

# FOREIGN SERVICE Journal

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# EDITORIAL

## AID: Swing Low, Sweet Profile

**A**LITTLE prematurely, on the Friday before All Hallows' Eve, graveyard spirits danced to a tune macabre on the Senate floor and left in shambles the foreign assistance program. All in a wanton afternoon, 25 years were shattered.

Where was that mature study and responsibility which should inform the legislative process? What Congress gives, Congress can take away, and how temerous henceforth must be a Minister of Economic Development, a dean of international activities, a serious employee or prospective recruit, to plan upon such foundations.

Despite so many hearings and briefings attended by so many Senators over the years, the Senate "debate" revealed nothing so much as fundamental misunderstanding of the AID program and the way it operates.

Economic assistance is not the one way street it is made to appear; not simply a US program. Most AID activities are joint efforts with recipient nations; concerted with those of other donor states. Each US dollar is matched by an equal or usually greater contribution from the recipient who also—in written agreement—commits future funds and manpower. AID stresses this mutual effort. To cut off the catalytic American ingredient as abruptly as the Senate voted (and may really intend for the near future) would leave behind a raft of unfinished business, wasteful incompleteness, the bitterness of violated agreements, and the taste of distrust. Though the shards of a program are pasted together, anxiety and doubt will surely remain among those who do not take commitments so lightly.

Development is tedious, a slow, often unquantifiable process. Population increase will not reach zero tomorrow with one shot in the arm. Tomorrow, where will mercurial America stand? Development for nations at the brink of subsistence is everything; agriculture, transport, health, education, administration and manpower skills, for a start.

AID's famous "giveaway" program includes about \$1 billion of sales annually for American industry; chemical products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, rubber products, foodstuffs shipping in American bottoms. Some critics argue that we aid only ourselves. The "Buy-American" clause of past legislation, whether meritorious or not, cuts a broad, if perhaps not very deep, swath through the American economy, but the Senate neglected to discuss what manner of jolt it might be administering.

One important portion of the aid program takes the form of loans to poor countries granted at low interest rates. At this time only 1/4 of one percent of such loans are in default. And which private bank will loan for non-commercial ventures like schools or clinics? Is a low interest return really so great a sacrifice for the world's most affluent nation? The Senate thinks so. Today the third world is squeezed between protectionist policies which limit both trade and aid.

The more bitterly held criticism of foreign assistance at the moment attacks the combining of military with economic aid in a single package. Indeed times have changed and require new ways of coping with new issues. The Senate has had before it since September 15, 1970 the President's message proposing a radical reorganization of AID and its activities, separating not only the military from the economic but, more narrowly, separating function from function. This year-old proposal never even elicited the debate which might conceivably have offered some reasoned basis for the Senate's impassioned conclusion.

The personnel of AID are dedicated men and women. They do not serve in the comfortable capitals of Europe, but often in places physically vexing to Americans and sometimes hazardous for reasons of health or turmoil, frequently baffling, where they must produce, while learning the cues to an alien culture.

The corps of expertise and professionalism which has grown up with AID and its predecessors may well stand unrivalled among its peers; this, despite the annual struggle for existence which has inhibited any real and equitable career system. Serving alongside their FSO and USIA colleagues, AID personnel have not been granted equal benefits of retirement, for instance. AID has suffered, as have other US government agencies, from periodic across the board reductions in force, the loss of capable men and women, but it must be an unparalleled experience for an entire agency at home and abroad to be threatened, all in an afternoon, not only with the loss of career and livelihood, but even with being left stranded overseas. That this would happen in fact lies beyond imagining.

In any case, however, retrenchment seems assured. At the least, Congress should now remedy old inequities, if only to ease the transition into the US labor market which will come for many AID people; Congress should allow for the possibility of retirement after 20 years service and benefits the same as those for the other foreign services.

The American Foreign Service Association has backed consistently a uniform system for all foreign service personnel and we stand by that principle whatever changes occur to the foreign assistance program and whatever form a new organization, if created, takes.

In a shrunken fragmented world under the sword of Damocles, the United States cannot with impunity forsake all others. In the past we have been generous, and with modest means—compared to our formidable arms outlays—attempted to ease some small parts of the human condition. Americans like to think of themselves as problem solvers, but the problems of this globe, including our own, are never solved. No wonder some feel disheartened. That is not reason enough to turn away, to pull up stakes and head for home, leaving a heap of broken promises. We do have a stake in other countries, in peace among them and between us, in coping with the flood of technological consequences, of population, and of poverty. Ours is a long tradition of giving pennies for famine. Is this the time to eschew it? Because we have suffered some failure or slow redress, and others have not jumped to our bidding, shall we drop out? ■

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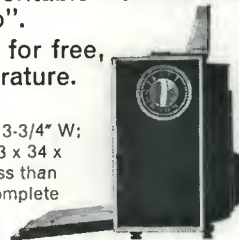
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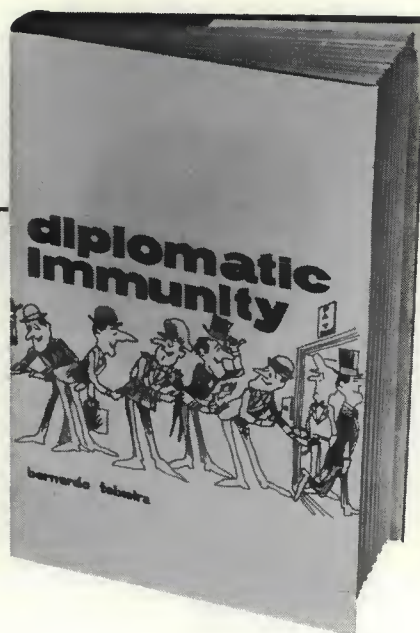


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# Fantasy In Feathers

ROBERT EHRMAN

*Mr. Ehrman served with USIA for 20 years, in Washington and at overseas posts in East Africa, India, the Philippines, Thailand and Germany. Prior to joining USIA he spent 12 years in commercial radio. He is now a freelance writer, with much of his writing devoted to ecology, population problems and the environment.*  
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**A** BALD EAGLE applied for a government job.

The personnel director was delighted. "How fortunate we are," he beamed, "to have a descendant of our national bird! What kind of work are you interested in?"

"I want to serve my country," said the bald eagle.

"Excellent!" observed the personnel director. We have an opening that's made to order for you. We're putting up a big display of the Great Seal of the United States of America. On the front side of that Seal, as you must be proud to know, is a representation of your illustrious forefather." He looked at the bald eagle expectantly. "How would you like to sit right under the Great Seal as a receptionist?"

"What would I receive?"

"People! Visitors who come to see the famous documents that made our country great!"

"But sir," continued the bald eagle, "what would I do to receive them?"

The personnel director leaned forward. "Confidentially, we're trying to generate some patriotism. Folks are complaining too much about the nation's problems, so we're going to divert their attention to the Great Seal and all it stands for. And you, my friend, would sit



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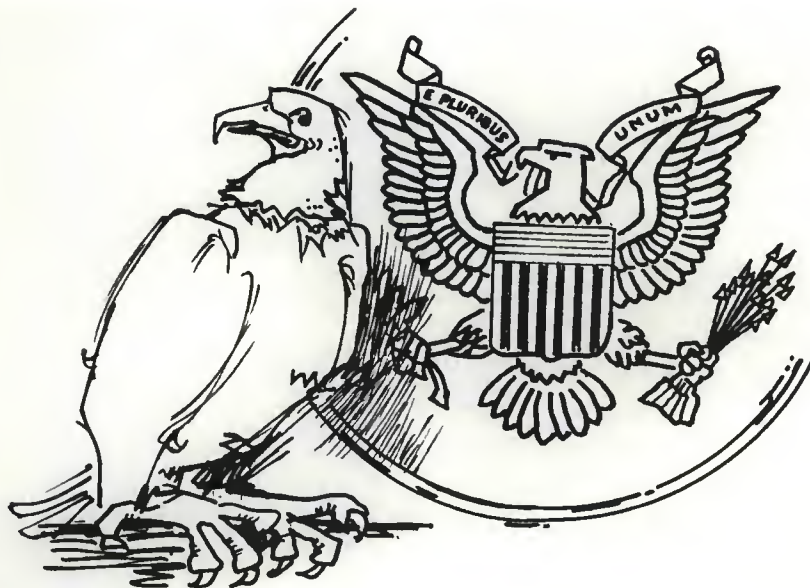
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beneath it as the living reality of a hallowed American symbol!"

"I like the idea of sitting," said the bald eagle.

"Ah, but you would do more than sit. You would recite the history of the Great Seal—how it became the hallmark of a people of firm and lofty purpose!"

"I don't know anything about the Great Seal."

"We'll teach you. You'll take a two-week orientation course, after which you'll be an expert on the father of your family tree."

"Tree?" The bald eagle unclasped and clasped a talon. "My family doesn't own a tree. We sit on any tree that's handy."

"In your new job," chuckled the personnel director, "your sense of humor will come in handy, too. Now take this application blank, fill it out and send it to me promptly. You'll be investigated, of course, but for one so well-connected as you, it will be a mere formality."


MONTHS later, the bald eagle was summoned to the office of the personnel director. "I have an unpleasant duty to perform," he said. "We shall not be able to employ you."

The bald eagle stood before him despondently. "What is wrong, sir?"

"Everything. Our investigation shows that you have none of the traits of your great ancestor. Even your appearance raises questions. There is no doubt that you're an eagle of sorts, but you just don't measure up to the bird on the Great Seal. You're a black sheep in the bald eagle family."

"But sir," said the bald eagle, "I'm a bird, not a sheep."

"You may not *be* a sheep, but you are known to have *eaten* sheep. The report says you killed and de-



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voured five baby lambs within the past year."

"That is true, sir. When I can't get enough fish, I try to supplement my diet with lamb."

"And that makes you a predator that kills other animals for food."

The bald eagle looked relieved. "That I do, sir. Just like people do."

The personnel director ignored the remark and continued. "Your ancestor was brave and fearless, the terror of his foes. But what do I learn about *you*: a little kingbird, no bigger than a sparrow, attacks you boldly and drives you away. Your ancestor was self-reliant, but you—you are too lazy to fish for yourself. You snatch a fish from an osprey or sit for hours on a dead branch waiting for a dead fish. The great American ornithologist John James Audubon likens your ancestor to the father of our country, George Washington, the embodiment of victory, power and authority. And what are you? A sheep in eagle's clothing!"

"But sir," said the bald eagle, "I'm a bird, not a sheep."

"You're an impostor! We shall have to find a bald eagle who has your forefather's virtues."

The bald eagle ruffled his feathers slightly. "All the bald eagles I know are just like me."

"Preposterous! As if the only bald eagle of worthy character is the one that graces our presidential proclamations, our foreign treaties, our embassies around the world!"

The bald eagle hesitated for a moment, then: "If you will forgive me, sir—I took a close look at the bird on the Great Seal the other day. His head and tail are those of an American *erne*. The spread of his wings is more like that of a golden eagle—a different bird, you know. As for those odds and ends he's holding in his beak and talons—well, bald eagles don't fly about carrying all that freight."

The personnel director's face clouded over. "The interview is over. I will not have you desecrate the image of all that is good and great in America. But now, there is one little item in your investigation I haven't mentioned. You are also a

fugitive. You are wanted in the State of Wyoming for killing sheep."

"I know that, sir, and to tell the truth, that's why I applied for a job with you. I had hoped the United States government would protect me."

"Protect you! The American government does not coddle wrongdoers. By your actions you have now cooked your goose."

"I don't like goose," said the bald eagle. "It's too fatty."

The personnel director picked up the telephone. "I shall have to turn you in."

"One moment, sir," interrupted the bald eagle. "There is something you may not be aware of. Those stockmen in Wyoming who are after me—if they kill me or molest me, they are subject to a \$500 fine."

The personnel director put the telephone down. "It's illegal for an eagle to kill sheep!"

"Not for *all* types of eagles, sir. May I read you something?" The bald eagle took a piece of paper from under a wing and began to

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There was a long silence. The personnel director's mouth was half open, forming itself into an uncertain smile. He reached for the telephone, pressed a button and said: "Get me a copy of the Bald Eagle Act of 1940 immediately." When he turned back to the bald eagle, he was smiling suavely.

"As I was saying, you would sit under the Great Seal and tell the tourists all about it."

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"I hope the visitors will know the difference," said the bald eagle. "But will I also have to hold that ribbon in my beak?"

"Indeed, yes."

"During my lunch hour, could I hold a fish instead of a ribbon?"

The personnel director forced a laugh. "You will have your little jokes, won't you! You will hold everything your ancestor held. Your right talon will grasp the ancient Assyrian olive branch, your left talon will clutch the warlike thunderbolts of Jupiter, and your beak will hold aloft the ribbon with the Latin motto *E Pluribus Unum*. Nice touch of Americana, don't you think?"

"Oh, yes sir," agreed the bald

eagle, "but with a motto in my mouth, how will I talk to the visitors?"

"Simple," said the personnel director. "You hold the motto on one side of your mouth and talk out of the other side." ■

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"CORDS comes home to Washington,  
Pacification has just begun,  
Still so many hearts and minds to be won."  
—from "Songs to Alienate Hearts and Minds By"

# Vietnamization Of the Foreign Service

**N**EARLY three million Americans have now served in Vietnam. Of these, about 600 have been Foreign Service officers.

Thus, roughly 20 percent of the Foreign Service has been exposed to many of the stimuli which have turned "nice" kids from Middle America into peace freaks, hawks, junkies, and even assassins.

