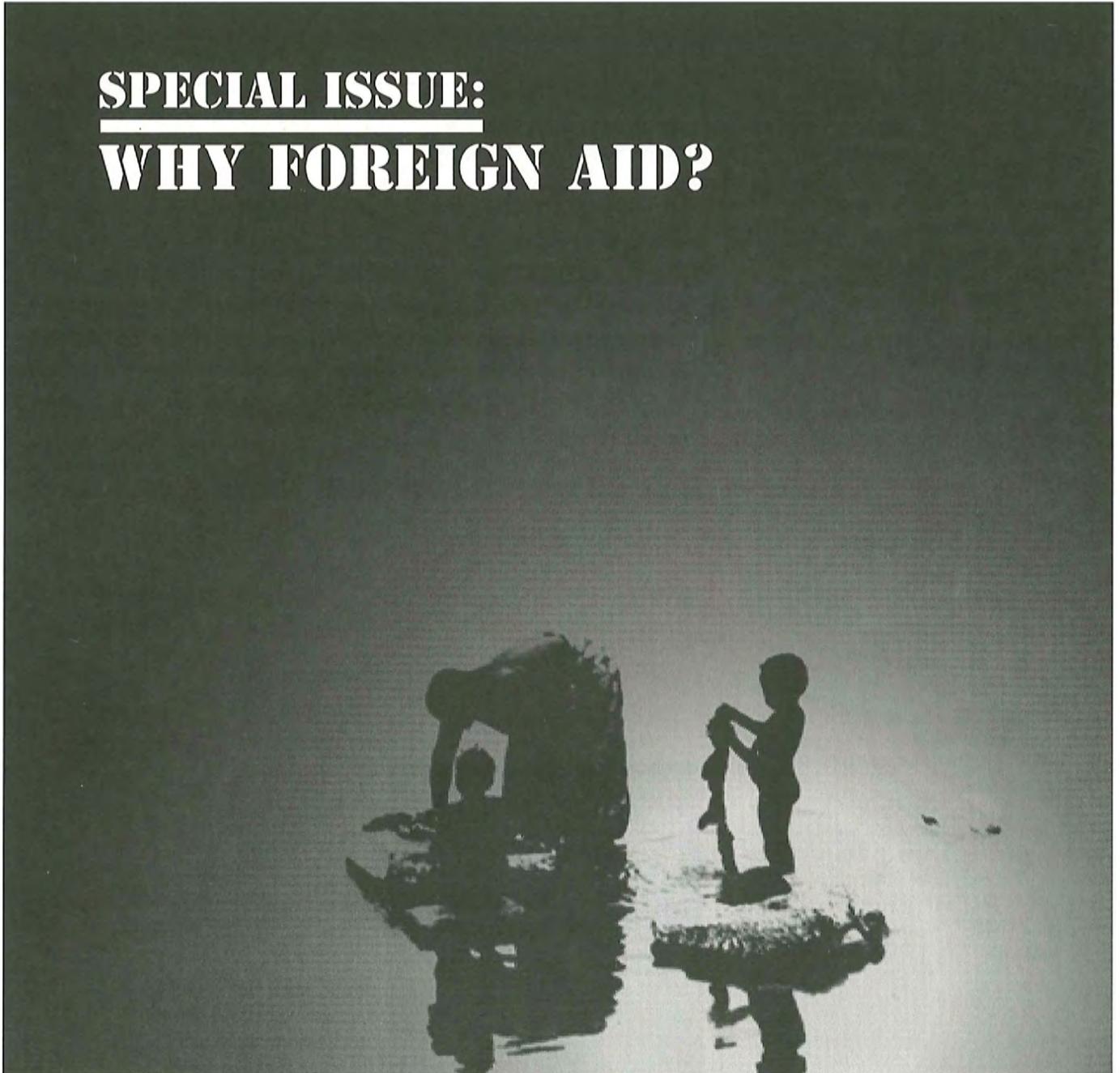

Front Lines

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 1996

SPECIAL ISSUE:
WHY FOREIGN AID?





