

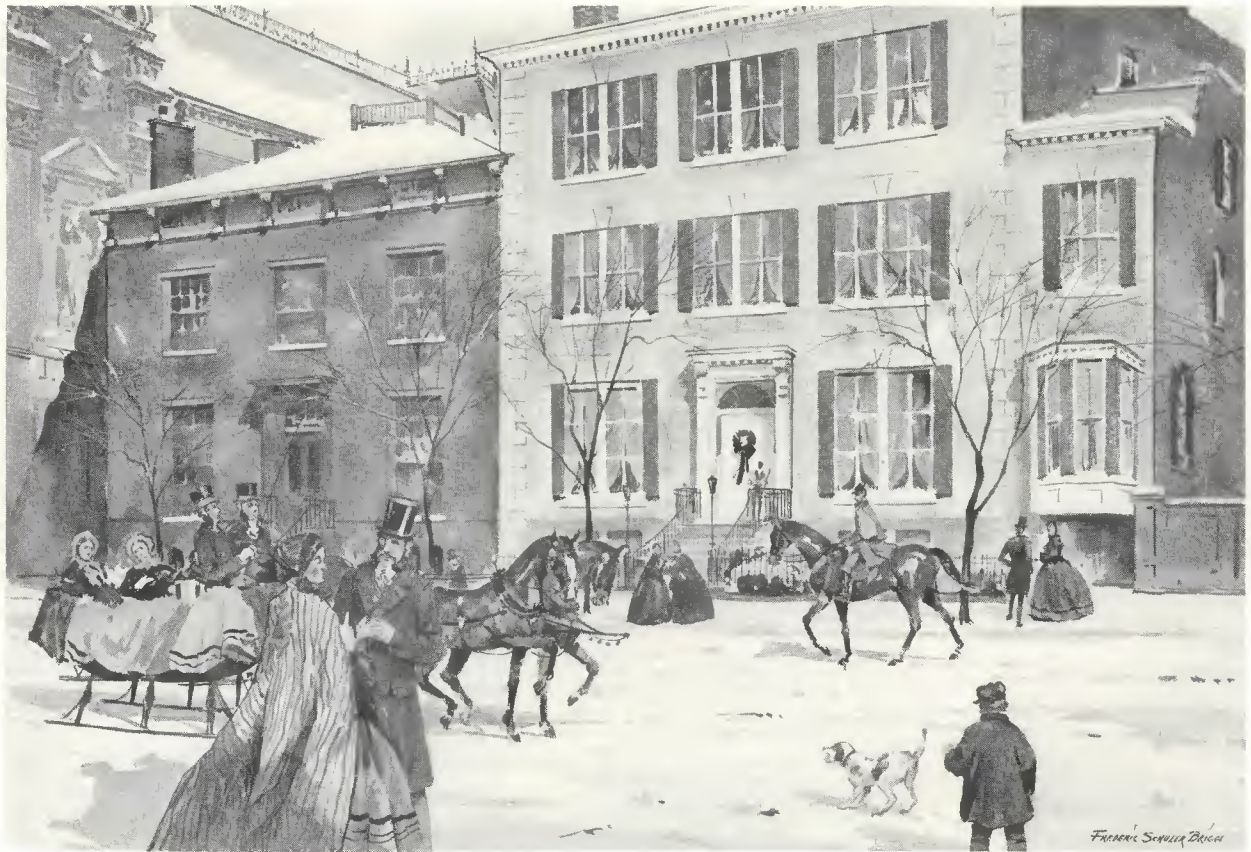
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FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1974

60 CENTS





Christmas at Blair House, circa 1863

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FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1974: Volume 51, No. 12

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JOSHUA B. POWERS, LTD., 46 Keyes House, Dolphin Sq.,
London SW1 01-834-8023/9. International Representatives.

© American Foreign Service Association, 1974. 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. and at additional post office.



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*.

Microfilm copies of current as well as of back issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL are available through the University Microfilm Library Services, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 under a contract signed October 30, 1967.

IN MEMORIAM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 14, 1974

I send my warmest greetings to all who participate in this special ceremony at the Department of State to pay tribute to eleven members of the Foreign Service who lost their lives abroad in service to their country. These men, whose names have been added to the memorial plaque maintained by the American Foreign Service Association, will be part of an honored roster of heroism spanning almost two centuries -- from William Palfrey in 1780 to Ambassador Rodger Davies in 1974. These dedicated Foreign Service personnel will always be an inspiring example of courage and devotion.

This occasion also gives me an opportunity to express our nation's appreciation to all the men and women of our Foreign Service for their selfless dedication, both at home and abroad, in helping to guarantee world peace and the future well-being of our country.

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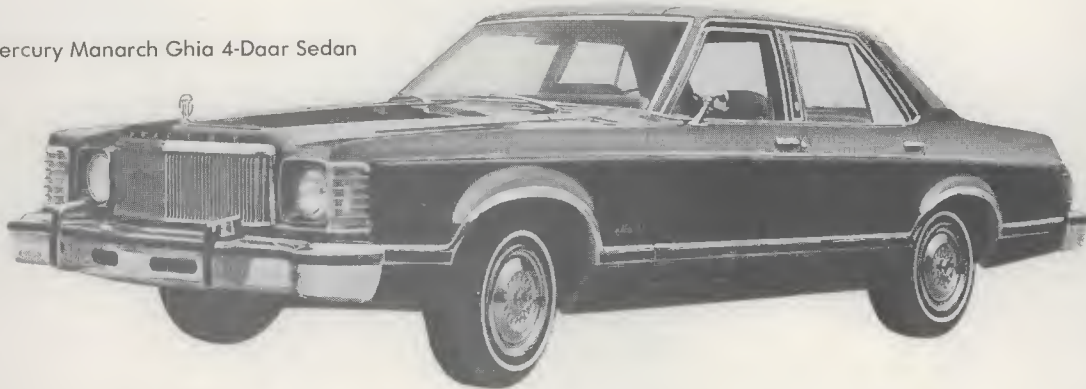
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Although newcomers should try to adjust to their new posts as quickly as possible, they are not expected to adopt local customs that would make them conspicuous or that might be offensive.—Social Usage Abroad

CULTURE SHOCK and the FOREIGN SERVICE CHILD

WILLIAM A. CANTRELL, II

DURING THE LAST YEAR and a half I have enjoyed a rare and gratifying experience working under Dr. Frank K. Johnson in the Office of Medical Services. My job was to define adjustment problems experienced by Foreign Service children from post to post, and to use this information to establish goals for community action programs at post. Through community interest and cooperation, families can resolve a youngster's maladjustment traumas without trips back to the United States in search of medical or educational advice. I spoke regularly at the Foreign Service Institute on “Problems of Adjustment for Youth in the Foreign Service.” Characteristic of these presentations was a high level of interest by the audience, as shown by their active participation with questions and comments relating the subject matter to their own personal experiences. A few frequently asked questions were: How can I help prepare my children for adjustment problems from post to post? What specific adjustment problems do Foreign Service children have? Would you choose Foreign Service life over life in the United States? These questions were so frequently asked that they deserve special attention. It is my purpose to try to answer these questions, drawing from professional research as well as my personal insight as a Foreign Service junior. In speaking of such a large and diverse group of individuals, I am forced to generalize, even with the very specific questions listed. Therefore much of what is written in this article is applicable to only a few of the young, but at least some of what is written is true for all Foreign Service children.

With all the published research on the psychological repercussions for the child of a mobile society there can be little doubt that youths in the Foreign Service are in a vulnerable position. Dr. Jerome V. Holland has concluded in *U.S. MEDICINE*, January 1, 1972 that “children

Bill Cantrell has been a foreign service dependent, living abroad with his family in Liberia, Uruguay and Argentina. He was a member of Dr. Johnson's original Youth Development Team, traveling in the Far East during 1973. At the present time he is studying at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. After due reflection Mr. Cantrell is considering the Foreign Service as a career.

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who move more than twice constitute a special risk group for emotional disturbances. Change of residence of a child is analogous to a change in a parent. Such moves involve a complete change—established securities, friendships, and social patterns.” Dr. Holland’s study involved students living near the West Coast. He did not distinguish between domestic and overseas travel. Dr. Sidney L. Werkman has done special research on dependents of businessmen, Foreign Service officers, military personnel, and missionaries, living overseas. Through his research published in *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY*, February, 1972, he has concluded that complications of child rearing overseas “may result in overt psychiatric disorders” and “character disorders of varying degrees.” From these two studies it seems the unique and vulnerable position of the Foreign Service child is not so much determined by the pattern of mobility in our society as it is by the degree of mobility characteristic of the Foreign Service family.

If this is taken at face value, Foreign Service youngsters should probably be the most emotionally disturbed group of kids in the world. After all, a Foreign Service family can expect to change their geographic location almost every two years to any one of 238 (embassy) posts. This theoretically leaves the young person redefining perspectives and identity every two years to reflect the values of the new environment. This is a necessary psychological adaptation for making new friends, understanding social patterns, and consequently reinstating securities.

But this, in reality, is not the case. There are significantly fewer cases of emotional disturbances than one

This theoretically leaves the young person redefining perspectives and identity every two years to reflect the values of the new environment.

would expect with the frequency and diversity of geographic transitions. Foreign Service youths report few adjustment problems at overseas posts. The adjustment period seems seldom to extend beyond three months. This I attribute to the dynamics of a Foreign Service post which, regardless of its location, remain constant for the child. The father works at the embassy five, usually six days a week. The mother spends her time with diplomatic and official functions, overseeing the household and servants. The Foreign Service junior usually goes to an American sponsored school where something similar to the American curriculum is taught. There are probably extracurricular activities as well. Foreign Service children seldom attend the local schools in view of the differences in educational standards, language, and local customs.

The formula for adjustment is constant from post to post. Usually the child’s first contacts at the post are sons and daughters of the parent’s professional counterparts. They will introduce him to other students at the American school. From these initial acquaintances the youngster learns where to go after school and on weekends and, more important, learns how to use the public transportation system. Through these three things

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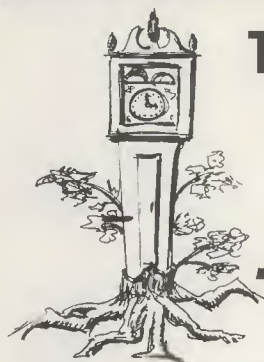
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dependents will be exposed to a wide range of personalities and activities through which they will find their niches.

But how does this adjustment formula work when the child returns to the United States? In most cases it doesn't. Young people report severe adjustment problems when returning, especially to finish high school. The adjustment period following this transition can last anywhere from one to three years. The teen-ager attends a public high school of over 2,000 students. The school size alone implies a big change. A child educated by our overseas American schools would probably see a student body of 800 as being very large. Entering the stateside school, the F.S. junior no longer has the entree that the family name provides in the overseas American community. Most peer group contact will be through classes. This contact is further limited since during a daily schedule of five or six classes the student will see few of the same faces. Student interaction during classes is also usually controlled by the teacher. Opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities, especially sports or student government, seldom exist for the newly returned teen-ager. The size of the student body raises standards for participation.

Another crucial variable in the adjustment formula which is affected is transportation. The lack of a driver's license practically makes a high school student immobile. It handicaps teen-agers socially since fellow students, having completed driver's education, are driving. Many even have their own cars. Public transportation is usually inadequate and expensive. The F.S. junior is left without a way to explore the new environment in search of communalities and new interests. At the same time the young must deal with concepts foreign to them, like working around the house and getting a job.

I went through the rigors of adjusting four years ago. My adjustment period lasted about two and a half years. I returned to the Washington area the summer before my senior year of high school. The only obstacle in the path of adjustment that I could foresee was my lack of a driver's license. I dealt with that by getting an out-of-state license during a family vacation that same summer. I then got an in-state learner's permit to use with a licensed passenger. As I saw it, being stopped with an out-of-state license was safer than being stopped with no license at all. And as long as I was dating a licensed driver I could use my learner's permit and reside comfortably in the realm of the law. As it turned out, this was the least of my transitional difficulties, but probably the one I handled most efficiently.

The biggest problem was fitting in with my peers—the people I spent six hours a day with at school. There was a problem of interaction characteristic of any large school (e.g. different people in each class, no accepted meeting place for students). But there also existed in the student body impermeable social cliques which had formed and solidified during the previous three years. An attitude of "I already have my friends" emanated from my classmates. What little social contact I did have was rather ungratifying since my knowledge of current conversation topics, like cars and professional football, was more embarrassing than stimulating.

