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©American Foreign Service Association, 1972. The Foreign Service Journal is published twelve times a year by the American Foreign Service Association, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037. Telephone (202) 338-4045

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.



The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is the journal of professionals in foreign affairs, published twelve times a year by the American Foreign Service Association, a non-profit organization.

Material appearing herein represents the opinions of the writers and is not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development or the United States Government as a whole.

Membership in the American Foreign Service Association is open to the professionals in foreign affairs overseas or in Washington, as well as to persons having an active interest in, or close association with, foreign affairs.

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For subscription to the JOURNAL, one year (12 issues); \$6.00; two years, \$10.00. For subscriptions going abroad, except Canada, add \$1.00 annually for overseas postage.

Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in *Historical Abstracts* and/or *America: History and Life*.

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Sales Managing

■ Richard King's letter in the August issue is a very good letter. The AFSA Board's comment that follows is no less than astounding. It exhibits the mentality of a door-to-door sales manager ("meet your quota or turn in your kit").

On matters of such importance, I suggest the Board consult the membership first.

LEONARD J. SACCIO

Bogotá

Second Class Function?

■ I read with interest and sympathy the article by James N. Cortada, "Do Consulates Have a Future?" (FSJ August '72). Having examined carefully the plight of the "consular function" also, I find myself in complete agreement with many of his conclusions and proposals. However, I am still convinced of the correctness of a rather pessimistic conclusion which I reached four years ago.

"In the final analysis, the key to the future of the 'consular function' is to be found in the attitudes of all involved. If the attitude toward that function does not change, then any specific proposals to improve the status of the consular office will be of little value. The unfortunate thing is that the most consistent difficulty encountered by the 'consular function' has been the attitude that it is a second-class function of United States foreign affairs administration. In spite of many other changes noted, there is little evidence that that attitude is about to change in the near future." (*The Consular Function: The Stepchild of United States Foreign Policy Administration*, unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1968, p. 323)

JOHN A. RITCHIE

Edmond, Okla.

Letter from a Bastion

■ I read with consuming interest the article "Man's World, Woman's Place?" by Sandy Vogelgesang. And I agree: something *must* be done about the status of women in the "last bastion of male elitism." I have a suggestion. Unfortunately, despite the gross freedoms allowable

in today's permissive society, there are very strict laws against the sort of thing I have in mind.

The statistics quoted in the article are most distressing. Somehow the author missed the most amazing statistic of all: If all the women of our foreign affairs agencies were laid end to end, it would be like Saturday night in Greenwich Village.

Though I can't be sure about all the women in the Foreign Service community, Sandy Vogelgesang's immediate problem seems to be that she is too easily identified as a woman. Her name is a dead giveaway. I suggest she give some thought to changing it. Perhaps she might consider Ydnas Gnaseglegov. With a name such as this, no one could possibly tell the sex of the person it belonged to. In fact, some might not even be able to tell that it belonged to a human being.

Don't become discouraged, Sandy. Keep up the good work. I'm all for women's equality, as long as they keep their place. It's just that I wouldn't want my daughter to marry one.

WAYNE OGLE

Saigon

A Letter Home

■ Well, here I am back in good old Washington, D.C. after spending four years in Vietnam, two years in Laos, one year in East Pakistan and one year on complement (that's a euphemism for "we don't know what to do with you"). I am wondering just what possessed me to want to trade Quang Tri for D.C. Not that I'm complaining, understand, but I do find some of the things that happen here a little bewildering. A good example is as follows:

Two months ago I began to wonder why I hadn't heard anything about promotions for the last panel reviews (that's like the scouting review board you sit on, Dad, when a boy goes from second to first class scout.) Well, I called my personnel officer and she told me that I had not been promoted. I was upset, of course, and told her that I had been a five for almost six years, and I asked her when she thought I would be eligible for a promotion. She told me that people on complement usually didn't get a promotion because they were never in one job long

enough to get a comprehensively written Personnel Evaluation Report.

I asked her who was supposed to write my PER and she said, "your immediate supervisor." But since you're on complement you don't really have an immediate supervisor, nor do you have a firm occupational category, except that of a Rural Developer. I asked her how I could get a real job and not be on complement and she told me to start looking for a job (I thought I had a job). So, next week I start looking for a job. Don't get upset, Mom, I *am* employed it's just that I don't have any real job right now. I know what you're thinking, Dad, it's not the way the government always does, "wasting the taxpayer's money." I am employed but . . . well enough of that. I can't even explain what my situation is.

I talked this a.m. to my colleague from the State Department, and he said not only will I have to find a job but I would also have to get "coned." I told him I had already been "coned" by not getting a promotion but he explained that coned means something else having to do with personnel management here in the State Department.

So next week I have to find out where I would like to be coned and then I start looking for a job. I will write you later on about my experiences.

F. S. RUT

Washington

Thresholds and Cones

■ I read recently that AFSA was concerned about the new FSO 6 to 5 threshold promotion system, feeling that it may not be working properly. On the contrary, it seems to me that the threshold is working exactly in the manner intended, and explained, by management at its inception; granting officers FSO 5 rank and tenure based on their willingness and ability to do the sort of work management believes the Service will be required to perform in the coming years.

That this system would, initially at least, slow promotion from FSO 6 to 5, and would force career decisions on FSO 6s more abruptly than on those in other grades was inherent in its initial concept. Unfortun-

(Continued on page 29)

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The AMBASSADORIAL WE and the WEEKA

JAMES J. YOUNG

As I was reading, in your September, 1971 issue, Mary Stuart's description of some of her former Mission chiefs in "Guidelines for the Ambassador?", I was simultaneously reaching into my dusty files for a WEEKA written almost twenty years ago. I changed the names to protect the innocent—which obviously does not include the Ambassador concerned. (Perhaps it would be more accurate to describe him as unconcerned.)

Weeka No. _____ Section 1. Political

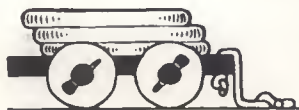
Mr. Zilch is busy with a new officer. I was out last night. I will write this Weeka. I think these Weekas are kind of silly, a waste of time and paper. About all I get out of the ones I read are some new names that could be entered into radio prize competitions to name a new product. But that's just my idea. An old lumberjack friend of mine back home married a good looking prostitute. Some people frowned on the idea. He told me that he figured any change she would make would be for the better. He was right. That is also my idea on the Weeka but I will adhere as closely as possible to the form required by the so-called brains of the front office.

This was just another quiet, normal, uneventful week in beautiful _____. Starting last Saturday I missed a noon luncheon with the new Ambassador to the USA as I was busy running around expressing regrets to the young ladies that a couple of Marines shook hands with, or gently patted on the fanny on the way home on the night before. Also my regrets to the husband of one of the girls that the smallest Marine belted the hell out of. After meeting the girls I am convinced

Jim Young is Budget Officer at Santo Domingo. When considering employment with State, one of his military friends with previous experience as a military attaché showed him this WEEKA. "After seeing this," asks he, how could I refuse the assignment?"



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that the Marines' judgment was good but the timing was bad. They drew a crowd—they got in the papers—they ain't here any more.

On Sunday we helped christen the President's new grandson who was born in the United States. If the State Department has a book on birth control that works, we would like three copies for the President's family as these christenings are expensive, not only for him but for us.

We attended a graduation at the local college where we competed with the French Minister and Spanish Ambassador in passing out prizes. I would say it was a three-way tie on the prizes, but I had on my little blue suit—neatly pressed—whereas they had on crumpled white ones and their ties were not straight, at least that was what one of the kids told his mother who told my wife and I am not going to investigate further.

We opened a theater at a nearby town for one of the boys from home. Admission was free. The Catholic church two blocks away had a fiesta. They won. Our crowd

was small, our speeches short.

Then we had two cocktail parties. One for our DCM Smith who leaves to join the brains in Washington. We had over 300 present—took up the rugs, missed inviting a few people that thought they should be invited, including a couple of fascinating bitches who think they are important.

The other party was the Volunteer Firemen. That was last night. Again we took up the rugs. We could have left them down. They were perfect gentlemen. Two reasons for the firemen's party: 1. They were good joes, truck drivers, mechanics, cotton pickers, professional men, etc., 2. They saved us serious damage from the prairie fire two weeks ago. The fire resulted from the Department's not having allocated sufficient funds to cut the grass. We needed about \$300. I thought I could get by cheaper on a party. I was wrong. The firemen made me Commandante Honorable and gave me a pair of boots, pants, shirt, and helmet and a gold badge. They had their drum corps along.

At eight sharp they left the house and marched past me in review—a thrilling spectacle and one that stirs men's souls. After the review, the Embassy officers and myself reentered the house and as we were out of whisky, opened a couple of quarts of champagne. That was last night.

In my leisure time the past three weeks I have been looking into the Point Four operations and, brother, she's a lulu. We have some good men. We also have some overpaid, underworked gravytrain riders who are labeled technical experts. They never had to make any money so they don't have to watch their costs. Their transactions don't have to show a profit. They are educated spenders, and the government book-keeping system is a dilly. I still don't understand it.

That reminds me that Sam Spade was here for FBO—didn't like the property we had for a new Chancery and asked us to do the impossible—trade a rabbit for a horse. Mr. Zilch and I went to see the President and the trade worked.

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Now let's get back in a gentle, refined, diplomatic way to Point 4. Incidentally, the French Minister asked Mr. Zilch the other day what happened to Points 1, 2, and 3. We have a steadily mounting antagonism from our American colony and the local citizens because of the high rents for homes. Rightly or wrongly, they blame it on Point 4. We have a new Embassy officer in today with a rental allowance of \$1200 a year who has to go into a tight market against the 4-N boys with rental allowances of \$2000 to \$3000. It can't be done. A couple of weeks ago, one of our technical experts came in to call and told me where he was going to live. I said, "What's your rental allowance?" He said "2400." Then he said, flexing his elbows, "My wife and I want room and a place to keep a couple of horses." Now my report shows that this technical expert is on the payroll "pending the opening of school" (which they haven't started to build) "then will serve as assistant to the technical director and as specialist in plumbing." He should be qualified to go on the payroll as security officer and stop the leaks. Now brother, that's something.

We have a new set-up in Point 4 in case you don't know it. Smith used to handle it from the Embassy and now we will have a Director and a business manager to take care of three other business managers and the Good Lord only knows how many more. It makes me dizzy so we won't go into that. Our officers think from a mechanical viewpoint the director should be in the Embassy. The director and his staff don't think so. They don't think the local politicians would want their constituents to know they are dealing with the Embassy and getting funds and aid from the United States and as a result would not use them. I am getting to the point where I wonder whether we want them in the Embassy. The proposed local government increased tax program to pay for the Point 4 commitments will be very unpopular and some smart cluck in the opposition is going to start asking questions about what's being done. That

won't be so good.

The Embassy gets blamed for everything—the Point 4, the UN or the World Bank, and while I'm on the subject let me tell you about them boys. The UN are starting out to duplicate us and the World Bank is at present out trying to out-duplicate the UN. Their latest three experts who arrived last week are: one on transportation, one on tropical agriculture and one on publicity. The last two look harmless, but the transportation expert took one look at the road map and o.k.'s that but will spend six weeks on the railroad and probably end up by giving them a loan. I was so accustomed to experts having to have bilingual secretaries with a couple of good points that I suggested he get one and he did. Now, this country here is a good country with friendly people. I don't know how long they will stay our friends because they certainly are due to take a hell of a beating from a bunch of amateur experts.

It may be that I am narrow-minded and provincial about all this. When our former Ambassador revisited this country to get his doctorate from the local university I asked him why he wanted to be an Ambassador. He said he kind of liked the feeling of being God Almighty. Every once in a while I evidently get that feeling because my nice wife says, "You old goat, come on down to earth."

Going back to the new set-up in Point 4, I saw the new chart with the new Ambassador's box out off the direct line four miles from nowhere. Then the boys showed me the release of the publicity expert of IIAA. Among other things, it said to invite the Ambassador to the meetings. Well, that's nice but it makes me think of the former Ambassador's remarks and reminds me of my catechism which says "Thou shalt not have strange gods before me." That may be what's the matter with me.

ALPHEUS B. SMORGASBORG
*The First Ambassador from the
State of ——— and after a
couple of more WEEKAs like
this, probably the last.*

Mrs. Stuart, how would you have liked serving at that post?

BLACK EQUALITY

THEODORE B. DOBBS

FOR many years the Department of State refused to recognize American Negroes as citizens of the United States. Even though the Dred Scott decision of 1846 embarrassed the Department, the position of Secretary of State William Marcey was set forth in a letter drafted by Assistant Secretary Thomas on November 4, 1856:

"Your letters of the 29th ult. and 3d inst., requesting passports for eleven colored persons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the Department in complying with your request. The question whether free negroes are citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the National and State Governments. In 1821 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels, and Wirt, Attorney-General, decided that they were not, and he moreover held that the words 'citizens of the United States' were used in the Acts of Congress in the same sense as in the Constitution. This view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney-General.

"The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect . . . Such being the construction of the Constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say, that, though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet, if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, are free, and that the Government thereof would regard it to be its duty to protect them, if wronged by a foreign government while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose."

In 1861 a Negro youth in Boston, Robert Morris, Jr., unable to attend college in the United States, proposed to travel to France where there were no racial restrictions to attending college. He asked for help from Charles Sumner, the independent-minded, anti-slavery lawyer and Massachusetts public official. Mr. Sumner requested a passport on Morris's behalf. In his letter to the Department of State Mr. Sumner described his client's complexion to be "colored" and his hair "short and curly."

The Department of State did not reply, so Mr. Sumner subsequently called upon the Secretary of State to urge action on the application. The Secretary informed Mr. Sumner that he did not like to issue a passport on the description furnished of Mr. Morris and offered instead to issue a passport to Mr. Sumner for anyone whom he certified to be a citizen, without description.

(Continued on page 24)



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**An FSO cases a bank, finds its vaults are filled—
the Dominican Central Bank Caper.**

MOTHER HUBBARD

JOHN A. BUSHNELL

THE Dominican Republic's Central Bank building had been scouted the day before and checked early that morning. My men were well briefed and heavily armed. They divided according to plan; three took up positions just outside the front door that was not yet open to the public. Four took positions in the grounds inside the formidable wall surrounding the bank on all sides. A larger group moved into the area just outside the basement garage that was also the employee entrance—the only entrance in use. Quickly, trying not to look as though anything unusual was afoot, I entered through the employee entrance and said good morning to the two bank guards. They had not yet noticed my men outside, and merely exchanged the usual greetings. As they knew I had visited the bank a couple of times a week for about

nine months, one guard quickly escorted me upstairs to speak with the manager.

Never before did the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic have so much cash in its vaults. It was just changing the style of its notes; the supply of new ones (gradually being put into circulation) could meet the country's needs for years. In addition, the vaults held a large supply of the old notes; arrangements had not yet been completed for burning of notes being taken out of circulation. A Dominican peso was worth one United States dollar, and there were more than 25,000,000 pesos in small notes in the vault of the Central Bank.

One of the greatest bank robberies. No, but perhaps the only time a US Foreign Service officer has taken over a Central Bank. The time was May 1965. The capital, Santo Domingo, was divided in three parts. The downtown area and port were held by the so-called rebel forces that had started an uprising and toppled the Reid Government. A small area in the western suburbs and a corridor to the airport were held by The Organization of American States (OAS) troops, mainly US soldiers and marines. The rest of the Santo Domingo area was controlled by the remains of the regular armed

forces that were supporting a new government headed by Antonio Imbert, one of the 1961 assassins of the dictator Trujillo.

Imbert and the traditional military power structure of the country were in effect locked in a deadly power struggle with a group of mainly young, revolutionary leftists including communists and Castroistas among their leaders. Most people supported neither side but desperately wanted peace and a fair government. OAS forces from the US, Brazil and several other Latin American countries had stopped the fighting except for sniping and occasional local outbreaks. But the three-way military division of the capital, with travel among the sections difficult or impossible, and the damage from earlier fighting had ground normal economic activity to a halt throughout the country.

The State Department lent me to the OAS. I had been an Embassy economic officer in the Dominican Republic for ten months and had the advantage of knowing the country and many of its economic leaders. My assignment was to restore the economy as much as possible to normal so as to give the OAS negotiators time to work out a political solution with a minimum of economic pressures. Although I knew the Dominican economy in general, I quickly saw that I had much to learn about its daily operation. Fortunately, I had many Dominican friends who were neutral in the political confrontation. They shared my objectives of avoiding starvation, restarting economic activity and preventing any massive economic dislocations.

The first problem was food. The fighting had lasted over a week. None of the normal produce, meat, and dairy products had been trucked in from the countryside. The grocery stores had sold out, closed up, or been looted. The rebels were distributing some food free in the downtown area, but this food from looted warehouses would not last long.

The OAS soon received help in dealing with the economic problems. On Sunday evening, eight days after the fighting started, Tony Solomon, who had just been nominated to be Assistant Secretary of State for

John A. Bushnell joined the Foreign Service in 1959 after graduate economic study in Australia and duty in the Air Force. He was posted to Bogota, followed by the assignment to the Dominican Republic, the setting for the unusual experiences related in this article. He subsequently served in Costa Rica and Geneva where he represented the US in UNCTAD. In 1968 he was the first recipient of the Rivkin Award. Mr. Bushnell returned to Washington last year for a "quiet" tour on loan to Dr. Kissinger at the White House. Copyright © Jack K. McFall

Economic Affairs, arrived from Washington to head the US economic assistance effort. In the confusion no one had met him at the helicopter landing area. About eight in the evening I happened to see Mr. Solomon following a sergeant carrying a candle across the lobby of the luxury Embajador Hotel, the safe-haven gathering point for the evacuation of foreign civilians which I was then supervising. We quickly got in my car and went to the Embassy. After Solomon had exchanged a few words of introduction with Ambassador Bennett and the senior officials already there from Washington, we sat down in the office of the junior political officers, pried open some cold C rations and began to talk of the economic problems.