MARCH 1996

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Correspondents:

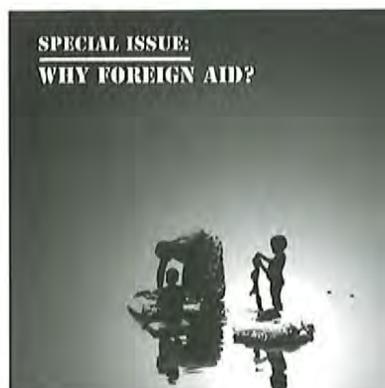
AFR: Ranta Russell
ANE: Linda LeDuc
BHR: Dennis King, Mike Mahdesian
ENI: Timothy Dubel, Arlene Kambour
EOP: David Grim
GC: Carl Sosebee
G: Aaron Dannenberg
LAC: Phyllis Church
M: Darren Shanks
OSDBU: Betty Briscoe
PPC: Glenn Prickett

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

Editor's Note

At a recent all-agency legislative briefing, a USAID employee asked Jill Buckley, AA/LPA, if there were any fact sheets or talking points available that employees and retirees could use to explain to others what USAID does. This special edition of *Front Lines* was produced to meet that need. The eight-page section is intended as a pull-out that can be duplicated and distributed to those interested in the U.S. foreign aid program and used by employees as a reference guide for talking points.



**SPECIAL ISSUE:
WHY FOREIGN AID?**

Cover photo: USAID has worked for more than three decades to provide humanitarian and economic assistance overseas.

Why Foreign Aid?



Since 1961, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has implemented America's foreign aid programs. Spending less than one-half of 1 percent of the federal budget, USAID works to promote democracy, free markets and America's foreign policy objectives around the globe.

Every president since World War II, both Democrat and Republican, has strongly endorsed foreign aid. Over the years, 10 high-level national commissions set up by the White House or by the Congress to review the program have given it solid backing. What has been clear to these experts is that foreign assistance programs are an investment, and that these programs benefit every American.

Most polls indicate that Americans think that foreign assistance programs are the single largest item in the federal budget and make up close to 20 percent of total government spending. The reality is far different: Economic and humanitarian assistance abroad makes up less than one-half of 1 percent of the federal budget.

The foreign assistance program is a sound investment in creating the markets of the future, preventing crises and helping advance democracy and prosperity. Foreign aid creates U.S. jobs and advances American economic well-being. It is far less expensive for the United States to carry out development programs that prevent crises than to pay the costs of military operations, peace-keeping efforts and emergency humanitarian relief.

Foreign assistance has helped create some of America's most dynamic export markets. The trade generated from foreign aid

has more than offset the initial costs of sending American expertise abroad. Between 1990 and 1993, U.S. exports to developing nations and the former Soviet bloc increased by \$46 billion. Forty-three of the top 50 consumer nations of American agricultural products were once U.S. foreign aid recipients.

U.S. aid to Africa adds up to the same cost a year, per American family, as a single meal at a fast-food restaurant — about \$3.

Many Americans are surprised when they hear a list of some of the graduates of U.S. foreign assistance programs — France, Spain, Portugal, South Korea, Taiwan, Italy and Germany. Newly dynamic nations like Costa Rica, Thailand and Botswana will graduate from foreign assistance programs within the next two years. Foreign assistance programs since the Marshall Plan have successfully created some of our closest allies and best trading partners. Many of these nations have gone on to become donors themselves.

Foreign assistance programs work, they are an important part of U.S. foreign policy, and they are creating U.S. jobs and advancing American economic well-being. Foreign assistance also combats global threats such as the spread of AIDS, environmental degradation and rapid population growth rates.

What Is USAID?

USAID is an independent government agency based in Washington, with field missions abroad.

USAID staff work with teachers, farmers, small-business people, nurses and other members of the local community in four regions of the world: Africa, Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The agency works in five principal areas crucial to achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives: promoting economic growth; advancing democracy; delivering humanitarian assistance to victims of famine and other natural and man-made disasters; protecting public health and supporting family planning; and protecting the environment. To promote development, USAID works in close partnership with other U.S. government agencies, U.S. business, private voluntary organizations, indigenous groups and universities. USAID contracts with more than 3,500 U.S. firms and over 300 U.S.-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Close to 80 percent of USAID's grants and contracts go directly to American firms and non-governmental organizations.

When considering a nation for development assistance, USAID looks at a number of important factors including: strategic interests; a country's commitment to social and economic reform and a willingness to foster democracy; and the ability of a nation to work as a good development partner. USAID has long maintained that lasting economic growth is spurred by a proper blend of good government, sound economic policies and investments in key social sectors like education, health and environmental protection.