With dating, the essence of high school social life, my experience was the same. I had not only to overcome barriers to interaction, but had to ask very basic ques-

Continued on page 28

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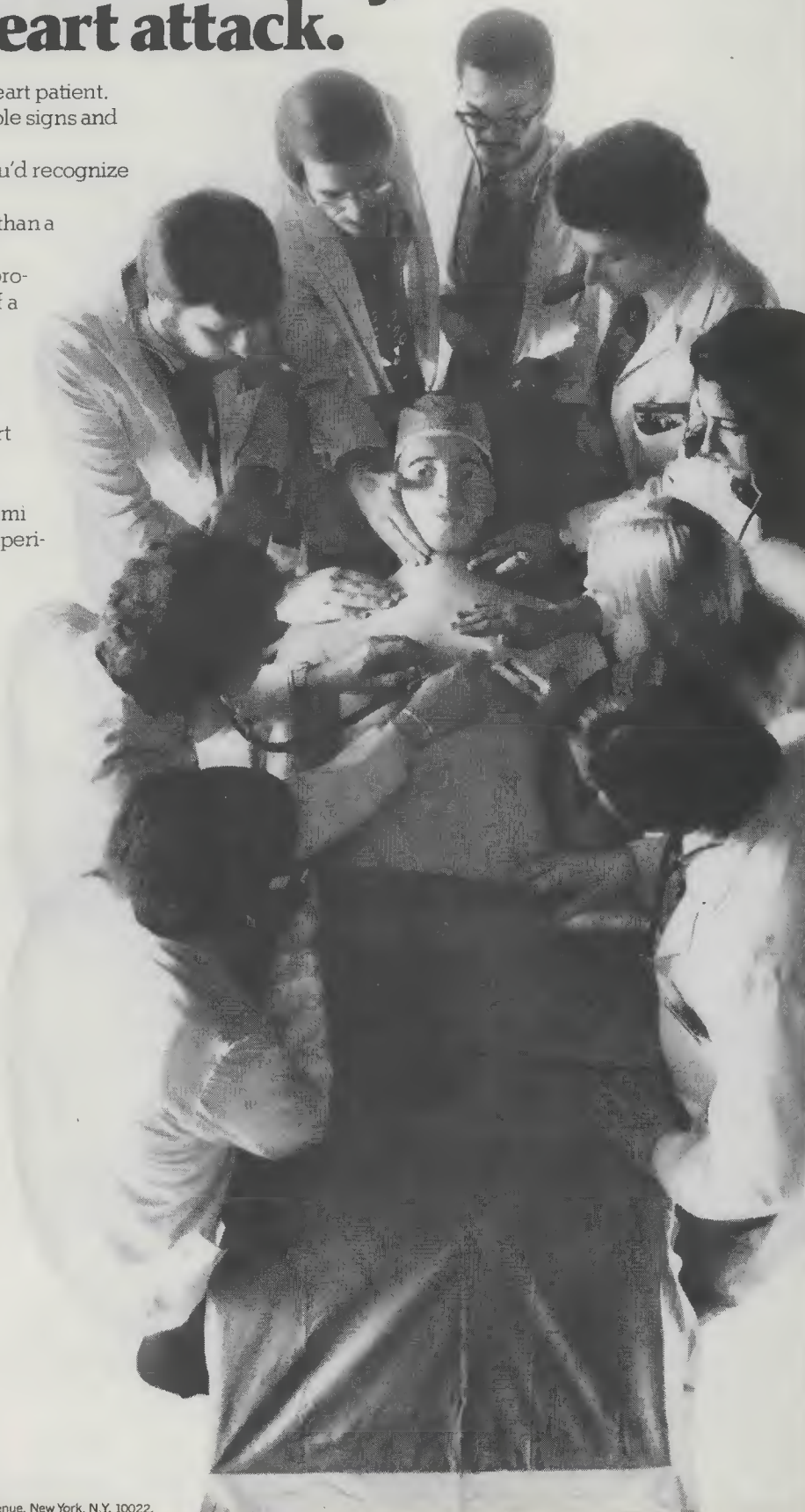
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There is no formula for culture, no rule for ideas, no manual to guide the delicate interplay between one of our officers and the people he is trying to interest and influence.—Carl T. Rowan

International Communication: Theory & Practice

ALAN CARTER
& BARRY FULTON

THE ART OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY is enhanced when its practice is influenced by an appreciation of its limits. Formed in an era when the powers of the media seemed to be unbounded, USIA was expected to be both public relations agent and missionary for the United States Government. With unlimited expectations, bureaucratic survival ensured a proliferation of promises accompanied by the inevitable dissipation of resources.

As a prelude to a discussion of USIA, we will highlight the past three decades of communication research. While we are unable to suggest a comprehensive theory of communication around which the Agency might rally, the summary which follows suggests a role which is more profound yet less ambitious than that which has evolved in the past twenty years. Even as the various theories allow for numerous applications, they

earlier influence model assumed that man can be exploited and mastered to constrain expectations—and, we trust, focus attention on the role of USIA in the conduct of public diplomacy.

Communication Theory

We have selected for discussion those theories, hypotheses, and trends which seem to have the broadest applicability to the mission of USIA. Contemporary communication research can be dated from the propaganda analysis and market research of the '40s, the model for which is known as *influence theory*, or, irreverently, the bullet theory or hypodermic needle theory. It is characterized by the assumption that a communication can act on atomistic man against his will. The now classic paradigm which underlay communication research for more than a decade was stated in 1948 by Harold Lasswell: "Who says what in which channel to whom with what effect?" While countless studies revealed the sources, messages and conditions which influenced the receiver, the model has long since been recognized as an asymmetric, linear view of an extremely complex process.

The other side of the relation came to be represented in the '50s by *functional theory* in which it was assumed that the primary actor was the receiver, who acted selectively on certain messages. Unlike the psychologists who tended to develop influence theory, the sociologists developed functional theory by asking what function a communication serves. Notwithstanding the considerable advance which the functional model offered beyond the earlier causal model of communication, it too suffered from a point of view which tended to concentrate on the role of only one of the participants in the communication act.

The *transactional model* of the communication process attempted to represent the dynamic complexity of the process. Based on general systems theory, its key concept is interaction. The systems theorist imputes to the human relationship (i.e., to a communication act) a complexity which neither functional analysis nor causal analysis can unsnarl. Each participant in a stable communication system influences each other and serves each other's needs. Whereas the transactional model assumes an exchange among participants, the

Alan Carter is Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs in Saigon. He has served in Japan, India and Pakistan; is a former Assistant Director of USIA for Near East and South Asia; and is a former director of USIA's Television Service.

Barry Fulton is a Program Analyst in USIA's Management Division. He has served with USIS in Japan and Pakistan.

nipulated.

Closely related to general systems theory is *information theory* from which has come an unequivocal definition of information as a measure of the reduction of uncertainty. In short, a message which does not reduce uncertainty contains no information. Information is not a function of the length or importance of a message, but of the degree to which the receiver's uncertainty about a set of possibilities is reduced. This is not to say that redundancy is not important for understanding, nor to deny the demonstrated impact of using several channels of communication to convey the same information, but to emphasize that once uncertainty has been reduced, repetition of the same message adds no additional information.

More intriguing for the theorist than the investigation of information exchange is the study of attitude formation and change. In its simplest form, an attitude is defined as an evaluative disposition toward some concept, e.g., the treaty (concept) is good (evaluation). There has emerged from the literature on *attitude theory* at least one broad hypothesis that challenges earlier assumptions about the power of communication and the media: Attitudes toward ego-involving concepts are integrally tied to a stable set of related attitudes; except under the most unusual circumstances, they change very slowly and very infrequently. This is not to say that attitudes don't gradually change, for they do. Nor is it to deny there are instances of rapid change. The point is this: Seldom does a single communication have a significant effect on attitudes developed over a lifetime.

One reason attitudes have received so much attention was their presumed relation to behavior. However, it now seems evident that an attitude change is not a sufficient cause for a behavioral change. The relationship between the two can be more validly represented with a systems model that includes other variables such as social norms, habits, and the expected consequences of a particular act. Even when an attitude changes as the result of a communication, it is unlikely that an individual will experience a subse-

quent change of behavior in the absence of other incentives.

Behavioral change on a much broader scale became the focus of attention when scholars began to study the role of the media in *national development*. To ask how the media prepares traditional states for the responsibilities of modern nationhood is to discover the interdependence of a variety of social, political, and economic factors. Correlations were found between economic development, the development of the media, and such psychological factors as empathy and the need for achievement. Although it was recognized that individual attitudes change during the process of modernization, the media alone cannot act as the agents of change. The media do not cause such-and-such effect nor serve such-and-such function, but interact within a dynamic social-political-economic system. For example, while the media may help create the psychological conditions necessary for the acceptance of change, they also threaten the society by increasing individual aspirations at a faster rate than the economy can satisfy. The introduction of change in any one part of the system *may* affect the other parts and ultimately (and sometimes unpredictably) *may* change the structure and stability of the system.

The overview of recent theories of communication would not be complete without referring to the works of two scholars whose works came into prominence in the late '50s and '60s outside of the mainstream of communication research. Despite the fact that his contributions are somewhat closer to ideology than to scientific theory, Marshall McLuhan succeeded in drawing attention to the role of the media in the process of communication. Proclaiming the medium is the message, McLuhan advanced the thesis that the medium organizes perception and thought, and is therefore more significant than the content which it carries. Man's "sensory ratios," he says, are altered by the media. As each medium has its own grammar, each carries different information. Print cultures, McLuhan says are linear; whereas today's television culture, like the oral culture of other times and

other nations, is not. His argument is an extension of the Whorfian hypothesis which claimed thought was limited by language. Now, McLuhan claims, thought is limited by the medium.

Linguist Noam Chomsky has also broken with the mainstream of communication research by rejecting behaviorism as a satisfactory explanation for behavior. Returning to Descartes and the 17th century rationalists, Chomsky insists that the effectiveness of persuasion depends on the content of the argument. The mind, he says, is not a *tabula rasa* open to influence from one and all. Although most of Chomsky's scientific writings are of interest only to his fellow linguists, his embrace of rational man has profound implications for the understanding of the communication process. To accept this theory is to acknowledge that the behaviorist model of man (e.g., the influence model of communication) is trivial at best, wrong at worst.

While a particular theory of communication is a source of both explanation and prediction, it is not a calculus from which formulae for successful communication will emerge. As communication is more art than science, evoking the findings of the social scientist in support of a plan of action is an exercise not without risk. However, it is even more risky to operate in ignorance of such knowledge or, worse, to adopt those discredited theories which regard the process of communication as a means of manipulation.

The "hypodermic needle" theory of communication has been supplanted by the broader notion of communication as an act of exchange. An appreciation of communication as exchange, we believe, logically leads to the Agency's affirmation of international dialogue as its goal. To ask USIA to succeed as missionary or public relations agent is, on the one hand, to ask too much, as failure is inevitable; on the other hand, it is to ask too little, as resources will then be diverted from the more plausible and meaningful goal of developing the dialogue.

Non-governmental Communication Channels

"Telling America's story to the World." In fact, the official over-

seas voice of the United States Government is only one of thousands of voices telling America's story. We are already living in the Global Village. Communication channels are so numerous that USIA must choose its role with particular care if its voice is to be heard at all.

More than a decade ago it was estimated that every minute two thousand pages of books, newspapers, or reports were published somewhere in the world. And the volume continues to increase. In Japan, for example, the Census Association for Information Distribution estimates the information supply has increased more than 12 per cent a year for the past decade. Information consumption, on the other hand, increased by less than four per cent a year. By 1971, only 12 per cent of the supply was being used, despite the fact that the average Japanese was consuming information each day equivalent to thirteen and a half hours of television viewing. Although some of the figures can be challenged, the lesson is clear: more and more sources are competing for the attention of the information consumer. An economist would agree that one does not compete in such a market by producing more of the same unused product, but instead by modifying the product to meet the needs of the consumer.

Although it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the time spent by foreign opinion leaders with material originated by USIA, an inventory of competing sources will convince us that it is a very small percentage. Even if an opinion leader reads a USIS periodical and attends an occasional program, in all but the least developed countries and some totalitarian societies, he has access to a barrage of additional foreign information from the international wire services and news magazines, visiting scholars, commercial films and television programs, and international book publishing. Too, communication through the media is supplemented by the pervasive and considerable influence of American education and American business.

A few years ago America's image in India suffered while it simultaneously improved in Pakistan. USIA deserves neither the blame for the first nor the credit for

the second—for the US image is not a function of USIA's success, but of all the information channels which are available. It was a change of policy which affected Indian and Pakistani attitudes, not USIA's explanation or advocacy of the policy. This is not to suggest that USIA is impotent, but instead to claim that it is not omnipotent.

USIA cannot be expected to succeed in solving problems or altering patterns of behavior or even changing attitudes; to do so is to accept the view of communication as a weapon. USIA can be expected to facilitate communication on subjects of shared concern. It can fulfill its mandate by limiting its communication program to those concerns in which the United States and other countries have intersecting interests not satisfied by conventional non-governmental communication channels. Success should not be judged on the rise and fall of the American image, but on whether or not channels of communication are maintained between American and foreign opinion leaders.

Public Diplomacy In the National Interest

"The mission of the United States Information Agency is to help achieve United States foreign policy objectives..."

John F. Kennedy, 1963

Given the acknowledged complexity of the communication process and the current availability of information through the world, an examination of the means by which USIS is to fulfill its mission is in order. The experience of USIA confirms the inadequacy of the cause-and-effect model of communication. The Agency has rejected the Dale Carnegie approach to winning friends and the Madison Avenue approach to selling soap, but in the absence of the explicit affirmation of an alternative has been tempted and frequently seduced by the appeal of winning friends and influencing people.

As an instrument of public diplomacy, we suggest the *dialogue* in the sense defined by Harry Ashmore, President of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions:

"As opposed to argument or debate, dialogue is not intended to resolve issues, but to clarify and illuminate them. It is, essen-

tially, a rational exercise by which differences may be narrowed and perception improved."

The Libertarian theory of the press, which developed in the 18th century along with the growth of political democracy and laissez-faire economics, was written into the Bill of Rights to guarantee a free marketplace of ideas and information. We propose that the Agency forthrightly enter this marketplace of ideas by stimulating and facilitating a candid dialogue overseas. An endorsement of this strategy would support Secretary Kissinger's speech before the General Assembly of the OAS (April 20, 1974) in which he reaffirmed his commitment to broadening the dialogue. He said it must extend beyond diplomats and officials to "involve our peoples, catching their imagination and liberating their abilities."