For the FSOs, however, the experience generally has not had the radicalizing effect that it has had on many of the military men. The FSOs tended to be older and less malleable than the American soldiers in Vietnam, and their personal thought processes were more subtle and less striking than those of the GIs. Some FSOs were essentially untouched by the whole experience, reacting no differently than if they had been in Paris or Rome. But for most, and especially the young, Vietnam meant change. It meant a violent breaking away from the traditional diplomatic life and an exposure to the realities of war.

About 350 FSOs have been assigned to the Pacification program (CORDS). They functioned as advisors to the Vietnamese civilian and military administration in an effort to make the Government of Vietnam a viable force in the countryside. Few, if any, had any back-

## JOHN CLAYMORE

*John Claymore is the pseudonym of a former FSO who served in Vietnam. The primary reason for his resignation from the State Department was disagreement with US policy on Southeast Asia. He is not using his real name because of a limitation on publishing in his current job, but he would be glad to correspond or meet with anyone interested in discussing his article.*

ground for this assignment; yet most have acquitted themselves well, within the context of the programs they were working in.

Nevertheless, FSOs have been affected by the same pressures that have been widely reported in relation to the military.

Many served in proto-combat roles with command responsibility. While not participants, they received reports of war crimes and what often seemed like the unnecessary loss of human life. Some were faced with the moral dilemma of how far they should go in exposing incidents which they knew to be wrong.

One FSO currently serving in Washington possesses a file of documented atrocities including

photographs. He has written extensive reports on these apparent war crimes he investigated in Vietnam. As far as he knows, no action has ever been taken to punish the guilty. Because he is a supporter of the President's Vietnam policy, and because he fears the effect on that policy of additional war crime controversy, he has not chosen to make his information public. He also is undoubtedly aware of the negative result disclosure would have on his career prospects.

His example is extreme, but it points up the fundamental proposition that serving in Vietnam is not like serving elsewhere.

With respect to no other country could it be said that perhaps 20 percent of the FSOs had experimented with soft drugs, but that is the case in Vietnam. And in no other country do FSOs have their own personal automatic weapons and receive training in how to fire a grenade launcher before they go.

Vietnam is different.

**V**IENTNAM has undoubtedly sharpened the generation gap between young and old FSOs. In some of the junior grades, a disproportionately large number have been to Vietnam. Almost all return with a

healthy skepticism, often bordering on contempt, for the Foreign Service. One recent returnee says, "Vietnam is where you learn that your elders aren't what you thought they were."

Another describes Vietnam as his "final disillusionment with the Foreign Service as an institution." He says he "can no longer take the Service at its word," and he goes on to mention the lack of integrity in the reporting process he saw in Vietnam. Yet this same officer feels that his own and his colleagues' disillusionment with the Foreign Service bodes well for the future of the American diplomatic establishment. He believes Vietnam has created a new, skeptical type of diplomat able to work more effectively within the foreign affairs bureaucracy than the old striped-pants set. Shed of the mythology of protocol and cocktail parties, these new skeptics see themselves as "operators" who know how to infight.

In the process, these officers have developed a strong dislike for the traditional diplomats who direct the Embassy in Saigon and, especially, that Embassy's political section. Almost all FSOs who served in the pacification programs and most junior members of the Embassy staff itself give examples of how their reporting was distorted and suppressed in Saigon, in order that the Embassy might be consistent with the prevailing "line" in dispatches to Washington.

More experienced and worldly FSOs may well view this disillusionment with a cynical resignation, having been exposed to similar pressures during long careers. Perhaps the difference is that most young FSOs entered the Foreign Service with a healthy dose of idealism and just were not prepared for such a violent shock. Largely separated from the amenities and prerogatives of a diplomat's life, they were thrust into an environment in Vietnam completely different from anything they expected on joining the Foreign Service.

FSOs in Vietnam are not isolated from the processes of the US Government, as are most FSOs from Paris to Ouagadougou. The statistics they knew to be nearly worthless were constantly being quoted by the President of the United States as an

indication that progress was being made in Vietnam. One heard FSOs laughingly ask at report time, "No one really believes these figures, do they?" Of course, they learned that there were those who claimed to believe those figures, and the degree of belief seemed to increase at each higher bureaucratic level.

Similarly, numerous FSOs in the countryside wrote reports on the excesses and failures of American troops. At least one civilian official found himself relieved as chief American advisor in a province for his sharp assessments. The lesson was not lost on others. The three-star American general commanding the area around Saigon issued an order in 1967 that there would be no criticism of American troops in official reports written by pacification workers. This order was later rescinded, but again the lesson was not lost.

The 350 or so FSOs who served in the pacification program found themselves in a situation where they were dependent for promotion on individuals whose fundamental view of the problem in Vietnam often was quite different from their own.

Since the spring of 1967, the Pacification program (CORDS) has been part of the military command structure, although the top leadership is supplied by civilians. The military in CORDS outnumber the civilians by about eight to one. Organizationally, the program is run like the military staff section which it officially is. There are SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures), TO&Es (Tables of Organization and Equipment), and directives to explain everything.

The FSOs in CORDS who expected to maintain a civilian identity found this at times to be nearly impossible. Invariably, either their direct superior or his superior was in uniform, and they were of course dependent for promotion on fitness reports written or reviewed by a military man. Then too, a junior FSO often found himself denied a particular job because his protocol rank was that of first or second lieutenant, and accordingly, he was not allowed to serve above a captain who could conceivably be five years younger and much less experienced.

While there was no clear State

Department policy on the subject, most FSOs in the field were expected to bear arms. For some, this meant little more than participating in the defense of living quarters. Many who served in the districts, however, assumed a para-military to full military stance. The civilian district adviser often participated in combat operations, if for no other reason than to establish rapport with his Vietnamese counterpart who was usually an army officer. On occasion, these FSOs found themselves calling in airstrikes or firing on enemy positions.

A meeting with the State Department's Director of Personnel established that the fact an FSO has a conscientious objection to killing is not considered in deciding whether he shall be assigned to CORDS. Some FSOs who are conscientious objectors are presently assigned to CORDS field positions.

At least one FSO refused to stand guard duty in Vietnam. On returning to Washington, he complained that his aversion to using arms put an unfair burden on co-workers who were forced to fill the gap. He feels that conscientious objectors should not be sent to Vietnam in any capacity.

It is the question of who should be sent to Vietnam that has generated the most controversy within the Foreign Service.\* The majority of FSOs do not want to serve in Vietnam. Their reasons tend to be personal and usually do not stem from opposition to the war: most do not want to leave their families for 18 months to two years; many do not feel a Vietnam assignment would be good for their careers; some are afraid of the physical danger; and others do not want to become part of a military organization. Volunteers make up less than one-fifth of those assigned to CORDS.

Yet the State Department long maintained it had a continuing commitment to provide up to 150 FSOs to the CORDS program in addition to staffing the large Saigon Embassy. Although the figure for

\*In mid-August, 1971, the State Department stopped assigning all but a few FSOs to CORDS. This article was written earlier and should be read in that context.

CORDS has never been reached, as of mid-April 1971, 91 FSOs were serving in CORDS, and another 38 were slated for CORDS positions. For several years, only bachelors were involuntarily assigned, but present policy makes all FSOs eligible. Moral or any other kind of opposition to the war is not considered grounds for being placed elsewhere.

(In at least one instance, however, opposition to the war was thought sufficient reason to change an assignment. In mid-1970, a Vietnam returnee expressed strong opinions against the war when reporting for his new position on the staff of the Vietnam Training Center in Washington. He was swiftly given other duties.)

The personnel officer responsible for Vietnam recently described the Vietnam assignment process thusly: "Service discipline applies." FSOs are supposed to be available for assignment anywhere in the world according to the needs of the Foreign Service. This is described as a basic condition of employment, although no black FSO has ever been sent to South Africa, and Jewish officers are not assigned to most Arab countries.

Many FSOs feel that assignments to Vietnam are made on a rather arbitrary basis and that those officers with good connections usually can avoid being sent. No person interviewed for this article could recall any staff assistant to a high State Department official or any personnel officer ever having to go.

How far the Department will go to enforce a Vietnam assignment is unclear. The Director-General has said that it was "not my intention to make people go to the point of resignation." Yet in March 1971 an FSO was informed in writing by his personnel officer that "reasons for breaking an assignment *might* (his emphasis) be found under the following conditions, either singly or in combination: severe compassionate reasons involving an officer, or in certain cases members of his family, or a need elsewhere for an officer's particular skills. Where none of these conditions exist (sic), I can see no alternative than an officer's resignation if he refuses to accept the assignment."

The particular FSO who received

---

**"Gonna sit right down and write my resignation,  
And make believe I send it in,  
Gonna forget Vietnamese,  
Not gonna worry about VCs";  
from "Songs to Alienate Hearts and Minds By."**

---

this statement had earlier decided he did not want to maneuver within the bureaucracy to find an escape from Vietnam. He confronted the personnel system with the possibility of either his resigning or his assignment being changed.

It is generally felt, however, that if an FSO knows how to pull bureaucratic levers and has a creditable record, he has a good chance of staying out of Vietnam. Of course, he is more likely to be successful if he is in Washington fighting the assignment, rather than in an overseas post.

Most FSOs would agree that certain "starred" officers tend to get the good jobs within the Foreign Service. To the rest fall the leftovers. Vietnam is unquestionably among the leftovers.

FSOs going to Vietnam are generally told that their sacrifice will not be forgotten by a grateful Foreign Service and that they will be rewarded with promotions and choice of ongoing assignments. For several years, promotion panels have been instructed to give particular credit to those who have served in Vietnam. A special unit has been established within the personnel system to look after the Vietnam veterans. The FSO in charge of this unit (himself a Vietnam veteran) reports that the returnees are given "special consideration" in terms of training and next post. He says that most receive their choice.

Yet, when asked by an employee group to substantiate this "special consideration," State Department personnel officers stated they were unable to verify if FSOs with Vietnam service had done better or worse than their peers.

**T**HE FSOs serving in CORDS are administratively considered to be on "reimbursable detail" to the Agency for International Development (AID). Their salaries and all other expenses are paid by AID. In fact, the original influx of FSOs into CORDS and its predecessor agencies came about because AID was

unable to recruit sufficient numbers of qualified people for service in Vietnam. During the middle '60s, AID conducted extensive recruiting campaigns throughout the United States in a search for sufficient volunteers. These campaigns invariably fell short of their goals, and after 1966 increasing numbers of FSOs were assigned to AID to fill the gap.

This need for pacification personnel was coupled with a feeling by some high State Department officials that the Foreign Service should be doing more to help the American effort in Vietnam and that FSOs were the most effective civilians who could be found for pacification work. Perhaps more important were the 1967-1969 cutbacks ordered by succeeding Presidents in the Foreign Service overseas. Faced with a 20-25 percent reduction, some State Department personnel officers saw the assignment of large numbers of FSOs to CORDS as a way around reductions in the FSO corps, since those FSOs in CORDS were charged to AID's personnel ceiling and not the State Department's. A spring, 1971 meeting between an employee group and State's Director of Personnel established that the number of FSOs assigned to CORDS could not presently be cut back unless reductions were made elsewhere. State simply would not have the funds available to pay them.

Reductions in the Foreign Service necessitated a near stoppage in the recruitment of new FSOs in 1967 and 1968—a situation which was widely felt to be unhealthy for the future of the Service. Thus, during 1968 and 1969 many young FSOs came into the Foreign Service with the understanding that their first post would be CORDS in Vietnam. While this policy discouraged some applicants who desired more traditional diplomatic careers, the waiting list of those seeking entry was sufficiently large to provide enough new officers. Yet in this period of mounting opposition throughout the



country to the Vietnam war, dissatisfaction rose among the new recruits.

In Foreign Service terms, dissension hit its peak with the class of new FSOs who joined in the summer of 1969. Prior to their entry, most had received letters from the State Department which strongly implied that for the foreseeable future the only way into the Foreign Service would be for the new officers to spend their first tour with CORDS in Vietnam. Some had accepted this condition, and others had refused. Then after a slight break in the recruiting logjam, those who had refused entry received new letters saying that they could enter with no apparent preconditions. No mention was made of Vietnam.

Once the new FSOs reported for duty in Washington, they quickly learned of the different standards which had been used in their recruitment. Those who had accepted Vietnam service felt they had been duped into it as the presence of those who had originally refused indicated. To make matters worse, when first assignments were given to the new FSOs, many in the group who had earlier refused entry for Vietnam were assigned to Vietnam anyway. Tempers flared among all, some talked of resignation and several acted. (One young FSO, in extremely undiplomatic fashion, told a high personnel officer that "his hands were covered with blood.")

At this point the Department policy was changed so that henceforth

no first tour FSOs would be sent to CORDS unless they volunteered. The rationale for the new policy was that service in the pacification program was a poor introduction into a diplomatic career and that more experienced officers would be more effective in the Vietnam program. Implicit in the change was a desire to eliminate the dissension that Vietnam assignments were causing among the new officers and ease the problems of attracting good candidates willing to go immediately to Vietnam.

**D**ESPITE all the difficulties in recruiting FSOs for Vietnam, the majority enjoy the experience once they go.

Vietnam is an exhilarating place for American civilians. Most become quickly immersed in their jobs, and the problems to be solved are immense. Almost without exception, they find the country and especially the women fascinating. For those assigned to Saigon and a few other large cities, life is pleasant in a way familiar to former colonialists. One returnee talks of being "mesmerized by pleasant Asian living."

Even FSOs assigned to the pacification program in province capitals usually live comfortably. Years ago the American Embassy decreed that an air-conditioner is the inalienable right of all American civilians in Vietnam.