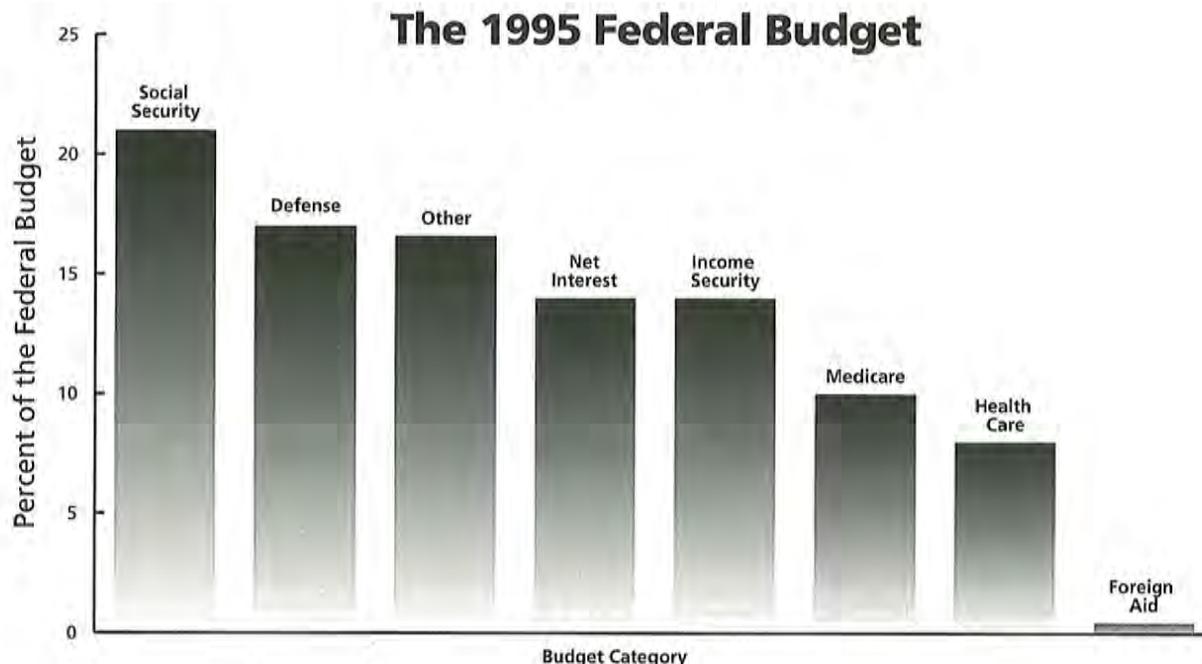
Around the world, each day 35,000 children under the age of 5 die of malnutrition and easily preventable diseases.

Remarkable Challenges

Most Americans agree that problems in the developing world should not be neglected.

Consider some of the grave problems that face the developing world today:

- More than 3 million children worldwide died in 1995 as a direct result of water-borne diseases stemming from unsanitary drinking and bathing water.
- 100 million children between ages 6 and 11 around the globe will never attend school, in what UNICEF has labeled a "silent emergency."
- The population of the world increases by the equivalent of an additional New York City every month — at current rates the population of the developing world will double in 34 years.
- There are 5,000 new HIV infections daily around the world.



.....
More than 3 million lives are
saved every year through
USAID immunization programs.
.....

Impressive Accomplishments

USAID programs have been remarkably effective. Using American know-how, USAID programs have made a world of difference for some of the world's neediest people. Consider the accomplishments of USAID programs:

- Oral rehydration therapy, a low-cost, easily administered solution developed through USAID programs in Bangladesh to combat death by dehydration, is credited with saving tens of millions of lives around the globe.
- More than 50 million couples worldwide use family planning as a direct result of USAID programs.
- Since 1987, USAID has initiated HIV/AIDS prevention programs in 32 countries and is the recognized technical leader in these programs in the developing world. Over 3.2 million people have been reached with HIV prevention education, and 58,000 people have been trained to implement HIV/AIDS programs in their own countries.
- Early USAID action in southern Africa in 1992 prevented massive famine in the region, saving millions of lives.
- Millions of entrepreneurs around the world (many of them women) have started or improved small businesses through USAID assistance.
- Investments by the United States and other donors in better seeds and agricultural techniques over the past two decades have helped make it possible to feed an extra billion people in the world.