To give meaning to the concept of dialogue, USIA will have to reject its role as a public relations agency. To enhance perceptions and develop understanding is a far more worthy goal. Both the ends and means of USIA should complement the highest principles of the nation.

The instrument of dialogue should be bounded by the *possible* and the *essential*. Hans Morgenthau wrote of two congenital political weaknesses in the conduct of foreign affairs: "...the inability to distinguish between what is desirable and what is possible, and the inability to distinguish between what is desirable and what is essential."

The Agency should abandon its list of desirable activities and replace it with the leaner list of activities which are both possible and essential. In particular, we suggest a country-by-country analysis based on four factors: national interest, information flow, cultural similarity, and the role of public opinion.

First, it is proposed that the Agency (in concert with the State Department) develop a set of indicators by which the national interest of the United States can be assessed in each country. The indicators might include population, GNP, trade, military alliances, treaties, and diplomatic relations. Quantifying these factors would

allow the relative estimate of the US national interest in a particular country. We recognize the difficulty of defining, much less quantifying, the concept of national interest. Senator Fulbright, for example, has called it "a subjective and even capricious potpourri, with ingredients of strategic advantage, economic aspiration, national pride, group emotion, and the personal vanity of the leaders themselves." Nonetheless, we believe it is possible to reach some agreement and identify some criteria by which USIA might conclude that the US national interest in country X is such-and-such relative to country Y.

Second, USIA should develop a means to estimate the flow of information about those subjects which affect the foreign policy interests in the United States. This measure should include both the volume and accuracy of the information in each country. If relevant information about the US circulates freely and if exchanges are frequent, the role which USIA should assume is different from that in countries where information is scanty or skewed.

Third, the Agency should attempt to estimate cultural similarity through indicators such as language, literacy, urbanization, and industrialization. The greater the similarity between the United States and another country, the easier (and less expensive) it is for USIA to provide a given quantum of information.

Fourth, there is a need to develop some measure of the role of public opinion in the societies in which we operate. In a totalitarian society, the opportunities for USIA to initiate or facilitate a dialogue with the public are severely limited. Conversely, in those democratic societies where public opinion plays an important role in the formation of government policy, the opportunities and obligations of USIS are many.

The difficulty of developing sufficient measures of these four factors is not underestimated. It is a task well beyond the scope of this article. An even more formidable task is developing a model which will allow the combination of the four vectors for determining relative resource levels. If it were developed, the model would allow

policy makers to shift resources with the changing dynamics of international relations. While the model would not relieve policy makers of difficult decisions, it would represent an improvement over a system which tends to perpetuate the status quo.

Message

It follows from the Agency's statement of mission that its programs must support America's political, security, and economic policies abroad; most would agree that their understanding is enhanced by a corollary understanding of selected aspects of American society. The emphasis here must be on selectivity. The Agency should aim to identify the most salient aspects of the American experience and relate them to the ex-

Senator Fulbright, for example, has called it (national interest) "a subjective and even capricious potpourri, with ingredients of strategic advantage, economic aspiration, national pride, group emotion, and the personal vanity of the leaders themselves."

periences of its overseas audiences. That will mean promoting the candid examination of America's political and social institutions, of representing the best of its arts and literature, and of exploring the nation's entry into the post-industrial age.

The Agency should exercise enough discipline to ensure that the number of subjects which it treats is commensurate with its resources. Toward this end, it is proposed that a thesaurus of descriptors be developed (and periodically revised) to describe the limits of the Agency's communication program. The resulting lists would not only give focus to the program, but could also be used for information retrieval and dissemination including book selection, film acquisitions, speaker recruiting, program development, and media cataloging.

We have proposed in the previous section a means by which the resource level in each country might be determined. In this section we have proposed the development of a list of Agency pro-

gram subjects. The difference between what is advocated and existing Agency procedures is a difference of analysis, focus, and discipline. The result would be fewer communication activities, but more communication. The dialogue, we believe, would be enhanced.

Form

The form, that is the combination of media, which is adopted by USIS in a country should be the responsibility of the Public Affairs Officer. Nonetheless, the PAO's choices should depend far less on his or her personal style than on the limits of resources and the communication networks of the country. The approach which we will describe will ensure the autonomy of the PAO and the integrity of the program.

First, we project three program ranges tied directly to resources. (There would be, in addition, a "zero program" for countries in which it is impossible for USIA to make a contribution.) For convenience, we will refer to the programs as Class A, B, and C programs with illustrative budgets of greater than \$1,000,000; between \$1,000,000 and \$250,000; and less than \$250,000, respectively.

Class C programs would consist of nothing more than a PAO and the Wireless File, with the PAO acting primarily as a Public Affairs Advisor to the Embassy. He or she would have little if any direct programming responsibilities beyond supporting the dialogue that exists between the Embassy and its audience.

Class B programs would have considerable flexibility, but would be limited in the number of program "modules" which they could select in order to prevent overextension.

Class A programs could choose from a larger and possibly more costly list of program "modules" to develop a program ideally suited to the countries in which they operate.

The heart of this approach is the concept of the program module. The modules (e.g., press placement, book translations, publications, libraries, centers, English teaching, exchange programs) would be defined in terms of minimum operating goals, standards, and resource levels. We use

the term "module" to suggest the concept of a building block and to distinguish it from the simple identification of an activity. In short, we want the Agency to require that posts which elect a particular module recognize the goals of the activity and meet stated criteria of excellence in the conduct of the program.

Libraries will serve as a case in point. Standards would establish the size and composition of the collection and the qualifications of the staff (including professional American supervision). The collection would necessarily be shaped to enhance the dialogue with persons who influence public policy or public opinion.

Although the costs of program modules would vary from country to country, they would be largely dictated by the standards established for the module. To continue the example of libraries, the size of the collection would dictate both a predictable initial capital cost and an annual replacement cost. Space and staffing requirements would dictate the local expenses of operating the facility.

If the program module is accepted as an integral unit, then a post could choose to incorporate a module into its program only if it is accepted whole, which is to say only if minimum standards are met. The Agency, on the other hand, would incur a commitment for the total support of all program modules selected by posts. It is undoubtedly apparent that we are directing our attention to the tendency of USIA to overextend its resources.

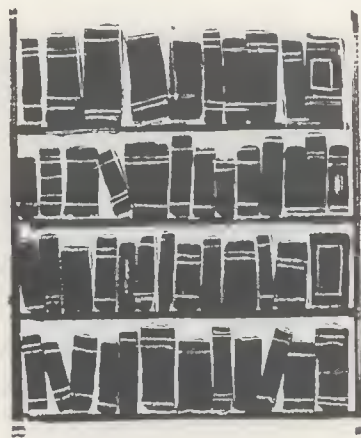
In order to select the combination of program modules which would contribute most to the dialogue, each Public Affairs Officer would have to understand the environment in which he or she works including the nature of the audiences and institutions. Thus, the PAO who selects an information center would be asserting that the USIS audience could be reached more easily and more often (although not exclusively) through a USIS institution than through indigenous institutions. That is, the PAO would be postulating a requirement to establish a USIS facility as part of the local communications grid.

The PAO could turn, instead, to

a program designed to reach audiences only through their own institutions. This would be to assert that these institutions were open for USIS to engage selected audiences in dialogue on subjects which support American foreign policy.

The decision on centers (as well as other program modules) will finally depend on USIS objectives, available resources, and the local environment. When a center is warranted, it should become a totally integrated communication center—the focal point of the open institution which we believe USIA must become.

None of this is a guarantee against failure as there remains a panoply of psychological and political factors which can confound the



efforts of the most skilled communicators.

Audiences

USIA faces no institutional problem more compelling nor more perplexing than the identification of audiences with which it hopes to establish a dialogue. To ask whether the proper audience is a mass or elite audience is to beg the question. In some societies the mass audience has no role in issues which affect the foreign policy interests of the United States. And in those democratic societies where public opinion plays an important role, elites act as gatekeepers on the flow of information. If we fail to engage in dialogue with the elites, we fail to reach the masses as well.

We suggest the following general description of the audiences with whom we want to communicate:

- Those who directly influence *public policies* on issues of concern to the United States, or

- Those who influence *public opinion* related to these policies, or

- Those who can be expected to do either in the relatively near future.

The first category embraces those in the political, economic, and military elites; substantive dialogue with these groups is the responsibility of political, economic, AID, and military officers in the United States Mission. It is not USIA's function to duplicate their relationship or to assume the professional knowledge inherent in the rest of the Mission, but rather to support the Embassy dialogue with programs which include this audience.

Initiating and facilitating dialogue with the second and third categories—involving communicators, educators, intellectuals, artists, and students—is the direct responsibility of USIA. It is with these people that USIA has the expertise to develop substantive professional relations. As Daniel Boorstin observed in a recent series of lectures, "communication is related to the word *common* or *community* and it means somehow to make common, to share." Just as economic officers share a bond with economists that allows communication, so do USIS officers tend to share a common professional bond with communicators, educators, artists, and intellectuals.

In all but the most totalitarian societies, USIS must struggle with the means for identifying those with whom it will attempt to communicate. Those who are easiest to identify tend to be the least accessible, whereas those more accessible are less influential. One can find a pragmatic combination of influence and accessibility by first identifying the most influential institutions in the country and then attempting to establish a dialogue with people in these institutions who share our interests, who are influential within the institutions, and who are accessible. Accessibility, in turn, is related to the willingness of USIS to bring to the dialogue candor, expertise, and a desire to listen as well as speak.

As posts begin the task of identifying those institutions toward which they will direct their resources, choices should be limited to the *possible* and *essential*,

thereby concentrating in some countries on only a fraction of the universities, newspapers, television stations, and organizations with which communication might be desirable.

In a recent issue of COMMENTARY magazine, Earl Raab elaborated on the idea of *effective* public opinion:

The principle of "one man, one vote" does not apply to the assessment of effective public opinion. In political practice, opinion is normally weighed according to intensity, which usually carries with it some dimension of informed attentiveness. The "public opinion" which "governments find it prudent to heed" is often, and especially in foreign policy, the opinion of selected publics.

As difficult as it is to identify these selected publics, we cannot aim for less if we are to fulfill our mandate of helping to achieve United States foreign policy objectives.

Management

Creativity and management are complementary requisites of an effective Agency program. Creativity without management can lead to chaos. The Agency would do well to ensure that management principles, like communications principles, are understood and practiced by every Public Affairs Officer.

We should not assume that the necessity for creativity is overriding; it is only one of the marks of an effective program. Creativity has been used to defend the "autonomy" of the Public Affairs Officer. But creative programming within the framework of corporate discipline and common understanding of goals and methods would lead to far more meaningful communication.

The problem of program autonomy is further compounded by our current disposition to regard the Public Affairs Officer as a 20th century version of Renaissance Man. He or she is required to be a manager, an advisor to the Country Team, a creative director of the USIS program (so far, all is legitimate). But in addition the PAO is expected to act as architect, graphic artist, interior designer, distribution system designer, ad infinitum. These are demands which limit the time available for conducting the Public Affairs program. The Agency can command the expertise to deal with these concerns

and thereby create full-time PAOs, free to concentrate on activities for which they are, or should be, qualified.

If we unnecessarily burden our officers in the field, we also impose a philosophical burden on the national employees who work for us abroad. The assumption that they are, or can be expected to be, binational in terms of our most substantive foreign policy concerns is faulty.

Nationals frequently have to tread a careful line between the community in which they live and the foreign community for which they work. One's primary loyalty lies, appropriately, with one's own country. Asking nationals to handle the sensitive and often controversial policy issues of the US Government is unreasonable.

We must recognize that there are those with whom a dialogue is impossible, and give up after a reasonable attempt has been made. Our resources, then, can be redirected to others.

Primarily for this reason we assert that *any* USIA facility, no matter how small, must be headed by an American officer. This is not in any sense to denigrate the importance of the role of the national employee; it is meant only to assert that an American officer must assume the burdens of substantive issues and of management, and that they are not transferable.

Within the legitimate scope of their responsibilities and functions, national employees are entitled to better management in terms of standards, training, and supervision. Personnel management frequently represents little more than post responsiveness to mandatory reductions. The Agency deserves better—including Agency-wide standards of supervision, standards of performance, standard and accurate job descriptions, standard grades for comparable positions, and a logical pyramid in the grade structure.

Supervision is central to an American officer's function; overextended, the function is debased.

We are intrigued by reductions of American positions which are unaccompanied by reductions of the national staff, as though more can be supervised by fewer without consequent damage to the program and its products.

Also deserving of comment is the Audience Record System, a management system recently inaugurated by the Agency. It provides a uniform procedure for distribution and program accountability at the post level. Like other systems we have discussed, it is designed to ensure continuity and to free the PAO of the task of systems design.

Although the Audience Record System cannot tell us when we have succeeded in communicating, it will to some degree tell us when we have failed. Records maintained over a period of years will reveal patterns of personal contact, program attendance, library usage and participation in other USIS program activities. Conversely, these same records will reveal people USIS has never reached (unless it is assumed that the appearance of the person's name on a mailing list represents a degree of dialogue).

We must recognize that there are those with whom a dialogue is impossible, and give up after a reasonable attempt has been made. Our resources, then, can be redirected to others. The USIS audience should not be an aggregate of all the people we meet, but a selective (and constantly changing) list of people with whom we are developing a substantive dialogue. At stake are accountability and continuity. In the absence of an efficient system of maintaining audience records, it is impossible to have either.

An Open Institution

Without credibility, the efficacy of the preceding recommendations is moot. At a time when President Ford pledges openness and candor in government, USIA should take the opportunity to declare its own commitment to these goals.

