Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OCTOBER 1999

PN-ACZ-657

THIS ISSUE

1 Earthquake in Turkey

2 An El Salvador diary

The Front Lines of a Long Twilight Struggle for Freedom
— *John F. Kennedy*

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 39, NO. 2

October 1999

News & Features

Cover: Fairfax County, Va., rescue team searches for survivors in Turkey.

Photo credits: Cover, Fairfax County (Va.) Search and Rescue Team; page 1, (top & middle) Nate Smith; (bottom) Rekha Chalasani; page 2-3, Charles North; page 4, Fernando Calado; page 5, White House photo; page 6, USAID/Egypt; page 7, USAID/Jordan; page 8, Achsah Nesmith; page 9, (top) Betty Snead, (bottom) Pat Adams; page 10, (top) Todd Shelton, (bottom) Achsah Nesmith; back cover, Pat Adams.

USAID responds as Turkey suffers one of the century's most powerful earthquakes 1

An El Salvador diary 2

USAID programs give tools to help Guatemala's Mayans 4

Egyptian family planning hits the road 6

Five decades of U.S.-Jordan partnership celebrated 7

Pressley new assistant administrator for Europe and Eurasia 8

President of Hungary honors James Bonnell 8

Clark heads USAID mission in Senegal 9

Sumka named mission director for Albania 9

Workers protest lack of security at Ronald Reagan Building 10

Global Bureau hosts Virginia environmental firms 11

Where in the World? 11

Obituaries 13

Grant is mission director in Bulgaria back cover

FRONT LINES

Administrator:
J. Brady Anderson

Assistant Administrator for Legislative and Public Affairs:
Jill Buckley

Chief of Multimedia Communications:
Suzanne Chase

Editor:
Achsah Nesmith

Staff Assistant:
Mary Felder

Photo Librarian:
Pat Adams

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

All agency employees are encouraged to contribute stories, photos and ideas. Material should be submitted to Editor, *Front Lines*, USAID, Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone (202) 712-4330 Fax (202) 216-3035

USAID responds as Turkey suffers one of the century's most powerful earthquakes

Less than 24 hours after an earthquake struck Izmit, Turkey, Aug. 17, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance had gotten Search and Rescue Team 1 from Fairfax County, Va., to the quake site. The Fairfax team rescued four persons before departing Aug. 22.

Search and Rescue Team 2, from Dade County, Fla., which arrived in Turkey Aug. 21, conducted search operations until Aug. 28 and assisted a Swiss team in rescuing one person long after officials lost hope of finding anyone alive. The Fairfax and Dade teams each include more than 70 rescue experts, search dogs, and sensory and earth-moving equipment.

The quake killed more than 15,000 and injured more than 24,000. One of the most powerful in this century, the quake registered 7.4 on the Richter scale. It hit hardest in Turkey's most important industrial area and damaged Turkey's main naval base.

OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) turned over more than $270,000 worth of search and rescue equipment and vehicles to the Izmit fire department and a volunteer search and rescue organization named AKUT on Aug. 31. USAID/BHR/OFDA assistance as of mid-September totaled more than $14 million. ■

Machinery moves debris so the Fairfax County team can reach the area to search for survivors.

Finding and rescuing earthquake survivors is a dirty, dangerous race against time.

These dogs are part of the Fairfax County, Va., search and rescue team sent to Turkey by USAID less than 24 hours after the quake struck.

Some structures flattened by the earthquake are surrounded by buildings that are relatively unscathed.

By Patrick Anderson

An El Salvador diary
Rebuilding after Hurricane Mitch and years of war

August 19, 7 a.m. I set off from San Salvador's Princess Hotel with USAID's Rosa Maura Mayorga to tour projects for Hurricane Mitch reconstruction. Mayorga, a vivacious mother of five, heads the mission's national disaster projects. Around nine we stop at the side of the highway and meet Mauricio Arnoldo Duran, the burly, 40-something mayor of Usulutan. We take a back road toward the refugee community of Las Pozas. On the way, we stop at a tree-shaded pond where women and girls are washing clothes. The pond is polluted, Rosa Maura explains, but CARE, with USAID funding, plans to tap the underground spring and pipe water to nearby Las Pozas.

9:15 a.m. — We arrive at Las Pozas. Three years ago it was a cotton field. The government bought the land and built several hundred small brick houses. After Mitch, the population of the community doubled, and new dwellings were built of corrugated tin. Now a thousand families live there. We gather beside a three-sided shed with a tin roof and a dirt floor that serves as an elementary school for 85 children. USAID intends to replace the shed with a permanent schoolhouse and bring electricity to the community. The mayor makes a speech, as does a woman from the Ministry of Housing, who announces plans for more dwellings. The people applaud when the mayor tells them of USAID's plans for their community. It is very hot under the tin roof. About 200 have crowded around. Their worn, ageless faces remind me of those Walker Evans photographed in Alabama 60 years ago for "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men."

10:15 a.m. — We arrive in Puerto Parada, near the Pacific Ocean, where the post-Mitch floods were the worst in memory. Since Mitch, USAID and CARE have cleaned, sealed and rehabilitated hundreds of wells and latrines in the area, as well as rebuilt schools, bridges and roads. We visit a health clinic that USAID provides with medicine and training, where we talk to six midwives. One, Ana Aurelia Lemus Romero, says she has been a midwife for 50 years. Someone asks how many babies she has delivered, and she says she stopped counting at 300. The midwives say they only recently began to teach family planning. "In our culture," one explains, "the men and the church oppose it."

A midwife in El Salvador for half a century, Ana Aurelia Lemus Romero (right) stopped counting the number of babies she had delivered after the first 300.

" The mayors were scared at first. Now they see how they benefit. Transparency makes them stronger in their communities. Now they say, 'I couldn't live without it.' "

12:30 p.m. — The mayor hosts lunch at El Toro Pampera in Usulutan, a city of 35,000. El Toro Pampera serves huge, delicious local shrimp. The mayor, whose father was mayor before him, says USAID's help has been invaluable because his community lacks the funds to deal with Mitch's destruction. As we leave Usulutan, we pass people gathered at an accident. A young woman lies motionless on the highway beside her bicycle. Rosa Maura shuts her eyes and does not speak for several miles.

2 p.m. — We stop in El Transito to observe a meeting between representatives of the mayor's office and local council members. The meeting is part of the USAID-funded six-year, $15 million Municipal Development and Citizen Participation Project. Twenty-eight communities have taken part. The program gives mayors much-needed technical assistance in exchange for their opening up the budgeting and decision-making process to the

Families made homeless by Hurricane Mitch will continue to live in camps until housing can be built, but they will no longer have to wash their clothes in this polluted pond when a USAID-funded project pipes water to the camp at Las Pozas, El Salvador.

public. One goal is to promote stronger local governments and thereby encourage decentralization. We talk with Aldo Miranda, a consultant with the Research Triangle Institute, which runs the project. "The mayors were scared at first," he says. "Now they see how they benefit. Transparency makes them stronger in their communities. Now they say, 'I couldn't live without it.'"

3 p.m. — Outside El Nazal, we visit a USAID-funded water system — the well, a massive pump, a business office — that serves several thousand families. CARE drilled down more than a hundred meters to find water. Local people manage the system; using a computer, they send out bills that average $6 a month per household. We walk down the dirt road to the home of a widow and her three daughters. Chickens, geese and tiny chicks fill her yard. Thanks to the new water system, she now has fresh water flowing from a faucet in her yard. Before, she and her daughters had to walk a long way to fetch water. "All day long we were carrying water," she says. "My daughters will not have to work so hard." USAID and CARE have constructed six water systems like this in the country.

6 p.m. — As we return to San Salvador, police direct us and other motorists off the main highway and onto a narrow road that leads to a one-way bridge. It takes an hour and a half to get past the bridge. Then good news. Back at the Princess Hotel, I learn that Jean Olsen, the wife of USAID officer Ron Olsen, is singing that night. Several people have told me to see her. Good advice. Jean delves deeply into classics by the Gershwins and Cole Porter. I savor her first two sets before going up to bed.