Development Is Good Business

Economic and humanitarian assistance programs constitute a critical investment in the future of the American economy. Like any investment, we shouldn't simply look at the cost of foreign assistance, we should also look at its returns. Foreign assistance fosters an enabling environment for U.S. trade and investment in developing nations by establishing fair business codes, viable commercial banks and reasonable tax and tariff standards. Foreign assistance helps create the stable and transparent business standards that U.S. companies must have to operate in a country.

By law, nearly all U.S. assistance must be spent on American-produced items. In 1993, U.S. foreign aid programs directly accounted for more than \$10 billion in purchased U.S. goods and services. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that amount of export procurement to be responsible for some 200,000 U.S. jobs.

In addition to the benefits from the direct purchase of U.S. goods and services, the United States also benefits from purchases made by foreign governments that receive U.S. assistance and from the exports generated by U.S. assistance programs. U.S. assistance programs help create demand for U.S. products and services and increase the ability of other nations to purchase those products and services.

If the American economy is to continue to grow, it must develop new markets. These markets will be found not in Western Europe, but in the developing world. To ignore the developing world is to risk losing a niche in the most important markets of tomorrow. For example, the global market for environmental goods and services is expected to reach \$500 billion by the end of the decade. Much of this 8 percent annual growth will be in developing countries. During the last two years, American exports to developing countries have represented nearly 40 percent of total U.S. exports. In 1993, over \$180 billion of American goods were sold to the developing world, representing an estimated 3.6 million U.S. jobs.

Productivity growth in developing nations contributes to the economic development of those nations, which, in turn, stimulates imports of a wide range of products, including agricultural commodities. Poor countries are poor customers; countries moving up the development ladder are much better customers.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) found that each dollar invested in agricultural research in developing countries increases that country's imports of goods and services by \$4. This provides an important opportunity for the United States to expand its exports, including agricultural products. Agricultural exports are a major source of foreign exchange for the United States. Imports by developing countries represent a total value of nearly \$200 billion and account for about 4 million U.S. jobs, according to the IFPRI study.

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Between 1990 and 1995, exports to
developing and transition coun-
tries increased by \$98.7 billion. This
growth supported roughly 1.9 million
new jobs in the United States.
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Investments in foreign assistance by the United States have often resulted in a huge payoff in terms of creating export markets for U.S. goods and services. For example, we now export more to South Korea in just one year than we ever gave that country in foreign assistance during the 1960s and 1970s.
.....

Providing Humanitarian Relief

The United States has a long and generous tradition of providing assistance to the victims of man-made and natural disasters. Our nation has traditionally viewed humanitarian assistance as both an act of national conscience and an investment in the future. USAID is the world leader in providing assistance to the victims of flood, famine, conflict and other crises around the globe.

For America, humanitarian assistance is not an act of charity, but an integral part of our vision of how a community of nations, some fortunate and some troubled, should operate. USAID has earned a reputation for delivering relief to people in need quickly and effectively under the most difficult circumstances. USAID has embodied the conviction that with time and a helping hand, even the most afflicted nations can become stable again and turn to the future with hope.

It is difficult to calculate how many lives have been saved worldwide by American humanitarian assistance programs. Each year, the U.S. government provides food, shelter material and relief assistance to millions of people around the world who are affected by disasters and conflicts. In many of these situations, it has been U.S. humanitarian assistance that has made a difference in the survival of these victims. Following the mass exodus from Rwanda to Goma, Zaire, in 1994, tens of thousands of refugees lost their lives due to a cholera epidemic that swept through the camps. USAID Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) and U.S. military forces were sent to the region to assist in establishing a clean water distribution system to combat the cholera epidemic. The combined work of the U.S. military and USAID-funded organizations and other international donors succeeded in stemming one of the largest humanitarian crises of this generation.

Over the past decade, USAID has targeted \$15 million in technical assistance for the energy sectors of developing countries. However, as a result of this commitment, and longstanding U.S. efforts to encourage developing nations to privatize, U.S. assistance has helped build a \$50 billion annual market for private power. U.S. firms are capturing the largest share of this market, out-competing Japan and Germany. America cannot afford to abandon these markets to our competitors. Private power generation in the developing world, which replaces inefficient state-run companies, provides a high rate of return for the United States. For example, in Indonesia, a \$3 million investment by USAID in support of privatization of the energy sector has led to \$2 billion awarded to a U.S. firm for Indonesia's first private power contract.

.....
In 1991 80,000 people and \$1 billion in U.S. and Filipino assets were saved because early warning equipment installed by USAID signaled that the Mount Pinatubo volcano was about to erupt.
.....