First, we propose that USIA conduct all of its business without resort to security classification. There are only a few papers originated by USIA which could not be immediately declassified. In those few instances in which classifica-

Continued on page 33

Mrs. Malaprop: Sure, if I reprehend anything in this world, it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan

A Word to the Wise

GEORGE G. WYNNE

I HAVE BEEN mulling over and seeking escape from the problem of how to introduce the promised second installment of the article on word transplants spotted and recalled by itinerant Americans on their irreverent pilgrimages around the world. The first installment of what was hoped would turn into a regular feature, depending on reader response, appeared in the January issue under the title: "2000 Years to a More Powerful Vocabulary," and it used up a good part of the author's stock in trade. This has now been replenished somewhat as a side benefit of a recent trip where a lookout was kept for unusual words, and as a direct result of dipping into their past by Foreign Service colleagues who were intrigued by the article and came forward to share their recollections. This happened at the office, at lunches and with glass in hand, both in Washington and at Foreign Service posts, proving to me, if proof was needed, that people really read and remember obscure articles in the JOURNAL. But the biggest, most pleasant surprise of all were the letters from around the country, bringing new words, new ideas and poignant flashbacks to distant days and places that will allow this dialogue to continue in future issues.

Beyond an amusing game, words remembered, acquired and looked at for the purpose of this column are bringing home a realization of constant change and evolution in language as words and the con-

cepts they package are handed back and forth among countries to the point where their original meaning is totally lost. The pace of this change has accelerated from glacial at a time when there was almost no communication, to annual in an age when all airports look alike and world communities of professionals and communicators keep on massaging the same concepts. Playing with words and their origins before they become totally homogenized and all taste the same, like frozen food, becomes in this environment an act of quaintly admirable, if essentially futile, protest, like eating wheat germ or blackstrap molasses.

Before it is too late, and essential local roots are lopped off in a transnational world, an appreciation of words occasionally provides a flash of insight into the mind of a culture. Language slices reality into the kind of bite-size chunks people in a particular time and place find the most convenient and agreeable. Few will realize this themselves, but the perceptive foreigner passing through their midst, and the Foreign Service of course is paid to be perceptive, is likely to pick up the differences as his reality at home may be sliced another way. Anyone can play this game without building an ivory tower. It develops an eye and an ear for the many-splendored human experience and makes the player less certain it is he who has the only valid response to the environment. Therefore it leads to greater tolerance for the human condition and the many foibles of our species. Even as root meanings evaporate, the international word tossing game gets faster and more furious. What would a defrosted etymologist placed just five years

ago into suspended cryogenic animation do with such words in the world press as *Watergate* and *Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist?* *Skyjack* would be only slightly less puzzling.

Acronyms, bandied about daily in government offices as if they were universally comprehensible and made for the ages, have the life span of fruit flies on the language scale. Like the ideas for which they stand, the structures they shorthand, acronyms are the prisoners of their time and space. The armed services get new ones every couple of years, just on principle as structures and weapons systems change, but even time-honored ones are part of a passing parade that has meaning only to those who then line the streets in that part of the world. What do OWI, OPA, CCC convey nowadays to the under-thirty generation, who knows (or cares) why AMGOT (Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories) was changed to AMG (because AMGOT meant horse manure in Turkish), and that in Austria 20 years ago, USIA stood, not for the Information Agency, but for the Administration of State Properties Confiscated by the Soviet Union (Upravlenye Sovjetskbo Imuchestvo Austria)?

The word game goes on. Shirley Newhall sent me a New York TIMES article by correspondent Hedrick Smith reporting from Moscow that the authorities are very concerned over the infiltration of "seeds of linguistic barbarism" from the West that sprout in the rich soil of the Russian language. In a recent issue of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Nikolai T. Fedorenko, former USSR Representative to the UN, complains that the word *eskalatsiya*, for instance entered

George Wynne is no Mrs. Malaprop as readers of the JOURNAL will testify. His search for unusual derivations and additions to our "oracular tongue" continues and here are the gleanings since the January issue.

the Russian language "with the light touch of Pentagon strategists who used it in connection with American aggression in Vietnam. Then various combinations of words began being used: from *eskalatsiya* of war and *eskalatsiya* of aggression, a transition was made to word *eskalatsiya*, ideological *eskalatsiya*, intellectual *eskalatsiya*, emotional *eskalatsiya*, and later *de-eskalatsiya*, *anti-eskalatsiya* and *kontre-eskalatsiya*." Hedrick Smith reports Mr. Fedorenko's distress also at the intrusion of such words as *sekularizatsiya*, *isteblishment* and *kneppening*, a trend that has resulted in the publication of a special syllabus for high school students of some 450 borrowed literary terms that might commonly be encountered in Soviet publications. Example: *metodologicheskogo kontseptsiya esteticheskogo progressa*. (You guessed it: the methodological conception of esthetic progress.)

While Soviet literary purists complain of "varvarisms" planted by the Pentagon and the *mass mediya* into the beautiful Russian language, the same American strategists have borrowed from the French such terms as *détente*. And the French, of course are no better off as even the casual tourist is bound to notice large billboards in Paris advertising *apartments de grand standing*, and newspaper column are laced with bald-faced borrowings such as *leader* or *manager*, terms identified disdainfully as *franglais* by the French purists. Incidentally, the central government complex in Dakar, where French influence is particularly strong and the President a member of the French Academy, is generally referred to as *Le Building*. The ultimate irony is that "in" words such as *escalation* and *detente* whose indiscriminate borrowing is lamented among ideological adversaries both have solid Latin roots—*escalation* deriving from *scala* (ladder) and *detente* from *dis-tendere* (unbend).

To get back to the more historic and traditional borrowings, let us take up the Dalasi, The Gambia's African successor to the pre-independence pound. Though unable to prove this, I suspect the Dalasi may have something to do with the dollar. Not everyone may

know that the dollar in turn comes from the German *Thaler*, and I am indebted to Bill Van Buskirk of FSI for the information that the *Thaler* derives its name from the obscure valley in Bohemia where it was first minted before spreading throughout the Holy Roman Empire and its successor states, the *Joachimsthaler* of 1519. (*Thal*, now spelled *Tal*, same root as dale, is the German for valley.)

Going even further back to early Anglo-Saxon and meanings totally lost are three common English words contributed by Professor Kenneth Oliver of Occidental College in Los Angeles. He reminds me, as if I ever knew, that steward once read *sti-ward*, that lady was *hlaf-digh* and lord derives from *hlaf-weard*. The *sty* is the familiar pig *sty* just as today, while *weard* in modern English has turned into *ward* (*warden*) which as everyone knows means guard, the current spelling, like so much else in English, depending on 1066 and all that. Would you guess that the lady was originally the loaf-digger, that is kneader of the dough, (*hlaf* being the Anglo Saxon loaf and *digh* an early form of digging or kneading). She thumped the leavened bread and shaped the loaves. The loaf-ward of course, watched over the loaves and the ladies, indeed a noble occupation, or perhaps an early male chauvinist demonstration of brawn over brain.

Later, when William the Conqueror lived up to his name and imported Norman words suddenly became the snob words of England, no courtier henceforth would ask for "pig" at the table. Instead he would use the French term "pork." In place of the English sheep, he ate the French mutton (*mouton*), in place of deer the Old French import venison (*ve-neisun* from the Latin *venari*, to hunt) and the vulgar cow or ox meat turned into the elegant French beef (*boeuf*). Over the centuries neither set of terms would yield to the other, writes Professor Oliver, and so we now have one reserved for living animals and the other for the meat as it is prepared and served.

The words for food are straight translations, but occasionally part of a phrase or an associated term that has nothing to do with the real meaning of the concept gets bor-

rowed by another language and serves forever as a recondite monument to a silly mixup. The Russian penchant for borrowing cultured words from abroad didn't start with the communists. It was Peter and Catherine the Great who caused the first big wave of imports, mainly from Germany. We cited some examples in January. About a century later Vauxhall Station in London became the world's first big train terminal. Somehow ever since the standard Russian word for railway station is *vagzal*. I heard of this historical oddity years ago from my instructor at a college cram course, a white-bearded former General in the Czarist Army. A similar case of linguistic confusion is reported by Cyrus B. Follmer of Milton, Pa., in a touching letter responding to the January article. Mr. Follmer drove an ambulance "in a long-ago War," and kept up the tradition after he retired by driving an ambulance on volunteer fireman duty. He injured both his hands in an accident, nevertheless he writes that on an assignment many years ago—and that was in 1926—"when I served at Tallinn, Estonia, I had an apartment with a Russian family and the dear old Ignatie who served me with love and devotion said he would open the 'was-ist-das' to ventilate the room . . . it was a small section of the double winter windows . . . and that turned out to be the official Russian word for the ventilator, so I was told . . . but unfortunately I forget the explanation the dear old Generasha gave me . . . but the best one was the expression 'cher amushnik,' I heard one day . . . derogatory with a sort of 'bah, he is just a poor cher amushnik,' and that, so I was told, dates from the Great War with Napoleon when the people heard the French expression so often: *Cher Ami* . . . and so it became an expression most common . . . I shall not attempt to spell them out in Russian." According to a Russian dictionary, *shoramyzhnik* (no origin given) is translated as *rascal*.

A little research with DACOR disclosed that Mr. Follmer, whose last job was Consul in Calgary, Canada retired in 1954. He turned 80 in May.

Ray Garthoff, who is also the source of some other clues on word

transplants, was able to put the was-ist-das into perspective. He thought the German expression (which means what is it?) had come into Russian via French somehow after the Franco-Prussian War of the 1870s. The surprising French detour was quite correct but a check with the Grand Larousse, where the word appears as *vasistas*, reveals a truly ghastly, earlier origin. It dates back to the French Revolution and the guillotine which had a round circular opening for the head of the hapless victim. Apparently this aperture triggered the was-ist-das? question by a shocked visitor from a German-speaking country. Why this phrase happened to enter French as a word for a small window inside a larger window or for a transom above a door, remains a mystery at this point, just as the question how it came into use in Russia is still unanswered. Anyone out there who knows?

An instance of straight acceptance into household English from old Persian via Hindi was reported to me by our Inspections staff scholar Len Robock. While serving in the Orient he made the discovery that loosely fitting cotton trousers are called *pajama*. The word comes from the Persian *pai* (leg) and *jamah* (garment).

It isn't a pretty story but a Scot and an Irish family have given their names to some unpleasantnesses that have found their way into major languages around the world. Jim Anderson writes from Glen Echo: "I know of one word which was picked up and mutilated in another language and then brought back to English in that form. It is macabre and it derives from a Scotsman called Micawber who lived in France at the time of the plagues. According to the version I remember he was a grotesque, gaunt man who lived in a ghostly tower and performed frenzied dances, which was then the commonly accepted cure—or result—of the plague which ranged through the countryside. He became a legend and finally turned into a French word which was re-borrowed by us." In the same vein, Webster has under "hooligan," the "name of an Irish family in Southwark, London," an entry expanded by the Partridge Etymological Dictionary of Mod-

ern English which notes that the Hooligans were a "rumbustious" Irish family who lived in the 1890s and that their name became a synonym for street rough. Patrick Hooligan (or Houlihan), a name that appeared frequently on South London police blotter of the period, was the head of the clan.

"Onomatopoeic," which describes words formed by imitating the sounds associated with the action described like "tinkle" or "whoosh," is not quite the concept I was looking for but it's pretty close, for the words cited below translate the sound, but not the meaning into another language. I suppose they might be called homophonic borrowings. Results are strange and often amusing once you discover the source.

There is a pub in London called *The Elephant and the Castle*. Not too unusual, one is led to think, conjuring up visions of India, the Empire, etc., until the discovery is made that a few centuries ago the inn that stood on this site was named *L'Enfant de Castile*. Ambassador Sam Berger is the source of this one, and from Professor Oliver I heard the story of the Fleet Street cobbler in the days of Elizabeth the First who had acquired a smattering of Latin and in the fashion of the day hung out a neatly-lettered quotation to attract scholarly customers that read: *Mens Conscia Recti*. Loosely rendered into colloquial English its literal "Mind Conscious of Right" might be said to mean: Ye'll get a fair shake here, bloke. The competitor down the street thought he was practicing one-upmanship when a few days later he hung out an even bigger sign over his door that proclaimed: *Men's and Women's Conscia Recti*. History leaves unrecorded what happened next.

Inadvertent humor of a similar sort occasionally creeps into the inspirational and or scriptural slogans painted now, late in the 20th century along the sides of the community taxis, affectionately referred to as *Mammy Wagons*, in Accra, the capital of Ghana. Sentiments range from *Happy Days* to *Honest Work Its Own Reward*. On one proclaiming *Pen Is Mightier Than Sword*, a little carelessness of the sign painter had caused the first two words to run together.

One not very cultivated homophone can be found in almost every suburban garden; the humble dandelion is a corruption of the more imposing French *dent de lion* or lion's tooth, so called after the jagged shape of its edible leaves. The literal German rendition *Loewenzahn* is a direct translation of the meaning, not an adaptation of the sound as in the English version.

The French word for oboe is *haut bois*, again an attempt has been made to approximate the sound rather than render the meaning in English, the more general term woodwind captures some of that meaning. Have you ever wondered why zero in tennis scoring is called *Love*? There are no tender feelings involved. Look at the egg shape of zero 0. Egg is *l'oeuf* in French. Love is about as close phonetically as a speaker of English can get.