The first goal was to get food moving. The Dominican basic food is rice, and Solomon asked where we could find stocks of it. I suggested the Agricultural Bank had a large supply, some of which might be in a warehouse in the courtyard of its main office building. Fortunately, the Bank was in the area controlled by OAS troops and denied to either of the conflicting Dominican forces. We drove through the pitch-black night and the curfew-deserted streets followed by a jeep armed with a machine gun. The night was strangely quiet for the tropics; even the insects and frogs seemed to have fled the civil war. Only a few sniper shots were heard in the distance.

I expected the Agricultural Bank would be deserted but hoped to find a watchman who could give us information. We drove into the parking lot and up to the side of the building with our headlights on. Suddenly rifles menaced forth, seemingly from every window. Perhaps, fortunately, our headlights blinded the rifle-holders long enough for us to explain our mission. We had no idea who held the Bank—the rebels, a group of looters, or its normal peacetime guards. We accepted the invitation to leave our protecting jeep in the parking lot and showed our good intentions by proceeding on foot to a main entrance. Once admitted to the building we found the guards were longtime bank employees.

We explained our purpose, and they explained there was only enough rice in the warehouse to feed

them for a few more days but the Bank's warehouse in the center of the country held enough rice to feed the city for months. They directed us to the nearby house of the manager. He agreed to trade rice belonging to the Bank for a future delivery of rice to be imported under an emergency PL-480 program Mr. Solomon promised to arrange, but he left the transportation problem to us.

The next day trucks were hired by agreeing to pay several times the normal rates and to be responsible for damages. For several evenings I received the trucks, paid the drivers the second half of the fee (half was paid on loading), and noted the number of bags removed at various checkpoints by "hungry" troops. While waiting for the final trucks to arrive, I usually was able to get a little sleep on top of the rice sacks that I remember as being a soft and desirable bed, perhaps because we seldom got more than three or four hours sleep a night during the crisis period.

For some time the OAS troops distributed free rice, filling household containers women brought to the rice stations. In other parts of the city Dominican volunteers manned distribution centers with dispensing based on identity cards. Once the roads were opened for the rice trucks, other truckers began bringing in fresh produce, which was rotting in the countryside without a market.

In the small hours of Monday morning after the initial steps were taken on rice, Solomon and I went to my house. I had not been home since early the previous Tuesday when I had loaded my wife, two-year-old son and six-week-old baby plus one big and one small suitcase into the car to go to the safe-haven hotel and eventually to place them on a Navy LST for evacuation to Puerto Rico.

Fortunately, the house was in the OAS security zone, and it had not been looted, although it was marked for such treatment with a sign saying "official yankee here." As I opened the front screen, I heard a metal clatter and picked up a spent bullet casing. The couch in the living room was still covered with the sand my son had dumped on it while my wife was rushing to pack—some way to

receive an Assistant Secretary. We found some candles and everything was fine until we opened the door of the refrigerator; the power had been off for a week.

The next days were filled with a series of problems. Getting garbage collection started in all areas of the city was urgent. We came within twenty-four hours of running out of chlorine for the city water supply. The electric company ran out of money to pay the men restoring service. The zoo had no food for its animals. One crisis followed another, but, as we seemed to be making gradual progress on all our objectives in the city, our concern shifted to the countryside.

Most Dominican economic activity is directed from the capital, and the disruption there quickly spread throughout the country. For example, since all the head offices of commercial banks were in the rebel zone and closed, payrolls were not met. Lacking direction, supplies, money, and confidence, economic activity halted. We began receiving reports of starvation, increasing unrest and even local uprisings. Yet, as the OAS troops were not allowed outside the Santo Domingo area, our information was unreliable. After a week, Solomon had returned to Washington where he and the President became increasingly worried about the rural problems as the political stalemate in the city continued. I suggested to Solomon over the phone that we needed a few experienced observers to survey the situation.

An hour later he called back to say the President had ordered that 35 men be sent. This seemed to be overstaffing and I urged that no one be sent who was not experienced in Latin America, fluent in Spanish, and able to handle difficult situations on his own. I expected these conditions to limit the assistance to a handful.

But on the basis of the Presidential directive and these criteria, cables quickly went out to all parts of the hemisphere. The senior AID man in Montevideo received a cable at midnight ordering him to catch a 6:00 a.m. plane. Men meeting the qualifications were pulled abruptly from their jobs from Washington to La Paz. Once they arrived we formed six teams. Each had its own

powerful two-way radio and radio man. We called the central radio station established near my office "Mother Hubbard" and the teams her six cupboards. Each team established itself in an area of the country.

Some found few problems. All were able to build confidence and help restore economic activity. One team was delayed a day in reaching its area because it had to organize the rebuilding of a bridge washed out by a swollen river. It then found its base town controlled by young leftists from the University who had the local priests, mayor and other leaders completely cowed. They were even succeeding in selling bonds to support the rebel cause. Although the Americans were unarmed, their arrival and the encouragement they gave the local officials frightened the students into returning to Santo Domingo.

However, effective as they were with words and ideas, the teams could go only so far in restoring economic activity. It was essential to get money moving throughout the country. Many government employees below the professional level were paid through a chit system. A chit was given the worker every two weeks showing the pay earned. A government paymaster was then supposed to redeem the chits for cash, but even before the revolution the paymaster was often days or even weeks late in arriving. As the workers had to eat, they then sold their chits to local merchants or money-lenders, usually at large discounts.

Once the revolt started, there were no paymasters and also no discounters of the chits. Thus, we decided to use US funds made available to the OAS to buy small Dominican bills from the Central Bank and redeem the chits. We sent out boxes or trunks of bills to each of Mother Hubbard's cupboards, and these senior Foreign Service officers spent a week counting small bills into the hands of often hungry workers.

We also authorized the redemption of chits in the hands of merchants, but I urged the cupboards to try to determine the discount at which the chits had been purchased and redeem on that basis. Early in the week a long Mercedes Benz

pulled up in front of the rural building where one team was paying, and a well-dressed man approached the team leader saying he had about 10,000 pesos in chits to redeem.

Not knowing what discount to apply, the team offered to pay 70 percent. The man angrily stomped out, saying such a discount was grossly unfair. By talking with local people, the team determined that this merchant had been discounting the chits as much as 50 percent. The next day he drove up to the place in a different town where the team was then redeeming chits, and the team leader offered him 65 percent. He argued that 70 percent was his minimum and again drove off in a cloud of dust. Three days and three visits later, he accepted 50 percent when the team told him it was returning to Santo Domingo.

Just as the Mother Hubbard operation was allowing us to relax about the situation outside the capital and increases in the OAS staff were relieving my work load on problems of the divided city, a new and more sophisticated threat to a semblance of economic normality arose. I began to get reports that the Imbert forces planned to use the large amount of cash in the Central Bank to enhance their political control; using it would have brought economic disaster. It would have forced up prices and eventually have required a devaluation of the peso. First, the Board of Directors of the Central Bank was convened and a loan requested. Although many members of the board literally feared for their lives or those of their families, the loan was temporarily refused on legalistic grounds. Then most of the board was replaced by a decree of the Imbert Government. The new board met and approved a large loan.

None of these acts was public knowledge. However, I received up-to-the-minute accounts, often from people I did not even know. Sometimes an envelope would be left in my car or handed to me by a servant in the street.

More often, word would be given to the three or four Dominicans on whom I called every day. Such calls had quickly become part of my routine. A brief stop before lunch here; a drink at sunset there; ten minutes at a friend's house as I went

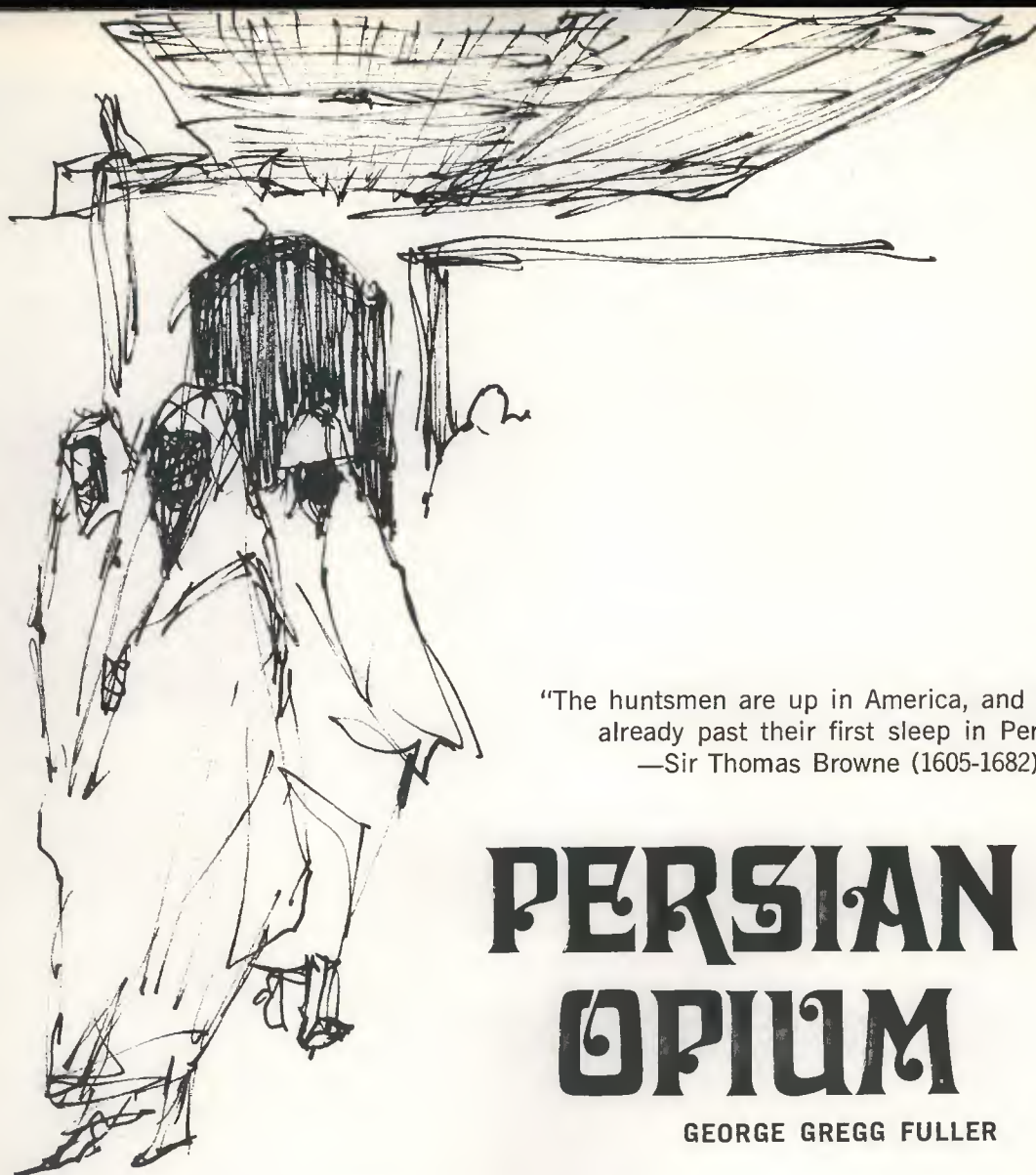
home. As there was virtually no economic activity, they would almost always be found at home even before the curfew at dark. They proved invaluable advisors. They too, were alarmed by the potential deluge of currency. They pointed out that the Dominican currency has been very stable for a lifetime and many of the poor and middle-class had important caches of bills in their mattresses.

I pressed the need for action with the OAS leadership. Finally Dr. José Mora, the Secretary-General of the OAS, made the necessary decision. The Central Bank was in the OAS security zone and the OAS would prevent, by force if necessary, its use by either of the contending forces. Thus it was that I arranged to station some 20 US soldiers around the bank and entered alone to take it over.

It was not our intention to manage the daily operations of the bank. Our only concern was to see that the large amount of cash in the vault stayed there. We quickly arranged for OAS forces to have the use of the basement garage and for all access to the Bank to be through their post. They would assure the security of the building from the outside but would not enter beyond the garage. They would search vehicles and persons leaving to assure that cash did not leave the building except as I or my civilian representative authorized. So we operated for over three months. The military placed an awe-inspiring rocket launcher inside the garage facing the door, and no serious incident occurred.

As the negotiations to end the civil struggle dragged on, the economic cost in lost output steadily increased. It was urgent to get the schools open again, to begin collecting taxes, to get the agricultural extension agents and those who maintain the irrigation ditches and the roads back to work. Although most private employers were gradually meeting the most urgent needs of their regular employees, the only government workers paid in over six weeks were those under the chit system. Thus we decided to pay the rest of the civilian government employees and to encourage them to go back to work. To be impartial in the

(Continued on page 27)



"The huntsmen are up in America, and they are already past their first sleep in Persia.

—Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682)

PERSIAN OPIUM

GEORGE GREGG FULLER

ONE of the headlines of the year 1924 was the assassination of Consul General Robert W. Imbrie by a fanatical Moslem mob in Teheran. Imbrie was dragged from his consular carriage, and although the police tried to assist him he finally died of more than 120 wounds. (He had gone to photograph a supposedly miraculous well, and someone passed the word that he had tried to poison it.)

George Gregg Fuller entered the Foreign Service in 1920 and served at Trondhjem, Malmo, Reval, Bushire, Antwerp, Tunis, Libya and Malta, as well as in several Canadian cities along the border concerned with rum-running and alien smuggling. He has had several other careers, including a stint with the military in the Mexican Border Campaign and World War I, from which he retired as a Major, Military Intelligence. Mr. Fuller now leads a life of active retirement, centered around DACOR which he helped to found in 1950.

The Persian government, with some prompting from the American side, was acutely apologetic. Imbrie's body was borne in a solemn procession from Teheran down to Bushire—my post—where it lay in state for several days. With honors from both American and British marines, poor Imbrie was then taken aboard the cruiser *Trenton* and transported back to the United States.

Apart from the fresh memory of this melancholy episode, Bushire, in the early summer of 1925, seemed a rather undistinguished place—except perhaps for the heat: the British officially rated it as the hottest post in that hottest part of the world. The commerce of Bushire—mainly dates and pearl fishing—was in decline; and the work of the consulate had declined with it. In fact, I was looking forward with undisguised pleasure to closing the

consulate—which the Department had authorized me to do—and to going home.

Socially, however, life in Bushire was enjoyable, and I recall especially a number of friendships with British officials who were stationed there. The Persian Gulf at that time was policed by the Royal Navy and the British India Service, and Bushire was the headquarters of this operation. The officer in charge was Colonel Prideaux, who had the title of Resident-General.

Shortly before I was to leave Bushire, Colonel Prideaux gave a large and formal dinner for me. It was of course a stag dinner: all the wives had already fled to the cooler climates of India for the summer. We dined on the roof in white tropical dinner jackets, with fans blowing over every table, but the sweat soaked through every layer. After dinner we had to wipe our hands

constantly to handle the bridge cards, and when we rose we stuck to the chairs. Returning to my fort-like consulate, I lay naked on the roof to catch the light breeze which eventually was sucked down from the wall of mountains by the air rising from the Gulf, where the water registered 98 degrees.

The next day I had a caller—a slight, bald-headed man who came to pay his respects. His American passport identified him as H. Tracy Woodward. He said that, finding himself in the region, he had stopped at Bushire to survey the market for American bicycles. I replied that he had doubtless discovered there was no market. He agreed, and added that he was leaving on the next ship. We chatted about our home towns. He was from Jamestown, N.Y., where I had once worked for the telephone company. Apparently he had business dealings in Japan. It all sounded rather unreal.

That afternoon, after the usual tennis and badminton I was playing bridge at the British Officer's Club, and asked what they knew of the American. The bank manager replied that Woodward had opened a large account. Someone else volunteered that a large caravan of camels had come over the mountains, and that strong wooden boxes were being unloaded under the surveillance of guards. Heath, a former British-India captain who had survived the Mesopotamian campaign of World War I and was now buying up antique rugs—which were still very much of a rarity in the West, because of the disruptions caused by the war—said that he had seen Woodward in the bazaar talking with well-known opium merchants.

"He is an interesting fellow," I acknowledged, "but his papers are in order. Besides, I've got the dengue fever, as you know. I want to close this hot post, board the P. & O. steamer, and return to the United States." The prospect of getting involved in some new complication was less than appealing. Moreover, so long as Woodward was operating on Persian soil there was nothing illegal about what he was presumably doing—not, at any rate, insofar as the Persian government was concerned.

At six the next morning I had just opened the consulate when Resident-General Prideaux phoned to suggest that I stop by his office and read a telegram just received via the British India Service. When I arrived he showed me a message which reported on the opening of the second opium conference in Geneva, including an eloquent plea by Colonel Arthur Woods, "the well-known drug expert," that the League of Nations establish opium monopolies in every country. I got Prideaux's meaning. What would the other Great Powers think of my country's strong leadership against the drug traffic if I, an American Consul with extra-territorial powers, allowed an American citizen to ship opium almost openly from my district?

Although it seems a little difficult to believe today, Western powers at that time generally had agreements with Moslem countries exempting their citizens from prosecution under Moslem law. Consular officers were thus empowered to set up consular courts and to sit as judges of their fellow-citizens.