The U.S. government has been providing humanitarian assistance in response to the crisis in the former republics of Yugoslavia since the war began in 1992. Most of this assistance has gone to the affected population of Bosnia-Herzegovina. An estimated 200,000 Bosnians had died as a result of the conflict by the spring of 1994, and over 4 million people were dependent on international humanitarian aid. USAID deployed a DART team to the region in 1992 and has funded a number of private voluntary organization relief and rehabilitation projects. Nearly all of the estimated 200,000 civilian deaths in Bosnia have been the result of the war; few can be attributed to starvation, exposure or disease due to the deprivation of food, housing or health care.

Helping Families

Certain factors play a key role in keeping nations poor: a lack of resources; limited educational opportunities; a dearth of skills; and economic, social and political systems that impede growth. Rapid population growth and poor health make every one of these conditions worse. Yet the population and health problems in the developing world can be effectively addressed. With better access to family planning and health services, individuals can enhance their ability to affect and improve their own lives and the lives of their children. Slowing rapid population growth is also a key factor in contributing to economic growth in the developing world. Combating serious global health threats like the HIV/AIDS pandemic remains very much in the best interests of the United States.

USAID has made significant contributions to vaccinating the world's children against the major vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, increasing the immunization rate in the developing world from 37 percent in 1984 to an estimated 80 percent in the early 1990s.

Oral rehydration solution (ORS), a sugar-salt solution used to treat diarrhea-induced dehydration, has been hailed by the scientific community as potentially the single most important discovery in a century. USAID and its predecessor agency financed the basic research leading to this important medical advance. First used successfully in 1971 in Bangladesh to reduce cholera deaths, ORS now reaches over 70 percent of the world's children. Because of USAID support for ORS, over 1 million lives are being saved each year.

USAID family planning programs are helping ensure that families are healthier, more productive and better cared for. A USAID program in the Sierra region of Ecuador provides an excellent example. The Medical Center for Family Planning Orientation and Services (CEMOPLAF) runs 20 clinics, managed almost entirely by women. CEMOPLAF was started in

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The U.S. economic and development assistance budget is currently 20 percent less than the last year of the Bush administration. In fact, in constant 1994 dollars, the current U.S. foreign aid budget is nearly 50 percent less than it was in 1946 and is currently the lowest budget in U.S. foreign aid history.
.....

the mid-1970s by a group of women doctors, who built it from a single center to 20 well-run clinics. USAID supported the center by training staff and supplying equipment. Thirteen of the 20 clinics are now totally self-sufficient. Despite initial skepticism that family planning services would be well-received in Indian communities, four of the centers serve indigenous Indian populations.

Advancing Democracy

Because democratic regimes contribute to peace and security in the world and because democracy and respect for human rights coincide with fundamental American values, the Clinton administration has identified the promotion of democracy as a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy. Foreign assistance is a natural vehicle for achieving this goal. Democratization is an essential part of sustainable development because it facilitates the protection of human rights, informed participation and public sector accountability. Faltering democracies and persistent oppression pose serious threats to the security of the United States and other nations. Stable democratic nations make the best trading partners for the United States and help promote international security.

USAID support for democracy has proved very effective. There were 58 democratic nations in 1980. By 1995, this number had jumped to 115 nations. USAID provided democracy and governance assistance to 36 of the 57 nations that successfully made the transition to democratic government during this period.

USAID programs have contributed to historic democratic breakthroughs in South Africa, Eastern Europe, the West Bank and Gaza, and many other areas. Through support for voter education, party building, election monitoring and public information campaigns, USAID is helping promote the democratic ideals that the United States has been built upon.

In preparation for the history-making April 1994 South African elections, USAID was a major contributor to the voter education effort. As the election drew closer, USAID/South Africa focused efforts on voters most likely to be victimized by intimidation, coercion and fraud such as illiterate farm workers, women, disaffected youth and people in especially violence-prone areas. It is estimated that USAID-funded non-governmental organizations reached 3.6 million eligible voters by the time of the election.

Protecting the Environment

Environmental problems increasingly threaten the economic and political interests of the United States and the world at large. Both industrial and developing nations contribute to this threat. America's own well-being is directly threatened by worldwide environmental degradation. In the long run, we cannot escape the effects of global climate change, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion. USAID's programs work effectively to combat some of these global challenges. Better and more efficient management of natural resources also increases prospects for lasting economic growth.