August 20, 10:30 a.m. — We arrive in Chalatenango to visit the Constituent Service Office that the Legislative Assembly has opened in this city in the north of El Salvador. The office, the first in the country, is intended to give ordinary citizens more access to their representatives. Mauricio Herrera, the USAID mission's liaison to the Legislative Assembly, says Salvadoran deputies have traditionally felt more accountable to their parties than to their constituents. We talk with Herber Mauricio Aguilar Zepeda, an articulate man in his forties who is one of the deputies for the district. He says that back in San Salvador he might see 10 or 12 constituents in a week, but here, on Fridays, the day the office is open, he might see 30 or 40. He says that at first most deputies resisted these regional offices, but now that this one is a success they want one in their districts, too. What do most people want to talk about? Crime, he says, and in particular the kidnappings that plague the country. You don't have to be rich to be a victim, he says; there are people who will kidnap you for a hundred dollars.

3 p.m. — We arrive at a small house in Apopa, a town near San Salvador. Outside, a boy strums a guitar and dogs bark. Inside, about 15 women and men are receiving USAID-supported microenterprise loans of from $100 to $200 each. Most say they will use the money to sell food, clothing, flowers, or cosmetics, either from their homes or on the street. "We are like a family, we help each other," one woman says. This ceremony is part of Microenterprise 2000, which in the past two years has made loans totaling more than $2 million to several thousand poor people in El Salvador.

6 p.m. — USAID Mission Director Ken Ellis, a tall Iowan, and his deputy, Debra McFarland, take me to meet Ambassador Anne Patterson. The ambassador is a career diplomat whom Ellis had described as extremely well informed about, and supportive of, USAID's work. As we talk, she declares, "This is the best USAID mission in the world." Nobody argues with her. ■

— **Anderson** is the senior writer in LPA.

Etelvina Lizama's family has safe, piped running water for the first time. Several thousand families are benefiting from this USAID-funded project near the village of El Nazal, El Salvador.

By Patrick Anderson

USAID programs give tools to help Guatemala's Mayans

The Maya people of Guatemala have a proud cultural heritage. In the pre-Colombian era they built pyramids and ceremonial temples, carried out extensive trade, and developed hieroglyphics, manuscripts and a complex calendar based upon astronomical knowledge. However, starting with the Spanish conquest of 1524, millions of Mayans were killed in war or by European diseases. The survivors were enslaved and denied political rights and educational opportunities, first by the Spanish, then by the landowning class called Ladinos, who replaced Spanish rule in the early 19th century.

In reaction to continued oppression of the Maya and other indigenous peoples by a series of U.S.-backed military regimes, guerrilla war broke out starting in the 1960s and lasting until 1996. This conflict was at its worst from 1978-82, when repeated massacres by the Guatemalan army and guerrilla insurgents caused the deaths of an officially estimated 200,000 persons, the vast majority of them Mayan civilians. Then negotiations began in the mid-1980s that led to a series of Peace Accords that were signed by the government and guerrilla forces in the mid-1990s that called for free elections, human rights and social reforms.

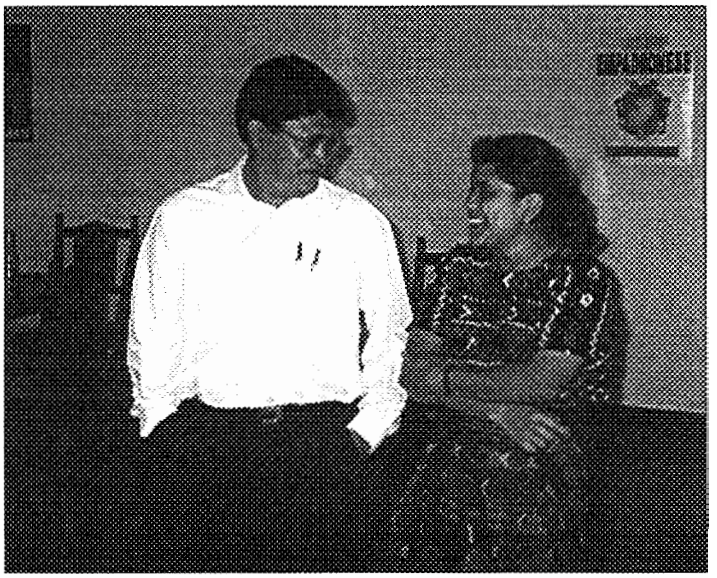
In January 1997 the United States committed $260 million over four years toward implementation of the Peace Accords. Among many other social and political reforms, the accords call for expanded educational, health and economic opportunities for Mayans, who make up roughly half the population of Guatemala. USAID's mission in Guatemala is supporting a variety of these programs. Rosenda Camey and Anabella Giracca, two Guatemalan women who share a commitment to the Mayan people, are among those to whom USAID looks for leadership in this historic undertaking.

Rosenda Camey

Rosenda Camey is a Mayan woman of 31 whose guiding passion in life is to improve the lot of her people, particularly women whose lives have been shattered by years of conflict. "The Mayan community has been violated but is now being reborn, drawing on our ancestors and our past," Camey says. "Historically, Mayan women have played a determining role in Mayan spirituality and decision-making."

Camey grew up in a tin-roofed cinderblock house in the tiny mountainside village of Sacala, in the predominantly Mayan department of Chimaltenango, some 40 miles west of Guatemala City. Because her father was a leader of the village, he had to flee to save his life when the government soldiers drew near early in 1981.

As soldiers surrounded the village, 12-year-old Rosenda and her mother fled into the mountains for six months, where some of her relatives died of hunger. Once, she and her cousin were captured by the soldiers, but managed to escape before the soldiers could confirm that she was her father's daughter.



Mayor Doroteo Huz Leon, of the village of San Martin Jilotepeque, with his niece Rosenda Camey, who is completing her master's thesis on the need for mental health services for victims of the long conflict in Guatemala. On average, Mayan women have completed less than one year of primary school.

"It is very hard to organize Mayan women...They fear getting together. They fear reprisals. There is no war now, but not much else has changed."

On a recent return to her village, she pointed out the place she was held, houses where friends were killed, and some of the mass graves that surround the community. "Clandestine cemeteries," she called them, explaining that the journey of the dead has been improperly cut short, and the community is seeking funds for proper burials. "Muy triste," she says of her village. "Very sad."

Camey was able to escape and build a better life with the help of an American priest. "He sent other priests in a truck to get me, and the soldiers couldn't stop them," she explains. The priest helped her obtain a high school education and scholarships to college, rare achievements for a Mayan woman. On average, Mayan women have completed less than one year of primary school.

Today, Camey works with FONAPAZ (the Peace Fund), a government of Guatemala entity that is using a $1.7 million USAID local currency grant to provide health and education services to Mayan families and communities

hardest-hit by human rights abuses during the war.

Camey, who is married and the mother of two daughters, is also completing her master's thesis on the need for mental health services for victims of the conflict. She regards her thesis as a plan for action. "During the conflict, Mayan women often were the victims of multiple rapes by the soldiers," she says. "Ten, twenty, thirty times. Many still have psychological problems they won't share, even with their women friends. But I believe we can reach them and open them up and help them help each other."

By nature cheerful and goal-oriented, Camey only reluctantly lists the relatives she lost in what is almost always called simply "the conflict." But, at the end of a long talk, she makes clear the immensity of the struggle that she and her people face. "It is very hard to organize Mayan women," she says. "They fear getting together. They fear reprisals. There is no war now, but not much else has changed. The power structure hasn't changed. They don't trust their government."

But Rosenda Camey is determined. She is part of her people's 500-year quest for freedom — and she is ready to carry the struggle into the new millennium.