Some languages get even further away from the original in their pronunciation of what they accept as a straight foreign word. Differences in structure, grammar, pronunciation habits are all involved in making a detective game out of the identification of foreign words, taken over, say, into Japanese, and there are lots of them where the chopping up into syllables, non-existing in the original and the liberal sprinkling of "u"s where they don't belong render words nearly unrecognizable: *oribu* is an olive. Kingdon W. Swayne writes from Newtown, Pa.: "The most difficult 'English' word I ever had to cope with in Japanese was *sufu*. To get back to the original English you have to fight your way through three obstacles: an unexpected use of common English terms, the Japanese penchant of throwing a lot of u's in where they don't belong, and the Japanese habit of abbreviating not with initial letters (which they don't have), but with initial syllables. After all that one can finally work from *sufu* to *suteipuru fuaiba* to staple fibre, a term the Japanese borrowed to apply to an inexpensive variety of rayon fabric." New acronyms of this kind constantly creep into the Japanese language. *Limocon* is a term just reported to me by an astute bi-lingual interpreter. It stands for Remote Control. The most amusing part of the story is that Japanese travelers and business-

men are often surprised that their conversation partners don't understand these clear "English" terms.

"Re-translated" back into English Pacific pronunciations sometimes assume a life of their own that is unrelated to the original model and no longer makes any sense. Take *pidgin* English for instance. It has nothing to do with pigeon, but comes from the Chinese and South Asian mispronunciation of *business* English.

Local pronunciations of foreign product and brand names have enriched, if that is the right word, many a language. Mr. & Mrs. Jefferson Patterson of Washington, D.C. must have taken their Foreign Service JOURNAL along on a Jamaican vacation whence they sent a colorful postcard "submitting the following 'Arabic' word for soda water, acquired in Cairo 1946-49: *Kasusa*," derived from the French (eau) gazeuse. Trademarks first become words in their own language like *coke* or *frigidaire*, then they circle the globe, more or less quickly and successfully depending on the fortunes of the originating manufacturer. Sometimes foreign distributors corner the local market and the product name comes to stand in that country for the whole concept, whereas back at home it's just one of a number. USAF Colonel (ret.) Norma V. Breedlove writes from San Antonio, Texas: "My husband and I were both stationed in England and still call our vacuum cleaner the 'Oover,' as our char did." My dictionary incidentally defines a char as "a kind of trout with small scales and a red belly," veddy clever those British chars. The power of advertising that lies in constant repetition, to cite one example, has made millions of Italians believe that something spelled *Tide* and pronounced *Tee-day*, which means absolutely nothing in Italian but sounds comforting, is a great domestic laundry detergent full of *potere blu* (blue power—whatever that means in any language).

We import as well as export expressions, in the process turning perfectly good foreign words, heard imperfectly, into slang meanings that obtain a life of their own. Jean Herd of the Library of Congress put me on to the fact that the cowboy term *hoosegow*, which

stands for jail or lockup of some sort entered the language from South of the Border where magistrates supposedly rapped their gavel and said *huzgado* (adjudged) after they sent off to jail the prisoner in the dock before them.

England and America are two countries divided by a common language, George Bernard Shaw once said, and this observation could apply as well to the kind of English spoken here and in Liberia. Nineteenth century forms persist in such common words as *rogue* and *roguey*, which stand for burglary or petty thievery. "Rogue bars have been installed but if a roguing occurs it should be reported promptly to the Liberian National Police," a warning reads in Monrovia. Upcountry inflec-

Even more direct sex discrimination is practiced in Arabic, a language that has no word for children . . . this linguistic discrimination is reflected in the still widespread folk custom of dressing boys like girls till they are five years old.

tions lend a new dimension to the language. Liberians who first learn a tribal language tend to drop final consonants when speaking English. This habit combines with a sense of humor to make the word for bus a *holi holi*, a shortened version of what you are likely to shout at the driver as he heaves into sight—hold it, hold it! Lots of familiar words have different meanings, to cite just one; *sweet* means delicious, so that "the soup is sweet," would mean the soup is delicious, *too sweet* becomes "very delicious" and if you'd really want to say very sweet, the phrase, believe it or not, would come out: "the sugar is too much inside" or "the sugar is overplus." On my recent trip the increasingly popular *swearin suit* was pointed out to me, a simple Nkrumah or Mao type light tunic buttoned all the way up the front. It takes its name from the inauguration of President Tolbert who broke tradition a couple of

years ago, and had himself sworn in in a *swearin suit* instead of the heavy formal cutaway favored by his late predecessor, President Tubman.

The greatest joys of linguistic nuggetry are found in that sudden flash of recognition one gets of the mind set of a society. Occasionally there are rare insights into underlying values. Here too Kingdon Swayne shares his delight at the discovery that *rikutsu* in Japanese means both logic and quibbling and that a triple version of the ideogram for woman expresses the concept of noisiness. Of course it was the men who made it up. Even more direct sex discrimination is practiced in Arabic, a language that has no word for children. There is only *awlad*, the boy child (plural: *walad*) and *biint* (plural: *banat*), the daughter. Questions and answers among Arabic speakers as to the number of their children will always make use of the *walad* form. Prof. Raphael Patai notes in his book: "The Arab Mind" (Scribner's, 1973) that "since there are no 'children' in the Arabic language but only 'sons' and 'daughters,' there are no 'children' in the Arab consciousness either, but only either 'sons' or 'daughters.' And, accordingly, there are no 'child'-rearing practices in the Arab world, but only 'boy'-rearing practices on the one hand and 'girl'-rearing practices on the other." He goes on to observe that this linguistic discrimination is reflected in the still widespread folk custom of dressing boys like girls till they are five years old, as popular belief holds that the more highly prized boys are exposed to potential harm from the "evil eye"—a malevolent influence that will not bother to notice an insignificant little girl. Still in the mentality and attitude department, Frank Coffey of AID has written: "You may be interested in knowing that the 'boyesse' of French colonial heritage in Indochina (mentioned in the January article) had an Italian counterpart. When I was in Mogadiscio, Somalia with AID in 1968-69, female servants were referred to as 'boyessa.'"

A couple of other poignant perceptions on the linguistic reflection of cultural attitudes from around the world: Vietnamese make puns

Continued on page 34

"Well," Mariann casually asked, "was Daddy badly hurt?" Zoë reported that I had not been killed, but that the attack left on my back "a mark like a cross."—THE WITNESS AND I

"On All the Evidence"

O. EDMUND CLUBB

THE LSB [Loyalty Security Board] had closed my case Thursday, November 8. Ambassador Warren left the United States to take up a new post at the end of the week. The Board must have reached its decision prior to his departure. I waited two weeks without word from the LSB. My lawyer called Humelsine's office, and was told that the Board's decision would be forthcoming "by next Friday." Nothing happened. A month dragged by. I checked with the Legal Officer sometime during that period, and received the bare explanation that it was necessary to write up the Board's rationale for its decision. One would have thought that the rationale came first, and the decision after, but again reference to "Alice In Wonderland" gave a clue:

"'Let the jury consider their verdict,' the King said. . . .

From the forthcoming book, THE WITNESS AND I, by O. Edmund Clubb. Copyright (C) 1975 by Columbia University Press. Excerpted and reprinted with the permission of the publisher.

Dr. Clubb entered the Foreign Service in 1928 and served many tours in China during the next 20 years. He also had assignments at Vladivostok and Saigon. He is the author of several books and innumerable magazine articles.

"'No, no!' said the Queen. 'Sentence first—verdict afterwards.'"

Christmas approached. On December 21 I was called to Humelsine's office and handed a letter containing the decision presumably reached six weeks before:

On the basis of all the evidence, the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State has determined that no reasonable doubt exists as to your loyalty to the Government of the United States. . . . but has determined that you constitute a security risk to the Department of State. . . . The recommendation of the Board was that you be separated from employment in the Foreign Service.

I have reviewed the entire record in your case and concur in the findings and the recommendation of the Loyalty Security Board. You will be separated from employment in the Foreign Service of the United States subject to the following.

You are advised that . . . you have a right to appeal this decision to the Secretary of State within ten calendar days after receipt of this notice and to be afforded by the Secretary, or his designee, a hearing on the record at a date not earlier than one week after receipt by the Secretary of your written notice of appeal.

You were suspended on June 27, 1951. You will remain in this status pending a final determination of this matter.

The letter bore Humelsine's signature. I read it in his presence,

and said that, to my mind, the hearing record showed no evidence of bad security on my part; indeed, it showed the opposite. I asked therefore to be informed of the basis for the decision. Humelsine replied, in what should become a classic in jurisprudence, that "The Board felt that you were less than fully frank," and said that under the regulations neither the text of the Board's decision nor the particular grounds for the "determination" might be given me.

Although I had indeed rejected the LSB's none-too-subtle invitations to bare my soul in a Maoist "self-criticism," the record would show that I had replied directly and frankly, to the best of my ability, to such specific questions as the Board had been able to come up with in pursuit of its vague piddling charges. It appeared to me in fact that it had been the Board and Humelsine who had been "less than fully frank"—putting it mildly—in the handling of my case. But there was no argument to be formulated on the spot against the position Humelsine had set forth, and I left. I pondered over the recollections that Humelsine had early said that any persistence in my refusal to hand over my diaries to the LSB would possibly lead to its finding against me; and that a rumor indicating some unidentified

enemies were after me had reached my ears.

In addition to all that my family had endured during the preceding twelve months, they now had to accept this second "Christmas present" from the LSB. Given my loyalty clearance, it naturally was to be inferred that the LSB had found baseless its charges that I had possessed political attitudes ranging from "mildly pink" to "100% pro-Red," even that I had been "friendly" to the Soviet Union and Communism, some 15 to 20 years before; the Board had instead "determined" that I constituted a security risk to the *Department of State*. The problem of divination of the LSB's rationale was a difficult one. The Department's Regulations and Procedures established that:

The standard for removal from employment in the Department of State under Public Law 733, 81st Congress, shall be that on all the evidence reasonable grounds exist for belief that the removal of the officer or employee involved is necessary or advisable in the interest of national security. The decision shall be reached after consideration of the complete file, arguments, briefs, and testimony presented.

"The following factors, among others," were to be taken into account in determining a security risk:

- a. Participation in one or more of the [totalitarian or subversive] parties or movements referred to in Section 393.2a. . . .
- b. Service in the governments or armed forces of enemy countries, or other voluntary activities in support of foreign governments.
- c. Violations of security regulations.
- d. Voluntary association with persons known or believed to be in categories a or b of section 393.2a.
- e. Habitual drunkenness, moral turpitude, irresponsibility, etc.

Given the specific charges against me, the only possible construction of the LSB's adverse finding on security grounds was that my associations were the issue.

But that I did not know, and could not; neither law nor logic could be relied upon for guidance through the maze of the loyalty-security procedures. The Board panel was now dissolved, its task performed. Humelsine's office had just been adversely criticized by the Loyalty Review Board for the security breach of making public

the LSB's favorable determination in the case of Foreign Service officer John S. Service, and the Department's loyalty-security authorities would remain as inscrutable as the Sphinx to any proings by me. Humelsine's "less than fully frank" was nothing on which to base an effective appeal. Since the initiation of the Department's security program, there had been five appeals against adverse security determinations—and all five had been lost. The initial odds were against any security appellant, for not only did he have to overcome the weight of the first decision and its confirmation by the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, but his only appeal was to the Secretary of State, by whose authority the LSB and the Deputy Under Secretary functioned. (The Loyalty Review Board dealt with loyalty cases only.) The reversal of an initial adverse determination was thus a major undertaking.

Those being the conditions, I called on Secretary of State Acheson, accompanied by the lawyer

He immediately perceived the insoluble dilemma confronting anyone declared guilty but left in ignorance of both offense and grounds of the decision, and said that he would check the matter. Later that same day, he informed Rhetts that, if I appealed, I would be informed what points were at issue for the appeal process.

who had been advising me, C. Edward Rhetts. We pointed out the impossibility of making an appeal without knowing what matters to treat. The Secretary at first assumed that I had of course been given a copy of the Board's decision, and he had to be told this was not the case. He immediately perceived the insoluble dilemma confronting anyone declared guilty but left in ignorance of both offense and grounds of the decision, and said that he would check the matter. Later that same day, he informed Rhetts that, if I appealed, I would be informed what points were at issue for the appeal process.

On January 4, 1952, I formally appealed from the LSB's adverse determination. Pointing up specifically the legal dilemma in which I found myself, I repeated my request: "that I be advised fully as to the grounds upon which the Board reached its conclusion, and if an opinion or other statement of the rationale of its conclusions was prepared by it that I be furnished a copy thereof in order that I may effectively prosecute my appeal from its decision."

On January 23, I received from the appeal officer designated by the Secretary of State, Nathaniel P. Davis, a letter responding as follows to that request:

I wish to advise you that the Loyalty Security Board does not make known to the employee or his counsel the basis of its decision which is made after consideration of the complete file, arguments, briefs, and testimony presented in the light of the security standard provided in Section 393.1 of the Departmental Regulations and Procedures. Likewise, the Board does not furnish the employee or his counsel a copy of any opinion or rationale of its decision.

However, in the interest of assisting you in the prosecution of your appeal, I wish to inform you that, after a review of the record of your case, the matters which I, as designee of the Secretary of State, consider of primary importance are as follows:

(1) The fact of and the circumstances surrounding your home leave and visit to New York City in 1932, and your recollection in this regard; and

(2) The excision, deletion, extraction, alteration, removal, omission, or rewriting, if any, of any part of your diaries, and your recollection in this regard.

The appeal officer had carefully avoided relating the LSB to the matters that he considered "of primary importance," but the rationale that the Board had utilized as "reasonable grounds" for its adverse determination had now become visible through the veil of secrecy shrouding its lucubrations.

