concern about the costs of reform — including rising poverty, unemployment and deterioration of social indicators such as mortality and morbidity rates.

Our meetings and site visits gave us a comprehensive overview of USAID's Mongolia program, including assistance in the energy, economic growth, and democracy and governance sectors. We also saw firsthand the very effective USAID-State coordination between U.S. Ambassador Al LaPorta and USAID Representative Ed Birgells and the candid, cooperative relationship with other donors. Everyone we met seems convinced that sustained donor assistance at this point in Mongolia's development can really make a difference.

Early highlights of our visit included our meetings with the prime minister, the foreign minister (both of whom are now out of office due to the democratic exercise of a no-confidence vote in parliament), the president and the speaker of the parliament. Happily, the new government is equally committed to the reform process since decisions made in the next



Charlie Flickner (left), staff director of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, joins Bayaraa Sanjaasuren and Mike Mitchell of the International Republican Institute to discuss U.S. political fund raising with members of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

as a Soviet client state. The chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) talked with us about the economic and democratic reforms and highlighted the importance of privatization!

In Bayanhongor Province on the edge of the Gobi Desert, we dropped in on a USAID-funded training seminar on local-level political organization skills for MPRP members conducted by the International Republican Institute staff. It was particularly striking to see Charlie Flickner take the floor and provide his insights on fundraising practices of U.S. political parties!

Also in Bayanhongor, Kelly cut the ribbon at the dedication of American-made Caterpillar diesel generators, two of the eight we provided this year to rural, off-grid power plants in five aimags (provinces). The enthusiasm of the Mongolian engineers and local government officials was infectious. I came away with confidence that this equipment will be used and maintained properly and will have a long life of generating good

will as well as power.

Most impressive was an economic roundtable in Ulaan Baatar with the USAID team and Mongolian counterparts for discussions on price liberalization, public administration reform, privatization, pension reform and abolishment of virtually all import tariffs. After hearing about results achieved thus far, their plans for the future and seeing these individuals interact, I have no doubt that technical assistance — which skeptics often characterize as too expensive — is worth its weight in gold.

During her visit in May 1998, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright told the Mongolian parliament, "When I leave here, I will be able to tell all the people in my country and around the world that here in Mongolia, government 'of the people' has had a new birth and is thriving in a distant but beautiful land."

It certainly was an inspiration for me! ■

—Kiranbay is a congressional liaison officer in LPA.

You can't help but admire the commitment of the Mongolian government and people to the democratic and economic transition they are undertaking.

their will to do the right thing for their country and people, realizing they are wedged between Russia and China.

Charlie, Kelly and I got at least some sense of this commitment from virtually every Mongolian

three years will have a profound impact on future generations of Mongolians.

Twice we had occasion for interaction with members of the former Communist party, which ruled Mongolia during its 70 years

Global Bureau celebrates RAISE

Ambassador Sally Shelton-Colby, assistant administrator for the Global Bureau, together with Emmy Simmons, deputy assistant administrator for Global's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Center (G/EGAD), and David Hales, deputy assistant administrator for Global's Environment Center (G/ENV), enthusiastically led an animated group of about 40 USAID staff in a celebration on April 15 marking the authorization of the Global Bureau's first truly cross-center large-scale field support program called RAISE (Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment). RAISE is a \$400 million, 10-year, joint initiative of G/EGAD's Office of Agriculture and Food Security (AFS) and G/ENV's Office of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in partnership with the regional bureaus.

Shelton-Colby emphasized that RAISE underscores the Global

Bureau's field support mandate and that the new program presents to "our mission and bureau clients a one-stop shopping service" for agency activities in this key sector.

Simmons praised RAISE for responding to the administrator's initiative to restore a strong emphasis on agriculture and agribusiness in USAID's sustainable economic growth strategy. She pointed out that the Economic Growth Center joined with the Environment Center in designing RAISE because of the real connections between long-term economic growth and the preservation of a nation's natural resource base. Simmons explained that RAISE focuses on promoting natural resource-based industries, often the most important engines of sustained economic growth in rural communities.