Anabella Giracca

Although Anabella Giracca shares Camey's love of the Mayan people, her background is dramatically different. Now in her thirties, Giracca is the daughter of an American mother who now lives in Chattanooga, Tenn., and an Italian father who settled in Guatemala. Giracca and her husband, a Guatemalan lawyer, lived in New York City for two years while he studied at Columbia University.

During the war years in Guatemala, she and her husband saw friends killed or forced into exile. "We survived," she says simply.

Giracca, a linguist and educator, heads EDUMAYA, a program providing college scholarships for outstanding Mayans. The program grew out of the Peace Accords mandates and is supported by $6.5 million in USAID funds. Giracca works out of a tiny office at Universidad Rafael Landivar, outside Guatemala City, one of seven university centers around the country that EDUMAYA students are attending.

The program is in its second year, she explains, and now supports about 1,120 indigenous students enrolled. Half are men and half women, and about 30 percent are over age 30. Roughly 80 percent attend classes on Fridays and Saturdays, using the rest of the week to work and study — the rest attend classes full-time. The scholarships average about $2,500 per year. Scholarship recipients are guaranteed financial support for the duration of their degree programs.

Previously, university-level education was simply not available to the vast majority of Mayan young people, Giracca says, both because of discrimination and because they lacked funds. EDUMAYA students, she stresses, are all leaders in their communities and most will return to serve their communities. They are studying to become legal translators, social workers, intercultural bilingual educators and for other professions needed in their communities.

"For the 1,100 we have taken, another 2,000, just as qualified, had to be turned down," Giracca said. "I cried because we could not take them all."

Giracca arranged for a group of about 15 EDUMAYA students studying to be health promoters to meet with a Front Lines reporter. When the students return to their homes, Giracca explained, they will be the primary providers of medical care in areas that have almost no doctors. All of the students, asked about their plans, said essentially the same thing: They feel a strong commitment to go back to their communities and serve their people.

"We thank your government for its support," one young man said. "A lot of people are waiting for this opportunity and can't do what we are doing. You are helping us open doors for our people."

One of Giracca's chief concerns is that the program must find the funds to continue after the USAID support ends. She was thrilled when Hillary Rodham Clinton visited EDUMAYA in November 1998 and announced a grant of $500,000 in local currency to create a matching fund to sustain the scholarship program for well-qualified indigenous students.

To Anabella Giracca, these students are the hope of Guatemala's future. "They are so brave," she says. "We are preparing them so they can prepare others. They are like gold." ■

"Historically, Mayan women have played a determining role in Mayan spirituality and decision-making."

Arnulfo Simón, one of 1,100 EDUMAYA scholarship students, Anabella Giracca, director of EDUMAYA, and translator Gretel Ipitsch talk with first ladies Hillary Rodham Clinton and Patricia de Arzú of Guatemala about the program.

— **Anderson** is the senior writer in LPA.

By Margaret Elliott and Connie J. Johnson

Egyptian family planning hits the road

An innovative outreach program using temporary clinics has already enabled 70,000 Egyptian women in rural villages to attend clinics to receive high-quality family planning services for the first time. The project demonstrates how eager rural women are for family planning services. In its first year, the program accounted for almost one-fifth of the total family planning clients and one-third of the new USAID/Egypt family planning clients.

In the summer of 1997, a group of family planning experts fanned out deep into the Egyptian countryside. Their goal: to provide on-the-spot services in isolated rural communities and to link these communities to town-based family planning centers.

They went to villages that had few or no doctors and often no pharmacy. With the active support of local leaders and community groups, they tailored activities to meet village needs. They selected sites, then set up temporary clinics to deliver services over periods of five days.

established with funds from USAID and the government of Egypt in 1987 to provide high-quality family planning and reproductive health services at moderate prices.

In May 1997, CSI developed the Capacity Enhancement Initiative (CEI) to attract women from the countryside to its network of 90 family planning centers located in towns and cities throughout Egypt.

USAID pays CSI a fixed sum for each CEI. So far, 230 CEIs have been conducted, serving women from more than 320 villages. They will continue at a more moderate pace through September 2001. CSI supplements USAID funding with revenues from its clinics to provide additional temporary clinics.

Preparations for each Capacity Enhancement Initiative take place over a three-week period. CSI organized community meetings, training sessions, home visits and marketing activities in close collaboration with community leaders and local officials. A CSI team

Enthusiastic villagers crowd temporary family planning clinics.

"The response was remarkable, surpassing even the most optimistic projections."

Richard Brown, USAID/Egypt mission director, remarked, "The response was remarkable, surpassing even the most optimistic projections."

The family planning experts were staff members of the Clinical Services Improvement Project (CSI), a highly successful Egyptian family planning institution. It was

establishes a temporary clinic that meets CSI service-provision standards, including a mini-laboratory.

For five days, CSI female doctors and ob/gyn specialists provide counseling, exams, information on the full range of family planning methods, and related reproductive health services. CSI also enlisted outside physicians

who supplied other medical services that villagers needed and wanted.

CSI instituted a client record and follow-up system, linking villagers to the nearest CSI center. This system included periodic transport to the center and scheduled regular follow-up services at the CEI site. Transportation was provided to the original temporary clinic, but clients find their own transportation for follow-up visits to CEI sites.

Some of the CEI sites attracted as many as 300 to 450 clients during the five-day temporary clinics. The vast majority (80 percent) of CEI clients sought family planning or reproductive health services. Most CEI family planning clients had previously used and had problems with the pill and chose longer-term methods such as the IUD or injectable contraceptives. Most of the clients had completed their families and did not want more children. All of the CEI clients were willing to pay the necessary fees to have the high-quality services brought close to their homes.

Why were the CEIs so successful?

As Dr. Mohamed Edree, CSI executive director, explained, "First, demand. CSI demonstrated that there is tremendous unmet demand for clinical family planning services in the rural villages of Egypt. Rural families know about and want family planning.

"Second, all the essential elements were in place: community mobilization; good coordination, planning and supervision; leadership; flexibility; and attention to local needs."

When offered well-promoted, affordable, high-quality clinical services in accessible locations, villagers flocked to those services.

A follow-up study of clients who had received family planning services through the Capacity Enhancement Initiative showed that after one year 62 percent of clients were still using their family planning method and reported an intention to continue.

The Egypt mission believes this initiative could be readily adapted by other missions worldwide. ■

—**Elliott** is a population and health consultant. **Johnson** is a population and health officer with USAID/Egypt.

By Kenana Amin and Jonathan Addleton

Five decades of U.S.-Jordan partnership celebrated

Poor in natural resources, surrounded by powerful neighbors, and vulnerable to economic and political conditions elsewhere in the region, Jordan has also enjoyed strong leadership dedicated to improving the lives of the Jordanian people — and a productive five-decade development partnership with the United States.

Deputizing for His Majesty King Abdullah, His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd joined U.S. Ambassador William J. Burns on May 5 in unveiling a bronze plaque commemorating this five-decade partnership. A month-long exhibition of photographs and artifacts at the U.S. embassy served as the centerpiece for a series of four panel discussions examining the relationship of the U.S.-Jordanian development relationship and highlighting current programs supported by USAID.

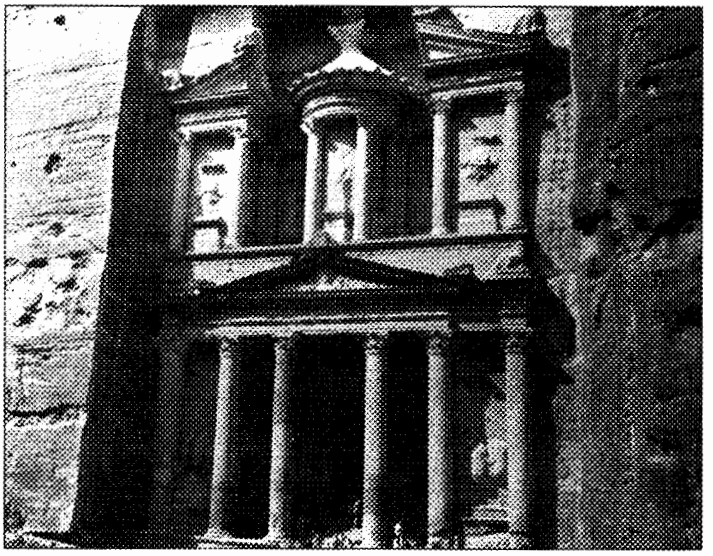
At the exhibit opening, Prince Ra'd said U.S. assistance had greatly benefitted Jordan in health, education, agriculture, the environment, infrastructure and water.