Ambassador Davis was a career officer who was thoroughly familiar with the Foreign Service. In this respect, he differed fundamentally from the two ex-Army men, Brigadier General Snow and Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, who with Ambassador Warren, had sat in judgment on me to date.

Moreover, he was responsible directly to Secretary of State Acheson, not to that other wartime Army man, Deputy Under Secretary Humelsine. Davis, like Warren, was senior to myself in years and position. His distinguished service to the United States under difficult conditions had proved his courage and his caliber. I now knew what points I had to attack in my appeal, and I knew my hearing would be before a man who would support his concern for the safety of the nation with an appreciation of the functions of a Foreign Service officer, and his sense of justice with a wide experience of international politics.

The appeal hearing was held on February 1, 1952. Experience had rammed down my throat the harsh lesson that reliance on my record and a willingness to "talk things over" were inadequate defense measures in the Department's loyalty-security processes, and I would not appear alone any more. Rhett was preparing to go to Europe, and was unavailable. Two other Washington lawyers, Paul A. Porter and G. Duane Vieth of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, were present on February 1 as my counsel. The process began by my reviewing, under Porter's examination, my home leave and visit to New York in 1932. Porter remarked at the beginning of the session that it was quite apparent that the two matters treated in Davis's letter of January 23 "bear on, perhaps, or reflect the findings of the board below." In logic, Davis could resolve the case to his own satisfaction only by reference to both the grounds and the rationale of the LSB's determination. His questions, therefore, would bear a double significance: they would be his, as appeal officer, but they would be based upon *and include* the LSB's argumentation.

I told about my first investigations designed to establish the precise record of my 1932 journey. There was examination:

AMBASSADOR DAVIS: It seems to me, from reading the record, that what was troubling the Board at that time, and what has certainly troubled me in the reading of it, is not whether or not you went to New York. That, as you say, was easy to establish, but I am troubled by your persistent inability to remember whether you had gone there

and had gone to the NEW MASSES office. . . .

. . . to put it quite bluntly, were you telling the whole truth when you testified that you could not remember anything about the trip, first, and then that you could remember just a little bit? . . . It looks . . . as though you were being *less than frank* with the Board [emphasis supplied]. I do not say it was perjury but you perhaps were not telling the whole truth under oath, and that is what is the issue—the question of security. Can this man be trusted? If he lies under oath to his superiors in his own department, can he be trusted? That is what we are getting at here.

The LSB had evidently invented a new rule for determination that a Foreign Service officer was a bad security risk: if he failed, not to answer specific questions and charges, but to convince a suspicious Board that he had told them all he knew regarding the events over a three-day period falling 20 years before, he might be found guilty of "lack of frankness verging on perjury."

I remarked that the casual incidents of my brief 1932 visits to Washington and New York would naturally not stand out as sharply in my mind as many events that had occurred since:

One has to remember after all that 20 years have passed and I have been through the floods and famines of China, civil wars, international wars; I have served in the USSR. And it was not my purpose to deny that I had been to Washington. It was not my purpose to hide anything respecting my visit to Washington or New York. I merely desired, on January 22, to establish the facts before making my ultimate reply. . . .

MR. PORTER: You made no effort at any time to conceal.

MR. CLUBB: I made no effort to conceal any of the facts of my visit to either Washington or New York.

MR. PORTER: . . . When you got question number 20, and then had, as you testified, no independent recollection, then when you checked and found that your travel orders did not call for a trip east, could that have put some kind of mental block. . . . Do you recall that might have entered your mind?

MR. CLUBB: It surely did in that as I noted before in this sense that it caused to arise something in the nature of a doubt. Could my original assumption

that I had come to Washington each time possibly be mistaken? But I didn't . . . pay a great deal of attention to it because I knew that ultimately I would be able to establish the facts of my visits to Washington and New York, and it was necessary to establish then . . . the objective of the inquiry: did I or did I not proceed to the NEW MASSES?

. . . it was difficult for me . . . to first recognize anything in that allegation for the one simple reason that . . . the allegation was that I had carried a sealed envelope for a Miss Grace Hutchins. That was the crux of the matter. . . .

Ambassador Davis disclosed more of the reasoning of the LSB.

I have to determine an appeal from the findings of the Board, that they do not feel they can trust you. Obviously, one reason, they do not say so but it is obvious from the record, was that *they did not feel you were being completely frank with them in telling them what you remembered and what you did not remember*. [Emphasis supplied.] That is what I am getting at. Were you being frank or were you giving only so much as you had to give to answer their questions . . . tell them nothing for fear they would misconstrue or because you felt this was an unfair sort of proceeding or for any other reason, were you being deliberately, shall we say, verging on perjury?

The LSB had evidently invented a new rule for determination that a Foreign Service officer was a bad security risk: if he failed, not to answer specific questions and charges, but to convince a suspicious Board that he had told them all he knew regarding the events over a three-day period falling 20 years before, he might be found guilty of "lack of frankness verging on perjury." Porter then asked a question that touched upon a critical element:

MR. PORTER: Would you be willing even at this stage to plead guilty perhaps to a faulty memory?

MR. CLUBB: I should indeed, in the event that that is the charge against me. I have never claimed that my memory was infallible. In fact, if I had thought that it were infallible, I should have never kept a diary.

Davis finally said that he had no further questions in this regard, and we went on to the issue of the physical condition of my diaries. I reviewed the role played by my diaries in the whole affair. I noted that, before departing for the Soviet Union in 1944, I had first cut from my loose-leaf diary of that year certain bits that might have

been of interest to the Soviet authorities had the diary fallen into their hands. But the excisions, I said, had been made approximately eight years ago, and chemical analysis of the diary paper would show whether they were new or old. There was the question of alteration or rewriting. I pointed out that a motive for recopying the diaries before August 9, 1951, was lacking, given the attitude of Congressman Walter and my position in respect to the Board's (limited) request of August 1, and that there would not have been time between August 9 and the dates of delivery to do the massive job of forgery that would have been necessary.

I observed that one Legal Officer had implied that possibly diary pages had been altered after the diaries had come into the hands of the State Department, and that a question posed by the Chairman apparently evidenced a similar thought; but, I said, physical inspection of the diary pages showed a clear history of the typing from January to June 1951. Recounting for Davis my ten denials of November 7, and the extra one

given November 8 for good measure, I repeated that denial that there had been any recopying. I offered again to let science prove my testimony:

Now, you have something for use as a comparison, I have written a number of letters from January 1951 to June 1951. Most of them were written on my own typewriter. . . . those that were written on my typewriter are in the LSB file and can be placed along side the diary pages of approximately the same date and a comparison made. That is a technical problem, which, it seems to me, is possible to solve. . . .

I did not say, but I had been thinking ever since receipt of the letter disclosing the LSB's suspicions against me, that it was nearly incomprehensible that the LSB should have taken action to wreck a career without itself employing all available practical and scientific methods to check its supposition, and without even informing me that an issue in addition to the original charges had arisen. *Nearly incomprehensible—but not quite.*

Davis himself described what had happened on November 7:

The Board kept questioning you and

repeating questions in the same language and slightly different language; they kept boring in, and your answer repeatedly was to the best of your knowledge and belief you had not done so.

Now, that might give the impression that you were avoiding a categorical statement for some reason.

But he took cognizance of my point that the Chairman on August 13 had said, in similar circumstances, that "All we have asked for from the beginning was the best of your recollection." And I invited attention to the psychological fact that the brain has no positive memory pattern for a negative factor, so that there can be no memory for something that never happened. As I testified to Ambassador Davis:

. . . it seems to me quite frankly that if a person speaks to the best of his recollection and his knowledge and what he has been able to derive from his logic, it is hard to demand more from him; because, truly, testimony, no more than facts, does not spring forth in full-fledged pattern like Minerva from the brow of Jove. You have to have a basis for those facts. So, when one is giving, as the Chairman said, "the best of your recollection," frankly, it seems to me adequate; you cannot go beyond. I do not know of any way in which you can go beyond it, unless you depend upon inspiration.

I had used Snow's approved phrase "to the best of my recollection" in my testimony; but he evidently had deemed his own formula inadequate. The matter now progressed speedily. Porter had me repeat my denial in categorical, legal language, and Davis shortly afterward finished with examination of this second issue.

The appeal process had incidentally performed the valuable function of bringing into striking focus the factors on which the LSB had based its determination that I constituted a security risk to the State Department. Although, given the charges against me and the pertinent regulations, it had appeared that the LSB could only have used the technical grounds of my alleged associations (including the accidental, fleeting contact with Chambers) as basis for its adverse security determination, those associations were evidently not, after all, the issue. Given the specific provision of the same regulations that, even where the employee refuses to reply to the notice of charges or

The American political atmosphere for my homecoming in June 1932 was thus one of economic crisis attended by violent political contention. The "Bonus Marchers" were already gathering in Washington. It was the most natural thing in the world that I, who had been charged with following and reporting upon important developments in China, should be deeply interested in discovering, during my short home leave after an absence of three years, what was happening during that critical time in the United States. It never occurred to me not to endeavor to do so; I was politically minded by nature.

My diary sketched the story. Trying to get as clear a picture as possible of the various aspects of the kaleidoscopic scene, I had talked to friends, and to officials in the State Department; and while at Washington for consultation I had made that three-day visit to New York. I carried a number of letters of introduction given to me by acquaintances in China. On that hot July weekend, I found few of the addresses in town. As I went down the list, I came in due course to a letter of introduction addressed to Walt Carmon, Managing Editor of the NEW MASSES. In those days, that organ was avowedly Leftist, but was not officially Communist in character, and among its contributors were a number of American writers who have since gained no little fame in the literary world. It was then fifteen years before the initiation of the Government's loyalty program, and the most prescient of men could hardly have imagined that a casual

visit to the magazine in question might years later be taken as prima facie evidence of wrongdoing.

So in all innocence I had made that visit, and as a casual diarist had duly recorded my impressions. And then, sometime in the hectic, busy nineteen years that followed, the brief call at the office of the NEW MASSES and the accidental meeting there with an unkempt individual named Whittaker Chambers had been erased from my memory. . . .

The windfall discovered in the diary greatly elated Mariann and me, for now we had the answer in hand. It was established that I had indeed gone to the NEW MASSES, but simply to present a letter of introduction to Editor Walt Carmon, not a "document" for a "Grace Hutchins." I had told the Wood Committee [House Un-American Activities Committee] on March 14 [1951] that I recalled having carried a number of letters of introduction to persons in the United States in either 1932 or 1937. My diary showed this to have occurred in 1932. The motivation for the actions of the LSB and the Congressional committee now had been brought to light: by accident, I had met Whittaker Chambers nearly twenty years before, Chambers had produced the musty datun, and the Government of the United States suspected that where Chambers was involved high treason might be found. But the diary entry had given the answer—and the diary was hand-bound in Hankow and the entries hand-written. It seemed evidence enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

to appear for a hearing "no inference or presumption should be assumed by the Board," the Board would have been hard put to prefer a charge that I had been "less than fully frank." In actuality, of course, I had been charged with neither that inferentially pernicious attitude nor with anything involving my diaries.

"All the evidence" for the LSB had patently not been the voluminous records of my work dug from the files of the United States Government, which for the Board seemingly carried no weight whatsoever, or the broad and intimate testimony of men who had known me for years. The Board at the end had abandoned its embroidered charge that I had "In 1932 delivered a sealed envelope to the office of the editor of the *NEW MASSES* magazine, a Communist periodical, in New York City for transmittal to one Grace Hutchins, an avowed Communist employed by the Labor Research Association, an affiliate of the Communist Party." Instead, they developed a contorted suspicion of my inability to remember, prior to recovery of the pertinent diary, the 15-minute visit in 1932 to that obscure magazine office for the casual purpose of presenting a letter of introduction—to an editor who turned out to be absent. And then, when the testimony of their prize witness, Whittaker Chambers, failed them, they had boggled at my alleged failure to state definitely in my first reply of January 22 whether I had gone to New York in 1932—though that too was no issue. The Board was in addition evidently dissatisfied with the qualification it had itself once defined as satisfactory, that what I said was "to the best of my recollection and belief." Finally, I was evidently suspected of having effected some alteration in the diaries they had seized. In sum, the Board's "reasonable grounds" were two residual, intangible suspicions that caused them to fear that I had been "less than fully frank" with them, that although I had answered all of their questions there might still be some frightful Unknown left unvolunteered and thus unsaid. There was no evidence; there was only an absence of evidence. And so, although the State Department itself had trusted me for 23 years and had

shown that trust in many ways, the LSB had recommended my separation from the Foreign Service, evidently because "they do not feel that they can trust you." And this, "in the interest of national security."

The issue in respect to the Board's procedure was strikingly defined in exchanges between Porter and Davis during the former's summation:

MR. PORTER: I think that this is perhaps the most unusual kind of situation or case that has come to my attention, in a rather unlimited experience in dealing with matters regarding the loyalty and security of federal employees and I would like to say at the outset that Mr. Clubb's record in the Department is a matter of established fact, and I am sure you are familiar with it. I am not going to undertake to comment on that, but I would like to direct your attention to what I think the issue that may have been in the minds of the Board below. They were not satisfied. They thought Mr. Clubb made a bad impression, perhaps, and, to put it bluntly, they felt that he was either evasive or perhaps might have even been lying.

Now, I do not want to criticize the Board or indulge in any excursion into their mental processes; but, on the two principal points we have discussed here this afternoon, it seems to me you should take into consideration, if Mr. Clubb was attempting to withhold, conceal or evade, he was not very artistic about it; and, with a man of his mentality and achievements, if he had desired to be less than frank with the Board, I am certain he would have contrived a more ingenious method of doing it. . . .