Each of the 44 province capitals has three American compounds:

one for the military advisory team which tends to be functionally austere; one for the CIA which is usually the fanciest and is always guarded by impressive looking Chinese hill tribesmen with sub-machine guns; and one for the CORDS workers including the FSOs. The CORDS compound typically consists of trailers and prefabricated, motel-like houses imported from Singapore; Vietnamese servants, drivers, and armed guards abound.

Life is usually more difficult for the roughly 25 FSOs assigned to district capitals. There they are often forced to share a small house with five or six American military advisers, although some now have their own trailers.

**A** FEW FSOs in Vietnam have resigned for policy reasons, but they are definitely the exceptions. In each known case, they have been very junior officers.

A larger resignation problem comes from what a State Department personnel officer describes as "heightened expectations." The majority of FSOs in Vietnam have interesting jobs with considerable responsibility (although this has been less so in recent years as the bureaucracy has grown). Thus when they are assigned elsewhere, the return to a more traditional foreign service assignment is often a letdown.

The State Department refused to make available for this article resignation rates of those who have served in Vietnam. This information was withheld on the grounds that it would be too difficult to check the records. However, one can probably say that resignation rates are probably a little higher among FSOs who have been to Vietnam than in the Foreign Service as a whole.

Two FSOs who had brilliant careers in Vietnam resigned after they found their next assignments unrewarding. Another returnee, son of a career minister, refused the choicest assignments the Foreign Service had to offer and has spent the last year living in the splendid isolation of an unheated cabin in the Virginia countryside. At least four former FSO Vietnam hands now work actively against the war

*(Continued on page 29)*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Voice of America's Forum lectures, greatly admired by many of the world's scholars and scientists; sought by university libraries and by radio programers in many countries; frequently used as textbooks and even for presentation by US ambassadors and other officials—these lectures are now a dozen years old.

The current Forum editor, completing his second term in that position, has submitted a brief, anecdotal history of his stewardship which, we believe, will be of particular interest to Foreign Service people in many places.

## Strange Things Continue to Happen At the Forum

**U**NFORESEEN events—such as the contents of a memorandum—can make you suddenly introspective.

My memorandum did not cause me to rush to Roget or to an unabridged etymological dictionary. The message was plain and peremptory:

"The Forum lecture (by so-and so) in your 'Philosophy of Science' series must constitute the worst broadcast in the history of the Voice of America.

"I don't know what the speaker is talking about.

"I don't believe you know what he is trying to say.

"Despite whatever embarrassment and problems this will cause, I suggest that you terminate 'The Philosophy of Science' series at once."

Now as a loyal Foreign Service brother, possessor of the sacred oath and clutcher of the fraternity handshake, I will try to cheer you up if ever you get a memorandum like that, but it won't do much good because your digestive tract will generate peptic sulphur and, inevitably, some of the gaiety will fade from your life.

The author of my memorandum was—and is—Henry Loomis, then

### MAX R. GROSSMAN

*Max Grossman says his only claim to fame is that he makes the world's handsomest semicolons (here are some samples ; ; ; ; ;). While perfecting this punctuatory talent, he has served as public affairs officer in Frankfurt; as cultural affairs officer in Quito and London. His pre-government service was as university professor, dean and provost. Journalistically he has held nearly every newspaper position from correspondent to managing editor of a daily newspaper. Grossman has had two tours of duty as the Voice of America's Forum editor. He retired September 30, 1971.*

director of the Voice of America and now Deputy Director of USIA. And the "thing" everybody knows about Mr. Loomis is that when he expresses an opinion, it may lack chocolate-sauce adjectives but you know exactly what he means.

I rushed to the Division Chief with the memorandum trembling in my hand. He read it.

"Say it isn't so," I urged.

"Henry is like that," my chief said.

"Do you mean that he sends memos like that to a lot of people?"

"Well, I never saw one quite so sharp as that."

"What shall I do?"

"Forget it—and cancel the series."

Mind now—the memorandum read "I suggest that you terminate . . . the series at once."

Yet there were, I remembered, several hundred thousand VOA broadcast schedules in homes and offices around the world, all with listed Forum topics. More—there were nearly 100 domestic and overseas VOA transmitters where Philosophy of Science tapes were being held for broadcast—with no substitute programs as replacements. (Each transmitter could, of course, broadcast Beethoven's Ninth or "An American in Paris" with 30 seconds' notice.)

Still, to employ vast understatement, it would be damned embarrassing to cancel the series.

Of course you have every right to wonder how Henry Loomis got wind of the Philosophy of Science "disaster." After all, the Voice of America broadcasts 800 hours weekly and, like most of his hired hands, Mr. Loomis had precious little time to *listen* to the Voice during his working day which ordinarily ran from 10 to 12 hours and longer.



Covers of typical VOA Forum paperbacks

No, Mr. Loomis's automobile had tape recorders lashed to the dashboard or somewhere—and there was also a dictating machine near the gear shifts. To explain further: He lives in Middleburg, Virginia, an hour's driving time from the HEW building on Independence Avenue where VOA has its headquarters. And it was during this ride home he reeled a sample of the Philosophy of Science. After listening to it, he dictated the definitive memo which I have reproduced.

Alas! A confirmatory disaster was to befall me: I went to a sound proof booth, put on the offensive reel, listened—and it was a fact! I didn't follow much of what the speaker was saying. He was a German refugee professor whose English, for one thing, sounded occasionally as if he were saying *vorrsh - shtamtisch - gewesen - sein*. Furthermore, he was, seemingly, reciting algebraic formulae into his microphone. I wouldn't swear, even then, that this was the "worst" VOA broadcast of all time, but I would agree that it was the worst I ever heard.

So I sent a memorandum of

confirmation to Mr. Loomis. As nearly as I can remember, I wrote:

"I agree with you. I don't know what the man is saying. It will be most embarrassing to cancel a series less than halfway through the announced period.

"You may be interested in the attached correspondence."

After several days, Mr. Loomis sent me another memorandum. It read:

"You are a boob.

"I am a boob.

"Continue the series."

I should report that Mr. Loomis had read "the attached correspondence" which consisted of a letter from a Nobel prize winner; others from several university rectors and from a few philosophers. The letters declared, in effect, that the Philosophy of Science lectures were the best and most important broadcasts they had ever heard and thank-you-for-broadcasting-them.

In my opinion—and probably in Henry's—if he remembers the incident, the recordings were simply terrible. But last year—many years after the Philosophy of Science series was first broadcast, a scholar-

ly group in Argentina asked for permission to translate the series into Spanish. The lectures have also been printed in Chinese and broadcast in that language. Come to think of it, perhaps the original broadcasts were in Chinese!

It was Franklin P. Adams (FPA) who once wrote, "There never was anything written *too good* to be published in a newspaper." Well, the Philosophy of Science series taught me that there isn't anything so abstruse or profound that it won't attract a great many listeners.

But what's "a great many listeners?"

During an ordinary, quiet week (we had one of these about five years ago), a Voice of America audience totals 43,000,000 listeners. When the American astronauts landed on the moon the first time, the Voice had more than 500,000,000 listeners.

Well, we of Forum broadcast a series not long ago entitled "Oceanography." Now how many of our regular 43 million tuners-in latched on to that series, do you suppose?

We didn't hire Dr. Gallup to make a survey, but my guess—probably an underestimate—is that

100,000 persons may have tuned in regularly.

That thought, too, makes an editor slightly introspective. The Voice of America uses broadcast equipment worth more than \$140,000,000. The Voice broadcasts in 35 languages—and ranks fourth in hours on the air, being exceeded by Radio Moscow, Radio Peking and the UAR. VOA's greatest "competitor," BBC, is not far behind in hours on the air.

Some BBC executives, by the way, once restored the Forum editor's aplomb when one Hon. Sec. said, "More people listen to BBC for news and other things than to VOA. But we can't compete with you in popular music nor with those distinguished Forum lectures."

Still, the question remains: Do I have the right to ask the United States Government to turn on part of its \$140,000,000 worth of equipment for the benefit of 100,000 listeners? Or 1,000,000 listeners? Should somebody produce an "info guide" which says, "If a broadcast is of measurable interest to fewer than 10,000,000 listeners, to hell with it?"

My answer to all that is that if there are, worldwide, perhaps 200,000 persons who are professionally interested in Oceanography and who are able to do something for the benefit of mankind about the resources of the Seven Seas and—if we make half of these turn on their radios, aren't we really reaching most of the world's experts with important maritime theories, information and ideas?

While it is a fact that Mr. Loomis's "worst ever" memorandum has been etched deeply on my memory, I do not believe that it has damaged me permanently—spiritually. Still, I do have a most peculiar and recurrent dream: It is November 1863 and I am at Gettysburg as a Voice of America Correspondent and I have just covered exercises at which a cemetery was dedicated. And, in my dream, I recorded the complete scholarly oration of Edward Everett—and ignored the other, brief, high-pitched remarks.

I haven't consulted a cephalometric expert about this problem and my belief is that the dream relates more to the fact that, when I was a

young Hearstian reporter, I once met, incarcerated in a newspaper morgue, the editor who had rejected a free lance's offerings as "not up to standard." The free lance: Rudyard Kipling.

There are people—and I list myself with these discriminating souls who will testify, if pushed, that my two tours of duty as editor of the Forum lectures have not been a complete waste of the listeners' time and of the taxpayers' substance.

During one series, Forum presented a talk by an obscure Harvard dean—McGeorge Bundy. In those days—more than a decade ago—schools of education were regarded (as were colleges of business administration) as units which were lowering the academic standing of universities. Harvard, for example, starved its school of education which was housed in outmoded buildings—rarely pointed out to campus tourists. But Forum did present a talk by its "undocored" dean—he possessed, poor guy, only an A.B.—a man named Francis Keppel.

The same series carried a talk by Ambassador James B. Conant who had come to fame as president of Harvard. Johns Hopkins's president, Detlev Bronk, contributed. And so did Logan Wilson.

Several years ago, Forum broad-

cast in its American Labor series a talk by a man named Joseph A. Beirne. Mr. Beirne was all over the headlines recently when he negotiated a settlement after the communication workers' strike—a settlement which came to nearly four billion dollars.

M-m-m-m. Some rude person, still wondering about that "worst VOA lecture of all time," might ask why we don't use the announcers and correspondents of our broadcast system to "voice" the talks. And it is a fact that, probably, we have as many announcers with plum-shaped vowels and apple-shaped consonants as NBC, CBS or ABC. But Forum's experience has been that listeners would prefer Abe Lincoln's high-pitched voice giving his address to that of somebody like Eric Sevareid "voicing" it for him.

But to get back to business.

A recent Forum series entitled "A Comparative Approach to American History" presented talks by internationally famous scholars. C. Vann Woodward of Yale was the coordinator who assembled the guest speakers. These included Seymour Martin Lipset of Harvard, John Higham of the University of Michigan, David M. Potter of Stanford, John Hope Franklin of the University of Chicago, Richard Hofstadter of Columbia, John Mor-



*Dr. Samuel B. Gould, international famous educator, (center), discusses the worldwide problems of universities with William D. Miller, deputy assistant director of VOA, (left) and Max Grossman Forum editor.*

ton Blum of Yale. And many others. You can be certain that the audience reception of these speakers and their colleagues has been tremendous.

I remind all Forum contributors that, to most Voice of America listeners—Australia, Nigeria, New Zealand and Canada and a few other places excepted—English is a second or a third language. I plead, therefore, that they should simplify their lectures but without talking down to people. Please, I implore, say “begin” rather than “commence”; say “first” rather than “inaugural.”

But my professors assume—and rightly—that their peers in all parts of the world—their competitors, admirers, former students—will be among the listeners. Understandably they, these Forum lecturers, are more concerned about reaching the ears and mind of a scholar at the Charles University in Prague or at the University of Cracow in Poland than, say, 10 high school teachers in Tasmania.

Therefore, across my desk comes something like: “The indigenous residents of the Congo suffer from serious vitamin deficiencies resulting from the ingestion of alimentary substances which lack nutrients.”

I suggest to the author that what he is trying to say is “There are a lot of hungry people in the Congo” or some such thing.

You may conclude from this single example that the workaday duties of a Forum editor comprise more than the substitution of semicolons for commas in a series of dependent clauses. A Forum lecture runs 26½ minutes. A Forum broadcast consumes 30 minutes of time. We at the Voice of America need the 3½ minutes to present the Forum theme—musical—to introduce the speaker; to interrupt the lecture midway—so that late tuncers-in will know what’s going on; to thank the speaker and to announce next week’s topic.

Logical?

Well, there was a professor at MIT who wrote a lecture which consumed 31 minutes. In a letter, I asked him to cut the manuscript by about three pages. He replied, saying it couldn’t be done. I wrote again, indicating that, as editor, I



Left to right, Henry Loomis, deputy director, USIA, Barbara M. White, deputy director, policy and plans, USIA and Max R. Grossman, editor of VOA Forum lectures.

felt somewhat qualified to cut or edit the text to fill, but that I preferred that he do it. He responded with napalmic indignation—forbidding me to touch his manuscript. So I telephoned and explained that his comments must fit into 26½ minutes and that I preferred that he do the cutting. He replied that the manuscript was complete and perfect as it stood; that he had worked long and laboriously and lovingly over the material and it was—just right. I told him that a clerical friend of mine said that the Ten Commandments could be rewritten and reduced to Five Commandments with all of the ingredients of the original Ten—but expressed more dramatically and succinctly. The MIT professor stated, “That may be true, but your minister friend wouldn’t dare rewrite the Commandments.”

Finally the ultimatum: The MIT professor said, “Use my lecture as written—or not at all.”