Ambassador Burns confirmed U.S. support for Jordan and for King Abdullah, and praised the late King Hussein. Burns said that continuing support for economic development would be one of the best ways to commemorate the revered king, who died earlier this year. Under King Hussein's leadership, Jordan made remarkable progress in raising the literacy rate and in providing services to the people.

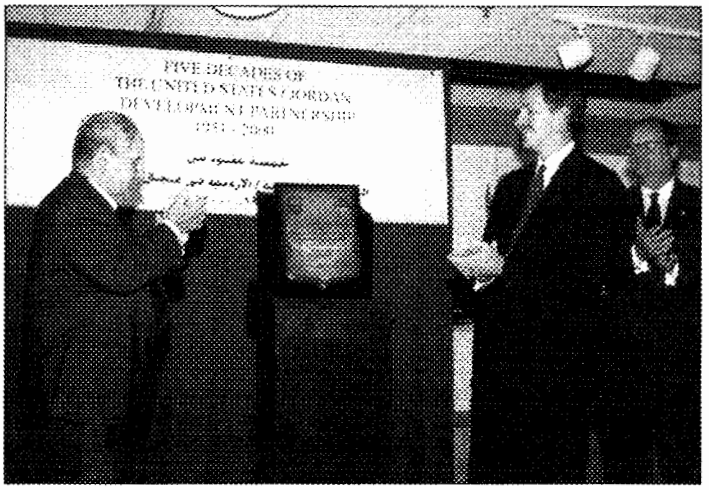
Leading off the first panel discussion on May 13, Mission Director Lewis Lucke, Jordanian Acting Minister of Planning Mohammad Asfour and Lew Reade, chief executive officer of the Jordan-U.S. Business Partnership and a former USAID mission director in Jordan, reflected on the history of the U.S.-Jordan development partnership. High-level panels in subsequent weeks focused on the future of the partnership.

Acting Minister Asfour described economic relations between the two countries as "the best." He noted that Jordan receives more economic assistance from the United States than from any other country. He said this has helped in many fields, especially infrastructure. Debt forgiveness of $700 million in recent years, new economic aid of $126 million in 1997, $140 million in 1998, and $200 million for 1999 financed projects in a variety of areas related to water, health and family planning, creating new jobs, and promoting new investments. .

Mission Director Lucke talked about various fields of cooperation between the two countries since 1951, when U.S. assistance began under USAID's predecessor Point Four Program. Last year, USAID launched water projects for the construction and expansion of waste-water treatment plants in Wadi Mousa, North Shuneh, Aqaba, and greater Amman, as well as rehabilitation of 27 springs and wells. The agency also provided assistance for drawing up a water utility privatization plan, working for the rehabilitation of the Amman water network, and supporting water public awareness programs. ■



One of the earliest U.S. assistance projects was restoring the damaged columns of the treasury site at Petra, a "world heritage site" and Jordan's single most important tourist destination.



Prince Ra'd and U.S. Ambassador William Burns unveil a plaque commemorating five decades of U.S.-Jordanian development partnership as Mission Director Lewis Lucke looks on.

The late King Hussein and the USAID mission director opened the new Amman-Jerusalem Highway in 1964.

–Amin is program specialist and **Addleton** is program officer, USAID/Jordan.

Pressley new assistant administrator for Europe and Eurasia

Don Pressley's appointment as USAID's assistant administrator for the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (E&E), formerly Europe and the New Independent States (ENI), "is a double honor, reflecting both his outstanding professional career and the trust of the president he serves," Administrator Brady Anderson declared at Pressley's swearing-in ceremony Aug. 3.

During his two years as acting assistant administrator for ENI, Pressley weathered the period of NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, the mass exodus of Kosovar refugees — and the Russian financial crisis, Anderson noted.

"Our nation's continuing response to these major crises will help shape the Europe of the 21st century. Don has been, and will continue to be, one of the key actors in shaping that response," he said.

"I haven't known Don for long," Anderson noted, but said, "I have known Bill Clinton for a long time, and I can tell you that he doesn't appoint someone to a position of this sensitivity unless that person has won his absolute respect and trust."

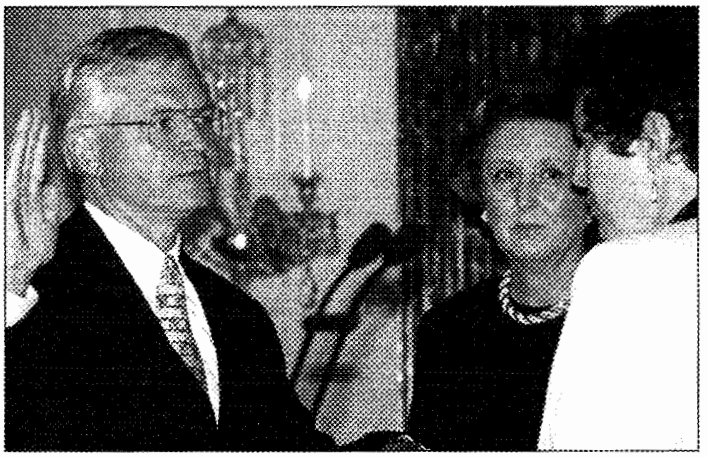
Pressley oversees a regional aid program of more than $1 billion. His swearing-in took place in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the State Department.

Just over a week later, Pressley outlined the goals of USAID and his bureau in the area for the press. "Fifty years after the implementation of the Marshall Plan, one of the most important challenges facing America again is the restoration of Europe — and this time, Eurasia also. I believe that USAID and our bureau have the tools, the skills and the experience necessary to help the countries of this region rise to this newest challenge.

"To the extent that we are welcome, we can and will play an important role in their efforts to join the global community of sustainable partners," he said, though noting that the European Community will appropriately bear the largest aid role there.

"I will work to assure that our assistance reaches citizens outside Moscow or Tirana or Kiev and the other metropolitan areas. Our goal is to improve the lives of all people, not just those living in and around capitals and large cities," he said.

The focus in southeast Europe will be "to help all the countries of that region not only recover from the conflict — not only recover from the damage that has been done by the Milosevic regime in Yugoslavia — but to get even better, broader economic growth, working together to attract investment and working together to become part of the broader European community."



Don Pressley is sworn in as assistant administrator for the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (formerly Europe and the New Independent States) by Linda Lion, director of Human Resources, assisted by Pressley's wife, Sherry.

Pressley served as ENI deputy assistant administrator (1995-97), was USAID representative to Poland (1993-95) and established the USAID office in the U.S. mission to the U.N. organizations in Geneva (1992-93). He began his USAID career as an international development intern in 1975 and has served as a legal adviser in missions in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, South Pacific and Egypt. He left the agency for a time to head his own company, Columbia Resources (1986-89), specializing in international trade and investment activities.

Pressley was in the U.S. Army (1968-72), rising to the rank of captain. He received his bachelor's degree and did graduate business studies at the University of South Carolina and received his J.D. degree from Georgetown University. ■

President of Hungary honors James Bonnell

James Bonnell, USAID regional inspector general, received the Medium Cross Decoration from the president of Hungary.

Hungarian President Arpad Goncz presented the Medium Cross Decoration of the Hungarian Republic to James Bonnell at a ceremony at the Hungarian Parliament on Aug. 20.