I asked Prideaux if he would help, and he said he would. The Persian opium growers, shippers and bankers were powerful, and could be dangerous. But my staff of local employees was loyal. I told my chief clerk to make discreet inquiries in the bazaar as to the activities and associates of Woodward—a conspicuous person because he was the only American they had seen for years. I looked up the regulations and the statutes. I called in Heath, told him my plans for setting up a consular court, and read him the law recently passed by Congress, forbidding an American citizen to smuggle opium out of any extra-territorial country. Heath volunteered to help in any way, so I duly swore him in as Marshal of the Consular Court.

The next problem was how to enforce a warrant for arrest, so I called on the Persian Governor of Bushire and asked him to lend me some soldiers. A squad of Persian soldiers was thereupon placed at the disposal of Heath, an Englishman, so that he could arrest an American for smuggling opium out of Persia.

Ali, the Chief Clerk, collected as evidence Woodward's meetings with

the opium dealers, payments to the caravan merchants, the purchase at the British bank of large amounts of Persian money, and visits to ship agents. He typed out his list of complaints and swore to it. On the basis of that evidence I issued a warrant for the arrest of H. Tracy Woodward, and gave it to the enthusiastic Marshal Heath to execute. At about one p.m. he quietly led his Persian squad to the large house occupied by Woodward, found him having a siesta on the roof, and placed a guard at each corner of his deck chair. They carried out their orders so zealously that each time the poor man tried to visit the toilet, they pushed him back into his chair.

Meanwhile Marshal Heath searched every room and brought to the consulate boxes of correspondence, documents and files. He then marched in Woodward—under heavy guard and with his arms bound, as Heath had feared the Persian opium dealers would try to liberate him. I confronted Woodward with the evidence, and he at once pleaded guilty. I was relieved. I told him I would fix the time of the trial after I had examined the evidence, that he would be released on deposit of the \$2,000 cash the Marshal had seized, but that he should not try to escape from the city because both the waterfront and the single causeway on the landward side were guarded. I then cabled to the Department.

It took a couple of weeks to sort out the receipts, statements, names, addresses, ship charters, bills of lading, etc. They were evidence that Woodward had been buying millions of dollars worth of opium in Persia, and shipping it past British, French and Dutch gunboats and revenue cutters along the sea route to China. Then there were two strange items: a collection of some 30 recipes for mixing opium; and copies of letters to auto manufacturers in various countries, asking for information about cars capable of crossing a desert.

For the next few weeks we would be working overtime, so I borrowed from the Persian chief of police two of his convicts with a guard. Happy to be out of jail, they seemed to enjoy their task, which was to pull a rope which ran up outside the con-

sulate, then through a hole in the wall, then across the office ceiling, causing several suspended fan blades to swing back and forth.

During the trial we uncovered some of Woodward's earlier history. He had gone to Japan from Jamestown, N.Y., and made plenty of money while there, apparently in one kind of racket or another. He accumulated one of the three most valuable collections of Japanese stamps. He then moved to China where he made more money, married an American, and gathered a collection of Chinese coins said to be the second largest in existence. I asked him why he smuggled opium into China, which had always produced opium. He explained that opium, like tobacco, was valued according to its taste. Chinese opium was the poorest and cheapest; the best was Benares opium from India, while Persian opium fluctuated in between. Recently the British controls had tightened, so the Persian opium was at a premium in the Chinese market.

I asked him about those 30-odd recipes we had seized. He replied, rather proudly, that he had been experimenting to produce a mixture that would taste as good as the Benares opium. While waiting for his large order to be assembled inland, he had been trying everything available—lard, cayenne pepper, and various Persian spices—and had found a mixture that not only produced a flavor as pleasing as Benares opium, but could be adulterated with so much lard that its cost would be reduced by half in Persia, while its retail price in China would be close to premium-quality Benares.

Realizing the amount of evidence we had against him, Woodward admitted, again rather proudly, that he and two Chinese associates had a monopoly on the importation of opium into southern China. At that moment he had on the high seas three vessels, each carrying 1,000 cases of Persian opium weighing 160 pounds each. The opium had cost him in Persia \$5 to \$10 gold a pound, so the shipments had cost him about \$1 million gold. They would be sold in Shanghai for about \$15 million. The price of such a shipment in the United States would be about \$95,000,000. While

Woodward said he was not interested in smuggling into his own country, he admitted that part of the shipments would eventually reach there. His two Chinese partners, whose names he would not disclose, were responsible for landing and distributing his shipments.

The various governments in Southeast Asia had opium monopolies which controlled opium from its purchase and importation through its manufacture into drugs or delivery to smoking dens. When the Indian government raised the price of Benares opium, the Chinese opium ring persuaded Woodward to build up the Persian organization, which had been very profitable. Government monopolies of this kind generally do not like competition from "private enterprise"; and every law enforcement agency was against him.

All of this and similar testimony had to be summarized in the so-called Gray Code and sent to Allen Dulles, Chief of the Near East Division of the State Department, and the cabled answers from the State Department decoded, while the two Persian clerks typed the daily proceedings. Woodward, in pleading guilty, had asked for mercy, saying that a jail sentence would be such a blow to his family and reputation that he and his wife would never be able to return to the United States as he had planned so that he could bring up his two sons as respectable American citizens. Also, he would welcome an opportunity to shake off his Chinese associates; and if he was spared from jail he would turn informer and help the US drug control officers by informing them of shipments entering California from South China and the Philippines. I believed his general account of things, though I did not really trust him. On the other hand, I had no intention of sending him to jail. To begin with I had tried him under a law he had never heard of—the new law forbidding an American citizen from exporting opium from any country where we enjoyed extraterritoriality. But more important, there were a number of practical obstacles.

I then asked, "If I do not send you to jail but let you out on bail and give you an opportunity to establish yourself as a law-abiding

American citizen, will you meet me in Shanghai in three months?"

I had received orders from the Department to return via the Pacific. I was to stop in each country along the way, inform its government of my findings about smuggling activities, and learn from its officials the extent of the illicit drug operations and their suggestions as to the best methods for controlling them. I was then to be assigned to the Department, where I would prepare my report and suggest what position the United States should take at the World Conference on Drugs and Narcotics.

Woodward would obviously be under better control in Shanghai, where he was known and where the United States maintained a regular consular court and a US Attorney. He said he would certainly meet me, as the arrangement would be so much to his advantage, and he gave me the \$16,000 then in his possession as a sort of bail. His trial was duly concluded, Woodward was released, I cabled the Department, and hastened to close the consulate, terminate the lease and pack for home. Then a deluge of cables from State:

"Why did you let him go? Why not fine and imprison him?"

I replied: "The maximum fine I could have imposed in this court would have been \$500; and he may be of use to our Government. I am closing the consulate—the only post on the Persian Gulf. Therefore, if I had sentenced him to jail I would have had to provide the jail. This would have necessitated hiring a car for two weeks to transport us to Teheran and bring me back, and our Government would have had the additional expense of supporting him and a jailer. Also, it would have made it impossible for us to use him, and the maximum sentence would have been short."

Cable from State (laboriously decoded in temperature over 120): "You cannot take a prisoner from one jurisdiction to another."

My reply: "Woodward not a prisoner. Free but deposited \$16,000 as surety that he would meet me in Shanghai. I believe he will. Am closing consulate in accordance with instructions. Last shipment of files and archives has been mailed

(Continued on page 25)

THE Greeks had no word for retirement.

The Romans came close with the word "otium," but only in a reverse, negative way, as it were. "Otium" is the positive of the negative "negotium," which is "business." One who has otium, therefore, is without negotium; i.e., he has no business or work. As negotium is a negative, it follows that he who is without business or work has a positive; i.e., he has something desirable. To be unemployed was, to the Romans, or at least according to the implications of the Latin language, something worthwhile.

The word "jubilation" comes from the Latin "jubilum," which Webster defines as a wild shout. "Jubilum" is also the root for the Spanish word "jubilado," which means "retired." Is there anyone who does not immediately grasp the great significance of this? It is that one should greet retirement with a great shout, with jubilation. At least, this is my interpretation. Latins themselves must have the same idea, for I have lately noted in South America how often the eyes of someone to whom I am speaking will light up when I tell him I am retired. It is as though I have reached some worthwhile goal, as though I were somehow enjoying a great reward.

But with North Americans this just isn't true. In various ways we are constantly reminded that retirement is a great source of pain to the majority of people. We have only to live for any length of time in a retirement community, where retirees can be seen in great numbers in their non-native habitat, to see

After several years as a student and practitioner of journalism, Robert Janz entered the Foreign Service in 1929, retiring in 1953. During the 1960s he published weekly newspapers in retirement communities in Arizona but has recently resumed his beloved retirement, working only almost full-time as publicity director for a senior citizen group known as Experience, Incorporated. Members of the Foreign Service will be glad to know he promotes his program for the abolition of Social Security and pension systems, including pensions for F.S. personnel, enjoining all retirees to stand on their own feet, earning their own way, rejecting all government pensions and other handouts. Copyright © Jack K. McFall

*One should greet retirement
with a great shout, with jubilation . . .*

De Jubilacion

ROBERT JANZ

that the ordinary man who suffers under the epithet of senior citizen is indeed a man shunned, haunted and deflated, as much a living vegetable as if he had been afflicted with severe brain damage. I have better knowledge of this than many people because for six years after retirement I published weekly newspapers in several retirement communities, and I was overwhelmed by the number of people who would beseech me to let them work for me, at no salary, just so they would have something positive to do.

I believe I have found why some men suffer so in retirement and why a few do not; and I believe I have found the magic remedy. Suffering for the senior citizen follows forced retirement. Only those American retirees who choose retirement of their own accord really enter their blessed state with a wild shout, with jubilation.

The solution then is to eliminate forced retirement. Raise the arbitrary retirement age to 100, or to 120 if necessary. As longevity advances, raise the age limit so that no man is forced to retire except at death. Then everyone who does retire will be doing so on a voluntary basis, and ever after will be able to boast that he did not wait to be pushed out to make room for a younger, incompetent successor.

LEISURE is, or ought to be, time spent in pursuing objectives for their own sake, not as a means to an end. This is probably why retirement is most often thought of in terms of leisure, wrongly so.

In these days of earlier retirement and longer life, so-called second careers are being increasingly

sought after. Many retired FSOs have taken up teaching. Others have gone into the practice of law, guiding travel tours, selling stocks or acting as consultants. So far as I know, no one (except me) has taken up newspaper publishing. Yet, telling people off editorially is very satisfying, and unlike conditions fifty years ago the capital required is minimal. Moreover, the experience which an FSO has had is a great asset and should enable him to produce a paper having great flair and sophistication.

When I was a young reporter hoping some day to realize the dream of all newsmen to own my own paper, a capital of around \$20,000 was needed to equip a shop in which to produce even a small weekly newspaper. A good deal of additional capital was needed to meet a payroll, because experienced printers and pressmen had to be employed, and they were expensive.

All this has changed with the advent of instant offset printing. Before I began publishing my weekly I calculated just how much I could afford to spend on golf, fishing, traveling and horsing around. I figured that I could throw away about \$200 a month on my hobbies, and this is just about how much it would cost to publish a weekly. A likely spot, I decided, would be one of those new retirement towns where everybody would have time to read a paper and would be interested in learning something about his new neighbors. Not finding any great appeal myself in constant golf, fishing and traveling (although I was reluctant to give up that horsing around) I decided that my second

(Continued on page 23)

The Town That Doesn't Like Happy Endings

JOHN A. GRAHAM

THE sunset is appropriately red. Enough men have died to the west this week, fighting to conquer Firebase Bastogne, which guards Hue City, or fighting to defend it. Traffic slows over the new Perfume River Bridge in Hue as the nine o'clock curfew approaches. The river runs black, slow current rippling reflections of neon from the bridge above. The outlines of the Citadel gate fade into the night. The busy little second rate administrative capital-by-day becomes again the Imperial City. Hue the center of dynastic power. Hue the political anvil. Hue the slaughterhouse of 1968. The curve of the pagoda roofs, the gently arching branches of tall trees on the river bank, the shell-blasted walls of the Citadel itself—this sad physical grace combines, meshes perfectly with the decades of warfare, the tired faces, the political pawnship, the helplessness of being scourged by forces out of the City's control.

Hue survived the French, the Japanese and the Viet Minh without ever really giving of itself. Stolid and self-reliant, the City went its own way and it was the conquerors who faded. The City's real sorrow began in 1968, when Communist forces occupied parts of the town for 21 days. Three thousand civil-

ians were deliberately massacred by the Communists and pitched into shallow graves in the lonely sand flats nearby. American bombs and shells, bullets and blood, retook the City but it has never been the same. The houses were rebuilt, the bridges repaired. Only in the walled Citadel do the shell holes gape and the paths of bullets through polished hardwood still remind. But the laughter in the City died. The sampan parties on the Perfume River died. The soirees died. Something of the soul of the City died along with the three thousand townspeople murdered in that spring of 1968. Tonight the war has closed in again as the Communist offensive south through the DMZ and east from the A Shau Valley threatens. Some of the citizens have fled, but most have stayed. Where does one go when one's home is Hue? The attachments are as strong as the Citadel walls and as pervasive as the frangipani perfumes in a spring breeze. There is a fatal attraction in the majesty of these walls and the beauty of slow rivers and rolling hills. And sunsets, with the last rays splayed from the Annamite peaks onto the spreading V's of a sampan's wake, the night sounds beginning with the Buddhist gongs in sequestered pagodas and ending with the slap of the last shutter closing in a market stall. The thunder of artillery at Bastogne seems so incredibly out of place.

Where does one go? What does one do? What can one do? From the right wing to the left, the people of Hue have not the answer. Some are so closely tied to the GVN or the ARVN that there is no need for guidance beyond the policies of the government. Some, on the far left, find equal direction in the force of

their opposition. For the rest, there are few answers. The desire for peace is palpable. Many people here despair of the GVN ever becoming the kind of independent, responsible and concerned government that can root its viability in the honest allegiance of the Vietnamese people—but they fear Communist dictatorship too strongly to seriously entertain the NLF as an alternative. Vietnamese composer and singer Trinh Cong Son is one of these. Son's ballads of the sadness and futility of war have made him a sort of Bob Dylan of Vietnam, especially here in Hue, where beauty and sadness combine in just the proportions of his songs. Something in the make-up of a person from Hue demands that beauty be not beauty unless it is sad. The best known romantic literature of this area all ends in death or privation. Irony is rich, as in the tragedies of ancient Greece. Before the Viet Minh were ever formed, people from Hue wept over the suicide pacts of their literary lovers and echoed sad songs of jilted courtesans or mothers waiting for the son who had gone to war. Can it be fitting that the town that doesn't like happy endings seems doomed never to have one of its own?

Trinh Cong Son lives in a little flat near the west edge of town, his simple living room crowded with books and magazines and cheap knickknacks. A bulb hangs down from the ceiling. Son and a playwright friend offer a chair and the traditional cup of tea.

It is no wonder that his anti-war songs once prompted the GVN to throw him in jail. Son is quietly eloquent, speaking as much with his hands as his mouth. What he says is not new, but in 15 months here I have not heard it said more powerfully. Both sides still fight for a military solution, he says, but they are now balanced, and there can be no military solution. Has the departure of the Americans made negotiation more likely, I ask? What departure, Son answers, thinking of the return of the B-52s. Son sees no role for himself outside his songs. He does not believe that political activism to end the war is possible or would be effective in Vietnam. If we stick out our heads now, he

(Continued on page 24)

John A. Graham joined the Foreign Service in 1965 and served in Monrovia, Tripoli and CORDS. He writes, "I was assigned directly to Hue on arrival in February, 1971 and remained there for my entire tour, as Municipal Advisor to the City of Hue and Development Chief for Thua Thien Province. It was probably one of the best civilian jobs in CORDS, even before the excitement and challenges generated by the NVA invasion last spring. This story was written in late April, just before the fall of Firebase Bastogne and Quang Tri."

Threat or Promise?

A NEW ISOLATIONISM: *Threat or Promise?*, by Robert W. Tucker. Universe Books, paperback \$2.25, hardback \$6.00. A Potomac Associates book.

POTOMAC Associates is a small policy research firm in Washington, founded about two years ago to "promote lively inquiry into public policy" by publishing provocative (and generally brief) studies on various aspects of politics. The founder and president is a former Foreign Service officer, William Watts, who came to Potomac Associates via a stint on Governor Nelson Rockefeller's staff and nine months as Staff Director at the NSC. During its brief existence, Potomac Associates has already developed quite an impressive track record; perhaps the best known of their earlier publications are "The Limits to Growth" and "Hopes and Fears of the American People."

Robert Tucker's essay on isolationism is in the same iconoclastic tradition. It will make sobering reading for those who have formulated or believed in the underlying tenets of US foreign policy since World War II. His thesis, briefly put, is as follows: isolationism is a refusal to maintain, not *all* relationships with other nations, but *certain* foreign relationships, namely those involving foreign military commitments or alliances. A policy of isolationism defined in this manner, while it would certainly result in a diminution of US influence and an increase in the international influence of other major powers, would involve no serious risk to American physical security, no serious danger to the kind of political environment we believe essential to our "greater-than-physical" security, and no important damage to our economic interests. It would probably reflect an America grown more indifferent to the fate of other peoples, but it would also lessen the tensions wrought on our society and in the world by the international conflicts of the past 25 years. Having said all that, it may very well never be tried, because the lessons learned in

Vietnam, which would presumably have provided the impetus for such a radical change, were in fact highly ambiguous.

This is a line of reasoning to which anyone who wants to undertake a serious discussion of the future of American foreign policy must give careful study, and Professor Tucker's book fills out the skeleton argument summarized here with excellent examples. He also takes care to point out that the argument he is presenting deals with the US situation in 1972, and would probably not have been relevant to the situation we faced 20 or 40 years ago. In short, this is a cogent and intelligent argument for an isolationist foreign policy.