Any person who is accused of disloyalty—to me, a crime which is akin to treason—naturally goes through a period of great tension and anguish, and I do not think a man even of Mr. Clubb's experiences is immune from the type and character of reactions that I have witnessed in him as well as many others of a less important position or experience, and I am quite certain that whatever impression he may have made on the Board below was based in part upon the natural anxiety and tension that attends this kind of a situation when a man's career is in jeopardy.

Now, also, I will direct your attention to the circumstance that Mr. Clubb, while he had advice of counsel at the hearing below, his counsel was not present, but a colleague in the service was present. . . .

I have read the record and this is no reflection on Mr. Clubb, but I was impressed, again, by the old maxim that a

lawyer who represents himself has a fool for a client. It has been my experience in dealing with these matters . . . that the duty of counsel—and they are indispensable in this type of case—is partly that of a lawyer to see that the record is prepared, to see that the exhibits are complete, and to see that the employee responds to the issue. But, again, he has another function; again, I might describe that of a psychiatrist. The reactions of people who are accused of this type of an offense do not place them in a position where they can adequately represent themselves. . . .

Now, I would like to direct briefly to your attention the requirements that are in the security standard. In Section 393.1, the Secretary has determined, in accordance with Public Law 733, that your findings and his findings must be on all the evidence, and that evidence must establish that reasonable grounds exist for the belief that the removal of the officer or employee involved is necessary or advisable in the interest of national security.

Now, I submit that there is nothing in this record, nor anything that has been developed this afternoon, that offers any evidentiary basis for any conclusion or finding that Mr. Clubb should be classified as a security risk; that we cannot make this conclusion, nor do I believe that the Board below is warranted in making this conclusion because of some intangible impression that they may have had. This phrase is not without significance. "All the evidence" could not be empty and meaningless.

. . . this procedure has been established and, therefore, it seems to me that it is incumbent upon the Secretary and yourself to follow the basic principles of due process. That is not to say that you may not consider hearsay, that inferences are not permissible, but just all the evidence means that there must be some probative facts, and not these impressions, that this man is guilty of some of the allegations and the categories that are developed further on in the order.

AMBASSADOR DAVIS: May I interrupt. The rules of evidence, of course, do not apply here. It is not true that my responsibility as the Secretary's designee in hearing this appeal is to establish, to put it in non-technical terms—in my own mind whether or not Mr. Clubb can be trusted in positions of responsibility. Otherwise I am to pass on a finding that his employment is a security risk, *but what makes his employment a security risk is not necessarily what he may or may not have done in the past. It is what I have reasonable ground for believing he may do in the future. The risk is something for the future.* [Emphasis supplied.]

MR. PORTER: But you have to base

that, sir, upon all the evidence. . . .

AMBASSADOR DAVIS: From all the evidence and facts and circumstances; it is put in very broad language.

MR. PORTER: But let me make this clear, that, as I see the term, and the same term is used in Executive Order 9835 on which the loyalty procedures are based and under Section 5 of that order, it is stated that for the protection of the Government, and for the equal protection of the employee, the findings must be made on all the evidence.

There was further exchange between counsel and the appeal officer respecting this point, and then Porter cited a precedent:

MR. PORTER: . . . at the Nurnberg trials, the President's own tribunal convicted eight Nazi judges because they received secret dossiers from the Gestapo for political prisoners for which there was no opportunity to examine, no opportunity to know the details of the charges.

Well, Justice Jackson, as the head of the President's own tribunal, sent those eight Nazi judges to jail for a period of eight years.

And then this eminent jurist finished his summation:

I said this term ["on all the evidence"] . . . has got to have some meaning . . . and furthermore, I don't believe or do not concede that you, in your own responsibilities, can say, "Well, I have some feeling, I have some uneasiness; I feel uncomfortable about the matter, and, therefore, perhaps there is in my own mind a reasonable doubt." Even that reasonable doubt has got to be based upon all the evidence, and it cannot be some attenuated kind of concept. . . .

It seems to me that the Board, perhaps subconsciously, permitted its own resentment to enter into its conclusions because their belief or their feeling was that Mr. Clubb was not cooperative, was not being exactly precise with them. We have not seen the opinion. We do not know what their findings are. I do not know of the process by which they reached their conclusions.

However, one thing has occurred to me, and that is the fact that, well, here is Mr. Clubb. His diary is under subpoena; he has been before the House Committee, before the Senate Committee, and here is a matter of some controversy. He had the misfortune to labor in a part of the world which has been under, as we all recognize, a great dispute. Those who had some participation there have been targets, and whether those things went on in the Board's mind, I have no way of knowing. . . .

I say, on the basis of this record, there is no more to support a finding

here, than where in the case of a chicken thief or pick-pocket, given the rudiments of our due process, more specific allegations would be required before an adverse finding could be sustained.

I just want to say one final thing, and that is directed toward the question of morale of our foreign service, and of the government itself. I think perhaps the reason that some of us as private lawyers interest ourselves in these private matters is not only to protect the basic civil rights of persons who may be involved, but also to try to make some contribution against what at times seems to me to have been the real secret weapon of our enemy.

There is nothing in this record but suspicion. . . .

. . . it seems to me, unless there is definite probative proof and something that is more than suspicion both from the standpoint of individual rights and for the good of the service, this finding of the Board below has got to be reversed and Mr. Clubb's vindication upheld.

Davis himself commented upon the regulations and the established procedures, and granted that his finding "must be based on something tangible." He remarked that the finding of the LSB was a part of the evidence, that after presumed deliberations they had voted, "and the *majority* vote was against Mr. Clubb." [Emphasis supplied.] All logic now suggested to me that Snow and Murphy had voted against me, whereas veteran diplomatist Fletcher Warren, who knew what the Foreign Service was all about, had voted in my favor. Davis soon thereafter announced the end of the appeal hearing. On February 7, six days later, in refreshing contrast to the months the LSB had dawdled, another letter from Humelsine conveyed to me the appeal decision:

On January 18, 1952 the Secretary designated Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis to consider your appeal . . . from the decision of the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State that you be separated from employment in the Foreign Service as constituting a security risk to the Department of State. . . .

. . . After consideration of all the evidence, . . . Mr. Davis has found that no reasonable doubt exists as to your security risk to the Department of State and that therefore your removal from employment in the Foreign Service is not necessary or advisable in the interest of national security.

The Secretary has reviewed and concurred in Mr. Davis' findings.

Adjudication by another professional diplomat had given me victory, but I was under no illusions as to my position in the State Department hierarchy: it was fundamentally changed. As the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL had observed editorially the previous August: "The person so besmirched [by a loyalty process] can never obtain full retribution, nor can the government regain the full value of his services." Further, the well-known case of China Service officer John S. Service had demonstrated beyond cavil that "clearance" did not at all mean a definite end to the matter. Service had been dragged through hearing after hearing before grand jury, Congressional committee, and LSB, from 1945 to 1951. Cleared six times by the LSB on the same charges, he was finally discharged summarily in December 1951 when the Loyalty Review Board decided that any failure on their part to doubt his loyalty would be extending "the mantle of charity" too far. It was to take Jack Service years of arduous litigation, with ultimate recourse to the Supreme Court, to win reversal of the Loyalty Review Board's action and reinstatement in the Foreign Service; and his legal costs added up to seventy thousand dollars. The loyalty of a Whittaker Chambers and the patriotism and bona fides of a partisan politician might be considered beyond doubt; but in the new age of suspicion a Foreign Service officer who had been dragged publicly through the loyalty-security process found it extraordinarily difficult to redeem his reputation for loyalty and integrity. Such officer's position and career remained ever after in multiple jeopardy.

Those things had been uppermost in our minds since June 27, when I told my State Department chief, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Dean Rusk, that any publicity attending the LSB's action would surely destroy my usefulness. After the Department made the matter public on July 12, and Congressional committees had warmed up to the task, I knew that it would be impossible for me to recover my former standing. That the Department's administrative authorities were not insensitive to the

changes their process had wrought was shown unmistakably by the last sentence of Humelsine's letter conveying Secretary of State Acheson's clearance: "In view of the favorable determination of your case, . . . you are hereby restored to active duty and assigned to the Division of Historical Research, effective February 8, 1952." I had been found innocent, but was put on the shelf, damaged goods, to be out of the way. I would now presumably be permitted to lend a hand at compiling the State Department's historical records, but I was no longer to participate in the making of history.

I could have dragged miserably on in the Service, "cleared" but not rehabilitated, subject to the buffetings of members of Congress and always open to new harassment by the LSB on the same or other grounds at any time an enemy might plant a malicious report with the FBI. Actually, given the LSB's disregard for chronological differences affecting orthodoxy and heterodoxy, it was entirely conceivable that at some time in the years ahead when the official line might have changed, the Board might charge me (or anyone else) with having attitudes exactly the opposite of those I was charged with harboring in the 1930s. It could with equal facility charge in the altered domestic circumstances of some uncertain future that I had been at some time or other "unfriendly toward the Soviet Union," had spoken "in favor of Chiang Kai-shek" in the early 1920s, or had had "close and habitual association" with a variety of *conservative* personalities solemnly described in the charge, let us say as hypothesis, as having opposed the rapprochement of the United States with Communist China. Under existing conditions, any optimistic view of my future in the Foreign Service would have been gross self-delusion.

There was one further consideration. In a full year of interrogatory and formal hearings, my feelings had been badly bruised. I felt that the Government of which I had long been a part had been disloyal to me. The State Department had not lived up to the spirit of the President's commission to repose "special trust and confidence" in my "Integrity, Prudence and Abil-

ity"; rather, through its Loyalty Security Board, in blatant disregard of my record of faithful and fruitful service, it had viewed me with inordinate suspicion. One admittedly could not claim the privileges of due legal process under the loyalty-security system, but the Board had violated even the procedures laid down in the Department's own regulations. So I saw good reason in principle, too, for leaving the Foreign Service.

Thus principle joined with practical considerations to determine the choice facing Mariann and me. Hard as it was to give up a career that we had selected for a lifetime, we were agreed on the final decision. In a letter of February 11 to the Secretary of State, I took due note of my clearance in respect to security, and loyalty, and my restoration to active duty under assignment to the Division of Historical Research. And I said:

I invite attention to the circumstance that, even given the aforementioned verification of my loyalty and security, my Foreign Service career prospects have indubitably been seriously damaged by the loyalty-security process itself. I therefore having reference to my eligibility for retirement . . . respectfully request your consent to my retirement from the Foreign Service, . . . effective as from tomorrow, February 12, 1952. . . .

I thought that the selection of Lincoln's Birthday as the date for beginning my retirement was singularly fitting.

My request for retirement was granted the same day, and the Department issued a chary official pronouncement regarding the matter. There were no bouquets handed out for faithful service, and no regrets expressed at my departure. The announcement made no reference to the LSB's initial adverse finding in respect to my security, and I naturally followed that lead in my own subsequent statement of February 11 to the press. My friends, and newspapermen who knew the circumstances, respected my position that any fuller explanation should come from the State Department. They breached no confidence. The next information from the State Department, however, seems to have come in the common manner of a leak to Congress. On February 26, while the McCarran Committee

was grilling Owen Lattimore, Senator Ferguson asked the witness if he knew that Secretary of State Acheson had "set aside the ruling of the board and freed [*sic*] Mr. Clubb."

This was the signal for the leveling of a new barrage against the luckless State Department, and a number of Senators and Congressmen immediately leaped into the fray. There were new charges impugning the integrity of Secretary Acheson, and Senators McCarran and Ferguson joined forces to demand that a Congressional committee should look into the case. Representative Lawrence A. Smith of Wisconsin called for Acheson's dismissal. None discussed any charges against me. For the critics this apparently was no issue. It seemed to be assumed that, being a "China expert" in the targeted State Department, I must naturally be guilty. It was even suggested that my modest pension ought to be cut off. At this point, Mariann acidly remarked that "They will be wanting your skin for lampshades next."

The matter was now between the Senators and the State Department, which in effect had been charged with malfeasance. The Secretary stood his ground, and was backed up by the President, who on April 3 rebuffed the final move of the Senate troublemakers by instructing Secretary Acheson to withhold from a Senate Appropriations subcommittee (headed by Senator McCarran with Senators Ferguson and McCarthy both members) the Department files it had requested on loyalty and security investigations of employees. The result of compliance with such request, said the President's letter, would be to wreck the Federal employees' loyalty program. "In the process," the President wrote, "the reputations of hundreds of loyal employees would be pilloried and the entire Civil Service would be seriously demoralized." The validity of his statement was confirmed by the record of what had happened after the State Department initially gave publicity to Davies's and my cases.

Certain interpretations that appeared in the columns of the current press merit recording. The Minneapolis TRIBUNE of March 9,

Continued on page 30

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An Open Letter to Members of the Association

Most of us would prefer not to think about our life insurance needs. So we sublimate the subject . . . we'll do something about it "tomorrow." As a matter of fact, that's the reason why we should give our attention to a life insurance purchase opportunity that provides substantial protection, is moderate in cost, offers "no red tape" enrollment and is presented to us through an Association with a long history of successful operation.

This is the American Foreign Service Protective Association, and because you are enrolled in the AFSPA group insurance program, you can "rest easy" about many otherwise worrisome financial problems.

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However, some of the people eligible for the program, possibly your own friends and co-workers, are not yet enrolled. Has it ever occurred to you to speak to your associates about the AFSPA program? It would be a thoughtful gesture . . . and could be one they might be thankful for. Perhaps they simply have never heard about the plan; perhaps they don't know about the coverage and the low cost.