Bonnell is the USAID regional inspector general in Budapest. He was cited for: "His immediate professional help at the period of formation of the Hungarian State Audit Office, as well as his pledging work for making this organization internationally acknowledged."

Bonnell's work with the Hungarian Supreme Audit Institution is part of the continuing effort of the Office of Inspector General and USAID to develop and expand the auditing profession in developing countries, while increasing accountability for U.S. government funds worldwide.

Clark heads USAID mission in Senegal

Donald Clark was sworn in Nov. 18, 1998, as mission director to Senegal. With 27 years of international development experience, Clark directs a $24 million development assistance program that focuses on economic growth, maternal and child care, and local governance.

Senegal is one of America's most important francophone partners in sub-Saharan Africa and is a charter member of the U.S.-proposed African Crisis Response Initiative. A voice of moderation on peace in the Middle East and for conflict resolution in Africa, Senegal has demonstrated commitment and professionalism in peacekeeping operations in such places as Bosnia, Liberia, Rwanda, the Sinai and Lebanon. Its 35 years of political stability, its increasing political pluralism and good record of human rights buttress Senegal's partnership with the United States.

Clark was mission director in Uganda before assuming his post in Senegal.

After a stint as a Peace Corps volunteer, Clark joined USAID as an international development intern in 1973 and served in Cote d'Ivoire (1974-75), was project development officer in Burkina Faso and Tunisia (1975-81), project officer in Sri Lanka(1982-83), and became chief of the Project Development and Implementation Office (1984-88). He managed the Office of Project Development for Central and Coastal West Africa (1988-89), becoming mission director to Mali in 1989. He returned to Washington in 1991, serving in various positions in the Office of East African Affairs until 1993, when he became director of Coastal, Central and West African Affairs.

Assistant Administrator for Africa Vivian Lowery Derryck congratulates Donald Clark at his swearing-in last November, as his wife, Constance, looks on.

Clark has a bachelor's degree in economics from Colby College and a master's in business administration from Dartmouth College. He is married to Constance Guirma. They have four children: Alex, Doug, Roscoe and Kyle. ■

Sumka named mission director for Albania

Howard Sumka was sworn in as mission director for Albania on Jan.7 and was soon overseeing not only USAID's $30 million development program there, but helping cope with one of the largest refugee migrations of recent times as more than 460,000 Kosovars flooded into the poorest country in Europe. All but a few thousand of the refugees had returned by mid-August. With additional funding this year of $17.5 million, the mission is now developing programs for post-refugee rehabilitation.

Howard Sumka is sworn in as mission director for Albania by Marilyn Marton, deputy director, Office of Human Resources, as his wife, Michele, holds the Bible.

The program in Albania has three strategic target areas:

1. Accelerating economic growth and developing private enterprises. 2. Assisting the democratic transition through increasing citizen participation, reforming the legal system, combating corruption, and strengthening local governments. 3. Promoting health-sector reforms.

A 14-year USAID veteran, Sumka brings considerable experience and expertise to his new post. He served since 1995 in the former Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States (ENI), as chief of the Urban Development and Housing division and then as chief of the Rule of Law and Governance division. Prior to that (1989-95), he was based in Nairobi as deputy director of the Regional Urban Development Office and then as chief of the infrastructure division for the Regional Economic Development Services Office. Sumka began his career with USAID in the Office of Housing and Urban Programs.

Before joining USAID, Sumka was with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and had been an assistant professor at the University of Kansas. He received his bachelor's degree in Engineering from the Stevens Institute of Technology, his master's from Northwestern University and his Ph.D. in city and regional planning from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Howard and Michele Sumka have two daughters: Shoshanna and Ilana. ■

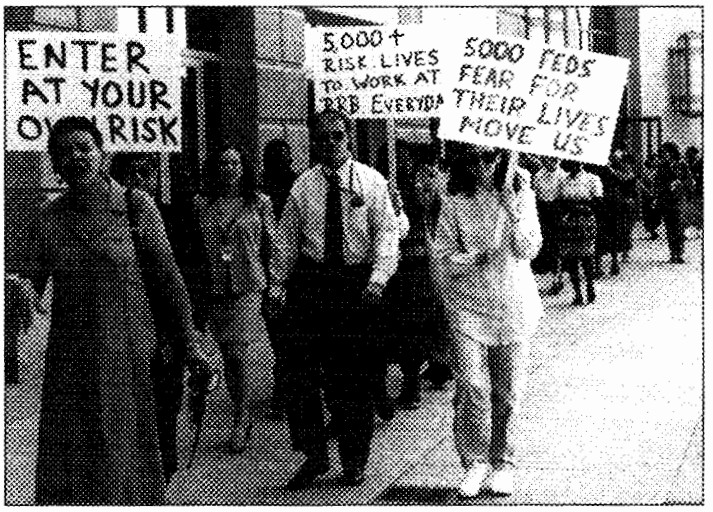
Workers protest lack of security at Ronald Reagan Building

About 200 USAID employees chanted "Make it secure before it's too late" and "RRB — no security" at a demonstration Aug. 17 calling for improved security at the Ronald Reagan Building. Marching in a circle in front of the 14th Street entrance to the building during their lunch hour, pickets carried signs accusing the General Services Administration (GSA) of being more concerned about parking fees from the public than about security for federal employees.

GSA officials responded that the building appears to be open but many security measures are in place, even in public areas. GSA spokeswoman Viki Reath was quoted in The Washington Times as saying the Reagan Building was designed so that public sections were a safe distance from government offices and that cars are screened before entering the garage. "The bottom line is there will always be some employees who will want to shut out the public from these buildings, but the fact of the matter is the taxpayers have invested a lot of money in these buildings and they should be able to use them," Reath said.

The protest was organized by the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) and the Association of Federal Government Employees (AFGE) Local 1534. It was sparked by an incident involving a rental truck parked for two or more nights in the underground garage that resulted in the sudden evacuation of several Cabinet members who had been attending meetings in the building. Bomb-sniffing dogs brought to check out the truck apparently indicated suspicious material was on the bumper, but no explosives were found.

Following the truck incident, GSA officials met with federal tenants on Aug. 4. At that time, GSA said that cars with monthly parking permits would be subjected to random inspections similar to those performed for hourly-rate parkers, more effective screening for current and new monthly parkers would be instituted, and inoperative "vehicle arrest" barriers at garage entrances would be replaced. AFSA officials were not satisfied by GSA's response.



USAID employees picket for greater security at the Ronald Reagan Building.

Frank Miller, vice president of AFSA, wrote a letter that appeared in the Aug. 27 issue of The Washington Times in which he said that after the Oklahoma City federal building bombing in 1995, President Bill Clinton had directed that minimum security standards be met by federal buildings. "This building does not meet those standards," he wrote.

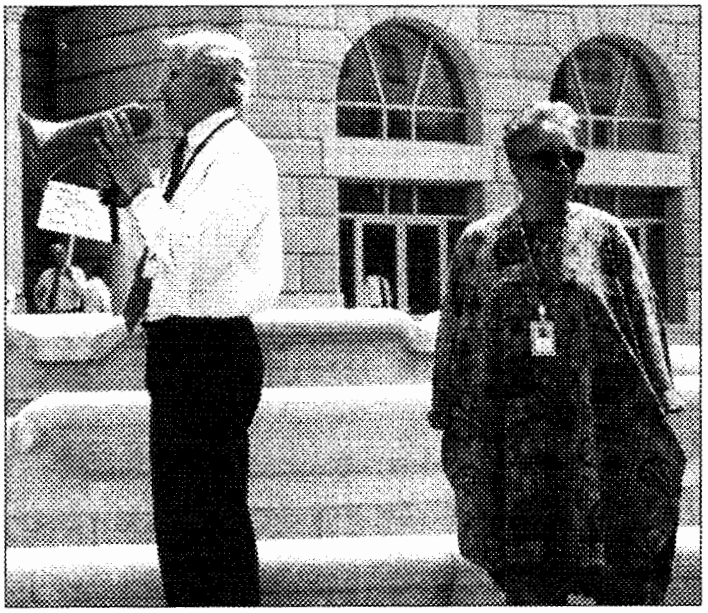
"We welcome visitors into the building as long as they are properly screened before entry," he wrote. "This is done at the Capitol and other federal buildings. This procedure will protect tourists as well as federal employees. The procedure is also required by the Department of Justice standards that GSA implies it already meets."