The easiest criticism that can be made of Tucker's logic is that his concept of what is important for national security is too black and white. He argues, for example, that we need no longer be concerned about the possibility of hostile control over areas of major industrial production in the world because the only real risk to our physical security now comes from intermediate and long range missiles. By concentrating on the missile threat, this argument ignores less cataclysmic possibilities such as the threat of "salami tactics." The same weakness is evident in his discussion of our relations with Western Europe and in the chapter on our "greater-than-physical" security.

Tucker would probably answer that anything which could be sliced away like salami is peripheral rather than central to our core security. This still leaves unanswered the question of proportion, however. Many frequently cited US interests, though not central to our physical security, are worth something, and some tools ought to be at the disposal of the US Government to protect them. Military alliances could be considered one such tool; renouncing them, one could argue, might deprive US foreign policy of the flexibility it needs.

And yet—what kind of an argument is "flexibility?" Do military alliances really increase the flexibility of our foreign policy, or do they become an end in themselves and thereby reduce it? Even if one accepts the hypothesis that some military alliances do provide needed

flexibility, one is really arguing not so much the merits of isolationism *per se* as the question of *how much* isolationism is possible or desirable.

This is perhaps the most forceful aspect of the book: Tucker explodes so many of the traditional arguments for the national security system which has evolved since World War II that he forces the would-be critic to fight him on his own terms. And since Tucker does not believe, in his words, that "isolationism is like pregnancy: a little of either is impossible," anyone who asks "how much" isolationism has already conceded a major point Tucker set out to demonstrate.

—TERESITA C. SCHAFER

The Case for the Prosecution

FIRE IN THE LAKE, by Frances Fitzgerald. Atlantic, Little Brown, \$12.50.

LIKE all men, national leaders are guided by their experiences of the immediate past. As President Johnson and his officers made their decisions on Vietnam, they necessarily had in mind two formative historical lessons. From the tragedy of the last World War they had learned to defend early small countries under totalitarian attack. This lesson still seemed valid in the 1960s for a troubled East Asia inhabited by a huge and apparently hostile Communist China. From the McCarthy period they had learned the high domestic political costs of the loss of an Asian ally. These experiences seemed to rise like cliffs alongside the path of policy on Vietnam. Rather than clamber over the precipices it always seemed wiser to march ahead into the swamp of Vietnam, which, sadly, turned out to be deeper, stickier, and longer to cross than had been expected.

Now American statesmen must contemplate what must be learned from Vietnam. Frances Fitzgerald has written in "Fire in the Lake" what many Americans will read as a textbook on our bitter involvement in Southeast Asia. A disciple of Paul Mus, she argues that Americans have never understood the Vietnamese—their attachment to their land, their sense of nationalism, the effectiveness of the Communists in organizing and identifying themselves with the country people. The American involvement she describes

as foolish, clumsy, and, through its war machine, murderous to the Vietnamese. By our infusion of money and goods, the Americans rewarded and empowered unworthy leaders. She argues that the Communists should win for "the moment has arrived for the narrow flame of revolution to cleanse the lake of Vietnamese society from the corruption and disorder of the American war." For this "is the only way the Vietnamese of the south can restore their country and history to themselves."

Miss Fitzgerald marshals an eloquent case (excerpted in a series of articles in the *NEW YORKER*). She is particularly interesting in her explanation of the semi-Sinitic heritage of the Vietnamese and in her description of the Communist techniques. Her accounts of the failings of the South Vietnamese leadership and of the Americans are cutting and certainly in part deserved. American civil officers who have served in Vietnam will find much to agree with, along with a number of factual errors and much left out that would contradict or muddy her case.

One of the axioms of Vietnam seems to be that there is ample evidence for almost any sort of argument about the country. Much has happened; truth is elusive; and the diversity of Vietnam is extreme. Reflecting their background, most observers soon develop or arrive with strong views, and, to maintain coherence, must heavily edit the evidence. The mirror image of the high American official who arrives to talk to high Vietnamese officials and inspect peaceful An Giang or pacified Go Cong is the critic who arrives to talk to the proper oppositionist politicians and student leaders and visit a Saigon slum. The US Government pamphlet recounts the success of miracle rice and of Vietnamization, while the writings of critics list failures and incidents. Miss Fitzgerald's work is one of the best informed and most articulate of the polemics, a strongly biased but intelligently argued statement for the prosecution.

—JOHN SYLVESTER, JR.

The Two Chinas

JOURNEY BETWEEN TWO CHINAS, by Seymour Topping. Harper & Row.

SEYMOUR TOPPING, Foreign Editor of the *NEW YORK TIMES*, has blended history, reminiscence and some exciting personal adventures in this account of the China of the Civil War, which he covered as a young wire service reporter, and the China to which he returned last year as a high-ranking journalist. Sandwiched between his accounts of the "two Chinas" are four chapters on Vietnam, where Topping was sent in 1951 after his China tour. These chapters include a most revealing account of the Geneva conference, which he covered as not merely an observer, but as an intermediary between his old friend Huang Hua, the Chinese delegate, and the US delegation.

As the mainland becomes again open to American journalists, we have available a growing number of accounts of the New China. The bulk of this book belongs in this category, since it is devoted to the author's impressions of his tour last summer, and it covers everything from agriculture to acupuncture, culminating in a dinner interview with Chou En Lai.

But future historiographers may rate this book as one of the best of this type, for the author can sympathize and appreciate the transformation in the new China without losing his capacity to recognize fanaticism and bigotry. Having known the old China, he can recognize where the current pervasive propaganda is on target and where it exaggerates in its recording of the past.

On a few occasions he departs from straight reporting to critical editorializing on what he considers to have been errors in US policy. He is particularly harsh in his treatment of the what he terms "the containment myth." Despite growing evidence to the contrary, he feels, Washington remained hypnotized by the notion of a monolithic Sino-Soviet bloc, intent on subjugating peripheral areas of Southeast Asia. He was appalled at American covert support of Kuomintang troop remnants in Burma in their ineffective incursions. As for the present, he feels that the US-South Vietnam peace plan of January, 1972, "would perpetuate intervention through foreign supervision of an unworkable political process and truce arrangement." We should, he

feels, withdraw all armed forces from Vietnam "as soon as possible without trying to impose any kind of political process on any party in the civil war."

He clearly approves the Nixon administration's approaches to a rapprochement with China as a belated move towards correcting an aberration in US policy.

A few readers may be disconcerted by the flashbacks (and flash-forwards) which interrupt the chronological sequence, and doubtless some authentic Old China Hands will detect errors this reviewer missed. But most readers should find it engrossing and instructive.

—ARMISTEAD LEE

Jenkins At Yale

AFTERNOON ON THE POTOMAC?—A *British View of America's Changing Position in the World*, by Roy Jenkins. Yale University Press, \$3.95.

THIS thin volume contains the Stimson Lectures which Roy Jenkins delivered at Yale late last year. Mr. Jenkins is a font of urbanity, a quality which he may have learned from the subjects of his excellent biographies of Dilke and Asquith, and which he appears not to have lost during his own trials as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Jenkins is as pleasant to read as he must be to hear, and his terse and rather chilly message arrives wrapped in charm.

Recalling the remark of our own urbane messenger, Dean Acheson, that Britain had lost an empire but not found a new role, Mr. Jenkins suggests that it is high time the United States did some searching itself. He sketches US attitudes since World War I, gives the now fashionable revisionist nod to the Eisenhower era ("inactivity has a good deal to be said for it"), and concludes that "the United States has come abruptly up against the limitations of its financial and economic power."

Dwelling on financial problems (insofar as one can dwell in the course of 59 luxuriously-printed pages), Mr. Jenkins urges that these problems are "sharply illustrative of the general problem of American adjustment to the world of the '70s and '80s," the problem, that is, "of moving from being the qualitatively different pivot of the whole to being

primus inter pares." While predicting that "the American tent will in the future not be quite so gloriously and uniquely sited on the very top of the highest hill," Mr. Jenkins advises the United States to avoid "any temptation to use the inevitably slightly lowered position of the tent as an excuse for skulking within it."

This book provides an entertaining but meager Evening With Roy Jenkins.

—WILLIAM R. SALISBURY

For Specialists

TARRIFF PROFILES IN LATIN AMERICA: *Implications for Pricing Structures and Economic Integration*, by Harry H. Bell. Praeger, \$13.50.

EXAMINES the structures of protection in individual Latin American countries and interprets commercial policy issues in light of attempts at regional economic integration. Calls for reform of the protective and exchange rate systems as a precondition to substantial progress toward economic integration. The author is retired from the Foreign Service.

China Explained

CHINA: AN INTRODUCTION, by Lucian W. Pye. Little Brown, \$10.00.

THE purpose of this work was to give students and laymen a simple, straightforward introduction to Chinese politics and history. In his concise, readable coverage of the Confucian, Kuomintang, and Communist eras, Professor Pye (MIT) has indeed done that. His focus is on China after the Boxer Rebellion (1900) and on the origins and development of Communist China. An eminent authority on Asian politics, Pye's approach to China is that of a political scientist—an approach that makes for perceptive and intriguing interpretations. His book will likely be around for a long time (like Edmund Clubb's "Twentieth-Century China")—as a standard reference work and as required reading for college and university courses on China.

Now that China and the Chinese have recently come into our lives in a BIG way ("Hello, China . . . oh there you are!"), Pye's views on China's political stability and on

Sino-American relations are valuable.

Unlike the collegial band (veterans of the Long March of 1934-35) that ruled China during the first decade of the Chinese People's Republic, the present Politburo is a diverse, uncongenial group. So, Pye writes, intraparty strife will continue; it might be particularly fierce upon Mao's demise. The transfer of power is not easy in totalitarian regimes. Moreover, although Premier Chou En-lai seems, at this time, to be the Chairman's heir-apparent, his longevity in this occupationally-hazardous role may not be greater than that of Lin Piao (formally anointed in April 1969) or Liu Shao-ch'i. "Mao's personal possessiveness of the Chinese revolution made him hypercritical of those designated to carry on after he passed from the scene."

No full normalization of US-China relations is likely soon. Chinese foreign policy has been marked by a number of shifts—from smiling diplomacy to the hard line and *vice versa*. A determining factor in China's foreign policy will be a continuing massive Soviet military presence on China's northern borders, a circumstance that will make China receptive to "maneuvering in a triangular balance of power involving Washington and Moscow." Another governing factor will be the need to maintain respectable state-to-state relations—for reasons of security and trade—while simultaneously seeking to lead the forces of world revolution. Domestic pressures will at times take precedence over external considerations and ideological demands will occasionally intervene. China's foreign policy will likely be erratic.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

Mao Tse-tung

MAO'S WAY, by Edward E. Rice. University of California Press, \$12.95.

WHEN the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution erupted upon the unsuspecting heads of China-watchers everywhere, they were surprised. Their astonishment may be historically comparable to the ancient Greeks' amazement at beholding Athena spring, full-armed, from the head of Zeus or the shock of the elect of the Soviet Communist Party

upon hearing Khrushchev's denunciation of "The Great Stalin." In short, the event was not foreseen, and great was the embarrassment thereof.

At that time Ed Rice was our Consul General in Hong Kong. A China language officer with vast experience of China over three decades, he followed the Cultural Revolution from his vantage point in the Consulate General. There, his staff, which included a number of exceptionally able officers, analyzed and reported on China and a large unit monitored and translated the Chinese press. Studying these developments attentively and with his remarkable advantages, he came to the conclusion that the Cultural Revolution was not inexplicable. In his own words: "It had roots . . . in the Great Leap, and perhaps in such earlier events as the campaign of the Hundred Flowers. Moreover, because all three had been initiated by Mao Tse-tung, explaining such events would require a study of him and his political career. Finally, his career could be considered only in the context of the historical events which had helped shape him or in which he had played a role."

In early 1968 Ed Rice came to the Center for Chinese Studies, University of California, Berkeley, as Diplomat-in-Residence at the University, to spend his final year in the Foreign Service in research on "Mao's Way," a task he continued, after retirement, as Research Associate at the Center. The product of his first-hand experience of China and his assiduous research is this authoritative work on the Cultural Revolution and the man responsible, Mao Tse-tung.

This 600-page volume begins with an account of Mao's early life, reviews the vicissitudes of the Chinese Communist Party in its early years and on the Long March, and analyzes its rise to power. The study concentrates on the Cultural Revolution—and what led up to it. This is a masterly, fully-documented history and interpretation of China-shaking events. The thorough scholarship and lucid prose of this superb work will commend it to all who are interested in China and our relations with the Chinese. (Buy this book, don't borrow it; and don't lend it,

you might not get it back.)

With the publication of "Mao's Way," Ed Rice joins that goodly company of retired China-service FSOs whose contribution to understanding between America and China has been made not only while in the Service but through their scholarly publications since: Edmund Clubb, John Davies, Jack Service, John Melby, Howie Boorman, *et alii*.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

Pas trop de zèle, assez d'instruction

A STUDY IN DIPLOMACY: *the Story of Arthur Bliss Lane, by Vladimir Petrov. Regnery, \$12.*

THIS is an absorbing study of what happens when an honest, well-meaning Foreign Service officer, knowing no more of international law, foreign policy and diplomacy than that which he picks up on the run, from his own limited experience and observation, pits his instincts against international politics. There is also an interesting revelation of how Lane contributed to the dismantling of Robert F. Kelley's far-sighted

program to produce Foreign Service experts on Soviet affairs. In this excellent portrait of Lane by Professor Petrov one sees that of many another Foreign Service officer.

—SMITH SIMPSON

An Earlier Blunder

DRAGON BY THE TAIL: *American, British, Japanese, and Russian Encounters with China and One Another, by John Paton Davies, Jr. Norton, \$10.*

ENDING the long drought before World War II—punctuated only by a rare memoir like Willard Beaulac's—we are now blessed with a memoir nonsoon. Davies' is one of the more trenchant, illuminative of our problems in participating in world diplomacy under Presidents who have not learned how to utilize—and still less, develop—a career diplomatic establishment and to back it up with proper coordination in Washington. Born and reared in China of missionary parents, Davies experienced the pleasures and heartaches of diplomatic service in that country with Ambassadors Gauss and Hurley and General Stilwell, and later with Ambassador

Harriman and associates, including George Kennan, in the Soviet Union as the war came to a climactic end. His descriptions of characters in the play—Cordell Hull as "starchy," and the like—enliven his vividly written recollections.

Davies, as we all know, got caught up in the post-war nightmare induced by the "loss" of China and whoever reads this—or any other reputable account of how the idolators of Chiang Kai-shek ignored the realities of Asian and world politics—will be struck by the parallel between such blunderers and those who got us into Vietnam. If anyone thinks that current "wishful thinking, vacillation, secret skeletons and pervasive confusion" are discouraging today, he can gain something from Davies' philosophic perspective and fortitude, and hopefully, in the face of present adversity and grievance, be inspired by his courage and stamina. Davies' final ordeal will not be found recorded in this book, which stops with the conclusion of his service in Moscow in 1947. One hopes it will be written by Davies himself.

—SMITH SIMPSON

FOREIGN POLICY

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685. Title 39, United States Code)

- Title of publication: FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.
- Date of filing: October 16, 1972.
- Frequency of issue: 12 times a year.
- Location of known office of publication: 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.
- Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.
- Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:
Publisher: American Foreign Service Association, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.
Editor: Shirley R. Newhall, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.
- Owner: American Foreign Service Assn., 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.
- Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: American Foreign Service Protective Association, Suite 1305, 1750 Penna. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.
- For optional completion by publishers mailing at the regular rates (Section 132.121, Postal Service Manual).
- For completion by nonprofit organization authorized to mail at special rates (Section 132.122, Postal Manual). The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.
- Extent and nature of circulation.

	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 mos.	Single issue nearest to filing date
A. Total no. copies printed (net press run)	8,990	8,700
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales		
2. Mail subscriptions	8,510	8,301
C. Total Paid Circulation		
D. Free distribution by mail, carrier or other means		
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E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	8,910	8,651
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	80	49
G. Total (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	8,990	8,700

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Shirley R. Newhall, Editor

FSJ COMPETITION

August Winner

Ten dollars for the August competition to Robert W. Rinden, FSO-ret., for his memorandum of the conversation between Dr. Kissinger and Chou en Lai.

Memorandum of Conversation

"Dr. Kissinger, I presume." With these historic words Premier Chou greeted America's TOP SECRET agent as he entered the premier's study.

"Let us drink a cup of warm *hsiao-hsing* wine to refresh you from your tiring trip from Pakistan. How uncomfortable to have had to wear all those veils and *saris* to conceal your identity. Bottoms up!"

Both gulped their wine but the doctor choked on his. "So sorry," said the premier, "our wine is too strong for you." "No, it's not that," the doctor replied, "it's just that it tastes like warm **** (1)—but *that's* the way I like it."

"Do you like girls?," the premier queried. "Or are those reports from

(1) *wein*

There have been numerous complaints that the book "Social Usage in the Foreign Service" is outdated, reflects a 19th century way of looking at the world, and stultifies healthy interpersonal relations. Therefore the Kugaka of Buganda is going to do something about it. What advice do you have about practical social usage for the ladies of his court who are working on a Management Reform Bulletin on that subject? Alternatively, address your comments to a) the Emperor Gia Long, b) the Maharaja of Hyderabad, c) Pasha Mustafa Ali, Grand Pasha of the Ottoman Empire. Entries by January 15, please, to FSJ Competition, 2101 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Paris and Washington fabrications of the lying capitalist press?"

"Do I like girls—DO I LIKE GIRLS!! Are you kidding?"

Apparently noting an anticipatory glint in his guest's eye, the premier explained: "In China our motto is 'Serve the People.' We are so dedicated to raising production quotas and memorizing the thoughts of Chairman Mao that we have neither time nor desire to indulge in decadent bourgeois sensuality. But we do want you to enjoy yourself and so we have planned a visit to the 'Red Star' communal farm, an inspection of our newest fertilizer factory, an all-day hike in the Western Hills with the Red Guards, and other activities."