Hales reminded the group that conserving the world's biological and natural resources must be done in ways that open the door of economic opportunity to the world's poor.

RAISE is a "new generation" global initiative, with substantial short- and long-term task order capacity, designed to seek out and capture the huge potential for increasing rural incomes and improving natural resource management.

RAISE seeks to help reconcile the tradeoffs between short-term income and growth on the one hand, and long-term conservation and sustainability on the other.

RAISE fills a key strategic niche that no combination of other Global activities currently addresses: meeting the global and bilateral challenge to harness agriculture and natural resource-based investment to achieve two intertwined objectives: broad-based economic growth and sound community-based natural resource management. Within the context of sustainable development, one cannot be achieved without the other.

This niche (nexus) is now more important than ever because missions and bureaus throughout USAID are increasingly grappling with the need to satisfy these two objectives simultaneously. There is currently no single source of research or technical assistance that can implement this kind of results package "under one roof."

During the next several months, USAID will select up to three indefinite quantity contract consortia composed of business and environmental groups, universities and non-governmental organizations to provide long- or short-term technical assistance and project support to any field mission or USAID/Washington bureau. Each participating mission or bureau office would manage its own activity through an IQC task order. RAISE also would receive G/ENV

Food and Forest Industries Dominate Many Developing Country Economies

In her remarks at the RAISE launching, G/EGAD Director Emmy Simmons cited results of a USDA Economic Research Service/Global EGAD Center study of developing countries, which revealed that a surprisingly large percent of our client countries' GDP actually comes from food and forest industries.

These industries contribute the following percent of GDP in these countries:

Country	Percent GDP
Philippines	71
India	68
Thailand	54
Indonesia	53
S. Korea	44
Chile	43
Mexico	37

Even in the United States, these industries contribute 14 percent of GDP.



The RAISE Team: (seated, l-r) David Hales, DAA/G/ENV; Sally Shelton-Colby, AA/G; Emmy Simmons, DAA/G/EGAD; (standing, l-r) Curt Nissly, G/ENV; Mark Walther, M/OP; John Lewis, G/EGAD; Doug Kinloch, M/OP; Bill Sugrue, G/ENV; Dawn Thomas, G/EGAD; Alison Withey, G/ENV; Mildred Blakeney, G/EGAD; Chris Brown, G/EGAD.

and G/EGAD task orders to help set worldwide strategy, share best practices and develop global performance reporting capability for USAID.

To find out more about RAISE, please contact its two joint program managers: Chris Brown, G/EGAD, phone (202) 712-1915, fax (202) 216-3010, Internet: CBrown@usaid.gov; and Curt Nissly, G/ENV, phone (202) 712-0218, fax (202) 216-3174; Internet: CNissly@usaid.gov. ■

—Brown is one of the joint RAISE program managers in the Global Bureau.

USAID paves the way for U.S. agribusiness in Russia

U.S. agribusinesses' presence in Russia's regions has increased due to USAID's Program to Revitalize Agriculture through Regional Investment (PRARI).

PRARI seeks to identify investment opportunities and facilitate partnerships between U.S. and Russian private agribusinesses. Unique to PRARI is its strong reliance on using the expertise of Russian nationals and institutions.

As of April 1998, direct or indirect linkages with the PRARI initiative have contributed to over \$10 million in U.S. agribusiness investment in Russia. One recent example of a newly formed U.S.-Russian agribusiness partnership is that established by Monsanto with a Russian firm to help with marketing of agri-chemicals in Saratov oblast (region).

In less than one year, the PRARI initiative has helped to stimulate interest among several Russian oblasts to improve investment conditions for agribusiness investors. Moreover, the U.S. agribusiness sector has found a mechanism in PRARI for voicing concerns to Russian officials at the local level and helping identify agribusiness opportunities and partnerships.