An October 1998 security report commissioned by GSA and prepared by the Sandia National Laboratories said that the Ronald Reagan Building is "highly vulnerable to an attack employing explosives introduced via vehicles," Miller charged. The building's loading dock is directly under the childcare center, he noted, "Doesn't anyone remember what happened in Oklahoma?"

The Reagan Building is the second largest federal building — outranked only by the Pentagon — and houses about 5,400 federal employees. In addition to USAID, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Commerce Department and the Customs Service have employees in the building.

Visitors must pass through security checks to get to offices of the federal agencies, but the parking lot and the large, multistory atrium — as well as meeting rooms, food services and shops on the below-ground concourse and ground-floor levels — are open to the public without security checks.

Fern Finley, president of AFGE Local 1534, insisted that federal employees in the Reagan Building are entitled to the same security as other federal employees. She also complained that the private, armed security guards at the Reagan Building are inadequately trained. "They tell us they have little training and they don't feel safe either," she said. ■



Frank Miller, AFSA vice president, and Fern Finley, AFGE Local 1534 president, address demonstrators.

Global Bureau hosts Virginia environmental firms

More than 70 environmental firms attended the Virginia Environmental Business Council's "Trade Mission to Washington" at the Ronald Reagan Building on April 14. The conference was hosted by the Global Bureau's Office of Business Development as part of its domestic outreach program.

The purpose of these trade missions, according to Joe Duncan, acting director of the Office of Business Development, "is to make the American business community — especially small and medium-size enterprises — aware of USAID's development programs abroad, and [to demonstrate] how both the U.S. private sector and USAID can benefit from their collaboration."

The half-day program of briefings and business match-making sessions involved representatives from various USAID offices and bureaus, other federal and multilateral agencies, and several embassies. It was the fourth such event the Business Development Office has held. The success of these first four trade missions prompted the office to incorporate future trade missions into its overall business outreach service. The Chicago World Trade Center and states of Colorado and Maine organized the previous events.

Brad Penney, executive director of the Virginia Environmental Business Council, said, "The best evidence of a program's success is the audience's desire to have it repeated," noting that a number of companies that attended have requested a similar conference next year.

USAID's portion of the Washington trade mission included briefings on environmental technology and related emerging market opportunities made possible through three agency programs. The Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Center's Global Technology Network, the Asia/Near East Bureau's U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership activity are well established and highly successful. More recent is the Ecolinks Environmental Partnership Program, run by the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia, which seeks market-based solutions to industrial and urban environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. ■

WHERE

Moved On

Barton, Frederick Durrie
Burt, Alisha
Button, Wendy
Carr, Frances
Desai, Nisha Kanu
Feierstein, Mark
Giordano, Meredith
Hattar, Talal
Hunter, Shirley
Joshi, Ajit
Konka, Paul
Ledbetter, Caroline
Lee, Denise
Lesmez, Daniel
Maki, Frances Matilda
Matthews, Stephanie
Merene, Johnny
Mobley, Janell
Morse, Ted
Robinson, Natasha
Roziewski, Danielle
Rush, Jeffrey Jr.
Wallace, Aleta
Ware, Barrett Amin, Sandra

Promoted

Amirthanayagam, Vathani
Anderson, Dennis Craig
Armstrong, Heather
Ase, Randall
Barton, E. Jed
Berenberg, Scott
Beshawred, Lily
Brady, Larry
Brazier, Donna
Brewer, Alfreda
Broderick, Sylvester
Busa, Beverly
Byrne, Christine Marie
Chan, Anthony
Chase, Charlene
Chassy, Cynthia
Cowper, Steven
Cunnane, Robert
Delaney, Thomas
Dixon, Darin
Drummond, Jeffrey
Dugan, Maureen
Edler, Raymond Lee
Elderbaum, William
Faconer, Tara
Ferrara, Antoinette
Fine, Patrick Chilion
Foltz, Jennifer
Franchett, Lisa Rose
Fulgham, Alonzo
Fulgham, Celeste
Garzon, Jose
Gelband, Bruce
Grieser, Deborah
Gudiness, Mary Anne
Henning, Michael
Hintz, Jerry
Holt, Roosevelt Jr.,
Isham, Brooke Andrea
Jackson, Carlitha
Jewell, Lee
Johnson, Caprice Helene
Kinkopf, Margaret
Kleinberg, Scott
Kocik, Richard
Koechley, Peter Charles
Landau, Edward
Leach, Diane
Leong, David
Linden, Gary
Lizwelicha, Kamau
Lutjens, Shiela
Mandel, Pamela
Mason, Garnet Lenora
Meche, Susan
Morgan, Kevin
Norris, Mary
Omara, Mary Helen
Owens, Richard
Patrick, Henderson
Plitt, Andrew
Reed, Alan
Robbins, Gary
Robinson, David
Rogers, Glenn
Rosenthal, Gil
Rubey, Lawrence
Sarhan, Mike
Savoy, Trisa
Schmidt, Joseph
Scott, Elaine
Sen, Dev
Stanley, Jane
Thompson, Carrie
Thompson-Dorman, Randal
Tincoff, John Jr.
Tran, Elyssa
Walsh, Kathryn
Walsh, Michael
Waskin, Leon
White, Mark
Whitt, Joann
Wiley-Thomas, Jill
Winfield, John
Wright, Sarah
Yates, Michael
Yeandel, Orion

Reassigned

Adamson, Charisse, Guatemala, project development officer, to program officer, AFR/WA
Airhart, John, BHR/ASHA, engineering officer, to supervisory program officer, LAC/SPM
Anderson III, Joseph, Uganda, supervisory health/population development officer, to Bangladesh
Anderson, Mary Ann, Honduras, supervisory general development officer, to Guatemala
Arbuckle, R. Douglass, COMP/FSLT, supervisory executive officer, to Honduras
Atwood, David, AFR/SD/ANRE, supervisory agricultural development officer, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG
Atwood, Grover, G/EGAD/AFS, supervisory agricultural development officer, to program officer, Central Asia
Awantang, Felix, Nigeria, mission director, to health/population development officer, Senegal

Ayalde, Liliana, Nicaragua, deputy mission director, to mission director, Bolivia

Backus, Russel, Central Asia, general development officer, to natural resources officer, G/ENV/DAA

Ballantyne, Janet, Russia, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/DETAIL SUP

Baltimore, Elizabeth, PPC/CDIE/PME, program analyst, to congressional liaison officer, LPA/CL

Barbiero, Carla, ANE/SEA/SPA, supervisory program officer, to Food for Peace officer, India

Barbiero, Victor, G/PHN/HN/CS, supervisory health development officer, to India

Baum, Raymond, Bolivia, supervisory agricultural development officer, to Nicaragua

Bernstein, Linda, Ukraine, project development officer, to program officer, LAC/CEN

Boyer, Bruce, RIG/CA, auditor, to supervisory auditor, IG/A/PA

Brady, Donald, Poland, supervisory executive officer, to Uganda

Brands, William, Uganda, general development officer, to project development officer, South Africa

Brems, Susan, Peru, supervisory health/population development officer, to supervisory general development officer, Bolivia

Brown, Clifford, Guatemala, legal officer, to supervisory democracy officer, Nicaragua

Brown, Margaret, Ethiopia, supervisory agricultural development officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Kenya

Busa, Beverly, the Philippines, supervisory financial management officer, to controller, Ghana