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USAID-sponsored energy efficiency
experts working in Almaty,

Kazakhstan, helped local officials put in place improved systems that drastically reduced pollution and led to more than a million barrels of fuel oil being saved in just a three-month period.

.....

Tunisia offers a good example of a USAID pollution prevention program. After USAID conducted an assessment of a lead battery plant and recommended improvements that would reduce pollution and increase efficiency, the plant invested \$8,000 of its own funds in new equipment and changed its operating procedures. As a result, the plant lowered its annual operating costs by \$770,000 and reduced its lead emissions by 60 percent. As news of this savings spread,

other battery plants in Tunisia implemented similar changes. USAID closed its Tunisia mission at the end of 1995, but pollution prevention activities will be continued by Tunisian engineers trained by USAID. The agency is currently expanding its pollution prevention activities in several countries, including Chile, Morocco, Egypt and India.

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Around the globe, an area of
rainforest the size of a football field
is destroyed each second. This translates
to approximately 42 million acres each
year — an area of tropical rainforest four
times the size of Switzerland.
.....

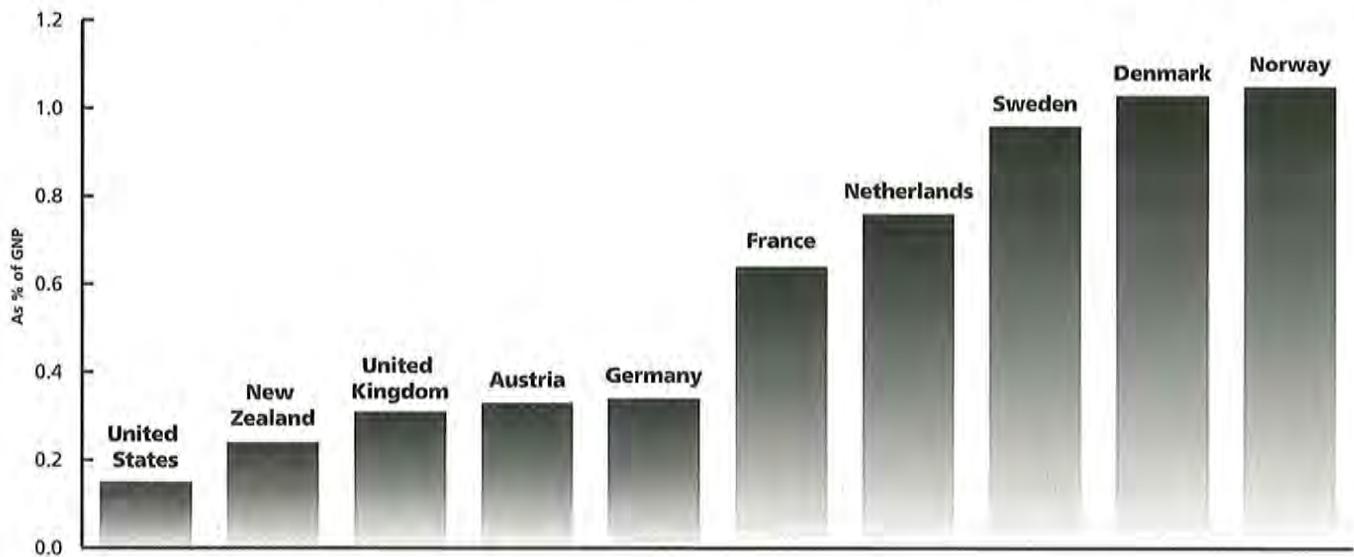
Through its participation in the Parks in Peril program, USAID has helped preserve 26 protected areas, covering more than 14 million acres in 12 countries. The project has helped local private and governmental organizations employ community residents in construction and maintenance of park facilities and as rangers responsible for patrolling and enforcing park regulations. As of mid-1994, nearly 300 park rangers were actively working to protect park areas. As a result of these activities, illegal deforestation and hunting activities have declined in many sites, allowing the protected areas to thrive once again.

Common Misperceptions

Despite the good work America's foreign assistance programs do around the globe, these programs have often been misunderstood by the American public. Many Americans think that foreign aid makes up a larger part of the federal budget than defense spending or social security. Economic and humanitarian assistance abroad amounts to only one-half of 1 percent of the federal budget. A large number of industrial nations currently share the cost of helping nations combat poverty and increase their standard of living.