PRARI participants include Russian policy-makers (executive and legislative) and businessmen from 10 oblasts. Strong public-private collaboration is assured because of PRARI's unique linkage with U.S. agribusiness interests in Russia, including the U.S.-Russia Business Council in Washington and the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia, and the solid partnership among USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Russian



During the meeting of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission last September in Moscow, the Russian co-chairs of the Agribusiness Committee's four working groups reported on joint activities, including the PRARI initiative. The co-chairs (from left): Deputy Ministers of Agriculture Romanenko and Kisilev and Ministry of Agriculture officials A. Krivoruchko and A. Shpilko.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Last year more than 150 U.S. business representatives participated in a USAID-sponsored workshop in Chicago to learn of agribusiness opportunities in the PRARI oblasts and to identify major obstacles faced by U.S. investors in Russia. Some of the U.S. business giants participating in the conference included farm machinery producers such as Caterpillar, Case, John Deere and

Nearly 100 officials from the public and private sectors participated this year in a subsequent workshop held in Samara, Russia. Executive and legislative officials from the 10 PRARI oblasts came together to understand the benefits of investment; to identify specific constraints to it; and to prioritize and assist with the drafting of policies to promote agribusiness investment. A particularly strong presence was made by representa-

a meeting hosted jointly by the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia and the U.S.-Russia Business Council.

Launched as an activity of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission (GCC), under the Agribusiness Committee's "Working Group on Agricultural Reform and Privatization," PRARI was singled out for recognition by USDA Secretary Dan Glickman and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Khlystun at the March 1998 session of the GCC.

Ambassador Sally Shelton-Colby, assistant administrator for the Global Bureau, presented the PRARI accomplishments to Vice President Gore and then Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin during the commission's 10th plenary meetings at the State Department.

For additional information, contact Christian Foster, G/EGAD/AFS, (202) 712-5073. ■

—Foster is an agribusiness adviser in G/EGAD.

As of April 1998, direct or indirect linkages with [USAID's] PRARI initiative have contributed to over \$10 million in U.S. agribusiness investment in Russia.

FMC; agri-chemical producers such as Cyanamid, Monsanto and DuPont; food processors such as Heinz, Land O' Lakes and ConAgra; and seed producers such as Dekalb and Pioneer.

tives from Monsanto, Cyanamid, Case, FMC and American Agribusiness Equipment.

The results of the meeting were presented to a group of 30 U.S. agribusinesses based in Moscow at

Lessons learned in reengineering financial management

The 1997 summer issue of *Public Budgeting & Finance* (published jointly by the American Society for Public Administration and the American Association for Budget and Program Analysis) carried an article by Cameron Weber, credit program controller in G/ENV/UP.

Weber's article, "A Case Study in U.S. Government Financial Management in Cross-Disciplinary Teams," is based on USAID/Senegal's reengineering efforts that relate to budgeting and accounting at the decentralized team level while ensuring accountability.

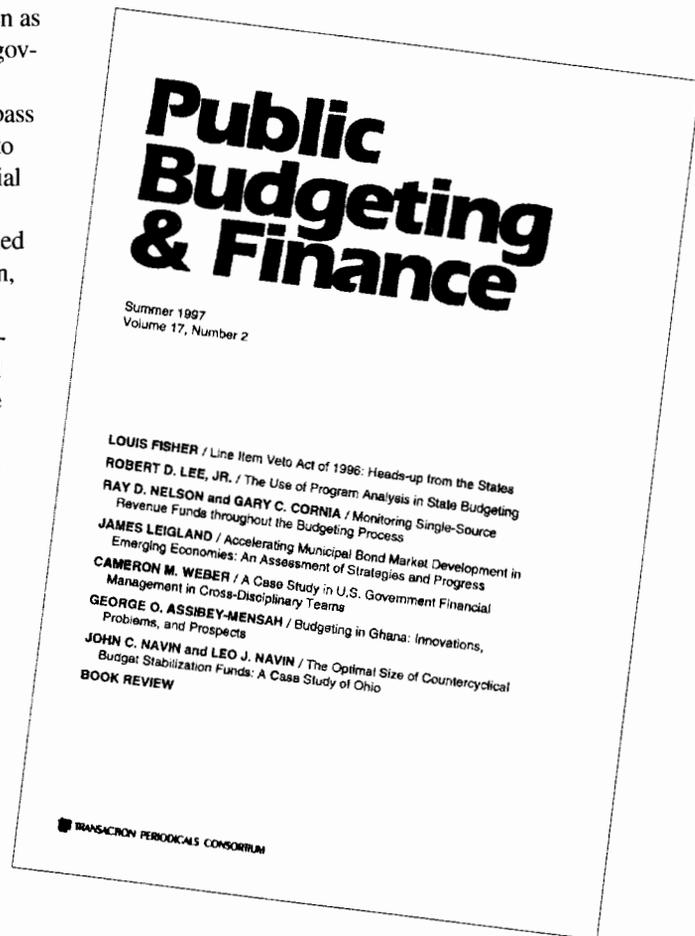
USAID/Senegal was one of nine missions serving as country experimental labs in reengineering and was one of the first to set up strategic objective teams.