"How very kind," said the doctor. "Exercise in the open air and a few nights' undisturbed sleep are just what I need, as I return to the USA via Paris and there I must be at my peak for all the demands that may be laid upon me."

And so, with the exchange of another merry quip or two, the two dignitaries concluded their initial interview.

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from page 16

career would be newspaper publishing. For those who might be interested in doing likewise, here are a few tips.

All the equipment that is really needed is an IBM Executive typewriter (to set the type for the paper), a headline-setting machine, a few sheets of layout paper of tabloid-newspaper size, a pair of scissors and the inevitable paste pot. The typewriter can be purchased for about \$700 and the headliner for about \$400, but they can be leased for around \$25 a month each.

During my first few months as editor-publisher-janitor I set all my own type. This is done by typing on ordinary paper in exactly the size that the printing will appear in the newspaper itself. When the typing of a news story or hot editorial is finished, it is cut out (with the scissors) and pasted on the layout sheets (with the paste pot). Headlines and ads are added, photos and sketches inserted, and the whole project when completed is taken to

an offset printer who photographs the pages and prints them from offset plates instead of from type. He should charge no more than about \$50 to run off a thousand copies of an 8-page tabloid-size newspaper. This should be sufficient at first to take care of the ads, the editorials, the news and a small portion of the indignant letters-to-the-editor.

To operate as economically as possible, the new entrepreneur may need to do as I did: his own reporting, photography, typing and paste-up. If he prefers to have someone else do the typesetting he can always find a high school student who will oblige, at about a fourth of what an average linotyper charges. The paper can be mailed at third class postage rates to everyone in the community. This is better than trying to obtain subscriptions; for it is easier to give away a good paper than to sell it.

So it can be seen that for someone even as well educated and widely experienced as a retired FSO, a second career in journalism is quite attainable. If a retiree is so

old that no one wishes to hire him he can just form his own corporation, elect himself president, hire himself as editor and start sweeping out the office. Anyone who has been able to get through thirty years in the Foreign Service should have no difficulty with the mechanical work involved in publishing, for he will long since have had to acquire at some of his posts abroad the skills needed to repair electrical appliances, unstop drains and change a tire while outfitted in top hat and striped trousers.

I KNOW of no simpler way to close this essay than with a quotation. And who is more appropriate to quote here than William Butler Yeats himself, who in one of his poems sang, with little apparent regret, that he had once been young and foolish and now was full of tears.

But Yeats, although a tearful man, was not a complaining one, and unlike many oldsters he could accept his fate, admitting that it was a fate which he well deserved. Quoting him again:

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*"An aged man is but a paltry thing . . .
And therefore I have sailed the
seas and come
To the holy city of Byzantium."*

Each of us has been young and foolish, for each of us must seek his own Seven Cities of Cibola, and if we are to avoid the bitterness of old age we must learn for ourselves that the maps are all false and the cities non-existent. Each of us must individually come to terms with life, accepting the fact that joyousness is to be found only in the seeking; there is no finding. Then in the end we can be content with the quiet shelter of some distant and lonely Byzantium. I have found mine, and am content.

I conquered no worlds. I made no imprint on history. I accumulated little that was worth accumulating and nothing worth taking with me. But I did follow the advice of St. Jerome ("Leave all and come to the desert"), and I did fortify myself against the emptiness of the desert by acquiring a lot of knowledge, especially self-knowledge. This in itself is no paltry thing. ■

BLACK EQUALITY

from page 9

Mr. Sumner took back the original application, sat down at the desk of the Secretary, took his pen and stationery and wrote out the following:

"Washington, 27 June '61

*Sir—Please send me a passport for
Robert Morris, Jr., of Boston, a citizen
of the United States.*

*Faithfully yours
Charles Sumner"*

Two days later the passport was issued. Mr. Sumner's note was filed in the Passport Bureau, being the only paper in the case. The Attorney General affirmed the citizenship of colored freemen on November 29, 1862, and thus settled this particular question once and for all.

One wonders if Mr. Morris, the first Negro to receive an American passport, did, in fact, obtain his college education in France and whatever became of him. ■

HAPPY ENDINGS

from page 17

says, they surely will be cut off.

Son believes that Vietnam is but a pawn, its homegrown miseries compounded by the fact that the war is fed by great powers on either side, each of whom contributes to the killing in an effort to reach his own political goals in Indochina. It is this outside pressure which, to Son and others of his mind, makes the war seem so interminable and the efforts to end it so futile. "We have reached the point," says the playwright friend, "where for us there is no longer going to be any difference between victor and vanquished."

The interview has gone on for more than an hour and it is dusk. I excuse myself and Son comes with me down to the car. "Come again," he says. I promise that I will.

It is a short drive to the restaurant on the river bank, where the sunset is so red. It fades, finally, and the shadows fade. A river patrol boat near my table unlimbers its 50 cal. machine gun. ■

Before...

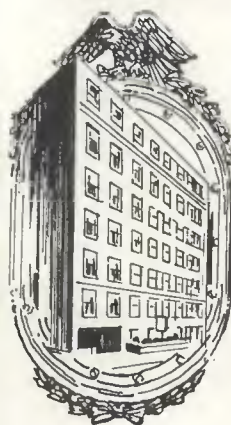


After...



I was the strong silent type at cocktail parties until I started reading the JOURNAL. I'm still silent but I can no longer tear the phone book in half.

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PERSIAN OPIUM

from page 15

under consular seal. Seal, code, etc., will be sunk in harbor today. Will stay with the Resident-General until departure of next ship for India."

I was given a final farewell dinner attended by consular and military officials (except for the French and Russian vice-consuls, who were seldom seen unless it be occasionally shopping in the souk). The next day the weekly P. & O. ship for Bombay dropped anchor far out in the deeper water of the harbor, and I with baggage climbed wearily up the accommodation ladder. The ship was crowded, but they found an upper berth for me in a cabin for two. I tossed onto my bunk the portfolios containing all of the court records including the evidence against Woodward and details about the operations of the opium ring. I lay down, sweating, beside them. When my cabin-mate entered, I thought for a moment that I was dreaming. It was Woodward!

We greeted each other like hostile friends, and as soon as he left the cabin I hurried up to the ship's captain with the documents and placed them in his safe.

Although I dined at the captain's table, I frequently talked with Woodward during the voyage down the Persian Gulf. Whether he was trustworthy or a criminal, we were the only Americans and were cabin mates, and he was always interesting. The ship stayed for a full day at Karachi, and I looked up Consul General Tom Wilson, who was inspecting the consulate. He looked over the testimony and my cables, and complimented me on obtaining so much valuable information as well as the bail deposited by my prisoner. In Bombay I similarly conferred with the Consul-General and with British authorities. I then left the ship, saying farewell to Woodward, who again promised to meet me in November in Shanghai.

Taking the train to New Delhi, I conferred with various officials in a complex of government buildings

which were being erected in that new capital, and then took the luxurious broad-gauge train to Calcutta. There followed a series of short trips by sea, which allowed me to exchange information on the opium traffic with American diplomatic and consular officers and with officials of Burma, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Siam, and French Indo-China.

The final stop was Shanghai. Woodward, my ex-smuggler, was waiting for me on the dock as he had promised.

I then reported to Consul General Cunningham. He had heard from the Department that I was coming. He introduced me to the United States Attorney in China, Leonard Husar. I spent a week with Husar explaining the case, and suggested a way to take best advantage of the situation. I pointed out that, if on top of Woodward's previous conviction, Husar could convict him of importing opium into China, we might then require a large bond as guarantee that he would not smuggle opium into China for a period of

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years. During that time we could see how useful he might be to our narcotics authorities. Husar agreed.

Shortly thereafter, I accepted an invitation to dine with the new "US Narcotics Agent," H. Tracy Woodward. He lived in a large modern house on a swank street which he called "Woodward Terrace." The elaborate dinner we had that night with his attractive wife and two sons took place under the portrait of his Revolutionary War ancestor.

Then I departed, to complete my opium tour in Japan and subsequently to write my opium report in the Near East Division under Allen Dulles.

Postscript

Some months later, on assignment in Europe, I read the following entry in the European edition of the New York TRIBUNE: "Shanghai, January 23—A Mr. Leonard Husar, former US Attorney here, has been arrested, charged with receiving a bribe of \$25,000 for suppressing the evidence in a sensational

opium smuggling case . . . Mr. Husar resigned his position as US Attorney here November 30, stating his intention to return to Los Angeles and run for prosecuting attorney. Later it developed that his resignation had been requested by the Government owing to sensational disclosures made by his wife, Mrs. Marjorie Husar, who instituted divorce proceedings. . . . It is alleged that Husar accepted a bribe from an opium ring operating between Persia and China . . . that instead of instituting action he purposely suppressed the case, claiming that he had lost the evidence which had been brought by the American Consul in Bushire, Persia. . . ."

Several months later, on May 5, the same newspaper carried another story from Shanghai. It stated that "Mr. Tracy Woodward, an American resident of Shanghai, head of the opium ring which paid the bribe, testified to paying 'hush money' in a room of the American Club the afternoon of December 16, 1925" . . . etc.

Conclusion

Attorney Husar was jailed and then divorced by his wife. When released, he returned to Los Angeles, tried to reestablish his law practice, failed, and committed suicide.

H. Tracy Woodward fared rather better. According to what I was subsequently able to learn, he retired to Florida as a wealthy and respected citizen.

The Woodward case was scarcely an instance of Justice Triumphant. If there is any consolation for the law-abiding citizen, I suppose it is in the thought that Woodward's exploits could not easily be repeated today. Among other things, Woodward was to a large extent an individual operator in pursuing his anti-social ends. Today, in order to enjoy the same degree of immunity, I imagine he would have to belong to the Mafia.

As for myself, I would like to think that my efforts, under the swinging fans of Bushire and then in other places along the way, may have made some lasting contribution to control of the drug traffic. ■

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MOTHER HUBBARD

from page 12

civil struggle, the OAS wanted to make payments in the downtown area held by the so-called rebels as well as in other parts of the country.

To make the necessary arrangements with the rebels, I accompanied Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and the other OAS negotiators to the rebel headquarters. Just the day before, heavy fighting had broken out between the rebels and the OAS troops. OAS guns had given the downtown area a heavy pounding and caused numerous casualties. Many streets were blocked with the wreckage of buildings and automobiles; the streets our cars were led over were covered with broken glass. The fighting had stopped and the streets were full of people; the usual crowd to be found on any Latin main street was substantially swollen by the lack of economic activity. The mood of the people was understandably most unfriendly. Earlier in the day many had attended the funerals of family or friends, including some children,

killed in the fighting with the OAS troops.

I explained the desire of the OAS to pay all those on the pre-revolution government payrolls, wherever they might be, as a means of avoiding severe economic hardship and at the same time regenerating economic activity. The rebel leader, Colonel Caamano, listened attentively. He replied that, whatever else we might believe about his followers, they were proud revolutionaries and they did not want any handouts from the OAS. There was a muttering of disappointment from some of the observers standing around the negotiation table, but I did not press the issue further. In fact, during the next week most of the rebel supporters who were eligible made their way across the truce line to be paid at a station conveniently established just inside the OAS security line.

When we came out of the rebel headquarters, a large and very hostile crowd had gathered. Colonel Caamano and his aides saw us into our two cars and then began clear-

ing a path by walking in front of the first car which carried the OAS Ambassadors. Ambassador Bunker's interpreter, a civilian rebel leader to whom I offered a lift, and I were in the second car, a somewhat beat-up vehicle which had been loaned to the OAS by the USAID. As the first car drove slowly away into the crowd, our driver frantically turned over the motor for what seemed like an eternity without it starting. As their leaders escorted the first car off, the hostile crowd focused on us, beating on the car and yelling assassin, murderer, Yankee colonialist. Perhaps only the fact that the civilian rebel leader was able to calm the crowd on one side gave us enough time for the engine to start at last and for us finally to get through the mob. I was covered with sweat and not because it was a hot day.

Within ten days, most government employees except the military had been paid. Although most of the soldiers were as poor as other government employees and many had families to support, their payment

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was politically tricky because of the prominent position of the military on both sides of the civil war. Finally, on a Thursday about noon the OAS decision was made, and I was told to pay the military over the weekend with the following conditions: only those on the last payroll before the revolt would be paid; each payment would be made directly to the soldier by an OAS officer; no US officers would be used except to provide helicopter transportation.

Planning for the helicopter transportation and for the officers from Brazil, Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador and other Latin countries went forward without problem. Then I hit a major snag. When I went to the Central Bank and informed the vault staff that we would work over the long weekend, that Friday being a holiday, I had a near revolt on my hands.

The half dozen employees who opened and serviced the vault had sent their immediate families into the interior to get them out of the fighting, and they were determined to visit them over the weekend.

They told me their plans had been made well ahead and, if they did not show up that night, their families would think they were dead. I could see that future cooperation would be limited if I insisted they stay. But I could not delay the payments to the Dominican soldiers now that the political decision had been announced. There was only one thing to do, in essence move the Central Bank to the Embassy, the only secure place available for the long weekend. Thus I drew 600,000 pesos in small bills and had the several heavy boxes loaded in the back of my car.

When I pulled up in front of the Embassy, I called several of the marines on guard there to help me carry the boxes. As we went up the few front steps, the top of one box blew open, and I thought a 250-pound marine would surely drop the box as he yelled out in a booming voice that could probably be heard at the rebel line four blocks away, "My God, she's full of dough." Conveniently for this operation, although not for future work, almost all classified material had been burned

while the Embassy had been under sniper attack before the landing of the OAS forces. Thus the economic section safe was empty and I made secure all the money.

I spent much of the weekend counting out small bills to the OAS officers. For many of them who had never had payroll experience, receiving \$20,000 or more in small bills was a unique experience. One Honduran lieutenant tried to count his money several times before he told me candidly that he had never seen so much money before and try as he would he could not count it right all at once. He left shaking his head and saying he just hoped I was right.

On Saturday morning I received an angry call from the Deputy Chief of Mission who wanted to know what the hell I was doing in the economic section with so many foreign troops complete with weapons wandering in and out of the Embassy interfering with work. After I had explained the situation, he settled for my commitment never to do it again. ■

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LETTERS (continued from page 4)

nately AFSA was so pleased with management's gift of 20-year tenure that they were not inclined to quibble on behalf of those who were clearly destined to be the first to suffer its less pleasant side effects.

A year ago AFSA could have logically taken the position that the threshold should not be applied to officers already in the service, or in any case those already off probation. After all, none of the FSO 3s, 4s and 5s were to be examined as to their qualifications for tenure, so why the 6s, 7s and 8s. Now, however, the threshold system has begun to operate, and it is a little late to adopt this position.

On the other hand the threshold is the logical consequence of two more basic personnel tools on which some AFSA self examination might be useful.

Tenure involves a trade off between job security and promotion rates. Those who are more fearful of selection out than hopeful of quick advancement naturally support tenure. Those with more ambition than caution should oppose it. Has AFSA adequately explained this issue to its membership, and sought to determine their views?

The cone system is a tool designed by Foreign Service administrators, which insures that administrative officers are promoted faster than they would otherwise be if ranked competitively against all other categories of officers in their class.

Boosting administrative promotions may or may not be in the interest of the US government. It is most certainly not in the interest of Foreign Service political, or economic officers. Can AFSA be said to be militantly supporting the interests of its non admin officer majority in this matter, or is it hoping to avoid an issue on which its membership's views and real interests sharply diverge?

I would suggest that instead of worrying about the threshold system, which has in any case already done its principal damage (promotions from FSO 6 to 5, although cut in half on the last list, should now resume at the normal annual rate), AFSA begin informing its members, and seeking in some systematic way their views on, these two basic per-

sonnel policies which are going to influence all our careers, and our incomes, for the foreseeable future.

JAMES F. DOBBINS

Strasbourg

REPLY FROM THE BOARD: The Association has held bi-weekly open meetings this year on the cone system, selection out, the Junior Threshold, pay comparability and on the future of the Foreign Service personnel system, to solicit our members' views.

A questionnaire on selection out is presently being finalized. The Board would appreciate ideas on improving communications, especially with our overseas members. The only feasible answer to date appears to be regular feedback from active chapters plus polls of the membership on the most important issues.

A Mutual Embrace?

■ You can't have it both ways. On the one hand, you (AFSA) advertise your militancy and independence from "management" in campaign election literature. On the other, you advocate cozier relationships with US businessmen via their "associate memberships" in our professional organization (FSJ, September 1972, p. 35).

This advocacy (1) undercuts your claims to legitimacy as a bargaining agent since you actively encourage close association with management (albeit from the private sector); and (2) assumes that a close identification should exist between the United States Government and American private commerce.

The economic/commercial officer has a valid and vital role to play. The point is that commercial promotion and facilitation is *his job*. The all-encompassing mutual embrace which you advocate soon would discomfit the business community as greatly as the government officers themselves.

The hot breath of the Magnuson bill notwithstanding, your apparent confusion between private US business interests and American national interest adds little credit to your posture either as a foreign affairs professional organization or as our exclusive bargaining agent.

TAYLOR (JESSE) CLEAR
Washington

REPLY FROM THE BOARD: We do not agree. The Foreign Service has a basic responsibility to support the international interests of American business

and we are delighted to have businessmen join AFSA as associate members. We also encourage professors, labor leaders and other Americans concerned with international affairs to become associate members.