Recent polls reveal that a majority of Americans think that up to 20 percent of the federal budget is spent on foreign assistance. When told the actual percentage of the budget spent on foreign assistance, an overwhelming majority of Americans say that those spending levels should be maintained or increased.

Foreign Aid as a Percentage of Gross National Product 1994



.....
***J**apan has a larger foreign assistance program than the United States, and France and the Netherlands combined give almost as much foreign assistance as the United States.*
.....

Consider these statistics:

- The U.S. foreign aid budget as a percentage of U.S. gross domestic product is .117 percent, the lowest percentage of U.S. GDP in history.
- In terms of gross national product, the United States provides the least foreign assistance of any major industrialized nation.
- U.S. foreign assistance programs are at the lowest levels, in real dollar terms, that they have been in over 50 years.

In 1956, the United States accounted for almost 63 percent of all the foreign assistance in the world. By 1993, other donors had come to shoulder a major portion of the foreign assistance effort, with the United States accounting for about 17 percent of the total of official development assistance. Many of the new generation of donors are former

recipients of U.S. assistance programs who have gone on to prosper — and share that prosperity with others.

In total, 47 nations have “graduated” from U.S. assistance programs. An impressive 30 of these former aid recipients have enjoyed such prosperity since receiving U.S. assistance that they are now donors themselves. Nations such as Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia are among USAID’s graduates.

A Record of Reform

USAID has been one of the lead agencies under Vice President Gore’s reinvention of government program.

The agency has also developed a new electronic acquisition and procurement planning system that replaces 65 different systems, eliminates tons of paperwork and expedites contracting.

USAID completed an agencywide reorganization and “rightsizing” effort to streamline the agency. As a result, USAID has reduced project design time by 75 percent and cut regulations by 55 percent.

USAID has also introduced reforms to open up procurement to the best expertise in America, whether that expertise is located in Seattle, Milwaukee, or other places “outside the beltway.”

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During the last two years, USAID has announced the close-out of 24 overseas missions, eliminated 70 senior staff positions and reduced total staff by over 1,750.
.....

USAID's History

President Kennedy established USAID in 1961 to promote development around the globe. "Development cooperation" officially started in the United States with President Truman's inaugural address in 1949 when he declared that the fourth point of U.S. foreign policy was a "bold new program" to provide assistance to developing countries. The Marshall Plan for European recovery in the late 1940s and early 1950s was the forerunner of current development programs.

In 1981 President Reagan noted, "Security assistance programs directly enhance the security of the United States. Development assistance also contributes to this effort by supplementing the indigenous efforts of recipients to achieve economic growth and meet the basic needs of their peoples... the ultimate importance to the United States of our security and development assistance programs cannot be exaggerated."

.....
The United States has come to realize that the price of peace and stability is far less than the cost of war and reconstruction. Development is an investment in America's future and a better world.
.....

Looking Forward

In the post-Cold War world, it is the cumulative impact of development crises, not a war between the superpowers, that threatens peace and prosperity. There is a growing recognition that development can help prevent civil strife. Even the U.S. military has become as sensitive to this as any institution in government. Our national security community is gearing up to adjust our responses to meet the new realities. For example, a recent Central Intelligence Agency study correlates societal stability with the extent of human development, the level and relative fragility of democratic systems and a nation's openness to trade. The CIA Task Force on Failed States has identified the very problems that foreign aid addresses as key determinants of stability.

This concern has also been manifested in strong public statements supporting foreign aid from the likes of Secretary of Defense Perry and General Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Want to know more about USAID?

Public Inquiries: (202) 647-1850

Internet Home Page: www.info.usaid.gov

Internet Gopher: <gopher:info.usaid.gov>



WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Almog, Orli, COMP/YOC/COOP
Bennett, Bruce Lamar,
ANE/ME/WB/G
Hase, Susan, REDSO/WCA
Long, Arthur, ENI/HR/EHA
Medish, Mark Christian, AA/ENI
Otto, Karen, COMP/LWOP
Rana, Naseer, COMP/NE/OJT
Reilly, Mary Eliza, AA/LPA