Mission accountability includes verifying the availability of funds, the 1311 reviews of valid obligations, and certification of payments that funds are used according to appropriations law and that reporting require-

ments are met and accurate.

The article was written as part of the general U.S. government and USAID reengineering efforts to pass along "lessons learned" to other government financial managers.

Weber recently returned from Almaty, Kazakhstan, where for one year he served as the deputy controller in USAID/Central Asia and coordinated the start-up of NMS and the financial analysis branch of the regional controller's office. ■



Diplomats Online announces expanded services

Diplomats Online (DOL) has expanded its Internet Web site to provide educational resources on international affairs and foreign policy for teachers and students.

The American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) sponsors the DOL Web site, which enables diplomats and scholars to share their expertise about the global community.

AFSA encourages Foreign Service personnel to participate in the program.

The initial educational units are funded by the U.S.-Japan Foundation. The Web site, developed by Fountain Communications of Oakton, Va., includes:

- Links to Web sites on American foreign relations, the study of foreign nations and careers in the U.S. Foreign Service.

- Lesson plans and student research activities on U.S.-Japan relations. Plans are under way to include other areas of the world and other international issues.
- Message boards and online "meeting rooms" where teachers and students can raise questions and engage in discussions with diplomats and scholars.

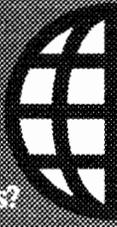
- A directory of diplomats and scholars with expertise in various countries and aspects of foreign relations.

Those interested in participating are invited to register. See the AFSA Web site, www.afsa.org, or contact DOL at AFSA headquarters, E-mail dol@afsa.org.

Your interest and participation would be greatly appreciated. ■

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Blackard, Raymond
Daval, Evelyn
Galbraith, Peter
Nichols, Stuart Carter
Smialek, Elaine

Promoted

Blackman, Sheila
Carr, Ghytana
Coles, Roy Jr.
Drew, Robert Jr.
Fendell, Lennora
Marquina, Theresa
Storck, Elise
Tate, Amber
Thompson, Rochelle

Retired

Golla, Thomas
Jones, George
Lilly, Spurgeon
Morris, Eugene Jr.
Sotar, Lucy
Teixeira, Phachita

Reassigned

Adams, David, AA/AFR/DRC,
supervisory special projects
officer, to program officer,
ENI/ECA
Bever, James, ENI/EEUD,
supervisory general develop-
ment officer, to foreign affairs
officer, COMP/FSLT
Bonnaiffon, Robert, Egypt, con-
troller, to supervisory financial
management officer financial
analyst, M/FM/FS

Bridgett, Sundaa, PPC/DEM,
program analyst, to democracy
specialist, G/DG

Ching, Wayne,
COMP/FS/REASSGN, private
enterprise officer, to program
officer, LAC/SAM

Cross-Sidky, Mary, AA/ENI,
executive assistant, to secretary
(office automation),
COMP/FS/OS/DS