Alice on the Hill

■ Page 6 of the July JOURNAL carried an item entitled "News From Capitol Hill," which I had to read several times in order to determine whether it really was an excerpt from the Congressional Record or whether it was an "Alice in Wonderland" article. Those of you who read it may recall that it quoted Congressman John Rooney (D-NY) as stating that by serving a one-ounce shot of whiskey at State Department representational functions we "striped pants diplomats" (to quote Congressman H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa) would be able to cover the wage increases for waiters at our functions and still fall within the \$993,000 allowance for the Department around the world. In the same article, which, I repeat, was a series of quotations from the Congressional record (at least I think it was; or was it really "Alice in Wonderland"?), Congressman Derwinski (R-Illinois) states that many people at the Department are "scared to death" of Congressman Rooney and for that reason the Department continues to get along with the same appropriation it has accepted for years, despite the fact that there are a great many countries and, subsequently, many new United States Embassies and Consulates around the world.

If this is an exercise in reality, then I merely should like to ask a few questions. First and foremost, of course, is when will the State Department stop being "scared to death" of Congressman Rooney and just about everyone else and when will it begin to stand on its own two feet in its relationship with Congress? I'm merely one of several thousand FSOs and I know only a handful of Congressmen personally, but those I've met have been most reasonable in their outlook vis-a-vis the Department and several have asked point blank, "Why, if the Foreign Service is made up of basically solid citizens, does the Department send the kind of guys to testify on the Hill that it does?" Well, I

don't know who does the testifying and I also realize that there is an "intimidation factor," but perhaps the time has come for the State Department to present itself to the Congress of the United States in the same manner that other departments do and stop apologizing for itself, justifying its existence and accepting second or third-class treatment.

Why can a military big-wig come to visit a small post and spend the equivalent of the Principal Officer's yearly allowance for one representation function? Why can a Department of Commerce Mission come to a post and spend on one event more than the entire post can spend in many months? Why does the Military Group at a post, practically any post, have about ten times as much representation money as the Political Section or the Economic Section of an Embassy? Where is the careful scrutiny of Congressman Rooney or the concern of Congressman Gross for the taxpayers when the Commerce or the Defense budgets are being reviewed by Congress? Why does State stand for such treatment, both in terms of money and attitude, and how much longer will it continue to do so?

IRWIN RUBENSTEIN

Cali

Millennium for Mediocrity

■ Local 1534 of the American Federation of Government Employees recently published a position paper entitled "The Case Against Selection-Out" (accompanying its circular of May 8) as part of its campaign to win exclusive representation of employees in the foreign affairs agencies. This unfortunate document is full of bad logic, ignorant in its preconceptions, and offers a gratuitous insult to the Foreign Service generally.

... AFGE's bad logic permeates the substance of its arguments as well as its debating technique. For example, it argues that there cannot be a substandard five percent of Foreign Service Officers by **"any reasonable, objective criteria."** A reasonable person could reject this statement as absurd on its face value. But we need not apply simple common sense, for AFGE itself claims that, in at least one very important respect, the entire Foreign Service is substandard: **"The Foreign Service rating system has**

created a working environment in which intellectual conformity is standard operating procedure." Thus, according to AFGE, most of us are dolts, but not one in 20 is substandard by *any* criterion!

... Allow me just one personal observation: I have disagreed on important questions with all three of the officers who have rated me for extensive work periods since I joined the Foreign Service. According to the AFGE thesis, I should have been fired long ago.

An intelligent decision-maker knows the value of diverse opinion in the formation of his own judgment. One need only call to mind the role of George Ball on Vietnam policy during the administration of a President Johnson who, according to many Washington insiders, was supposedly a very authoritarian president! The leader who surrounds himself with yes men is preparing his own downfall.

... AFGE offers three interpretations of the motivation of Foreign Service officers who write **"bad reports."**

1. **To promote the self-image of being a tough rater;**
2. **because they feel harassed by the pressure of work;**
3. **out of malice.**

Leaving aside the cheap soap-opera character of AFGE's instant mass psychoanalysis, it completely ignores any possible *legitimate* reasons for low ratings, thereby suggesting to the casual reader that such do not exist. AFGE apparently does not admit that an officer could even exist who might come to the painful conclusion that he cannot honestly state that his subordinate has done a good job. AFGE argues like the political scientist who decided that anybody who argued for capital punishment was a latent fascist—and therefore unfit for jury duty!

Despite its internal inconsistencies, plethora of downbeat jargon, falsehoods and innuendos, the AFGE "case against selection out" does have a drooling kind of overall consistency: we are to have an AFGE world in which the possibility of standards is not even accepted. It follows—quite consistently one must admit—that anyone who would offer a negative judgment on the professional performance of another would be some kind of a brute. In

the ensuing millennium of institutionalized mediocrity, we might all find the freedom and the courage to overcome our intellectual conformity!

PAUL D. MOLINEAUX

Frankfurt

A Call to Action

I REGRET the failure of AFSA's otherwise persuasive election platform to call for the establishment of a truly impartial employee-management relationship.

EO 11636 is an improvement over the previous position, but it still reserves to foreign affairs agency heads absolute powers not available to domestic agency heads under EO 11491. They can:

—appoint most of the members of the Order's principal policy body, the Board of the Foreign Service, from among their own Assistant Secretaries, without necessarily obtaining the approval of the exclusive employee representatives;

—override a BFS decision on substantive personnel policies for any reason at all;

—suspend any part of the Order, anywhere, for any period, in the "national interest."

The Order can be amended—but the Secretary of State controls the machinery for recommending amendments to the President.

These pro-management elements should be changed so as to entrench *in legislation* an employee-management relationship controlled by a truly impartial Board with authority *binding* on management, except when the Secretary invokes reasons of *national security and/or foreign policy*. I cannot understand why AFSA is not fighting for such legislation while at the same time it seeks legislated grievance procedures which, after all, cover only part of the total employee-management relationship.

On another platform issue, I welcome AFSA's emphasis on pay comparability but regret the absence of any objection to the recent decision to defer until January our October pay increase, which was supposed to give us "comparability" with private industry. AFSA should be fighting for this in Congress and in the Courts.

LARS H. HYDLE

Belfast

Foreign Service or Civil Service?

"... In fact, excepting to the degree that it might adversely affect their ability 'effectively to serve abroad,' Foreign Service personnel should be treated at home as 'domestic civil servants' so that they can personally experience American practices as fully as possible." John Griner, AFGE President, Statement to Foreign Labor Relations Council.

"Our objections to the 'rank-in-man' concept are fundamental because it deviates from the principle of equal pay for equal work." John Griner, AFGE President, Statement to House Subcommittee on Employee Benefits.

THE American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO) opposes not only the rank-in-man principle of the Foreign Service, but also opposes our competitive career system, the Foreign Affairs Specialist program, and our separate system of labor management relations. AFGE has even questioned the conversion of Staff Officers to Foreign Service Officer status. In short, AFGE opposes those elements which make the Foreign Service distinct from the Civil Service.

The real issue in the exclusive representation elections in the Foreign Affairs Agencies is whether the exclusive employee representative will support a separate Foreign Service or move the Foreign Service back into the Civil Service.

The clearest illustration of AFGE's lack of interest in supporting the career Foreign Service was shown in USIA when the Civil Service dominated AFGE union acceded to Director Shakespeare's plan to set aside the selection board principle for promotion and to allow him to hand-pick from an alphabetical list those officers to be promoted to Class-1. AFGE Local 1812 indicated that such action was the legal prerogative of the Director. We disagree. The nonpolitical merit promotion system is the keystone of the Foreign Service and must be protected.

AFGE's Civil Service members are actively campaigning in Washington among their Foreign Service colleagues for their votes. AFGE is confidently predicting victory in USIA.

The choice is up to you. A victory for AFGE will mean a devolution to the Civil Service. The real issue in the elections is whether you want a separate Foreign Service.

VOTE FOREIGN SERVICE—NOT CIVIL
SERVICE—VOTE AFSA

Debating National Priorities

THE current national election campaign was much heralded as the occasion for a great national debate. This prophecy has failed to come true, but a quieter debate on national priorities is nonetheless taking place. The perennial problem of satisfying vast and pressing needs with limited funds seems to be growing more and more acute. The growing divergence of views over which expenditures should take precedence is a constant reminder of how pressing those needs are, while the prospect of a Federal spending ceiling underlines the limitations on the Federal budget.

AFSA has been participating in this debate through a series of luncheons sponsored by Face-to-Face, the joint venture between AFSA and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in which AFSA members have met with the authors of the Brookings Institution study "Setting National Priorities: the 1973 Budget." The framework discussion was led by former Budget Director Charles Schultze; discussions on taxation and on defense and foreign aid have already been held, and discussions on economic prospects, welfare, and the conclusions to be drawn from the series are planned for the coming weeks.

These discussions have underlined the great importance to us as foreign affairs professionals of understanding the process by which our government sets national priorities. The place of expenditures for national security, foreign assistance and foreign policy generally in the country's priorities has obvious relevance to the foreign affairs professional. In a larger sense, as these discussions have reminded us, the whole process and all the choices it involves affect our work. AFSA regards these luncheons as part of a continuing dialogue between its members and the broader foreign affairs community outside of the government. As it continues, we hope this dialogue will inspire an increasingly effective voice for our members in bringing to bear their professional concerns on the process of national resource allocation, and a more intimate and more dynamic understanding of the country it is our responsibility to represent overseas. ■



FOREIGN SERVICE NEWS

REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS:

Balloting in the employee representation elections in the State Department began on October 10, and in USIA on October 24. The ballots cast in the State Department election will be counted on December 4, and the ballots in the USIA election will be counted on December 15. Machine errors have resulted in a number of State employees not receiving ballots, especially employees on LWOP. Any State or USIA employee who has not received a ballot should contact DG/EM, Room 7327, x22819 in State, and IPT/A, Room 725, (1776 Penna. Ave., N.W.), x25032 in USIA.

Representation election for AID Foreign Service employees has been held up due to AID management's refusal to accept the precedents regarding employee eligibility flowing from the Employee-Management Relations Commission's decisions in the State Department. AID management asserts that Office Directors, Inspectors, and Auditors should not be eligible to vote and have employee rights under E.O. 11636. AFSA strongly disagrees. AFSA will continue its fight to include as many Foreign Service employees within the scope of E.O. 11636 as possible. Hearings are scheduled to begin on the disputed AID categories on October 24.

GRIEVANTS—SEEK HELP EARLY:

The Association has recently been called in to represent employees before the Interim Grievance Board **after** the Grievance Board had already made an initial deter-

mination that it does not have a jurisdiction. Employees planning to file grievances **should** contact AFSA's Grievance Committee, in order to receive advice on how to best present their grievances. The Association can be of less help to a bona fide grievant after an adverse decision has been made on his or her case. Unfortunately, in several recent cases the Grievance Board's decisions have turned on subtle technicalities and interpretations of the grievance regulations adverse to the employee. Early advice from the Association's Grievance Committee would perhaps have avoided these problems and allowed the grievant to have a hearing.

Citizenship Requirement Struck Down

A recent Federal Court decision has held unconstitutional the 10-year citizenship requirement for entry into the Foreign Service.

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USIA NEWS

Inspectors' Efficiency Reports

At AFSA/Santiago's request, the USIA management has agreed to send copies of its inspectors' efficiency reports to the individual USIS employees concerned. This has now been adopted as standard practice in the Agency. USIA has informed the Association that it has no objection to sharing earlier reports on a request basis. Each officer on whom an inspector's efficiency report was prepared should request a copy for his personal file. AFSA depends on its Chapters and members to come up with ideas to improve the career administration for the entire Foreign Service.

Security Measures

In an effort to improve the security around the VOA and perhaps avert another tragic crime, a committee has been formed with management and employee groups, including AFSA, to seek improved parking facilities and other remedies. The committee has made a number of recommendations for improvements and has asked management and city administration to take appropriate action.

STAFF CORPS NEWS

Biographic Register For All Staff Corps

The Staff Corps Advisory Committee has been informed that its request that the Biographic Register be expanded to include all Foreign Service Staff Corps personnel is under active consideration in the Director General's office. Work is under way to overcome the technical automated

data processing problems involved in expanding the Biographic Register.

Overtime

The Staff Corps Advisory Committee appreciates the number of letters it has received from AFSA members and Staff Corps employees from the field on the overtime issue. If overtime is not being paid at your post, please let us know. We need your suggestions on revision of the overtime regulations to correct current abuses.

The study regarding the implementation of the overtime regulations is under way in the Department, and the Staff Corps Advisory Committee will be following it closely. The Staff Corps Advisory Committee would especially appreciate comments on your post's reply to State telegram 156565 (August 26, 1972) on the administration of overtime.

AID NEWS

Foreign Service Retirement Legislation

The legislation to provide Foreign Service retirement benefits for AID career employees was stranded in the House-Senate Conference on the Security Assistance Authorization Act. As the Washington *Post* editorialized, "The Senate has taken the Military Aid Bill hostage to an initiative meant to reclaim from the President a Congressional prerogative." Sadly, Foreign Service Retirement for AID career employees was attached to the Military Aid Bill.

AFSA's AID Advisory Committee organized scores of AID members in Washington to lobby the House-Senate Conferees to support Foreign Service retirement for AID Foreign Service careerists. Unfortunately, the House-Senate Conference never reached the AID retirement issue. The Conference broke down over two amendments made by Senator Case to the Military Aid Bill. The first required the President to submit the Azores Base Agreement as a treaty for Senate confirmation; the second compelled the President to submit all future base agreements to the Senate for ratification as treaties.

The House and Senate Conferees could not agree on these controversial amendments and the passage of the military aid bill was stymied.

AFSA, which has been working for retirement for AID Foreign Service employees for the last three years, is confident that we can depend again on Dr. Hannah and top AID management to push vigorously for the Foreign Service retirement legislation early in the next session of Congress. The AID Advisory Committee is requesting an appointment with Dr. Hannah to discuss the AID retirement legislation—whether it should be submitted as separate legislation in the next Congress or, if introduced as a rider, to which bill might it most advantageously be appended.

The AFSA Board and the AID Advisory Committee wish to thank the many AID employees and AFSA members who have written their Congressmen and the House-Senate Conferees to support the AID Retirement Bill. Our work has clearly had its impact. AFSA believes that, had the Military Aid Bill not deadlocked over the base agreements issue, the AID Foreign Service Retirement Bill would have been approved in the Conference. You may be assured that AFSA will continue its efforts on this most important matter.

AID Advisory Group

AFSA must have an efficient link with its Foreign Service AID members to channel their opinions and proposals, both as individuals and as groups, to Agency management for action. The responsibility of the AID AFSA Advisory Group is to represent AID employees as effectively as possible. The AFSA AID Advisory Group is an independent, representative forum consisting of AID Foreign Service employees who identify and develop issues and items of employee interest for presentation to the AFSA Board and Agency management. The Group is the focal point in AID to which employees can seek support and assistance from the Association in promoting their efforts to improve the career management and professional quality of

the Agency.

Join us in strengthening the AID AFSA Advisory Group. It is absolutely necessary to ensure that our interests as AID Foreign Service employees are clearly represented to Agency management. We need your ideas and problems. Write: AID AFSA Advisory Group, c/o AFSA, New State Mailroom, Washington, D.C. Or, if in Washington, call:

Whit Whitten	x22947
(Board Member)	
Phoebe Everette	x23786
Edwin Martin	x28273
Wilbur Waffle	x22896
Fred Hubig	x75410
Mary Ann Epley	x28494
John Lovass	x23362
Jim Singletary	x29754

AFSA AID Advisory Committee Organization:

Subcommittee 1—Career Process

- Recruitment
- Examine Political Appointments
- Classification
- Promotion System (Policies —Precepts)
- Performance Evaluations
- Selection Out
- Retirement
- Grievance procedure

Subcommittee 2—Career Administration

- Assignment Process:
- Review current practices
- Review organization of PM from employee viewpoint
- Training
- Security
- Medical
- More effective use of personnel

Subcommittee 3—Career Policies and Procedures

- Role of AID in U.S. Foreign Policy
- Systematic Application of Professional Standards to Foreign Assistance
- Improved Administrative Support
- Overall AID Staffing (GS and FS)
- Unified Foreign Service

Subcommittee 4—Executive Operations

- AID Employee Organization
- Liaison with State—USIA—Other

STATE NEWS

FAS Conversion

AFSA Chairman Harrop wrote Director General Hall on October 16 to underscore the importance AFSA attaches to its recommendations regarding conversions under the Foreign Affairs Specialist Program. (See AFSA red top, August 30). The letter stated, in part:

"The Association appreciates that many of the individuals presently serving as Foreign Service Reserve Officers believe they were promised tenured status by former administrators of the Department. However, we find no authority for such promises in the Foreign Service Act.

"AFSA wishes to emphasize that the Service would resent deeply the implementation of the Foreign Affairs Specialist Program in such a manner as to award career status to political appointees and to others who are neither a) former State Department Civil Service Officers with conversion rights nor b) specialists who possess expertise which is not available in the Foreign Service and which is required by the Department to meet its responsibilities.

"This matter is acute since the Service will shortly be expected to codetermine a policy on selection out. As you know, the Board of Directors of the Association has supported the principle of selection out. We believe selection out should reinforce the professional strength of the Foreign Service, assuming agreement can be reached upon a fair and clear procedure.

"However, it is unrealistic to expect the career service to support the practice of selection out unless the Department's administrators will hold the line courageously against the lateral entry as FSRUs of generalists and political appointees who would in fact simply replace those career officers selected out. Frankly, I do not see how AFSA, as exclusive representative, could make such a request of the Service.

"I know how tangled this problem appears from your desk and

how varied and forceful are the pressures to compromise the career concept. USIA has adopted procedures for conversion to the FAS program which appear similar to the criteria recommended by AFSA. That is, as prerequisite to conversion there must be a certification that the individual possesses a special skill which is required and for which a vacancy exists. I am confident that such procedures can be developed for the State Department as well."