Now this exchange had consumed several weeks and my rule, after thumbscrewing, is that “the professor is always right.” I had been backed into a corner but I telephoned once again and said, “I’m sorry. If you are adamant, then we can’t use the lecture. I regret also that since this is the case we can not send you your fee of \$250 which you have already earned. And that’s a pity because your lecture is brilliant (a slight exaggeration) and all you have to do is to edit your manuscript tightly.”

The professor’s reply contained several emphatic but unscientific observations about my genealogy.

The matter did end happily, how-

ever, because one day, the professor’s wife called. “Don’t mind George,” she said. “He really has an inferiority complex. He told me to tell you to cut and whittle his manuscript to fit into your time schedule.”

It should be made clear that Forum’s editor rarely complains to a contributor—and never without the permission of the coordinator. (Sometimes the coordinator suggests that criticism or editing by the Forum staff will be accepted more graciously than when it comes from a colleague in his specialty.)

But, bless you, Forum really doesn’t tell contributors what to write. I am, after all, a bureaucrat and all I know, from a public viewpoint, is how to tread water or ideas or time. We are about to broadcast a series on “The New Biology” and this is likely to contain material which is beyond my ken. Furthermore, as I look at the list of speakers—both American and foreign—I know that the talks won’t be as good as Dan’l Webster’s Dartmouth College speech or Emerson’s Phi Beta Kappa address.

Actually, of course, my indebtedness to professors and other scholars is enormous. As is the case in any editorial office, association with writers and scientists diversifies your interests and contributes to your knowledge.

Not long ago, in celebration of our tenth anniversary, we endeavored to select from nearly 1,000 broadcasts, a series identified as “The Best of Forum.” We admit that the final selection was subjective, because even we didn’t have the time or the patience to listen to

1,000 lectures. One of our "best" was a talk by a professor at the University of Massachusetts who had delivered a fine lecture entitled "W. E. B. DuBois: The Souls of Black Folk" in a series entitled "Landmarks of American Writing."

As of the time of our rebroadcast, the name DuBois was in the news because that famous man's widow, then residing in an African country (Liberia, I believe) desired admittance to the United States. And, since she was still and had been for many years an admitted Communist, our immigration people weren't enthusiastic about letting her in. (They did, finally.) But the lecture and the incident aroused my curiosity about DuBois and I read his "The Souls of Black Folk" and discovered therein some of the most poignant lines I have ever seen.

I refer here to W. E. B. DuBois's self-consolation on the death of his infant son early—very early—in the century. DuBois wrote:

*Not dead, not dead but escaped;  
Not bound, but free.*

*Well sped, my boy, before the world  
had dubbed your ambition insolence,  
had held your ideals unattainable,  
and taught you to cringe and bow.*

I can't take a flaming revelation like that in stride. It overwhelms me and changes me.

It has been my experience as editor of Forum that the nation's scholars and scientists (am I being redundant?) are usually willing—eager—to contribute to Forum lectures. Our speakers have included several Nobel prize winners; even a greater number of Pulitzer prize recipients. We usually "keep away" from Government officials lest listeners think we are trying to establish or sponsor a party line. Each lecture starts with an announcement that we are presenting the activities and opinions of scholars and scientists in contemporary America.

Forum's series entitled "Poets on Poetry" was coordinated by Howard Nemerov who was recently awarded a \$10,000 prize—conceivably the largest ever given to a poet—for his contemporary writing. That same series contained a lecture by James Dickey, now regarded as one of America's great poets and currently author of a best-selling novel.

Gregory Corso and Richard Wilbur and Marianne Moore were among the contributors.

The Forum lectures have recently been enlarged to include talks by experts from overseas. Not long ago in organizing a series on "Population" (we had pioneered by doing an early series nearly a decade ago), Forum's editors concluded that it would be ineffective and might even be resented if Americans told the Africans and Latins and Orientals not to have so many or too many babies. That series, therefore, included talks by ministers of public health—and similar officials—from nearly a dozen countries.

A current series: "Higher Education in Transition" also contains lectures by experts (e.g. Sir John Wolfenden of England, Alex Kwapong of Ghana, Alain Bienayme of France, D. S. Kothari of India, Hans Leussink of Germany). It must be confessed that we did have some difficulty in getting a coordinator for this series. One noted scholar agreed to act as coordinator; dallied for 18 months and finally wrote that because of United States Government activities in Vietnam he couldn't undertake the task. He had other reasons as well, but basically, he didn't want to give the Guv'mint a hand during these trying times. The coordinator who did agree to act as coordinator is more famous than the man who declined. He is Dr. James A. Perkins, former president of Cornell and currently chairman and executive officer of the International Council for Educational Development.

But, as has been recorded, nearly all American scholars do like to assist in telling the world of our activities, problems and achievements. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, before he went to the White House, was coordinator of a series on "Urban America." In the introduction to the book containing the lectures, Dr. Moynihan expressed his delight with the Forum series, his contributors and the Voice of America.

Equally remarkable is the expressed willingness of Groucho Marx to contribute. Forum is planning a series on American Cinema and Groucho's contribution will be concerned with the movie comedians of yesteryear and today. Mr.

Marx rejects scores of invitations to appear, with fee, at various functions but he is willing to help "the Government"—without fee or other reward except our deep thanks.

We do present headliners who are known largely in their own professional arenas. Who, for example, is Dr. Hans Kurath? Who indeed,—except that he is one of the world's greatest etymologists and lexicographers—author of the "Linguistic Atlas of New England" and editor-emeritus of "The Middle English Dictionary" and formerly professor at Brown University and more recently at the University of Michigan.

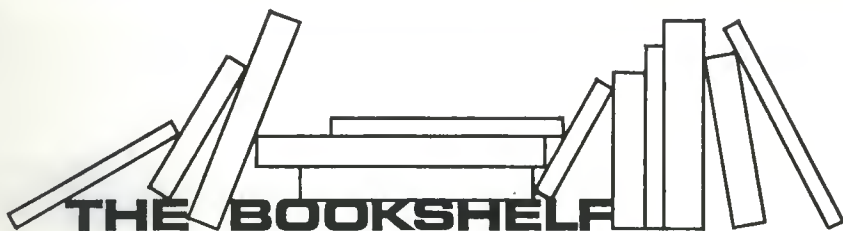
Editors usually expect head-splitting infinitives from persons who discriminate about other matters—but we also receive praise—which should be ignored—from persons who have been hoorahed by our lecturers. USIS people overseas are usually too busy during the day to tune in on Forum and the Voice of America. Also their official duties at night—entertaining or being entertained or presenting an official presence at lectures and meetings—doesn't give them much time to tune us in.

It is always interesting to Voice of America officials to pay a courtesy or social call on our ambassadors and ministers. Usually, upon arrival, the VOA guest will find the radio tuned in to our broadcasts. This is, of course, the warmest welcome we can expect.

The "life expectancy" of a Forum series is about 10 years—and if this should seem surprising, let us explain: As many persons know, but sometimes forget, the United States Information Agency and all its constituent elements must, by Congressional decree, direct its activities to overseas tasks. (BBC, unlike VOA, is permitted to broadcast domestically.)

Some extremely alert commercial publishers, having learned that Forum keeps no proprietary rights in its materials, are able to obtain, free of charge, manuscripts which would otherwise cost them many thousands of dollars. Let me assert immediately that our commercial publishers, in their dealings with Forum contributors, have always

(Continued on page 27)



### Hitler Interviewed in 1931

SECRET CONVERSATIONS WITH HITLER: *The Two Newly-Discovered 1931 Interviews*, edited by Edouard Calic, John Day, \$6.95.

THE heart of this book consists of two interviews which Hitler gave to Richard Breiting, editor of a conservative Leipzig newspaper, in May and June of 1931. The interviews themselves cover only about 75 pages. Obviously one should approach such a book with skepticism, since both parties to the interview have long been dead. Nevertheless, they do ring true. Furthermore, they reveal much about Hitler's early plans, since he believed that he was speaking to a sympathetic ear and wanted to convince Breiting, and other conservatives, that the NSDAP was the only way to save Germany from the Communist menace. Hitler was relatively frank about his intentions; frank enough to scare Breiting who set about warning certain of his close conservative colleagues. At the time, Hitler was not even a German citizen and experience at the polls had taught him that he would need some support from other than Nazi voters. Later, after Hitler took power, someone, probably Hess, remembered the interviews and asked Breiting for his notes which he claimed to have destroyed. Nevertheless, Breiting came under suspicion; and in 1937, he died in convulsions convinced that he had been poisoned a week earlier while dining with two Gestapo agents.

The interviews themselves are most revealing. The footnotes and comments appear rather simplistic. Nevertheless, it is necessary to read them. The epilogue by Dr. Edouard Calic is entitled "The Anatomy of Demagogy and Adolf Hitler's Bent for Destruction." This is a good account of the manner in which Hitler wrested complete power, largely as a result of the existence of an emer-

gency clause in the Weimar Republic's constitution.

The sad conclusion that one must draw from this book is that the German conservatives could have kept Hitler from power and saved Germany from destruction, if they had only been willing to stand up to him and to refuse him the power he sought. Certainly he was clear enough about his intention to destroy any degree of democracy. Nevertheless, at the very time that his movement's ability to attract voters was on the ebb, they gave in and let him have his way.

—AL STOFFEL

### Banished Nations

THE NATION KILLERS—*The Soviet Deportation of Nationalities*, by Robert Conquest. Macmillan, \$6.95.

URING World War II the Russian Government relocated several populations of "Autonomous Soviet Republics" in the Crimea (Tatars) and in the Caucasus (the Chechens, Ingushi, Karachai, etc.) as well as populations along the Volga (notably the Volga Germans and Kalmyks). Being less than loyal, they were moved out of the way of the advancing Germans.

The surprising thing is that the fate of these ostensibly autonomous nations could have been concealed for so long. Khrushchev, in his famous "secret" speech, referred to the large-scale deportations from among the Baltic populations and added that Stalin would also have deported all Ukrainians had it not been for the fact that there were too many of them and there was no place to which to deport them.

Robert Conquest has tried to piece together the story of the deportations of the entire nationalities, which he regards as akin to genocide, on the basis of evidence that gradually has come to hand from within the Soviet Union itself. When some of these populations were al-

lowed back to their former lands (the very names of some of their "republics" had been expunged), it became apparent that they had suffered enormous losses during their ordeal.

—M.F.H.

### A Panoramic View

THE CONTINENT IN OUR HANDS, by Charlton Ogburn. William Morrow, \$7.95.

CHARLTON OGBURN'S new book "The Continent in Our Hands, does for the United States what Jules Verne once did for the world. Verne's hero took 80 days to circumnavigate the globe while Ogburn covered a great deal of the North American continent in three weeks. There the analogy stops for Verne depended on adventure to carry his tale while Ogburn writes in the tradition of Thoreau and backs up an easy style with a good deal of specialized knowledge of the natural sciences.

In order to get a panoramic view of America, Ogburn made his journey in a little camper and drove nearly 10,000 miles as he dictated his thoughts to a recorder. Such a *tour de force* does not lend itself easily to reflection or philosophy, but Ogburn's book is full of both as well as a genuine love for the land and a just indignation at what we have all done to demean it. I found the book absorbing reading.

—PHILIP KINGSLAND CROWE

### Documenting US Initiative

PRIMING THE GERMAN ECONOMY—*American Occupational Policies, 1945-48*, by John H. Backer. Duke University Press. \$6.75.

ALLIED economic policy during the first years of the German occupation may not be every reader's bag, but John Backer has produced an absorbing version of why the American policies in Germany worked—almost in spite of themselves. He does it by juxtaposing an account of how the policy directives evolved with a description of what happened when occupation officials tried to apply Washington words to German realities. Few researchers have ever treated that confrontation adequately, probably because the missing links, the whys and hows, were sel-

## Tortured for Christ!



### Milan Haimovici

Lutheran pastor Milan Haimovici spent eight years in Romanian jails passing through indescribable tortures. The Communists placed him barefoot on burning coals. He was savagely beaten in the groin and made to empty barrels filled with the human waste of thousands of prisoners with his own hands. However, his faith withstood all these trials. Even Communist officers as they spoke later about it, were filled with such respect that they took off their hats when speaking about this living saint. Thousands of Christian prisoners died in Romanian Communist jails. A complete account of their courageous faith and stand for the Lord is contained in the book TORTURED FOR CHRIST, by Rev. Richard Wurmbbrand, a bestseller in 25 languages.

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dom committed to paper, and then chiefly in internal OMGUS exchanges. Backer has dredged both the Military Government archives and the recollections of former occupation officials to document what local US initiative in Germany did to Headquarters' directives between 1945-48. And he demonstrates convincingly that the result (revisionist historians in America and Germany to the contrary notwithstanding) was a remarkably effective launching pad for the subsequent German economic "miracle."

Intentionally or not, the author is unable to suppress his own bemused wonder at the interagency drafting and clearance process which can produce agreed language (here the famous JCS/1067) rigid enough to withstand government-wide hatcheting, yet sufficiently stretchable to cope with the totally unanticipated, such as the US Army faced in defeated Germany. Somehow, the system works; this little study suggests it works because the people in it blithely twist the dials until they get it to work.

—M.M.

### On Lifting Immunity

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY, by Bernardo Teixeira. Luce, Inc., \$5.95.

AMID the masses of solemn studies of the diplomatic profession written up in these pages, it is pleasant to be able to call attention to an agreeable little book on the more human side of the conduct of foreign affairs. "Diplomatic Immunity" by Bernardo Teixeira, a Brazilian diplomat with considerable knowledge of Washington, is a charming picture of the inanities of diplomatic life. The point of view is for the most part that of the foreigner stationed in Washington, but the behavior and attitudes depicted are as easily met with in the US Foreign Service as in the fictional chanceries described in the book.