Gowen, Daniel, IG/A/TT&SA,
auditor, to program officer,
ANE/MEA/MY

Grieser, Deborah, Ukraine,
financial management officer
budget/analyst, to controller,
Guinea

Holt, Roosevelt Jr.,
BHR/FFP/DP, Food for Peace
officer, to auditor, IG/A/PA

Johnson, Claire, O/S LANG
TRNG, controller, to supervisory
financial management
officer, Peru

Leddy, Ellen, ENI/ECA, pro-
gram officer, to COMP/FSLT

Lew, Mary, ENI/FS, financial
management officer financial
analyst, to COMP/FSLT

Orr, Peter, COMP/DETAIL,
program officer, to
COMP/SEPARATION

Paulson, Lawrence, O/S LANG
TRNG, agricultural develop-
ment officer, to supervisory
agricultural development offi-
cer, Mali

Snowden, Carol,
M/HR/PPIM/PP, executive offi-
cer, to COMP/SEPARATION

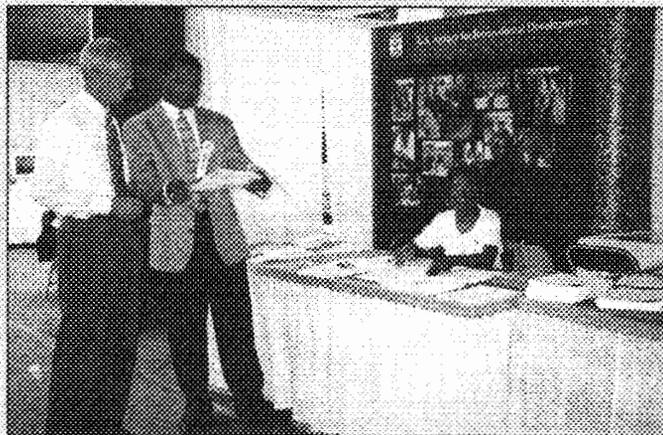
Wimbish, Bertha, ES, secretary,
to executive assistant, AA/ENI

USAID recognizes Public Service Week

USAID Administrator Brian Atwood praised the work of USAID employees at an all-agency meeting to honor public servants. Although Public Service Recognition Week was officially May 4-10, the all-agency meeting was postponed until May 13 because of the dedication of the new Ronald Reagan Building and the International Conference on Girls'

Education. At the meeting, Atwood also announced the establishment of a new agency award, the Molly Kux Environment Award. Information on this new award will be forthcoming.

During Public Service Recognition Week, USAID participated in government exhibits on the National Mall in Washington.



At the USAID booth on the National Mall, Lawrence Williams (center), ANE, shows Bob Goldstraw of the Social Security Administration some information on USAID. Dana Jenkins, LPA, also helped represent the agency at the booth on a hot afternoon. Other USAID colleagues took turns at the booth during the week.

Obituaries

Donald S. Brown, 70, died May 7 of cancer in Montpellier, France. Brown's service with USAID and its predecessor agencies spanned from 1956 to 1983. He served as special assistant to the administrator from 1982 to 1983. He also served as mission director to Egypt, deputy assistant administrator of the Africa Bureau, mission director to Morocco; mission director to Zaire; executive secretary in Washington; and executive director of the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance. He also served USAID as a program officer in Sudan and Somalia and as assistant program officer in Libya and Iran. After retiring from the agency,

he joined the International Fund for Agricultural Development where he served as vice president from 1983 to 1995.

James "Ken" McDermott, 75, died April 30 at his residence in Gainesville, Fla. McDermott, a retired agricultural economist, worked in the Agriculture Office of USAID's Technical Assistance Bureau (now Global Bureau).

Walter E. Stettner, 83, died of a heart attack May 11 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md. Stettner joined USAID's predecessor agency in 1948 and served in Buenos Aires, Laos and Pakistan. He also was detailed to the President's Council of Economic Advisors during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. Stettner retired in 1979 after 31 years with USAID.

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