Promoted

Buckles, Patricia, Central Asia,
deputy mission director
Dabbs, Carol, LAC/RSD, public
health specialist
Goodwin, Joseph, Cambodia,
USAID representative
Lentini, Joseph, M/OP/B/PCE,
contract specialist
Mailloux, Laurier, ENI/PER, super-
visory private enterprise officer
Oliver, William Jr., mission direc-
tor, Jordan
Pollard, Terri, AA/LAC, adminis-
trative operations specialist
Redfearn, Ethel, M/AS/ISS, print-
ing clerk typist
Schofield, Kenneth, Philippines,
mission director
Weden, Charles Jr., AA/ANE,
deputy assistant administrator
Westley, John Richard, Egypt,
mission director
Williams, Aaron, ES, foreign
affairs officer

Reassigned

Bradley, Michael, M/FM/CMP/RP,
financial management officer bud-
get/analyst, to controller,
LAC/DPB
Burkhart, Robbin, Gambia, con-
troller, to Ukraine
Cohn, Rebecca, RDO/Caribbean,
supervisory general development
officer, to population development
officer, Brazil

Dunbar, Raymond, Jamaica, execu-
tive officer, to COMP/FSLT
Elderbaum, William, Uganda, IDI
(administration), to supervisory
executive officer, Ecuador
Farinella, Joseph,
COMP/REASS/IG/W, auditor, to
supervisory auditor, RIG/Pretoria
Fuller, Gary, BHR/FFP/DP, Food
for Peace officer, to Bangladesh
Isham, Brooke Andrea, Mali, pro-
gram economics officer, to project
development officer, CEN
ASIA/PPS
Kester, Kimberley McNeil, Jordan,
contract officer, to M/OP/A/P
Leddy, Ellen, AFR/EA, program
officer, to ENI/ECA
Moran, John Frederic, AA/ANE,
special assistant, to general busi-
ness specialist, G/EG/CI
Rathgeber, Matthew, RIG/A/San
Jose, auditor, to RIG/San Salvador
Rhoda, Richard, COM/FSLT,
supervisory special projects offi-
cer, to supervisory program
officer, Honduras
Rodriguez, Catherine, RIG/A/San
Jose, auditor, to RIG/San Salvador
Scott, Marc Stratton, El Salvador,
supervisory general development
officer, to general development
officer, A/AID
Sheldon, Lynn, ENI/HR/EHA, pro-
gram officer, to AFR/EA
Signer, Charles, M/OP/COM/O&T,
commodity management officer,
to private enterprise officer,
SDB/OD
Smith, William, COMP/FSLT,
supervisory engineering officer, to
COMP/FS/REASSGN
Tomasi, Myron, Hungary, executive
officer, to COMP/SEPARATION
Walsh, James, REDSO/WCA,
project development officer, to
program officer, Russia
Ward, Mark, Philippines, legal
officer, to Russia
Watts, Bruce, RIG/Frankfurt, audi-
tor, to supervisory auditor
RIG/Bangkok
White, Victoria, COMP/NE/OJT,
presidential management intern, to
general business specialist,
G/EG/MD
Yaeger, William, G/ENV/UP,
supervisory housing/urban devel-
opment officer, to supervisory
program officer, BHR/OTI

Retired

Bilecky, Anatole, COMP/SEPARA-
TION, supervisory executive
officer, 17 years

Brock, Jessica, COMP/DETAIL-
SUP, secretary, 16 years
Darcy, Philippe, AIG/A, superviso-
ry auditor, 12 years
Davidson, Garber Jr.,
COMP/FS/REASSGN, foreign
affairs officer, 19 years
Mahan, Val, COMP/SEPARA-
TION, general development
officer, 30 years
Malcolm, John, G/EG/AFS/ST,
agronomist, 37 years
McAllister, Michael,
M/OP/COM/O&T, international
trade specialist, 19 years
McGhee, Laura, El Salvador,
supervisory contract officer, 15 years
O'Neal, Andrew,
M/FM/CAR/AMMR, freight rate
specialist, 30 years
Rakes, David, G/HCD/PP, coordi-
nation university programs,
12 years
Rybak, David, COMP/SEPARA-
TION, program officer, 30 years
Shirk, Peter, Indonesia, contract
officer, 25 years
Swan, Alan, BHR/AMS, supervisory
executive officer, 29 years
Tummarello, Anthony,
G/HCD/FSTA, civil engineer,
18 years
Wiles, John, COMP/SEPARA-
TION, supervisory program
analyst, 28 years

Years of service are USAID only.

Mark your calendar for Foreign Service Day on May 3

Retirees: If you are inter-
ested in attending Foreign
Service Day on May 3 in
Washington, please phone
(703) 235-4240 as soon as
possible for reservations.

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