The FS wife who would wish to remind an overly stuffy spouse of the silliness of some of the things she and her husband are expected to do in their day-to-day diplomatic round might well choose the book as her husband's Christmas present. And a junior officer bold enough

to want to hint to a superior about some of the absurdities of FS life could even find "Diplomatic Immunity" a not irrelevant holiday offering.

—THOMAS A. DONOVAN

### Clare, Lucidly

CLARE BOOTH LUCE, by Stephen Shadegg. Simon and Schuster, \$7.95.

AUTHOR SHADEGG is an experienced political writer and one who has apparently known Mrs. Luce for many years. His highly anecdotal treatment of Mrs. Luce (who is described in his introduction as "one of the most challenging, brilliant, intriguing, vexing, inconsistent, charitable, complex women of this century") covers much of the private life and faithfully documents the public life of this uncommonly successful woman. Still, I finished the book with the feeling that I had no more idea of who Clare Booth Luce

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is than when I started. This is not to say the book is not worth reading. It is an interesting account of a woman of extraordinary achievement.

—M. VIRGINIA SCHAFER

### Understanding Freaks

**DON'T SHOOT—WE ARE YOUR CHILDREN!** by J. Anthony Lukas. Random House, \$8.95.

**O**H NO! Not another "relevant" book about the generation gap. Such was the response I got when I mentioned the Lukas book to a colleague. It's easy enough to understand such a pained reaction. After all, we work in a business where youth are treated as just another fad like the YoYo or Frisbee. (Guess it's time to do another young politician airgram. The Department is on a youth kick again.)

But this isn't just another quickie to take advantage of "The Greening of America" wave. "Don't Shoot—We Are Your Children!" is a serious (but not dull) book about ten young Americans by the New York TIMES reporter J. Anthony Lukas. He was turned on to the idea for the book when he did a Pulitzer Prize winning story about two hippies who were murdered in Greenwich Village.

The ten profiles illustrate Erik Erickson's concept that "the younger generation makes overt what is covert in the older generation—the child expresses what the parent represses." This insight alone would make the book worth reading. After all, who among us does not know someone whose children (if not our own) have skirted the edges of the drug culture.

But there is another reason why reading this book is worth the effort; particularly for people who are charged with representing the United States abroad. . . . These ten kids, encompassing radicals, dopers, pacifists, Black Militants and hippies are outrunners for a generation that is gaining political strength.

Now that the 18-year-olds have the vote, these "freaks," as they call themselves with more than a little irony, may well have new political significance. The recent White House Conference on Youth demonstrated that the straight kids and the Counter Culture types do indeed share many

values (e.g., strong suspicion as to the credibility of most official statements by the US government). Lukas ends his book with the observations that he has not embraced the Counter Culture values, but he has been forced to reexamine his own. I recommend "Don't Shoot—We Are Your Children!" even if your eyes are a wreck from airgrams, telegrams, briefing information and action memos, not to mention management reform bulletins in all their splendor. These kids haven't discovered the Rosetta Stone, but they are very much—our children!

—WILLIAM BODDE, JR.

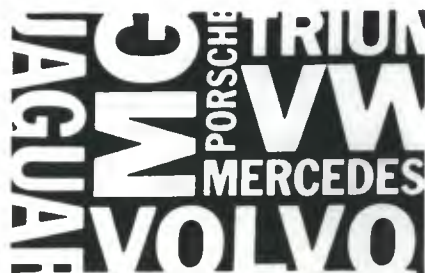
### One Hell of a Story

**40 DAYS WITH THE ENEMY**, by Richard Dudman. Liveright, \$5.95.

**I**N "40 Days With the Enemy" correspondent Richard Dudman has written one of the most gripping true adventure stories of the whole Indochina war, but it is not a war book. If this brief recount of his adventures as a captive of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong has any fault at all—and I am not even sure that it is a fault—it is that in his professional objectivity, he has understated what must have been the most grueling 40 days of his more than a quarter century as a correspondent.

Mr. Dudman and his colleagues, Elizabeth Pond, of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and Michael Morrow, of the Dispatch News Service, set out to drive from Saigon to Phnom Penh just a few days after the allied military move into Cambodia May 10, 1970. They were captured while driving along a Cambodian highway, much closer to the South Vietnamese border than the city of their destination. The book covers the 40 day period of their captivity.

Mr. Dudman, who is chief Washington correspondent for the St. Louis POST DISPATCH, says that one of his first thoughts after capture, was "If we get out of this alive we'll have one hell of a story." And that he did. He tells a story that is basically about people—himself, his fellow correspondents and, most particularly about the "enemy" assigned



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to guard them. The captors emerge as individuals, of divergent culture and politics, but with much the same hopes, aspirations, troubles, and gripes as people all over the world.

—THOMAS R. ELLISTON

### The Private Man Revealed

MALRAUX, by Pierre Galante. Cowles, \$8.95.

ANDRE MALRAUX has been described as a man who moves in the shadow of his own legend. Pierre Galante (noted author and editor of PARIS MATCH) has penetrated this shadow to reveal the reality of Malraux, the private man. With the complete confidence and cooperation of his subject, Galante presents a saga of personal tragedy, intense commitment and high adventure to rank with the classical accounts of *Les Conquerants* and *La Condition humaine*.

Through the writings and reminiscences of Malraux and those who have shared his life, the author constructs more than another biographical sketch. Certainly the sources for

legend are there. By his 33rd birthday Malraux was the literary sensation of Europe. His personal exploits almost rivaled his literary successes. As a young writer he organized an expedition in search of the lost capital of the Queen of Sheba. In the Spanish Civil War, Malraux emphasized his personal commitment to republicanism by leading a volunteer bomber squadron against the Nationalists. Later he would direct a resistance movement in German-occupied France and, in the peace that followed, serve his country as a cabinet minister for many years. Probing beneath these facts, Galante seeks the crucial Malraux; an incredibly gifted and complex individual, deeply moved by the people and events around him, who has devoted his life to an understanding of the human spirit.

Only a few lapses mar this fine work. While describing in detail Malraux's wartime experiences, Galante skims the course of his postwar relations with Charles de Gaulle. Aside from an intriguing portrait of Malraux preparing the defense of Paris during the rightist

putsch of April, 1961 in Algeria, the treatment of the de Gaulle period is disappointing. Similarly, the author only mentions Malraux's feud with Jean Paul Sartre and his existential school and, in a broader criticism, never adequately identifies the interrelationship between Malraux's evolving political attitudes and his early literary works.

Despite these minor difficulties, Pierre Galante has written a study worthy of its subject. This biography truly demonstrates that "Malraux's best novel is his life."

—DAVID J. ALVAREZ

### Spindrift

CRUISING SPEED, by William F. Buckley, Jr. G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$6.95.

If you like Mr. Buckley, you will find this book delightful; if you don't, you may be in for some surprises and end up admiring him as he complects his way through a "normal" week. In any event, we can recommend this book as interesting reading.

—LUISA MADERA

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**STRANGE THINGS, ETC.**

*from page 22*

been honorable and scrupulous. What usually happens after the publishers latch on to our manuscripts is that they make a deal with the coordinator—and through him with the contributors—for the sale of books and for division of royalties. All books acknowledge VOA as the source of the material.

Some Forum books command fancy prices in the United States, in their commercial edition. For example, "Landmarks of American Writing" sells for \$8.50. This is pleasing to our staff because, if it means anything, it means that our lectures are of such importance that they can command, in book form, these high prices. Forum's "A Comparative Approach to American History" sells for \$6.50 per copy. A reviewer in the MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL of January 1971 began his review of "Landmarks" with the following sentence: "This is the best

collection of introductory essays on American literature to have appeared to date." So while we try to ignore praise, we must confess that we find it difficult to find a cool spot in our hearts for that discriminating critic.

When a commercial publisher produces one of our lecture series in book form—usually the coordinator tips us off when the project is being arranged—we remind the publisher that he has received all of these manuscripts free and will he, therefore, with full realization that we can't publish or distribute the books domestically—give us, for overseas use, the mats or stereos or whatever from which his edition is published?

Forum has never yet been turned down.

We are, therefore, able to send these mats (sometimes called negatives) to our publishing house which is in Manila and there, for the merest fraction of commercial publishing costs, are produced paperback editions of the same books.

The demand for Forum books—and for broadcast tapes—is great. "Landmarks" was requested by our 110 USIS posts at embassies, consulates and binational libraries—to the extent of 24,000 volumes before publication. We are now going into our second edition and will have to produce a third before these new books are distributed.

Forum's first lecture series—obtained by editor Walter Nichols—comprised a talk by nearly every professor at the Harvard School of Law. The series was entitled "American Law" and the lectures—as tapes and in printed form—have been used by universities in many parts of the world. This fact is newsworthy now because the Harvard faculty has revised, where necessary, these original talks. Their collected talks will be published by Random House; will be rebroadcast by the Voice of America and will be reissued in a new edition by the Forum staff of the Voice of America.

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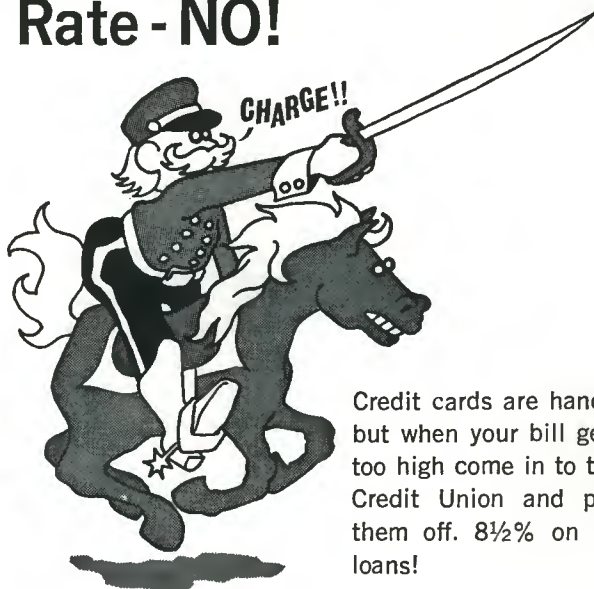
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Forum lectures are frequently translated by Voice of America language desks and by learned societies overseas. In all, 16 full Forum series have been translated and published into Chinese—and broadcast in that language. We have copies of our lectures in Burmese, Greek, French, Japanese and other languages. The USIS post in India has reprinted all of the Forum lectures.

Last year 180 universities wrote directly to Forum for books and tapes—and the universities are located on all continents. Since cultural affairs officers at all US posts deal with universities, we at Forum are certain that at least 500 universities have received our material

during the past year.

Ever and anon surprising requests come in. USIS Kuala Lumpur has asked for 1100 copies of "A Comparative Approach to American History." And tiny Wellington, New Zealand, asked for 2000 copies of "Landmarks" and for 1000 copies of "Political Science" and for other books, totaling 8000 copies.

Equally interesting is a request late in July, from USIS/Reykjavik—surely a tiny, isolated post. The public affairs officer there is asking for 100 copies of a Forum series broadcast seven or eight years ago—a series entitled "The Potential of Woman."

Reykjavik's request reminds us again of Henry Loomis. You will recall his "character-building" memorandum reprinted at the beginning of this article. Well, mates, "The Potential of Woman" followed the "Philosophy of Science" series and one day, while broadcasts were in progress, another memorandum came from Mr. Loomis. It stated, in

substance:

"The broadcast of the Marya Mannes lecture in the 'Potential of Woman' series is among the best ever presented by the Voice of America. I played it in my car on the way home. I then played it for my wife. She wants a copy for her very own self. Congratulations."


A man of great discrimination is Henry Loomis.

Well, this must end somewhere and we hope that readers will not conclude that we are blowing our own horn. That's not considered good taste, but we believe there's nothing wrong, traditionally, about beating the drums for a good cause.

Anyhow, finally, here's a non sequitur:

Professor Edward E. David, Jr. of the Stevens Institute gave a lecture in our "Psychology and Communications" series entitled "Artificial Speech."

A month later President Nixon chose him as science advisor. ■



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## VIETNAMIZATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

continued from page 17

on Capitol Hill. There are certainly other cases of this sort.

No clear picture has yet emerged of what effect Vietnam service will have on the future of American diplomacy.

An "old boy network" of Vietnam veterans will probably come into existence and be helpful to its members in terms of assignments and promotions. FSOs who have been to Vietnam tend to search out others who have shared the same experience. Already the informal intelligence system which existed among information-starved FSOs in Vietnam has been partially transferred to Washington.

Most FSOs who have served in Vietnam are acutely aware of the mistakes America has made in that country and are determined that the experience shall not be repeated elsewhere. More than anything, they understand the limitations of military power. They undoubtedly

will be much less likely than their predecessors to accept military, or even principally "American," solutions to problems in foreign countries.

Coupled with the Vietnam veterans' mistrust of Americans in uniform will be their own activism. In Vietnam they left the traditional diplomatic world of reporting and démarches. The emphasis in Vietnam was on *doing* things whether inside or outside the system. If Vietnamese officials would not feed hungry refugees, the FSO usually found a way to get the job done himself.

Of course, this new activism could conceivably have an unfortunate effect if carried too far. Some Vietnam veterans are probably more likely to advocate American involvement in the internal affairs of another country than would other diplomats. Most support the use of American influence or leverage to compel a foreign government to take certain desired actions; for they attribute much of the American failure in Vietnam to the inability

to use American aid as a means of bringing about needed reforms.

WHAT the attitudes of the Vietnam returnees portend for the future of the Foreign Service is not yet clear. If the slight trend toward resignation increases, then the Department may well lose many of those who have been most markedly affected by the Vietnam experience.