Butler, Letitia Kelly, Guatemala, deputy mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG

Buttari, Juan, COMP/FSLT, program economics officer, to Haiti

Carlson, Norma Helene, BHR/FFP/ER, program analyst, to disaster operations specialist, BHR/OFDA/DRD

Cashion, Gerald, Morocco, supervisory project development officer, to supervisory general development officer, REDSO/E&SA

Cavitt, Roberta, Honduras, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer

Cira, Carl Jr., Colombia, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/SEPARATION

Cohen, David, COMP/LT TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to COMP/SEPARATION

Cohn, Rebecca, AFR/SA, program officer, to supervisory program officer, ANE/SEA/SPA

Cossich, Fernando, Bosnia-Herzegovina, IDI (administration), to supervisory executive officer

Crowley, Christopher, West Bank/Gaza, mission director, to Ukraine

Cypser, Beth, Ecuador, supervisory project development officer, to supervisory democracy officer, ENI/DGSR/RLG

Datta, Dulal, AFR/SA, program officer, to supervisory project development officer, Egypt

Del Bosque, Priscilla, the Philippines, deputy mission director, to COMP/SEPARATION

Delaney, Kim, West Bank/Gaza, general development officer, to Armenia

Delaney, Richard, PPC/PC, program officer, to ENI/NCA/WN

Delaney, Thomas, West Bank/Gaza, project development officer, to program officer, Armenia

Donovan, Francis, REDSO/ E&SA, supervisory contract officer, to deputy director, M/OP/OD

Downing, Lance, ANE/ESA, regional development officer, to supervisory program officer, Indonesia

Drilling, Charles, Nepal, supervisory executive officer, to Russia

Durette, Jean, Egypt, supervisory program officer, to PPC/CDIE/POA

Dzierwa, James Anthony, Hungary, supervisory project development officer, to program officer, ANE/ESA/I

Edwards, Corwin Jr., COMP/FS, supervisory executive officer, to Nicaragua

Ellington-Banks, Barbara, Guatemala, natural resources officer, to agricultural development officer, G/EGAD/AFS/FP

Elliott, Vance Jr., AFR/SD/SA, social science analyst, to program analyst, PPC/CDIE/PME

Ellis, Margot Biegelson, South Africa, private enterprise officer, to West Bank/Gaza

Enroth, Braden, COMP/FSLT, contract officer, to supervisory contract officer, Guatemala

Figueredo, Roberto, Romania, supervisory general development officer, to special projects officer, LAC/RSD

Fillinger, Tamera, Indonesia, legal officer, to GC/AFR

Franckiewicz, James, Egypt, project development officer, to housing/urban development officer, G/ENV/UP

Fritz, Michael, Bosnia-Herzegovina, supervisory executive officer, to program officer, AFR/SA

Fuller, Kurt, PPC/DP, program officer, to USAID coordination representative, DAC

Garner, Rodger, Dominican Republic, supervisory program officer, to deputy mission director, Nicaragua

Gary, Philip-Michael, AFR/EA, supervisory regional development officer, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/DETAIL SUP

Gary, Viviann Pettersson, COMP/LT TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to supervisory general development officer, ENI/DGSR

Gehr, Theodore, Dominican Republic, project development officer, to supervisory program officer

Gingerich, Molly, G/PHN/HN/NMH, public health adviser, to supervisory health/population development officer, Indonesia

Greenbert, Ronald, Lithuania, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG

Greene, Richard, G/PHN/HN/PSR, supervisory health/population development officer, to supervisory health development officer, G/PHN/HN/CS

Grizzard, Willard, Honduras, controller, to Peru

Groarke, John, Bangladesh, legal officer, to COMP/O/S LT TRNG

Guzman, Sergio, Mozambique, democracy officer, to housing/urban development officer, RHUDO

Hadley, Stephen, Ukraine, supervisory private enterprise officer, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG

Hammink, William, Russia, supervisory general development officer, to deputy mission director, West Bank/Gaza

Harden, R. David, GC/LAC, legal officer, to Bangladesh

Hardy, Nancy Carmichael, Egypt, project development officer, to supervisory program officer

Harvey, Ronald, COMP/LT TRNG, foreign affairs officer, to agricultural development officer, G/EGAD/AFS/AEMD

Herbol, Denise Adele, Uganda, supervisory program officer, to supervisory executive officer, Ukraine

Hess, David, Rwanda, supervisory program officer, to deputy mission director, Mozambique

Huger, Gregory, Ukraine, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG

Jenks, Nicholas, COMP/FS, supervisory program officer, to project development officer, Mozambique

Johnston, T. David, Nepal, supervisory agricultural development officer, to natural resources officer, El Salvador

Jones, Bonita, BHR/PPE, secretary (office automation), to administrative operations assistant (office automation), LPA/CL

Kennedy-Iraheta, Deborah, El Salvador, supervisory special projects officer, to deputy mission director, Guatemala

Kinder, Erin, Russia, private enterprise officer, to contract specialist M/OP/ENI/DG

King, Wayne, Haiti, supervisory program officer, to M/B/PA

Klement, Julie Mae, BHR/OFDA/PMPP, supervisory special projects officer, to special projects officer, ANE/SEA/SPA

Klenicki, Ana, LAC/RSD, special projects officer, to supervisory special projects officer, El Salvador

Knight, Melissa, COMP/FS, natural resources officer, to Food for Peace officer, Mozambique

Kolker, Joel, RHUDO, housing/urban development officer, to supervisory housing/urban development officer

Kosheleff, Bruno, COMP/FS/REASSGN, supervisory program officer, to regional development officer, ANE/MEA

Kosinski, Susan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, democracy officer, to G/DG

Kreis, Katharine, Bolivia, health development officer, to population development officer, G/PHN/POP/FPS

Larcom, Joan, Haiti, human resources development officer, to general development officer, Uganda

Layton, Richard, Peru, controller, to Honduras

Lee, Jeffrey, Haiti, private enterprise officer, to agricultural development officer, ENI/EMI/AG

Lewis, Gary, BHR/PVC, program officer, to COMP/FS/REASSGN

Lewis, George, Rwanda, mission director, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/SEPARATION

Lieberman, David, Armenia, general development officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Ukraine

Loken, Kristin, Eritrea, supervisory general development officer, to health development officer, India

MacDonald, Barry James, Indonesia, supervisory program economics officer, to supervisory project development officer,

ENI/OM/OD

Mahoney, Roberta, COMP/FSLT, foreign affairs officer, to associate mission director, Egypt

Manarolla, Jerre, ANE/SEA/RSP, program economics officer, to project development officer, Uganda

Martin, John, M/HR/POD, executive officer, to COMP/FS/REASSGN

Martin, Richard, Egypt, population development officer, to supervisory health/population development officer, Peru

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

McPhie, Winston, Armenia, general development officer, to COMP/FS/REASSGN

Morgan, Charles, Malawi, project development officer, to supervisory project development officer

Nelson, Francesca, Egypt, program economics officer, to health development officer

Newman, Nancy Jo, ENI/ECA/NT, program officer, to AFR/SA

Newton, Gary, Egypt, associate mission director, to supervisory health development officer

Noble, David, RCSA, controller, to Caucasus

Oliver, Charles Whitney, COMP/NE/OJT, IDI (health/population/nutrition), to Bolivia

Panehal, Alexandria, Nicaragua, supervisory democracy officer, to foreign affairs officer, COMP/LT TRNG

Panther, Dennis, Mali, natural resources officer, to agricultural development officer, Ethiopia

Pastic, Joseph, ENI/ECA, general development officer, to Albania

Peasley, Carol, AA/AFR, foreign affairs officer, to mission director, Russia

Peevey, John, Sri Lanka, supervisory executive officer, to India

Pizarro, Leonel, El Salvador, supervisory contract officer, to contract officer, Senegal

Putman, Diana, Tanzania, supervisory project development officer, to regional development officer, REDSO/E&SA