Files—Secret or Open

The Director of Personnel, Robert Brewster, has replied to an Association inquiry regarding the use and availability of the Department's Suitability (SRS) and Director General's files. **Suitability files** are maintained by the Special Review Staff in the Director General's office. At present, there are approximately 300 name files on Foreign Service employees on active duty. These files concern security violations, marital disputes, debt cases, and various types of misconduct which may affect the suitability of individuals for various types of assignments. Mr. Brewster's letter indicates that the largest category of SRS files concerns only security violations, and only about 75 files involve misconduct in the narrowest sense of the word. The Department does not specifically notify an employee that (s)he has a suitability file. The employee does, however, receive a letter whenever charges are placed or allegations made against him which **appear to** merit investigation. The employee is then asked to comment on the charge or allegation. Access to these files is governed by Section 612 of the Foreign Service Act, i.e., no access by the concerned employee. Suitability files are not made available to Selection Boards.

The Director General's files contain **privileged** correspondence of the Director General and his Deputy and certain administrative documents not concerned with performance. Material contained in them will not be efficiency records in the sense of Section 601 of the Foreign Service Act. Mr.

Brewster indicated that his office does not anticipate making the Director General's files available to the subject employees and does not expect to notify a person when a file is opened. Access to the Director General's files is on a strict **need to know** basis and only at the express approval of the Director General or his Deputy.

The AFSA Subcommittee on Career Administration is carefully reviewing the Director of Personnel's letter. The Committee has sent an interim reply inquiring about the status and availability of other files the Department maintains in order to make recommendations to the AFSA Board regarding changes in the regulations and legislation, if necessary, to ensure that **unevaluated** information contained in an employee's file will not be used in any way to the detriment of his or her career.

Grievance Board Staff

The Association has noted, with concern, that the Department of State included in its list of management officials and confidential employees the Executive Secretary to the Interim Grievance Board and the Secretary to the Grievance Board. In the Association's view, neither of these individuals should be classified as a management official or a confidential employee. Any grievance board, whether interim or permanent, must have its administrators independent of both management and employee groups.

Grievance Legislation

The House of Representatives adjourned without acting on the Senate-passed Foreign Service grievance legislation. The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations concluded its hearings on grievances. Chairman Hays has indicated that grievance legislation will be the first order of his Committee's business in the new Congress and that no new hearings will be necessary.

The Association's Chairman, Bill Harrop, wrote Chairman Hays on October 2 commenting on the Department of State's testimony. The

AFSA letter states in part:

"The testimony presented to the Subcommittee by the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management, is misleading in its fundamental premise, which is that basic aspects of due process can be 'negotiated' between employee organizations and management. The American Foreign Service Association, speaking on behalf of its seven thousand members, feels obligated to make its position on Mr. Macomber's fundamental premise clear to the members of the Subcommittee. This Association believes that **due process** should not be made a subject of management-employee bargaining and that it must be made a matter of **statutorily-protected right**.

"The legislation Ambassador Macomber proposed the Committee adopt does not guarantee these basic rights:

- A Board independent of the heads of the Foreign Affairs Agencies,
- the right to a hearing,
- the right of access to documents relevant to a grievant's case,
- the right to call witnesses,
- the right of appeal

The Macomber proposal is, with two minor exceptions, nothing more than a restatement of the Interim Grievance procedures.

"If the Subcommittee fails to spell out in legislation the necessary minimum standards of due process set forth in S. 3722 and H. R. 15457 and permits these due process standards to be subject to future 'negotiation' between management officials and an employee organization, then the Subcommittee will have perpetuated the present unsatisfactory situation in which those who make the decisions in personnel matters also have the ultimate review of them. No other group of career employees in the Federal government is subjected to adverse action procedures (the core of S. 3722 and H. R. 15457) that are fraught with such administrative contamination. Our Association is committed to seek for Foreign Service employees no less career protection than that enjoyed by the members of the Armed Forces and by members of the Civil Service.

Business Interchange Program

Inasmuch as the President's Government and Business Interchange Program does not appear to be meeting the needs of the Foreign Service, the Director General's office is developing a business exchange program for the Foreign Service in accordance with the Deputy Secretary's recent Decision Memorandum. AFSA's Subcommittee on Career Management is following the development of this program, which at present calls for approximately five officers at the FSO-4 and -5 level to enter into an exchange program with business, beginning in the summer of 1973.

Ombudsman Appointed

John Millar has been appointed as State Department Ombudsman. Mr. Millar is located in Room 117, New State. His telephone extension is 21887. The Association had written the Director General earlier this year requesting that an Ombudsman be appointed in the Department who did not have operational responsibilities within the Director General's office. We are pleased that this appointment has now been made.

Junior Threshold Promotions

Junior Officer Threshold Promotions were announced in late September; below is a breakdown:

Track	Number Competing	Meriting Promotion Now	Promoted	Not Recommended
Admin	38	5	4	33
Cons	52	28	21	24
Econ/Com	116	55	27	61
Pol	129	50	14	79
Total Choices	335	138	65	197

NOTES:

- 1) Total number of Officers—190;
- 2) Of the 190 Officers, 104 were recommended for promotion in at least one track;
- 3) 86 Officers were not recommended for promotion in any of the tracks in which they chose to compete;

Assignment Procedures

The Assignment Panel now in use for making State Department officer assignments includes representatives from the assignment branch responsible for staffing the respective posts or Bureaus (as well as other Agency assignments) and representatives of each career management office. It is chaired by Archer Blood. All assignments, except those to the most senior positions, are proposed to the panel, subject to alternatives proposed by interested Bureaus, and to evaluation by the appropriate career management representative. The Department believes it is more possible than under the previous system to consider the fullest possible range of alternatives for a given employee, and to weigh the competing demands of the Service against each other, and the individual's interests.

Experimental study is under way which would make available to employees due for reassignment a list of positions coming vacant at an appropriate time, to which they could request assignment. This program would have to be conducted on an advisory basis, without obligating the Department regarding specific assignments. The Department sees possibly increased frustrations resulting from it in situation where the number of officers far exceeds the number of vacancies in a given

- 4) 21 Officers promoted in second choice cones;
- 5) 9 declined such promotions.

AFSA continues urging management to turn the Junior Threshold from a conal reclassification procedure into a meaningful threshold process which focuses on the granting of tenure to Junior Officers and not on their cones.

category.

PER encourages employees to write to their respective career management counselors regarding assignment preferences and general career interests, or other personnel problems. In cases where PER does not reply to correspondence on personnel matters, a letter to the Director General will ensure a quick reaction.

Selection Out For Time in Class

Over 50 Foreign Service officers will be subject to selection out for time-in-class in early 1973 unless promoted by the current Promotion Boards. Approximately one-third of these officers are below the Threshold and will be reviewed by the Junior Threshold Board in January. Approximately two-thirds of the officers are senior officers whose files are being reviewed by the Selection Boards currently meeting in Washington.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Chapter Responsibilities

The AFSA Executive Order Committee is preparing a memorandum to our Chapters and Keymen in the field, outlining its preliminary thoughts on the areas of responsibilities which AFSA Chapters and Keymen should undertake after the exclusive representation elections are concluded in the Foreign Service.

For example, AFSA/Santiago reports success in its efforts to obtain more equitable distribution of after hours duties. Embassy employees, carrying pouches to and from the airport, are now being paid overtime, thanks to its efforts, and additional people have been released to serve on the Duty Officer list.

What issues are of concern at your post? Should they be dealt with at the post level or by AFSA in Washington? How? AFSA needs ideas and suggestions from our overseas Chapters on their experiences in dealing with problems at the post level.

Amendments to Certificate Approved

On October 11, the Amendments Committee, chaired by Michael R.

Gannett, with Terry L. Leitzell, Edwin L. Martin and Murrow Morris as members, certified the following results of the balloting on the proposed Amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation: Number of ballots received, 287; Number of ballots disqualified; 7; Number of votes cast on Proposed Amendment No. 1—247 for, 29 against; Proposed Amendment No. 2—237 for, 39 against; Proposed Amendment No. 3—245 for, 31 against; Proposed Amendment No. 4—233 for, 43 against; Proposed Amendment No. 5—221 for, 54 against; Proposed Amendment No. 6—244 for, 32 against; Proposed Amendment No. 7—224 for, 52 against; Proposed Amendment No. 8—244 for, 30 against.

Memorial Plaque

Early this month AFSA will have completed the addition of 23 names to the Memorial Plaque in the C Street lobby of the Department of State. The names to be added are: Dolph B. Owens, Vietnam, 1960; Jack J. Wells, Vietnam, 1965; Norman L. Clowers, Vietnam, 1966; William D. Smith III, Vietnam, 1966; Don M. Sjoström, Laos, 1967; John R. McLean, Laos, 1967; Robert K. Franzblau, Vietnam, 1967; Dwight Hall Owen, Jr., Vietnam, 1967; Carroll H. Pender, Vietnam, 1967; Frederick H. Abramson, Vietnam, 1968; Thomas M. Gompertz, Vietnam, 1968; John T. McCarthy, Vietnam, 1968; Kermit J. Krause, Vietnam, 1968; Jeffrey S. Lundstedt, Vietnam, 1968; Robert R. Little, Vietnam, 1968; Stephen H. Miller, Vietnam, 1968; Hugh C. Lobit, Vietnam, 1968; Richard A. Schenk, Vietnam, 1968; Michael Murphy, Vietnam, 1968; John Gordon Mein, Guatemala, 1968; George B. Gaines, Vietnam, 1969; Robert P. Perry, Jordan, 1970, and Dan A. Mitrione, Uruguay, 1970.

The engraving of the additional names is made possible by generous contributions from the American Community Association, Bonn and the Embassy Civilian Fund, Taipei.

The AFSA Memorial Plaque was dedicated in the old State, War, Navy Building on March 3, 1933 and the inscription on the original

plaque reads: Erected by members of the American Foreign Service Association in honor of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States who while on active duty lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances. The first name inscribed was that of William Palfrey, lost at sea in 1780.

A second plaque was placed on the wall opposite the original one after the Department moved to 21st and Virginia Avenue. This plaque will bear the inscription: Erected by the American Foreign Service Association in honor of those Americans who have lost their lives under heroic or other inspirational circumstances while serving the Government abroad in foreign affairs.

By resolution of the Board and recommendation of the Memorial Plaque Committee it was decided that no names would be placed on the plaque until two years after date of death. Members of the Memorial Plaque Committee are Hon. Harrison M. Symmes, Chairman, W. A. Whitten (AID), Reed Harris (USIA).

The names to be added this year will complete the original plaque and be carried on to the second.

Nominations Needed

The Awards Committee of AFSA is proud to announce the 1973 Awards Program. The program gives service-wide recognition to individuals of extraordinary accomplishment involving initiative, integrity, intellectual courage and creative dissent.

The Harriman, Rivkin and Herter Awards are open to State, AID, USIA and ACTION-Peace Corps Foreign Service personnel, FSO, FSIO, FSR, FSSO, whether serving abroad or in the United States—and in the case of the Harriman Award, to Civil Service employees as well. Each award carries a \$1,000 tax-free grant.

Nominations are solicited for the following:

The W. Averell Harriman Award for junior officers—no higher than FSO-6 or equivalent. Civil Service employees are included.

The William R. Rivkin Award for mid-career officers — FSO-5, 0-4, 0-3 or equivalent.

The Christian A. Herter Award for senior officers not now holding appointments as Chiefs of Mission—FSO/FSR-1 and 2 or equivalent.

Nominations for all three awards may be made by any officer in support of any other officer in any of the eligible categories. Because of the special nature of these awards, the Association would like to point out that peers and subordinates of deserving individuals may be in the most favorable position to observe achievements of special merit.

The Harriman, Rivkin and Herter Awards are designed to identify and reward the special qualities and special achievements noted above and nominations should direct attention to these.

Two copies of each nomination, unbound on regular size paper, marking each page with the name of the nominee and numbering each page, should be forwarded to: AFSA Awards Committee, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, in time to be received by February 28, 1973.

The format for nominations is as follows: Part I: Biographic Data, Name, Birthdate, Grade, Agency. Part II: Association with Candidate (strictly limited to 250 words). Part III: Justification for Nomination (strictly limited to 500-750 words). This should be a summary of specific reasons for nomination. The narrative should discuss qualities of mind and spirit which qualify the nominee for the award and give examples of the candidate's accomplishments, particularly evidence of outstanding initiative, integrity and intellectual courage.

This is a once-a-year opportunity to honor those in today's Foreign Service who exemplify the qualities manifested by Ambassadors Harriman and Rivkin and Secretary Herter. The awards are made possible through the generosity of Ambassador Harriman and of the Rivkin and Herter families.

AFSA Members Attend AFSA Meeting

Through the efforts of the AFSA-Carnegie Endowment joint venture, FACE TO FACE, a number of AFSA members were sponsored to attend the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association held in Washington. This is one of the many activities FACE TO FACE is engaged in to increase communications between Foreign Service professionals and other groups interested in foreign affairs.

Post F. S. Day Brunch

Saturday, November 18, has been set for a post-Foreign Service Day brunch at the Foreign Service Club. AFSA's Board of Directors hopes that many Foreign Service retirees who are attending Foreign Service Day on the 17th will be able to join the Board members in a review of current Association activities and a discussion of "Whither AFSA?" The brunch is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. and those interested may call Eloise Jordan on 338-4045 to reserve a place. The charge is \$2.00 for an enjoyable meal and stimulating discussions with old friends.

RED BORDERS

The following red borders have been recently issued.

Have you seen these? If not, contact your keyman or AFSA.

REFORM BULL. NO. 19, SEPT. 26,—USIA Promotions and the Foreign Service Career

AFSA NEWS, SEPT. 22,—AID Foreign Service Retirement Legislation

AFSA NEWS, OCT. 13.—USIA—Foreign Service, or Civil Service?

Thomas Fund

Officers of the Thomas Memorial Legal Defense Fund have informed the Association that no money donated to this fund has been used to support the AFGE law suit against the Foreign Affairs Specialist program. The Association reported in **AFSA News** Vol. 2, No. 4, August 10, that some of the Thomas funds had been used for this purpose. This information was received from an AFGE member.

Scholarship Program

The Board of Directors of AFSA has decided that the scholarship program for 1973-74 will be administered solely on the basis of need. In previous years scholarships have been awarded on a combination of need and merit. This change will be outlined in the scholarship material which will be sent to all those requesting it this month. It will provide that the Parents' Confidential Statement be mailed to the proper area office of College Scholarship Service before February 15, 1973, with the scholarship application to be mailed to AFSA thereafter. The PCS will be included in the packet with the AFSA program and application.

AFSA awarded 60 scholarships for the current school year, for a total of \$41,750. There were 33 permanently endowed named scholarships and ten scholarships were given in memory of members who had died within the scholarship year. The AAFSW and women's organizations overseas contributed funds which supported 19 scholarships in 1972-73.

Requests for applications may be directed to AFSA Scholarship Program, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, or call 338-4045 and ask for an application.

Other Scholarships Available to Foreign Service Children

The Association has been informed that the following scholarships are available to children of Foreign Service personnel. Applicants should write for complete information to the schools, colleges and universities indicated:

Amherst College Scholarships:

To be granted to the son of a Foreign Service officer entering as a freshman. Renewable upon maintenance of a satisfactory record and demonstration of financial need. Write to Dean of Admission, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

Carleton College: The Robert L. Ouverson Memorial Scholarships. Available to a son or daughter of a Foreign Service officer. Award is based on financial need. Apply to

Director of Admissions, Carleton College, Northfield Minn. 55057.

Castilleja School, Palo Alto, California. Scholarships are available to daughters of personnel in the Foreign Service Agencies or of U.S. Military personnel serving overseas who are registered at Castilleja School for admission to grades 7 to 12, inclusive. For complete information write to the Headmaster, Castilleja School, 1310 Bryant St., Palo Alto, California 94301.

Dartmouth College: S. Pinkney Tuck Scholarship. For students at Dartmouth College who are sons or grandsons of Foreign Service officers of the United States and who are in need of financial assistance. Address inquiry to the Director of the Office of Financial Aid, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.

Institute of World Affairs, Inc.: For the summer seminar for foreign and American students at Twin Lakes, Salisbury, Connecticut, July 2 through August 17, a scholarship is offered to a graduate student, or graduating senior, whose major discipline relates to international studies. This opportunity is available to the son or daughter of someone who is or has been a Foreign Service officer of the United States, and is given in memory of LaVerne Baldwin. Application should be made in writing to the Institute of World Affairs, Inc., Salisbury, Conn. 06068.

Middlesex School Scholarship: Offered on a competitive basis for Grades 9 through 11 to the son of a Foreign Service family. For complete information write to the Headmaster, Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts 01742.

Northfield Mount Hermon School: A \$1,000 reduction in tuition is offered all sons and daughters of US Government personnel stationed overseas in grades 9 through 12. This reduction is afforded in recognition of the higher travel cost experienced by such personnel. For further information contact President Howard L. Jones, Northfield Mount Hermon School, East Northfield, Massa-

chusetts 01360.

St. Albans School: Priority is given to the son of a Foreign Service officer in granting scholarship assistance through the Phillip Funkhouser Scholarship Fund. Apply to Headmaster, St. Albans School, Washington, D.C. 20016.

St. Andrew's School: Middletown, Delaware. The Norris S. Haselton Scholarship. Awarded to the son or daughter of a Foreign Service officer of career. Write to Director of Admissions, St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware 19709. Other scholarships are also available at St. Andrew's School.

Vassar College: The Polly Richardson Lukens Memorial Scholarship is awarded at Vassar to daughters of Foreign Service personnel.

Another scholarship, awarded by an anonymous donor, is granted at Vassar to the daughter of an American Foreign Service officer. If no such applicant qualifies, the scholarship may be awarded to the daughter of an employee of the Federal Government or of a State Government.