Morale has unquestionably been hurt by the large number of Vietnam assignments, but morale has been hurt countless times in the past.

FSOs who have been to Vietnam may well be viewed as a cadre for future counter-insurgency assignments elsewhere. But fewer and fewer people believe that anything approaching American involvement in Vietnam should or will be repeated elsewhere.

In any case, the Vietnam war may someday come to an end. But many Foreign Service officers, and perhaps the Service as a whole, will never be the same again. ■



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# Commodore Perry, Please Come Back and Shut That Door!

It probably had to happen.

In the August 1971 issue of GLOBAL COURIER (published monthly by Japan Air Lines), there appeared, under the headline "HOT DOGS!" this chilling item:

"Here in the largest city on earth, where does one find a good hot dog? . . . The operative word here is "good"; the answer is simple—nowhere!" wrote a Tokyo columnist on June 26. That very week, S. J. Barnes from Chicago, president of McDonald's International hamburger-restaurant chain, had arrived in Tokyo via JAL to discuss the openings of five hamburger restaurants there this summer. And Japan's first Burger Chef drive-in has just opened in Chigasaki, a popular resort city in Kanagawa prefecture."

## S. I. NADLER

*Si Nadler, frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is now assigned to Ankara as Deputy Public Affairs Officer. In addition to the regular perpetration of "Life and Love in the Foreign Service" in this magazine's columns, he has written a widely requested article on real estate in Washington (serious); "Breaking the Language Barrier" (on the work of FSI, also serious) and (dare we mention?) "A Modest Proposal Concerning Embassy Buildings."*

I was not present at the discussion relating to the opening of five hamburger restaurants in Japan, but I would be most surprised if at least two of the following three utterances were not uttered in the course of the discussion:

"Today, Japan; tomorrow, the Orient!"

"After we get 'em used to the idea, we'll diversify. You know; tempuraburger, suki-yakiburger, umaniburger . . ."

"Some of the most successful hamburger joints in the States are built in the shape of pagodas, and you're loaded with pagodas here, so why don't we just . . .?"

There are those who may view the development as a form of poetic justice, especially as the Mah Kdon Ald Dynasty moves onward. Because, if it is Japan today, it will be the Orient tomorrow. You may not realize it, but the hot dog might have been an expensive gourmet item, if not for a contribution from China many years ago. If you check your dictionary, you will find that a hot dog is "a cooked frankfurter, usually served in a long, split roll." A frankfurter, in turn, is described as "a seasoned beef or beef and pork sausage . . . smoked in casings. . . ." The operative phrase, if I may borrow a term from the above-noted JAL item, is "in casings." It is

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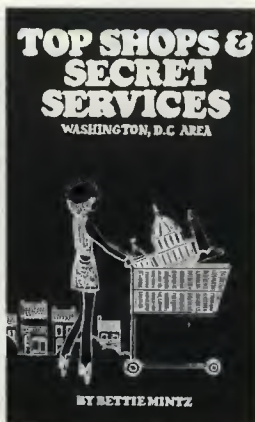
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when you look up "sausage" that it hits home, especially that part of the definition which reads "in casings of prepared animal intestine." In pre- and immediate post-World War Two days, most of those casings came from China, and the animals from whose intestines they came were pigs. (Of course, you can get skinless hot dogs now, but you define progress your way, and I'll do it mine, thank you.)

There are others, who may take a more optimistic view, but their hopes, too, are doomed to be dashed. When you consider what we did to the exquisite art of Chinese cooking (chow mein, chop suey, and other desecrations), it would be a bit much to expect that, when our specialties reach China, the Chinese will turn the other cheek, take an opposite tack, and come up with culinary delights along the lines of Peking Hamburger or Szechuan Hot Dog.

Perhaps some of the credit for the success of Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking may derive from the fact that he got there before the hot

dog did.

But the hamburger and the hot dog are not all.

The JOURNAL recently received a letter, dated August 10, the opening sentence of which read: "Dunkin' Donuts has recently expanded its operation to Japan, bringing still another American custom, the donut, to the Far East."

Still another American *custom*?! (Those readers who have devoted their careers to trying to enhance the American image abroad or promote cultural exchange may wish to observe a moment of silent mourning before proceeding to the next paragraph, which offers no solace.)

The inexorable march of the hamburger, the hot dog, and the donut into the Far East may represent symptoms of an incurable disease already in its late stages. Although I had heard about it, I was nevertheless dismayed, on a recent visit to Bangkok, to find the *klongs* paved over. While it is undoubtedly comforting to be able to fly into HongKong without worrying about hitting a mountain at either

end of the landing strip, it is still more than a little disconcerting to observe that the problem has been solved by removal of one of the mountains. Vietnam—whether because or in spite of the fact of war—brings it home most clearly. Even when you stand on a corner in downtown Saigon and, as I did some months ago, see for yourself the endless stream of countless thousands of motor-bikes and motorcycles (99 per cent of Japanese origin), with one to five passengers each, roaring past, you find it difficult to believe your own senses. You might describe it as a sort of an Alice in Honda-land feeling. (You might, but I won't.)

Well, there is not much, if anything to be done about it, probably. Hamburgers, hot dogs, and donuts may not be comparable to the Bill of Rights, the land grant university system, or New Orleans jazz, but I suppose they are, in a sense, as American as apple pie.

*Apple pie?!*

Commodore Perry, *please* hurry. I may have opened *another* door. ■

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**LETTERS  
TO THE  
EDITOR**

### Second Class Citizenship

SOMEWHERE in the voluminous amount of material sent to the field concerning the FAS program, I saw a passing reference to the possibility of sending examining panels to the field to examine FSR and FSS candidates for conversion to FSO. Having seen nothing further on the subject, I assume one of two things happened: 1) no post in the world requested field examination for FSR and FSS personnel, or 2) the Department made individual replies to posts requesting field examinations. In any case, the Department made no specific general offer to examine in the field FSR and FSS personnel whose opportunity to convert to FSO would be delayed by assignment abroad.

In response to inquiries about the effect delay in conversion would have for FSR and FSS, the Department replied in vague terms, using an amazing collection of words to avoid a direct answer: maybe, could be, should be, perhaps, etc.

In view of the cost of field examining, I could well understand why the Department did not undertake such a program and philosophically accepted the fact that any mass change is bound to result in some inequality in treatment of personnel.

I was interested to note, however, that the Department apparently gives no thought to expense when a program affects FSOs only. I refer to CA-4037, dated August 31, describing the program for field examination of FSO Threshold Review eligibles. The airgram was issued just after the Department ordered stringent economy measures.

However, since delay in examining FSOs would obviously be detrimental to morale and might con-

ceivably result in some inequities, the Department is obliged, of course, to forge ahead with this program.

Comment: the Club wins again!  
Name withheld by request.

**DIRECTOR'S NOTE:** *The letter above points up an ongoing inequity suffered by Staff Corps personnel. Personnel Officers in the field have complained to AFSA about the wording of airgrams: decisions affecting FSOs are positive, immediate action, etc.; but action regarding FSS and FSSOs is usually phrased in the future or subjunctive tenses.*

*AFSA was informed that the Dept was very short of funds and that it was difficult to find money for traveling threshold panels. However, FSO-6s had to be examined so funds were found. Since Staff Corps personnel do not face TIG or selection out, decisions regarding their future seldom receive immediate action. While BEX has assured us that FSSOs are now being examined by special BEX traveling panels, the initial psychologic damage is done. Maybe it's time to set up a special office to review communications to the field in order to prevent second class treatment. When the AFSA Staff Corps Committee helped management avoid another such "insult to the field" by redrafting a Management Reform Bulletin, it had to wait five months for clearance and publication of the MRB.—B.J.G.*

### Grasshoppers vs. Ants

I HAVE just read in the October 1971 issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL the list of scholarships awarded under AFSA auspices to foreign service children and have noted that the Board of Directors "deeply appreciates the interest and generosity of our members and friends in supporting the scholarship program."

Has anyone ever asked why any foreign service officer with children of college age should be asked to pay the tuition of the children of his colleagues similarly trapped? Some years ago, I contributed small sums to the scholarship fund. But then it occurred to me, struggling to pay for the expensive education of two sons which fortunately they have survived and since surmounted, that I was an ant and my colleagues with AFSA scholarships were grasshoppers.

Why, I asked myself, should I, the frugal saver pay for their feck-

lessness? And so I stopped making those piddling little contributions, even though the eleemosynary impulse was hard to suppress. Have my questions ever occurred to anyone else?

JORMA L. KAUKONEN  
San Francisco

**EDITOR'S NOTE.** *Indeed they have! But I think the questions are unfairly posed for they assume that some (?), many (?), most (?) parents of scholarship holders are feckless and improvident. I don't think they are. Foreign Service people I've run into are by and large far too careful to leave their children's education to somebody else's chance generosity. Even so, real financial needs do arise. When this happens and a child is also doing good scholastic work, we try to award a scholarship.*

*There may be a few Fiddler Dams (as John Ciardi calls them) on the premises, but not many. Most of us are ants.*

### Early Diplomatic Courier

WE were interested to read in your October 1971 issue the article entitled "Early Diplomatic Couriers" by Harold D. Langley. Mentioned as an early diplomatic courier, or bearer of despatches, antedating the founding of the State Department, is Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar of Philadelphia. This army officer was entrusted by the Continental Congress with the task of getting the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and despatches, to Benjamin Franklin in Paris in March 1784.

On display in the Thomas Jefferson State Reception Room in the Department is a splendid miniature of General Josiah Harmar (1753-1813) by Raphaele Peale. This family miniature has been loaned to the Department by Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Newberg. It is shown with likenesses of other American statesmen painted by well known American artists and also with many important small treasures. This collection supplements the historical furnishings in the rooms, i.e. the actual desk on which the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783, and the painting by Benjamin West of the American Commissioners signing the Preliminary Treaty some months earlier. Both of these historic pieces are in the John Quincy

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**T**O date, the Department has taken insufficient action to implement the thorough, professional, and valuable work of the 1970 Task Force V as "Personnel Perquisites: Nonsalary Compensations and Allowances."

This Task Force identified important problem areas adversely affecting the working efficiency of the Foreign Service and the effectiveness of the Department in pursuing its objectives. These issues also relate to the Department's ability to attract and retain superior personnel. The report of Task Force V, with detailed appendices, clearly and persuasively researched and analyzed the issues and possible solutions, and pointed the way to improved performance of individual Foreign Service employees.

The recommendations of the Task Force had two principal thrusts: (1) to correct inequities between Foreign Service allowances and those applicable to other Federal employees; and (2) to reduce the unfair burden of extraordinary expenditure arising from overseas service and frequent residence changes.

Unfortunately, the Department has not in the past perceived the unusually difficult financial and psychological burdens imposed by the unique requirement of life in the Foreign Service, and has not shown sufficient courage and imagination in demonstrating these requirements to Congress. During this year, the Department has shown little inclination to implement most of the recommendations of Task Force V. Management Reform Bulletins 6 and 14 reflected only limited responses.

The AFSA Board of Directors should give vigorous attention to the pursuit of suitable conditions of service for Foreign Service employees. It should attempt to assure that the needed legislation, as outlined by the Task Force, is drafted and discussed with Congressional leaders. If the Department claims it lacks manpower for this task, AFSA members should assist.

JOHN J. HARTER  
Candidate for Election,  
Board of Directors

Washington

### More Recommended Reading

**W**E thoroughly enjoyed Martin Herz's "Recommended Reading" in the August issue of the JOURNAL. As instructors in Political Studies at FSI who were asked to contribute titles for Herz to pick from, we thoroughly agree with his selections. In one respect he is too modest, however. In view of the significance to FSOs of the currently raging debate on the historiography of post-war American foreign policy, we think he should have included his own book, "Beginnings of the Cold War" (McGraw Hill paperback, 1969). As part of the same debate, Robert C. Tucker's "The Radical

Critique of American Foreign Policy" (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971), which appeared after Herz had compiled his list, is in our view another *must* reading for FSOs.

JOHN BOWLING  
PAUL KATTENBURG

Washington

### Food for Thought

**I** RECENTLY read John Bovey's charming and stimulating piece entitled "The Four Virtues" in the March issue of the JOURNAL. It was well done, and, despite its humorous vein, contained some real food for thought. I could not help but wonder, however, when I read, "And now the Thirteen Task Forces have produced a formidable bolus of paper, which is working its way through the digestive tract of the establishment," if he had deliberately chosen his metaphor, having in mind the next state of material after it has passed through a digestive tract.

FREDERICK B. COOK

Djakarta

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*The JOURNAL welcomes the expression of its readers' opinions in the form of letters to the editor. All letters are subject to condensation if necessary.*

### Life and Love in the Foreign Service

by S. I. Nadler



EDWARD G. ROBINSON in "SILVER DOLLAR" with BEBE DANIELS—A First National & Vitaphone Picture

*"When the Department of Commerce handles the US Pavilion at an international trade fair, there's no problem about representational funds, gentlemen."*



## AFSA's Election Year

The first election meeting in AFSA's 1971 campaign was held on November 3 in the International Auditorium at the Department of State. Martin Herz, chairman of the Elections Committee, opened the meeting and stated the ground rules for participation. He then introduced the spokesmen for the Members' Interests slate, Lars Hydle and Robert Hurwitch; the Participation slate, Tom Boyatt and Tex Harris; and the individual candidates, Richard C. Hagan and John Harter. Candidate Paul A. Toussaint was unable to be present due to illness. Each of the spokesmen enlarged upon the platform statements, published last month, and the Participation slate called upon Hank Cohen for some words on the accomplishments of his committee. Mr. Herz presented Mr. Toussaint's notes on his platform.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions from active members of AFSA who were in the audience. The questions were varied and animated, dealing with the selection of the chairman of the board and officers; the Mace nomination; method of filling vacancies on elected slates; changes in by-laws; future activities in the Association by those who fail of election; and the cone system.