Reed, Leslie, COMP/FSLT, legal officer, to Peru

Render, Gerald, Morocco, supervisory executive officer, to Caucasus

Reynolds, William, Egypt, contract officer, to supervisory contract officer, the Philippines

Rhoad, David, West Bank/Gaza, deputy mission director, to executive officer, M/HR/EM

Rhodes, Jill, Bolivia, democracy officer, to COMP/FSLT

Rockeman, Kurt, Mozambique, project development officer, to supervisory agricultural development officer, Ethiopia

Rogosch, John, Honduras, supervisory health/population development officer, to supervisory general development officer

Rojas, Ernest, Egypt, engineering officer, to program officer, ANE/MEA/JIL

Ruybal, Ronald, Tanzania, supervisory natural resources officer, to natural resources officer, Guatemala

Schaeffer, William, Russia, supervisory executive officer, to Egypt

Seabright, Jefferson, G/ENV/EET, director, to senior advisor, OMP/DETAIL SUP

Silc, Richard, M/FM/CONT, financial management officer financial analyst, to COMP/FSLT

Sinnitt, Meri, El Salvador, health/population development officer, to supervisory health/population development officer, Honduras

Sleeper, Jonathan, Nicaragua, supervisory agricultural development officer, to program officer, LAC/SPM

Smith, Dwight, Malawi, supervisory project development officer, to supervisory program officer

Smolka, Daniel Mark, Honduras, supervisory executive officer, to Nepal

Songer, David, REDSO/E&SA, supervisory general development officer, to special projects officer, LPA/PL

Staal, Thomas, West Bank/Gaza, project development officer, to general development officer

Suggs, Sherry, AFR/SA, program officer, to supervisory program officer, Nigeria

Sumka, Howard, ENI/ECA, to mission director, Albania

Swain, Mona Miller, M/AS/CPD, administrative operations assistant (office automation), to program operations assistant (office automation), G/EGAD/MD

Taylor, Scott, Ecuador, project development officer, to supervisory program officer, Colombia

Truong, Tham, Haiti, program economics officer, to G/EGAD/EM

Uphaus, Charles, ENI/EMI/AG, supervisory agricultural development officer, to G/EGAD/AFS

Watson, James, ENI/DGSR/CS, democracy officer, to general development officer, Caucasus

Wiegand, Kenneth Bruce, LAC/SAM, program officer, to supervisory agricultural development officer, Bolivia

Wines, Sarah, G/ENV/UP, housing/urban development officer, to RHUDO

Wise, Louise Berry, COMP/LT TRNG, program officer, to supervisory private enterprise officer, G/EGAD/BD

Woodruff, Neil, COMP/FS/REASSGN, program officer, to population development officer, Bangladesh

Yaeger, William, Caucasus, deputy mission director, to democracy officer, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Zamora, Francisco, Egypt, health development officer, to M/HR/POD-TEAM 5

Retired

Atwood, J. Brian
Carpenter, Louis
Ching, Wayne
Cogdill, John
Cohn, Paul
Cook, Gary
Deleo, Anthony
Elkins, Tim
Frierson, Shirley
Helman, Howard
Jones, Sallie
Kirk, Robert
Lewis, George
McGowan, Dennis
Mertens, Frank
Mitchell, John
Nickolou, Frances
Owen, Darrell
Rauch, Eugene
Rogers, Barbara
Salvo, Joseph
Thomas, Daisy
Warren, Marion
Wray, Deborah
Young, David Paul

Obituaries

Edwin D. Callahan, 75, a Foreign Service officer who retired from USAID in 1985, died Jan. 23 in Falls Church, Va. A professional engineer, he began his career with USAID in 1966, serving in missions in Vietnam, Turkey, Thailand, Bangladesh, and as a USAID representative in Syria.

Raymond H. Landgren, 69, a retired Foreign Service officer, died Feb. 12 in Largo, Fla., of heart failure. During his years with USAID, Landgren served in Congo, Vietnam, Laos, Mauritania and Washington, retiring from USAID in 1980.

Michael F. Lukomski, 53, a senior Foreign Service officer who retired in 1995, died March 3 after a heart attack at his home in Algarve, Portugal. Lukomski joined the agency in 1975. He helped start a development foundation in Portugal during 1983-85 which continued to support development projects after the agency closed its program in Portugal. Lukomski was deputy mission director in Yemen and USAID representative in Guinea-Bissau.

Vernon Willfred Peterson, 74, died of cancer March 17 at his home in Fairfax, Va. Peterson joined USAID in 1966 and served in Vietnam, Cambodia, Hong Kong and Washington. He retired from the agency in 1987.

Otto Schaler, 79, died Jan. 30 of a neuro-degenerative disease in Falls Church, Va. Schaler joined the State Department Foreign Service in 1960 and served in Lagos, Nigeria, and Ankara, Turkey, as a cultural affairs officer. Before coming to USAID, he supervised international training activities in developing countries, retiring in 1987 as chief of the Population and Health Training Office.

Thomas R. Tifft, 64, died on Feb. 10 in Cairo. He apparently had a heart attack while swimming at the Ramses Hilton pool. Tifft joined USAID in 1965 as operations officer for the Near East and served as a loan officer in Ankara, Turkey, and in Pakistan. He left USAID in 1970, returning to USAID in 1976 as a private sector officer at the USAID mission in Cairo. He served in Bangladesh, as supervisory project development officer for the Near East and Asia Near East bureaus in Washington, and was chief of the Office of Program and Project Development in Jamaica. He received two Meritorious Honor Awards: for his work in Cairo, and for his work during Hurricane Gilbert in Jamaica. He retired from the agency in 1990.

Dr. Gerold Victor "Jake" van der Vlugt, 59, died Jan. 11 of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease). He joined USAID as a volunteer in 1970 serving in Vietnam. He helped pioneer central bulk procurement and distribution of oral contraceptives for family planning programs in 55 countries, radically decreasing costs and increasing supplies.

He served in Manila, Nepal and worked on the African Famine Early Warning system, and developing the World Health Organization's AIDS program. In 1989, he received an award for his outstanding leadership contributions to saving the lives of women and children around the world.

Grant is mission director in Bulgaria

John Grant, a 12-year veteran of USAID, was sworn in as mission director to Bulgaria on Jan. 22, continuing a four-generation family tradition of service to the people of developing countries. His great-grandfather was a medical missionary in China and his grandfather was a pioneer in public health, serving in China and India.

At Grant's swearing-in ceremony, then-Administrator Brian Atwood paid special tribute to John's father, Jim Grant, who worked for USAID and the State Department for 20 years before founding the Overseas Development Council. "Many of us knew Jim Grant best as executive director of UNICEF," Atwood recalled, praising him for launching what he called the "child survival revolution."

Bulgaria Mission Director John Grant is congratulated by then-Administrator Brian Atwood after Marilyn Marton, deputy director of the Office of Human Resources, administered the oath.

"We are fortunate that John decided to continue this illustrious family tradition," Atwood added, praising Grant for his work for the past four years as director of the agency's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation in the Bureau for Humanitarian Response. "John has brought vision, leadership and energy to this key job. He has a particular passion for strengthening the capacity of local non-governmental organizations in the developing world."

Grant will oversee USAID's $31 million program in Bulgaria, which seeks to accelerate the development and growth of private enterprise, create a more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector, improve the judicial system and increase support for democratic processes, market reforms and Bulgarian citizen participation in public policy decision-making.

As the supervisory program officer, Grant served as the deputy to the agency's representative in Togo (1991-93). He was both a program and a Food for Peace officer in the mission in India (1987-91). Prior to coming to USAID, he worked for Save the Children Federation in posts in Latin America and the United States and was the federation's regional director for Latin America and the Caribbean (1981-84).

He and his wife, Marea, have two sons, Alexander and James. ■

U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20523-6100

Penalty for Private Use $300
Official Business

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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