Both awards are based on financial need. Apply to Director of Financial Aid, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601.

Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut: Financial aid and scholarship awards for grades 9 through 12 are available to daughters of personnel in the Foreign Service Agencies or of U.S. Military personnel serving overseas. Write Director of Admissions, Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut 06762.

Yale University Scholarships: A scholarship given by an anonymous donor is awarded each year to the son of an American Foreign Service officer. If no such applicant qualifies, the scholarship may be awarded to the son of a member of the United States Military Services, or of an employee of the Federal Government or of a State Government.

Complete information is obtainable from the Director of Freshman Scholarships, 1502A Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

News Flash—Prohibition On Foreign Cars

The State Department Appropriation Bill includes language which appears to prohibit shipment of foreign cars TO the United States. AFSA will publish full details as soon as they are available.

Home Leave Deductions: We reported earlier that one AFSA member decided to challenge IRS' disallowance of his home leave tax deduction claim by filing a Small Tax Case in the Tax Court. He was able to do this under new procedures established by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 which calls for simple "small claims" type of tax cases for amounts less than \$1000. As soon as IRS received notice of the Small Tax Case action, the decision was reversed, and the claim was allowed. IRS apparently does not wish to contest the subject of home leave deductions as a small tax case which is not appealable. AFSA members who have received notices of disallowance, or who may receive such notices in the future with respect to home leave deductions, may wish to petition for redetermination of the tax deficiency as a small tax case as one possible way of achieving a reversal. The results of **Stratton vs. IRS** in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (case number 24,806, September 1, 1971) can serve as a complete argument by any petitioner.

Small Tax Case petitions are filed on a simple form number a-S which is available from the Clerk of the Court, US Tax Court, Box 70, Washington, D.C. 20044. If you are residing in the US, the petition must be filed within 90 days of the date appearing on the IRS final notice of deficiency or disallowance. If you are at an overseas location, you have 150 days from the date of deficiency. Another useful publication to request is entitled "Election of Small Tax Case Procedure and Preparation of Petitions." A filing fee of \$10 must accompany the petition. In the interim, AFSA is continuing to work on the possibility of a new court test in view

of the refusal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to acquiesce in the Ninth Circuit Court decision.

Retroactive Allowance Increases:

Increases in overseas allowances which should have been paid between August 15 and November 15, 1971, but were not implemented because of the pay freeze, will now be paid retroactively. Instructions to all posts went out October 3, 1972 in separate airgrams to each geographic region entitled "ALLOWANCES: Revision in Effective Dates of Allowances Frozen in 1971." If you feel that you may be entitled to a retroactive payment for education, housing or cost-of-living allowances, but are not sure, consult the airgrams for details.

Kindergarten Allowances: AFSA has written to the Comptroller General requesting a ruling that the payment of kindergarten allowances under the overall education allowance authority would be legal. The legislation (5 USC 5924) authorizes education allowances abroad for all elementary and secondary schooling normally provided free of charge by public schools in the United States. Official HEW statistics show that in 1971, 61% of all five-year-old children in the US were attending free public kindergartens. HEW also defines kindergarten as being part of elementary education. Management's lawyers say that legislation is required for the kindergarten allowance. A bill was submitted a year ago, but it still languishes in OMB. To make matters worse, DOD civilians overseas are receiving kindergarten allowances, and they are covered by the same legislation as AID, USIA, and State employees. We are hoping for a favorable GAO ruling given the favorable statistics and the clear discrepancy between two groups of civilian employees abroad.

Packing Firms in Washington Area: Did you transfer from the Washington area to an overseas location in 1972? Your experiences with the packers, both good and bad, will be of interest to those who have to choose a packing and storage firm from the offi-

cial list in 1973. The choice is small, but most people seem to flip a coin without benefit of advice from those who have gone before. This column is now available for true life adventures with the Washington area packers.

D.C. Income Tax Exemptions

If you are residing in the District of Columbia but have not paid D.C. income taxes because you are serving under a Presidential appointment requiring Senate confirmation, and claim legal domicile in another state, you will probably receive a form letter from the D.C. Government requesting details about the statutory basis for your status. The appropriate statutory citation is as follows:

Title 22 USC 906, "The President shall appoint Foreign Service Officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All appointments of Foreign Service Officers shall be by appointment to class and not to a particular post."

Divorce Foreign Service Style: As in the general population, more and more Foreign Service people are divorcing these days. Management tends to take a rather simplistic view of divorce with respect to the travel rights and allowances for children involved. If the employee has custody, then the children are considered to be "residing" with the employee for

the purposes of overseas travel and allowances. If the other spouse has custody, then the employee has no children in "residence," and is therefore ineligible for travel and allowances to cover them.

Management's view is simplistic because very few post-divorce situations are so clear cut. Most state courts grant custody to the mother automatically regardless of any arrangements for shared residence to which the parents may agree. As a matter of fact, we know of cases in which the mother has legal custody of the children, but the children happen to be residing full time with the Foreign Service father because of illness, college studies or other temporary causes.

AFSA will be raising this problem for negotiation after the representation elections, but if you are in the process of getting a divorce, have your lawyer try to obtain a decree which will make it legal and unambiguous that the children will have to "reside" with the overseas parent a minimum period each year. If you are already divorced, AFSA would like to know how you have been coping with the problem of overseas travel and allowances covering children who share their time between parents. Anonymity is guaranteed.

Mail Orders Summarized: Thanks to all who have written about mail



THE JUNIOR THRESHOLD - PICK YOUR LANE!

order firms. In summation, Sears has drawn a majority of boos for its unjustified surcharge on packages sent through the surface pouch as well as for its tendency to fumble special problems. Montgomery Ward, on the other hand, draws consistent kudos for its special attention to the needs of Foreign Service families. In a typical example, an AFSA member in Kampala received some wrong sized clothing from Wards. Unable to return packages from Uganda, the customer sent the goods back to the US with the first available traveler who dropped the items off at the first Wards retail outlet encountered. To our correspondent's surprise, Wards mail order department was seized with the problem, and sent out a new package with the correct sizes at no extra charge.

Washington Area Department Stores: An AFSA member in Latin America ordered some living room furniture from a Washington department store while on home leave, and paid several hundred dollars in advance. After returning to post, the family was informed that the promised fabrics were discontinued and unavailable. Suggested alternatives were not suitable, and a refund was requested. It took over six months and pressure from AFSA on the store's management to obtain the refund. AFSA understands that delayed refunds are not atypical with respect to Washington area department stores. AFSA suggests that such transactions are best financed through charge accounts so that payment need not be made until the merchandise is received. Most of the Washington area stores have already promised to refrain from charging interest on overdue charge account payments from overseas customers.

FOREIGN SERVICE ART

Marie Skora, whose art has decorated the covers and the inside pages of the *Journal*, will be exhibiting at the Washington Theater Club's Show Case Gallery, 23rd & L Sts., N.W. from November 2 through December 3. About 20 of Mrs. Skora's paintings, prints and collages will be shown.

CLUB NEWS

The Foreign Service Club will be the scene of a series of luncheon discussions this fall—on international and domestic topics. The series was designed in cooperation with Face-to-Face, the joint venture of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and AFSA.

The first luncheon, on October 30, featured Assistant Secretary Marshall Green discussing the United States and China in the 1970s. On November 13, Earl Ravenal of the Institute for Policy Studies will speak on the topic, "Beyond the Balance of Power." William Gorham, President of the Urban Institute, will deal with some of the pressing problems of urban America on November 27. December 11th will bring another Assistant Secretary focusing on the future trends in his area, and on December 18, Lt. General Vernon A. Walters, Deputy Director, CIA, will look ahead to the role of the intelligence community in the next decade.

Announcement of the series has gone to all AFSA members on the luncheon list. If you are outside this area and would like to receive these announcements, please let us know. Members who are returning for reassignment, home leave or consultation during this period are urged to stop by the AFSA office for full information on Club activities.

Foreign Service Day: The Club will be open for breakfast from 7:30 to 9:30 A.M. on Foreign Service Day, November 17. In addition there will be a cash bar in the Library throughout the day.

International Evenings: The approaching holiday season inaugurates a new series of International Evenings at the Club. The popular and successful Caribbean Night in September will be followed by an all-British evening on November 3. December 8 will be a night in old Madrid, with flamenco dancers, sangria, paella. And on December 29, a visit to the isles of Greece. Reservations through Duncan Lyon, 338-5730.



AAFSW OPENING COFFEE OCTOBER 10—Mrs. Ralph Fisher looks on while Mrs. Claude G. Ross signs up for writers' group. Right, Mrs. Francois Dickman. Left seated, Mrs. Thomas R. Byrne. Standing, Mrs. W. B. Coote and Mrs. J. H. Heginbotham, right.

AAFSW NEWS

The AAFSW will hold its November meeting on the 14th, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, at the Kennedy Center. Members will have a tour of the Center's special rooms, including the Israeli Lounge and the Waterford Room, followed by a talk and coffee.

On December 12 the monthly coffee will celebrate the holiday season with a concert on the 8th floor of the State Department planned by Mrs. Richard Sneider, well-known for her piano performances at earlier Christmas meetings. Special guests will include wives of members of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Program Chairman Dallas Finn would appreciate suggestions from the Foreign Service community on topics that should be discussed by panelists at the January 9 Coffee exploring the changing role of the Foreign Service wife. Call 229-6652 or write 7007 MacArthur Blvd., Washington, D.C. 20016.

Foreign Service women may join the AAFSW at any meeting or may call or write Membership Chairman, Mrs. Robert S. Steven, 7118 Hadlow Ct., Springfield, Va. 22152, 451-9087.

Foreign Service People

BIRTHS

Kennedy. A daughter, Amy Suzanne, was born to FSS and Mrs. John N. Kennedy on September 26 in Vienna.

MARRIAGES

Halbert-Lenderking. Susan Halbert of Perth, Australia was married to FSIO William R. Lenderking on October 7 in Washington.

Harlan-Nance. Heidi Elizabeth Harlan, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Robert H. Harlan, was married to James Colin Nance on June 2 in Sharon, Mass.

Pool-Pehlke. Amanda Grayson Pool, daughter of FSO-retired and Mrs. John C. Pool, was married to Dr. Donald M. Pehlke on August 23, in Durham, N.C.

Ramirez Rojas-Fernandez. Ruth Ramirez Rojas was married to Jose L. Fernandez in San Jose on July 15. Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez will reside in Rockville, Md. while he is assigned to the Public Inquiries Division at the Department of State.

Sanchez-Ward. Brenda Sanchez was married to FSO Paul Ward in Santo Domingo, on September 6.

DEATHS

Aguirre. Jeannette Adeline Krause Aguirre, wife of FSO-ret. Stephen E. Aguirre, died September 16 in El Paso. Mrs. Aguirre accompanied her husband to various posts in Mexico until his retirement in 1952. In addition to her husband of 2210 N. Virginia St., El Paso, Tex. 79902, Mrs. Aguirre leaves a daughter, Mrs. Herman F. Wyman.

Albrecht. Lorraine Albrecht, FSS-6, died in Washington on August 18. Miss Albrecht entered the Foreign Service in 1950 and served at Bangkok, Rawalpindi, Tokyo, Taipei, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Seoul, Rome, Wiesbaden, Prague, Stockholm and The Hague. She leaves her mother, Esther M. Albrecht and two sisters, Greta Fryxel and Miriam Brigida, the latter of 2511 Fowlers Lane, Reston, Va. 22070.

Brauckmann. Karl F. Brauckmann, FSIO, died in Washington on September 20. Mr. Brauckmann was an information specialist and cultural affairs officer currently with VOA and had served in Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Essen, Medan, Amman, Izmir, and Trivandrum. He is survived by his wife, Mildred B., of 1435 4th St. S.W., Apt. B-411, Washington, D.C. 20024, a brother, William, and a sister, Johanna Laughna.

Campen. Thomas S. Campen, FSO-ret., died August 19 in Wolfeboro,

New Hampshire. Mr. Campen joined the Foreign Service in 1935 serving in Havana, San Jose, Lima, Buenos Aires, Bogota, and Copenhagen. He is survived by his wife, Merriam of 180 Third Ave. North, Naples, Florida 33940, two daughters, Mrs. Joan Lafferty and Miss Carol Campen; two brothers Benjamin, Jr., and Cyrus of Charlotte, and two grandchildren.

Conley. Mary E. Conley, wife of FSIO-ret. Philip J. Conley, died August 13 in Portland, Maine. Mrs. Conley accompanied her husband to posts in Italy, Belgium and Argentina. Mr. Conley's home address is 6817 Old Chesterbrook Rd., McLean, Va. 22101.

Golino. Lois Golino, wife of FSO Frank Ralph Golino, and their six-year old son died from an accident in Malta on September 18. They are survived by Mr. Golino of the Embassy at Valletta and two older sons.

Maddox. Dr. William P. Maddox, FSO-ret., died September 27 in Princeton, N.J. From 1947-49, Dr. Maddox served as Director of the Foreign Service Institute. Later he was assigned to Lisbon, Trinidad, Pretoria, and Singapore. He is survived by his wife, Louise, Box 381, Rocky Hill, N.J. 08533, a daughter, Mrs. Alexandra Cortelyou and a brother, H. Randolph Maddox.

Wieland. Lee Wieland, wife of FSO-ret. William A. Wieland, died September 20 at her home in Maryland. Mrs. Wieland is survived by her husband of Route 2, P.O. Box 239, Sotterly Heights, Hollywood, Md. 20636, and two daughters, Mrs. Raul Leroux and Mrs. Frederick Eisele.

Young. Kenneth T. Young, Jr., FSO-ret., died in Washington on August 29. Ambassador Young joined the State Department in 1946 and specialized in Southeast Asian affairs with State and the Defense Department. He was Ambassador to Thailand from 1961 to 1963. He leaves his wife, of 24 Bonnett Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. 10530, and four children: Stephen B., Edward M., Katherine and Christina.

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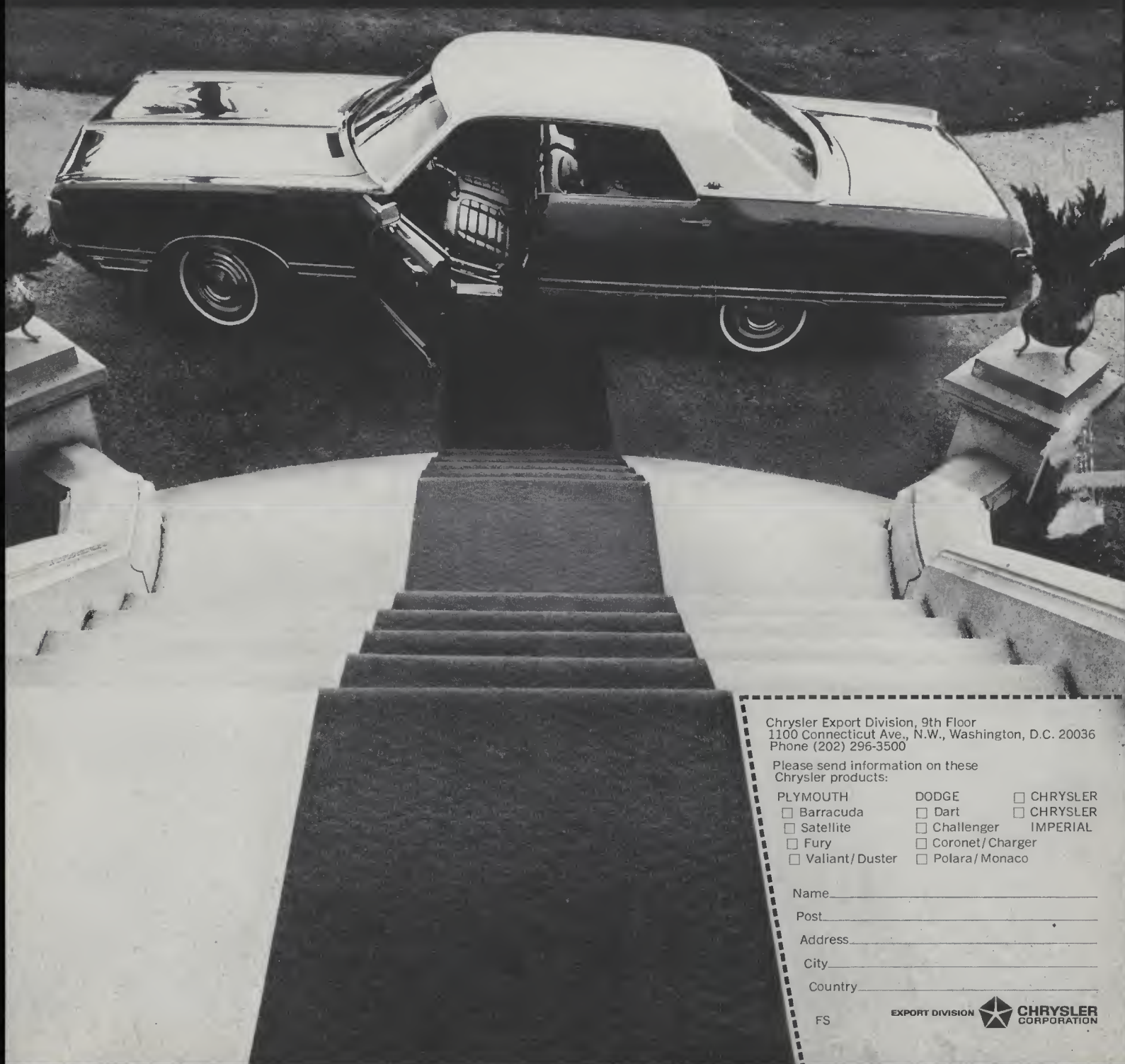
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