On November 12, the campaign meeting was held in Room 1100 in USIA's 1776 building. Candidates and spokesmen on the podium were Richard C. Hagan and John J. Harter, the Participation slate's Jack Tuohey and Barbara Good, and Beverly Carter and Sigmond Cohen for the Members' Interests slate. The meeting was

not well attended, and John Harter in particular complained of inadequate publicity for election meetings. All candidates pledged themselves to efforts on behalf of all AFSA members of all agencies. Questions raised included grievance procedures, Executive Order, selection boards and appeals procedures.

The last meeting of the campaign, on November 15, also chaired by Martin Herz, featured Richard C. Hagan, John J. Harter, individual candidates, William C. Harrop and Herman Cohen, of the Participation slate, James D. Wilson and Lars Hydle of the Members' Interests slate on the platform in the East Auditorium of the State/AID Building. The meeting was well attended, lively and interesting. The Members Interests slate presented a list of names of those supporting it and the propriety of this action was questioned. Other questions raised involved previous service to AFSA on the part of candidates, position on selection out or bottom ranking, testimony on the Mace hearing, the Executive Order and grievance procedures.

John Hemenway and Cynthia Thomas made impassioned statements questioning the intellectual honesty of the chairman of the AFSA Board and incriminating the State Department and the Foreign Service for past actions.

The past efforts and accomplishments of individual candidates and members of slates were reviewed for the benefit of those attending the meeting. The two slates and individual candidates

summarized their positions for **AFSA News** as follows:

**Richard C. Hagan:** My candidacy is based on these points: 1) increased concentration on individual members of the foreign affairs community; 2) eradication of pinheads and soreheads as supervisors; 3) a good hard business-like look at all Association affairs; 4) a legally based complaints and grievance system; 5) establishment of foreign affairs members as an effective voice in foreign affairs; and 6) enlisting good people in doing the job. If you don't like these points, don't vote for me.

**John J. Harter:** Don't throw votes away by blindly endorsing unknown slates. Vote for individual candidates you wish on your Board of Directors. I favor fundamental personnel reform, statutory guarantee of the right of an aggrieved employee to an impartial hearing, and immediate and full application of Executive Order 11491 to the Foreign Service.

**Members' Interests Slate:** The other slate was assembled and is led by the incumbent Board's leadership, whose failures to defend employee interests—e.g. its Seven-Point Agreement with management which denied our right to elect an organization as exclusive employee representative—disqualify them from leading AFSA in seeking election as exclusive representative.

We are independent-minded, experienced, activist, and representative. We would push for: 1) top priority for employee interests, neither seeking nor fearing confrontation with management; 2) professional standards, to increase

the Service's clout in foreign relations; 3) By-Laws amendments making future Boards more responsive to all elements of the Service.

AID FSR-1 Jack Heller joins Bob Hurwitch and Bev Carter as our Association Officer nominees.

**Participation Slate:** Participation includes the heart of experienced AFSA leadership (Harrop, Harris, Good, Loving, Tuohey, Cohen, Thornburg) invigorated by fresh ideas and faces (Boyatt, Holmes, Lenderking, Lowenstein).

This team: created the Staff Corps Advisory Committee; obtained foundation financing for AFSA's professional openness program; won a separate Foreign Service executive order providing exclusive recognition; delivered benefits on allowances, travel regulations, tax deductions through Hank Cohen's Members' Interests Committee (our name and our Cohen, not theirs); backed AID career system with FS retirement; fought politicization of USIA promotions; expanded communication with members.

A straight slate vote ensures a representative Board; **Participation** ensures effective leadership.

The chairman then closed this last election campaign meeting with a request that all active members vote in the election and that those present aid in getting out the vote. Ballots were mailed to active paid-up members of the Association in the second week of November.

### Foreign Service Park

Through the gracious and voluntary efforts of Fred Vogel, AID-retired, that barren patch of land between New State and the Foreign Service Club has been planted, watered and coaxed into what is now Foreign Service Park. The park, designed and landscaped by Mr. Vogel, has been planted to forsythia, crocuses, small shrubs and trees, surrounding a walkway and sitting area. Culminating two months of work, the park was dedicated by Secretary Rogers on Foreign Service Day, November 19.

### Staff Corps Advisory Committee Meets New Director of Personnel

On November 4, AFSA Staff Corps Advisory Committee members met with Director of Personnel Robert C. Brewster to discuss current Staff Corps problems and concerns. Mr. Brewster extended a cordial reception; he was interested in and responsive to the following issues raised by the Committee: (1) Abolition of 10 year waiting period for FSS personnel to qualify for F.S. retirement system. (Mr. Brewster reported that the Department has already complied with this AFSA request and legislation necessary to change this regulation is now awaiting approval by OMB.) Chairman Barbara Good volunteered committee assistance in pressing OMB for early action on this overdue legislation; (2) Request for names of persons serving on Staff Corps promotion panels during past 5 years. Clarification of appointment process to prevent appointment of individuals to serve more than once during a 5-year period; (3) Overtime pay and possibility of Department assuming responsibility for payment to the field in order to reduce abuse by posts; (4) FAS program inequities. The

Committee expressed its concern that the answers to questions from its original meeting with Ambassador Hall regarding FAS conversion for Staff personnel could not be printed in the **Newsletter** due to the court injunction against FAS; (5) Increase in temporary lodging allowances for single persons; (6) FSSO promotional possibilities, lateral entry and TIC regulations; (7) Request for Department to post Civil Service and F.S. secretarial vacancies as practiced by other federal agencies; (8) The lack of cooperation of the **Newsletter** in carrying word of AFSA Staff Corps activities and management's agreement to initiate a question and answer column in the **Newsletter**.

Mr. Brewster promised to study these questions, to follow up with the Committee in a month, and to have frequent and regular meetings. He assured the group of his concern for finding solutions to Staff Corps problems. Mr. Brewster is considering the Committee's request for reinstatement of the Staff Corps spokesman position so ably held by Walker Diamanti several years ago.

### New Member of Editorial Board

A native New Yorker, Ed Cohen attended Brooklyn College, where he was a founder and editor-in-chief of the campus newspaper, **Kingsman**. After graduation he was an editorial trainee on the staff of **The New Yorker** magazine. Army service followed, mainly in Germany. Returning to civilian life in New York, he worked for the Turkish Government's information office there, doing public relations, writing and editing. At the same time he began evening postgraduate studies in international relations at New York University.

Entering the Foreign Service in 1956, Ed served initially in the Department as a press officer. His subsequent postings were in Canada, Bermuda, California (for advanced economic studies at Berkeley), Greece and East Pakistan. He is currently serving as an international economist in the

Tropical Products Division of the Bureau of Economics.

During his term as editor of his college newspaper, Ed married his star reporter, Elly Kempler ("who has been my editor-in-chief ever since"). With daughters Diana and Wendy, they reside in the Wood Acres section of Bethesda, Md.



## DEATHS

**Acheson.** Dean Acheson, Secretary of State during the Truman administration, died suddenly in Washington October 12. He is survived by his wife of 2805 P St., N.W., a son, David, and two daughters. (See November *Journal* for tribute to Secretary Acheson.)

**Campbell.** John Franklin Campbell, FSO-4, died suddenly November 6 in New York. Entering the Foreign Service in 1962, Mr. Campbell served as a special assistant to Under Secretaries Nicholas Katzenbach and George Ball. In 1969 Mr. Campbell received a year's fellowship with the Council on Foreign Relations. Following the fellowship, he took a year's leave of absence to become the managing editor of *Foreign Policy*, a quarterly magazine published in New York. Mr. Campbell had also written for the *New York Times Book Review*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Foreign Service Journal*, *New York* magazine, *Atlantic*, and *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*. His recent book, "The Foreign Affairs Fudge Factory," published by Basic Books, has received widespread critical acclaim. Mr. Campbell is survived by his wife, Brenda Lee, 44 Horatio St., New York 10014; his mother, Mrs. Thanet D. Mellick Campbell of Antelope Valley, California, and two sisters.

**Cherp.** Philip F. Cherp, FSO-retired, died on November 9, in Alexandria, Va. Mr. Cherp entered the Foreign Service in 1928 and served at Moscow, Shanghai, Nanking, Kunming, Chungking, Trieste and Rome before his retirement in 1959. He is survived by his wife of 1567B North Van Dorn, Alexandria, and two sons, Alan Brian and Michael Paul of the home address.

**Jones.** G. Lewis Jones, the first Ambassador to Tunisia and a former Assistant Secretary of State died in Washington November 13. Mr. Jones had served in London, Cairo and Athens. He was appointed Ambassador to Tunisia in 1956 and subsequently returned to

Washington as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. He was most recently engaged in leading an international group in a management survey of NATO's civilian staff. Mr. Jones leaves his wife, Polly, of 1644 Avon Place, N.W. Washington, 20007; a daughter, two sons, and a brother.

**Kemp.** Edwin C. Kemp, FSO-ret., died August 10 in Melrose, Massachusetts. He was appointed Consul at St. Pierre in 1914 and subsequently served in Marseille, Tunis, Bucharest, Danzig, le Havre, Moncton and Winnipeg. As Consul General, Mr. Kemp served in Bremen, Halifax and Kingston. He retired in 1947. Mr. Kemp is survived by his wife of 116 West Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.

**Merle-Smith.** Mia Merle-Smith, formerly Mia McIlvaine, died in a yachting accident off the coast of France November 9. She is survived by her husband, her father, Robinson McIlvaine, Ambassador to Kenya, her mother, step-father, a brother and a half-brother.

**Middendorf.** Mrs. Sarah Middendorf, mother of J. William Middendorf, Ambassador to the Netherlands, died October 21 in Baltimore.

**Rhetts.** Charles E. Rhetts, Ambassador to Liberia from 1962 to 1964, died November 14 in London. Ambassador Rhetts had served in several federal agencies and with the law firm of Reilly, Rhetts and Ruckelshaus. In the late '40s, he defended John Service during the McCarthy hearings. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter of 2620 Foxhall Road, N.W.

**Russell.** H. Earle Russell, FSO-ret., died November 3 at his home in Takoma Park, Md. Mr. Russell joined the Department in 1916 and served in Greece, Turkey, Italy, Casablanca, Alexandria, South Africa and Australia. Mr. Russell received the Medal of Freedom from the War Department for his "exceptionally meritorious services in Morocco from 1941-1944." In 1947, Mr. Russell was assigned to Tokyo in the diplomatic section of the political adviser on Gen. MacArthur's staff. He is survived by

his wife, Josephine, 915 Sligo Creek Pky., Takoma Park, and two grandchildren. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the AFSA Scholarship fund or the DACOR Welfare and Education Fund.

**Stevens.** Francis B. Stevens died in Washington November 6 as the result of a serious injury. He had served with the Department from 1932 to 1958. During that time he had been chief of the Eastern European division of the Department and also second secretary in Moscow. A son survives.

**Sturm.** Mr. Paul J. Sturm died as the result of a motor accident in late October near St. Louis, Missouri. He had served with the Department for many years in Korea, North Africa and French Indo-China.

**Williams.** Ernest E. Williams, FSSO-6, died October 31 in Paris of pancreatitis. Several of his cartoons have been published in the *Foreign Service Journal*. Mr. Williams is survived by his mother, Mrs. Emma Gerhard, 600 Packer St., Weatherly, Pa., a brother and a half-sister.

## Grievance Committee Notes

Among cases occupying the new grievance board is one which involves an allegation of age discrimination, submitted recently by an AFSA member. It involves an officer, now in his late 50s, who has remained at his present grade for an above-average number of years. This despite certain unusual personal qualifications and a record of solid achievement in the Service. The grievant alleges (and claims informal confirmation from Foreign Service Inspectors) that failure of promotion is due solely to age, which is above-average for grade. Your Grievance Committee is impressed with the merits of this case and feels that it may have broad applicability.

The AFSA Grievance Committee is also currently examining the merits of a complaint lodged by an FSO concerning the adequacy of a training report which he believes has prejudiced his promotion and assignment prospects.

## Members' Interests Committee

### INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR HOME LEAVE

A Foreign Service officer has won a milestone case before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision permits a Foreign Service employee to deduct as a business expense the unreimbursable expenses he or she incurred for transportation, meals, and lodging while on home leave. Only those expenses incurred by the employee are deductible, not those incurred by the employee's family. The court ruled this way because an act of Congress makes home leave mandatory for the employee, but not for the employee's family. The citation of the case is *Stratton vs. Commissioner Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, No. 24, 808, September 1, 1971.*

Employees who incurred home leave expenses in 1971 will undoubtedly wish to claim a business expense deduction on their 1971 returns. AFSA has heard informally from the IRS that claims for home leave expenses may continue to be disallowed notwithstanding the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision. IRS apparently hopes that a conflicting decision may be handed down in another circuit. AFSA hopes that employees will file claims, however, in order to keep up the momentum of this favorable decision. The decision also makes it possible, by the way, to file amended returns for 1968, 1969 and 1970. The deadline for filing an amended return for 1968 is April 15, 1972.

### Deductions for Training Expenses

The September, 1971 issue of the *AFSA News* pointed out that federal income tax deductions may be taken for unreimbursed expenses incurred during training assignments away from an employee's normal place of assignment. One-year assignments away from Washington for employees coming in from overseas, or for employees assigned to Washington, at colleges and universities, are the most typical. The September article failed to mention that unreimbursed expenses for em-

ployees assigned to FSI on temporary duty for training are also deductible. Since per diem at FSI is not paid to families, and the per diem paid to the employee is reduced after 21 days, AFSA members who were at FSI in 1971 between two posts should find it possible to take some additional deductions.

### Moving Expense Deductions

If you were transferred in 1971, do not forget the healthy moving expense deductions described in detail in the February issue of the *AFSA News* and the unreimbursed transfer allowance deductions described in the May issue.

### Correction on Group Life Policies

The January, 1971 issue of the *AFSA News* reported that group life insurance policies could be assigned to dependents under an IRS ruling. In effect, this means that you can transfer ownership of your group life policy to a member of your family for estate tax planning purposes. An alert retired AFSA member pointed out to us that the group life policy written by the American Foreign Service Protective Association may be assigned to beneficiaries other than actual dependents. The policies may be assigned also to spouses, lineal descendants, and lineal ascendants, none of whom need necessarily be dependents of the insured.

### D.C. Income Taxes

If you are employed under a Presidential commission (with the advice and consent of the Senate), are headed for a Washington assignment, intend to reside within the District of Columbia, and wish to be considered as "non-domiciled" in D.C. for the purpose of being exempted from D.C. income taxes, you should submit form DS-1133 ("Certificate of Non-Domiciliary Residence in D.C.") as soon as you enter on duty, indicating your domicile is in another state. Once you start paying D.C. income taxes through the withholding system, it is often very difficult to establish satisfactorily that you are not really domiciled in D.C. for tax purposes.

### Is Shorthand Really Essential?

This article was triggered by one Staff Corps secretary writing to AFSA regarding a complaint that many secretaries in the Foreign Service have. The second part of this article was written by another FSS secretary stating a different view on the subject.

The Department presently has a policy that secretaries who are not qualified in shorthand may not be assigned to posts overseas. This policy can conceivably work to the disadvantage both of secretaries who take shorthand and those who do not. Many secretaries in the field complain that they are losing their shorthand ability because they work for bosses who do not give dictation. There are other secretaries who have lost their shorthand speed or who have transferred from other functions, e.g. communications, which did not require shorthand, who now are given the ultimatum to learn shorthand or face the prospect of staying in Washington for the remainder of their careers.

A good pianist must practice many hours a day to keep up his skills, therefore why shouldn't a secretary take about 15 minutes a day to practice shorthand. An FSO, doctor or lawyer is continually reading updated material in his field in order to keep his stock in trade up to par, so can a secretary do the same with her stock in trade.

Since the abolishment of the Personnel/Admin. Assistant category, many employees have been placed into the secretarial or communications fields even though they might not have the skills. These are the employees who are most affected by the Department's policy that secretaries who are not qualified in shorthand may not be assigned overseas. The solution to this problem is at the Foreign Service Institute. The Institute has several courses in different levels of shorthand, starting with beginning, along with a complete secretarial course. We have always been under the assumption that supervisors were to make every effort to allow their employees the time off to take courses to improve their career development.



## BOARD ACTIONS TAKEN

September 7, 1971

**Foreign Service Club.** The AFSA Board appointed the following members to sit on the Club Committee: David Loving, W. Beverly Carter, Jr., Arthur B. Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth McD. Brinton, William Mithofer, Michael Grogan, Mrs. Mary Hanrahan and Miss Stephanie Johnson. Samuel President is Chairman.

**FAS Program.** Mr. Harris reported that the Government's appeal of AFGE's temporary restraining order has been stalled. The AFSA Board has made known its desire to intervene in support of the FAS program.

**Meeting with the Secretary.** Messrs. Kontos, Harris, and Harrop met with the Secretary on Friday, September 3 to discuss the Openness projects, employee-management relations, and the recent FBI investigation of press leaks. The Secretary stressed that the investigation was an isolated incident and not a precedent.

**USIA.** On Thursday, September 2, Messrs. Harrop, Scafe and Tuohy met with Mr. Henry Loomis, Deputy Director of USIA, and with Mr. Lionel S. Mosley, Assistant Director of Personnel and Training, to discuss the FAS Program and the reduction in personnel at the Agency.

September 14

**Director General.** Mr. Harrop outlined the substance of a recent meeting with Director General Hall: (1) inclusion of a Question and Answer column in the **Newsletter**; (2) discussion of more equitable transfer allowances; (3) the Director General's concern over rates of promotion within the Foreign Service Staff Corps; (4) progress of the Mustang Program; (5) the projection of 100 junior officer appointments in grades FSO 7 and 8 this year.

**Grievance Bill.** Senator Muskie has given his support by signing as co-sponsor. Further support can come from members of the Association by writing to their Congressmen.

**Finance Committee.** The AFSA Board passed the Committee recommendation that the \$25,000 note held by the Scholarship fund from the General Fund be paid in full by November 22, 1971. As soon as the annual audit is completed, a proposed revised budget and budget performance report will be submitted to the Board. Mr. Justis presented his proposal that the present computer membership system be replaced by an in-house addressograph system with a projected saving to the Association of approximately \$3000 per year.

**Day Care Center.** The Board pledged its full support for establishing a Day Care Center.

**Foreign Service Club.** The Club Committee discussed ways of publicizing that the Club is open for breakfast every Wednesday. It also stressed promoting breakfast conference meetings. With the opening of the Kennedy Center, attention will be given to evening use of the club.

September 21, 1971

**Annual Meeting.** The annual meeting will be October 13 at 12 noon in the West Auditorium of New State. The agenda will include the annual report of the Chairman of the Board; Secretary-Treasurer's report on finances, budget, and membership; and other business.

**Grievance Bill.** With Senator Mondale's endorsement of S. 2023, there are now 21 co-sponsors of the grievance bill.

**Pay Comparability.** AFSA Board members and JFSOC representatives will meet with Philip M. Oliver, Director of the Job Evaluation and Pay Review Task Force, CSC, on Tuesday, September 28 to review the status of the Oliver Report.

**Membership.** As of September 21, 1971, the membership report shows that dues have been received from 7,432 members. Mem-

bership increase for June, July, and August was 637 new members.

**FAS Program.** Mr. Harris emphasized that any intervention by AFSA would be made only on behalf of those members of the Association who have been precluded from converting to FAS status by the restraining order.

**Club Committee.** Mr. President, Chairman of the Committee, said that Scholar-Diplomat Seminars, under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Caldwell, have been scheduled for breakfast meetings in the Club from October 8 through June 1972.

**Elections Committee.** Martin F. Herz, Chairman of the Elections Committee, and members of the Committee explained the procedures for the forthcoming election of members of the Board. Mr. Herz explained that it was the intention of the committee that AFSA would pay for the initial cost of printing and mailing the platform statements with the cost of the second printing prorated among the candidates because the Association could not afford to assume the entire cost of the election. A motion was passed that the Association would bear the entire cost of printing as follows: (1) Using the plates to be set up for the November issue of **AFSA News**, platform statements will be printed and mailed as soon as possible after October 15 in envelopes to all Active members of the Association. Costs will be paid by the Association. (2) The same information will be carried in the November issue of **AFSA News** and distributed to all members of the Association and subscribers to the **Journal**. (3) A fee of \$15 per candidate will be required.

September 28, 1971

**Day Care Center.** On September 23, Mr. Harrop suggested to Mrs. Elbert Mathews, President, AAFSW, and to Mrs. Edward Streater, Chairman of the 1971 AAFSW Book Fair, that AAFSW might wish to allocate a portion of Book Fair proceeds this year to the Foreign Affairs Agency Day Care Center, instead of giving the entire proceeds to the AFSA

*(Continued on next page)*

## Couriers Meet

A page of Foreign Service history came alive at the eighth annual dinner of the United States Diplomatic Courier Association, which was held in the Thomas Jefferson Room of the Department of State on September 11, 1971.

The oldest living courier, 81-year-old Dr. Leon P. Kozakiewicz of Chicago attended as one of the honored guests. Still a practicing physician, the doctor brought with him from Chicago his two doctor sons.

Dr. Kozakiewicz was one of the original couriers recruited by Captain Amos Peaslee in 1918. Recovering from a wound in a hospital near Paris, he was asked to take a special courier trip to Warsaw. He accepted, and was appointed to the newly-formed Courier Service. He left on his first trip December 6, 1918, just four days after the creation of the Courier Service. His message to the present-day couriers—that they persist in their integrity, because they can accomplish many things—set the keynote for the evening.

The ceremonial portion of the dinner was presided over by Robert J. LaPlante, the outgoing President of the Association, who introduced the incoming President, Myron T. Gray. Wayne D. Hoshal remains as Executive Vice-President; Ernest O. Hohman replaces William H. Bruce as Secretary; Lewis W. Billups replaces Richard Franzen as Treasurer; and Jack Grover continues as Official Historian and Special Projects Officer.

One of the high spots of the evening was the announcement that the Diplomatic Courier Medal authorized by Congress to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Diplomatic Courier Service (1918-1968) is now available in a one and 5/16-inch version in .900 fine silver, sponsored by the Association. Produced at the Philadelphia Mint, the "First Day of Issue" ceremonies took place when Mr. LaPlante presented a specially prepared Philatelic-Numismatic First Day Cover to Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, Director of the Mint. Mrs. Brooks, as honored guest and friend of the Associa-

## Board Actions (continued)

Scholarship Fund. AAFSW contributed more than \$18,000 in 1970. Scholarships were granted in the 1971-1972 program in the amount of \$11,000; and \$7,000 has been added to a fund previously established by AAFSW to be used for emotionally disturbed children who require special education.

**Hospital Visits.** A committee on hospital visiting has been organized by the Association of American Foreign Service Women. AAFSW requests that men volunteer to visit foreign service personnel hospitalized in the Washington area.

**Luncheons.** A caterer has been found who can offer somewhat lower prices for AFSA luncheons in the Department. The price is still too high to schedule monthly luncheons, but the Association will consider scheduling luncheons when there is an outstanding speaker.

**Club Committee.** The committee will meet October 4 to develop a format for better support of the Club. Committee meetings are open to visitors interested in attending.

**AFSA Seminar.** The first luncheon discussion on the Foreign Service as a profession was held at the Foreign Service Club on September 27. Participants of all levels were selected from the three for-

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tion, made note of the fact that the Thomas Jefferson Room was a most appropriate place to hold the ceremonies, since Jefferson had been placed in charge of the Mint when he became Secretary of State. Because of his travels to Europe with documents to negotiate treaties, Jefferson can be considered one of the earliest couriers. (See article in the October, 1971 issue of the *Foreign Service Journal*, "Early Diplomatic Couriers," by Harold D. Langley.)

A limited number of the one and 5/16-inch medals are available for public sale. Details may be obtained by writing: Diplomatic Courier Medal, P. O. Box 30067, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

ign affairs agencies with the objective of exploring the profession to determine what should be its standards, ethics, mission and responsibility to the President and the nation.

**Federal Employees Salary Increase.** The Board passed a resolution calling upon Congress and the President not to discriminate against federal employees by postponing the scheduled pay increases.

## EDITORIAL BOARD NEWS

The Board of Directors of AFSA, at a recent meeting, expressed its full confidence in and appreciation of John D. Stempel's work as Acting Chairman of the Editorial Board. Mr. Stempel was then elected Chairman of the *Journal's* Editorial Board.



The newest member of the editorial board, Anthony Quinton, is a native of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Quinton received his B.A. from Princeton University and a B.Litt. in Soviet Affairs from Oxford University in 1958. Before joining the Editorial Board, Mr. Quinton has been an occasional contributor of articles and book reviews. In 12 years with the Department, he has served in Sydney, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and New Delhi, and is currently Senior Political Officer for India.

## Report Available

The report of AFSA's Secretary-Treasurer which was handed out at the annual general meeting on October 12 has been sent to chapter heads and keymen overseas and copies are also available at AFSA headquarters.



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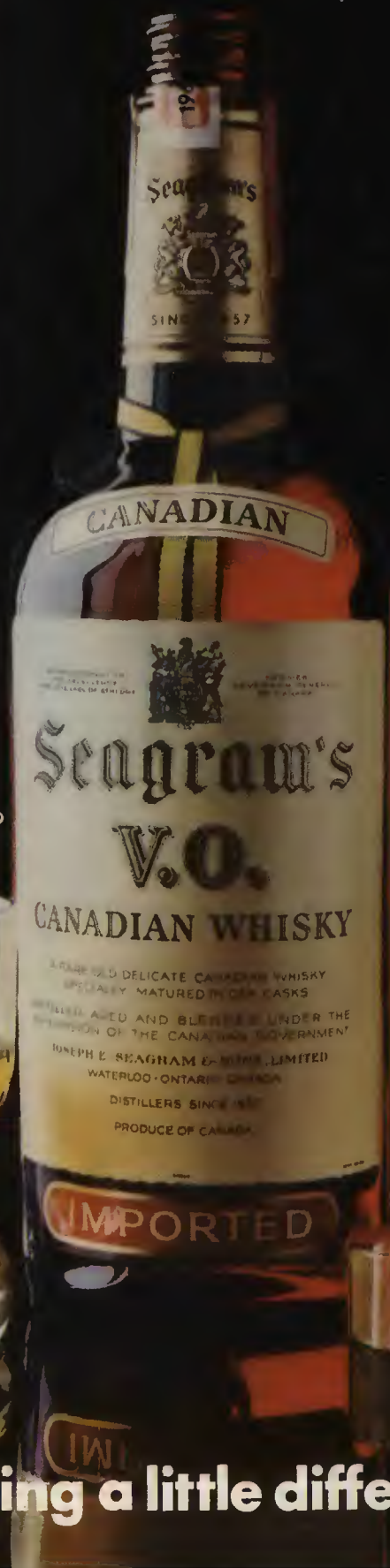
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