Of course, they might have seen AFSPA ads in occasional issues of the Foreign Service Journal, but they might have been left unimpressed. After all, you'd expect an ad to say good things. Perhaps endorsement from a friend or associate would prompt them to look a little further into the program and, hopefully, sign up for the protection themselves.

You can do your friends a favor by introducing them to AFSPA. Why should they be deprived of something as good as this when you're right there to tell them about it.

CULTURE SHOCK

from page 8

tions like where to go and what to do. The lack of community evening activities reinforced the importance of the automobile not only in terms of transportation, but as a source of entertainment. I began to realize that I was very different from the people around me. I was once again a foreigner in a foreign land. My feelings did not change until my first year of college. Dormitory life gave me the opportunity to get to know and understand my peers.

Preparation can help minimize culture shock for the returning F.S. junior. An awareness of differences between life in an overseas American community and life in an American suburb is an important step. Many dependents return expecting little or no adjustment problem. The Institute for International Studies in Education at Michigan State University publishes a TCK (Third Culture Kids, thus labeling our growing population of international youth) NEWSLETTER for American students of overseas schools. It is staffed by Dr. Ruth Hill Useem, Richard Downie, and Thomas Kelly with articles written by graduates of overseas schools giving accounts of their initial experiences with stateside life. I'm sure receiving this information first hand helps instill an awareness in young people who expect no adjustment problem, as well as minimizing the fears of those who over-estimate adjustment problems.

I would encourage F.S. juniors to take advantage of the numerous opportunities at overseas posts to learn individual sports or crafts which can be enjoyed in the

United States. This can be an excellent means of facilitating adjustment. I made the mistake of excelling in team sports while overseas. When I returned to a stateside high school I found that neither of the two sports I had lettered in were offered. Robert Miller, a former Foreign Service dependent, mentions a similar situation in his April FSJ article "Where Do You Come From." "Just as I was becoming really good at butterfly catching, a difficult and dangerous sport in the mountains of India, we were transferred to the desert wastelands of Somalia where the last butterfly was seen sometime around the turn of the century and the nearest thing to a mountain is a giant anthill." International sports like tennis and golf can be played just about any place and, unlike team sports, are not dependent on a group of participants. Arts and crafts are equally independent and even less affected by geography. As a young boy in West Africa I attended a wood-working class offered by an AID officer every Saturday morning. I still remember how to make the wooden masks so characteristic of that region. This type of workshop is often a result of a community action program and can benefit the participant not only in terms of a learned skill but also by association with community adults.

Foreign Service juniors returning to the Washington area could make good use of an orientation booklet written by other F.S. dependents. It could include transportation hints and information on activities in the metropolitan area. Articles on counter-culture movements would be helpful in advising young people of current social trends in the United States. F.S. juniors in the area

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can also take advantage of the Foreign Service Educational and Counseling Center which offers school counseling as well as a variety of personal services.

I would like very much to see an organization of Foreign Service children in the Washington area. I believe this would help most in terms of adjustment. Just having a friend, someone to talk to, someone to understand the special problems and special background of a young person, could certainly provide invaluable moral support. It could also serve as a means of defining the needs of returned school-agers and connecting with existing organizations to meet those needs. In the past attempts have been made to create such an organization, but with minimal success due to a lack of full sponsorship.

We can throw away the old notion that Foreign Service youngsters can adjust to any environment since they've been doing it all their lives. The child may be a product of several cultures, but the nature of exposure to these cultures is constant. His life style does not change from post to post, as does his environment. The only real change occurs upon return to the United States. There exist organizations to facilitate adjustment, but some fall short of their goal due to inadequate sponsorship. The life of a Foreign Service junior is full of experiences and opportunities which most people read and dream about. The early sophistication produced by such opportunity can build stimulating personalities as well as complicating young lives. But by being aware of the hazards we've taken a step toward prevention and secured a little insurance on our ability to continue enjoying the world. ■

Life and Love in the Foreign Service



"Oh, Mr. Ambassador, do you really think I look like Joan Crawford?"

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3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE 12 times a year		
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, city, county, state, ZIP code) (Not printers) 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037		
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS (Not printers) 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037		
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR AND MANAGING EDITOR PUBLISHER (Name and address) American Foreign Service Association, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 EDITOR (Name and address) Shirley R. Newhall, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 MANAGER EDITOR (Name and address)		
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NUMBER 17, WINTER 1974-75, \$2.50

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EVIDENCE

from page 26

referring to the Congressional demands for an investigation of my case, observed in passing that "it was learned . . . that Clubb's associations with several of the 'Americans and foreign nationals' mentioned above [in my February 11 press release] had continued after his return from China in June 1950, and that these associations formed the main basis for the board determination that he was a 'security risk.'" It had been easy to infer from the LSB's grilling respecting my "associations" that it demanded of me that compliance given by Balak to Balaam: "I wot that he whom thou blessest is blessed, and he whom thou cursest is cursed." And I had refused that obeisance.

Columnist David Lawrence had hinted at the upcoming news prior to Ferguson's posing of his leading question. Writing February 24 on "Loyalty Board of State Department Found to Have Puzzling Rules," Lawrence made reference

to "an individual who was ordered dismissed by the State Department Loyalty and Security Board," and remarked in regard to the case that "there are rumors that some persons inside the department held a grudge against him." I had reached the same conclusion.

Given the mounting fury of the postwar attacks on the Government's "China Policy," and the strange coincidence that the major "loyalty-security" storms affecting senior Foreign Service officers had centered in the China area—affecting officers like Service, Vincent, Davies and myself—the editorial comment of the Washington Post of March 7, 1952 was of especial interest: "The China Lobby has now succeeded in wrecking Mr. Clubb's career as a Foreign Service officer and in staining his reputation. This is punishment enough for his having dared to report events as he saw them during his 23 years of devoted service in the Far East."

Senator McCarthy had not been quite agile enough to catch the bus when my case became public

knowledge in July 1951, and had admitted that he had not demanded an investigation of me. He was now to undertake to adopt me *ex post facto*. In an interview-type article published under his name in the May 1952 COSMOPOLITAN magazine, in response to the question "Can you give the names of some of those who have been removed from Government service as a result of your proof?" McCarthy stoutly answered "Yes"—and included my name along with those of other claimed victims. He said that I had been "cleared by both the Tydings Committee and the State Department," then had been ruled against by the LSB, whereupon "Dean Acheson overruled his Loyalty Board and gave Clubb a clean bill of health," and I had immediately "resigned." He did not cite his "proof," or note where and how it was brought forth.

In his "McCarthyism: The Fight for America" (Devin Adair, 1952) McCarthy gave the matter further adornment. He set up another question for himself: "All of those you named before the Tydings

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Committee were cleared by that committee. Since then have any of them been removed from government on the grounds that they were either disloyal or bad security risks?" (p. 13). McCarthy gave essentially the same answer as before; but he eliminated "the State Department," which left me cleared only by the Tydings Committee, and he added a footnote: "While I gave the Tydings Committee information on Clubb, he was not one of the 81 cases." Later in the book, citing it as one item in Secretary of State Acheson's record, McCarthy expanded on his footnote:

Evidence on Clubb was given to the Tydings Committee, but he was not called to testify, nor was any part of the evidence checked by the Committee. He was part of the group given a blanket clearance by the Tydings Committee. He was later called before both the McCarran Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (pp. 29-30)

The fact of the matter is that the transcript of the hearings of the Tydings Committee (created by the Senate Foreign Relations Commit-

tee in February 1950 to determine whether disloyal personnel were or had been employed in the State Department) contains no record of mention of me by McCarthy (or by anyone else, as far as that goes) and, since I was admittedly not one of the "81 cases" and was not included among the specific cases considered by the Committee, the question naturally arises: when and in what manner did McCarthy give information regarding me to the Tydings Committee, and what was the nature of that information—which he was quoted on July 12, 1951 as saying did not merit his demanding an investigation?

There can of course be no answer. But McCarthy's legends spread. Speaking at the University of Minnesota, my own alma mater, on March 8, 1952, the Senator dealt extensively with our "suicidal foreign policy." He lamented that 600,000 "friendly troops" on Formosa were being prevented by the US 7th Fleet from attacking the mainland, fought again his battles with (absent) Owen Lattimore and others in the State Department and out, and all the time hinted at

treason. In view of the current publicity attending my name, some of the audience took the opportunity offered by the question-and-answer period to get the Senator's opinion on the matter, and the following (approximate) dialogue ensued:

Q. Just what was Clubb guilty of besides predicting that the Communists would win in China, reporting things as he saw them, and walking into a Communist magazine office?

A. Clubb was guilty of about the same thing that Service and Jessup and all those who have been promoted by Acheson were guilty of, guilty of helping to plan the sell-out of China. At no time did Clubb raise his voice. . . . About three years ago Clubb did come back and for a while it appeared that he was objecting to a sell-out. . . . He was part of a group that planned every step leading up to the Korean war, did part of the planning. Clubb wasn't high in that group. If he had been he would have been protected. He wouldn't have been kicked out. He was part of the group which in effect signed the death warrant of every American boy who died in Korea since the 26th of June.

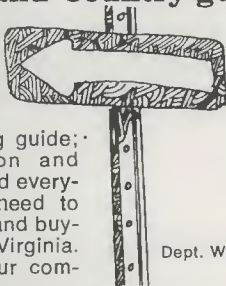
Q. Do you consider him a traitor?

A. It is a question of what your definition of a traitor is . . . [reference to Acheson] All I know is that they

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shouldn't be there. . . . Which of these men are in the class that take thirty pieces of silver and which think Communism is the answer to the world's problems, I don't know.

It was easy to see, from the Senator's last reply, that he had suddenly felt the need for some Congressional immunity for what he was saying. But men before and after Goebbels have known that calumny and lies, once launched, go a long way. And they often grow with the telling.

Jay David Whittaker Chambers remained near Washington, available to Senators and loyalty-security boards for the evoking of new specters of Communism. His book "Witness" was published in 1952, and was accorded a mixed reception. Two reviews seem worthy of note. Senator Richard M. Nixon, who had been a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee when it dealt with the Hiss case, found the book good for the lesson it bore—"that men become Communists out of the best of motives and some of them cease to be Communists for the same motives when they learn that those

who accept the pernicious doctrine of the end justifying the means will inevitably find that the means become the end." Looking at the author, he raised the question: "How can one have any respect for a man who admits that he didn't tell the whole story the first time he appeared before the [Un-American Activities] Committee? He gave his answer, "not . . . in justification but in extenuation": "Is it not better to tell the whole truth in the end than to refuse as Hiss to tell the truth at all?"²

Another critic in the same issue of the SATURDAY REVIEW was of a different mind. Professor Charles Alan Wright³ held that Chambers had depicted himself "too-well-scrubbed," expressed the conviction that "Witness" was "one of the longest works of fiction of the year," and suggested that the author would "do well to study the Ninth Commandment: 'Thou shalt

²Richard M. Nixon. "Plea for an Anti-Communist Faith." *Saturday Review*, May 24, 1952, pp. 12-13.

³In 1973, Charles Alan Wright was President Richard M. Nixon's legal counsel in the Watergate affair.

not bear false witness. . . ." And he pointed up what he considered a fundamental problem in the Hiss case in which Chambers had played so large a part: "for all of our fine legal doctrine to the contrary, in fact the burden of proof was on Hiss to prove his innocence, rather than on the Government to prove him guilty."⁴

So things went for Chambers, the ex-Communist. I, who had for some two decades reported to the United States Government on living developments in the same general field of revolution, but with relation to the Far East, packed my bags. On April 14, almost exactly two years since we had left Peking, Mariann and I departed from Washington into retirement, to count the cost and to endeavor to reorient the lives that we had constructed in a pattern fitting the career promised by the American Foreign Service back in 1928. And on my back I bore "a mark like a cross."

⁴Charles Alan Wright, "A Long Work of Fiction," *ibid.*, pp. 11-12.

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**INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNICATIONS**

from page 15

tion protects a program which might offend host countries sensitivities, we propose the activity itself be curtailed. The Agency, of course, would have to continue to protect classified policy guidance and information which it receives from elsewhere, particularly the State Department.

Second, we propose that USIA make available to American scholars the results of all research studies no later than one year after the date of completion. Although isolated studies could be politically embarrassing to any administration, if all studies were regularly released, the dialogue which we have recommended would be considerably enhanced. It would be extremely useful for American scholars to see ourselves as others see us. Since the results of some studies might provoke unfavorable press reaction (e.g., USIA Study Shows Prestige at All Time Low) at the time of completion, waiting up to a year when *necessary* could

defuse any potential political embarrassment. If there is a question which is likely to produce a response so embarrassing that it would have to remain classified, we propose that the question should not be posed, at least not by USIA.

Finally, we recommend that USIA expand its openness by devoting more of its resources to the facilitation of contacts between American scholars, artists, and journalists and their foreign counterparts. We propose that each USIS installation abroad maintain an active directory service of major universities, galleries, and media outlets for the use of visiting American specialists. And we propose that USIA continue to expand its recruitment of specialists for the Volunteer Speaker Program. USIS installations abroad could become, even more than now, a common meeting ground for American and foreign specialists.

Conclusion

We have attempted to outline the constraints within which USIA operates, both theoretical and

practical. We were led by these considerations and through our experience in USIA to offer several recommendations for change. Few of the recommendations are novel. More than a few have already been adopted by some posts.

USIA must resist the pressures, internally and externally, to attempt more than is feasible, to expect more than is possible. Just as we need creativity, so do we need management. And just as we dispense information, so must we learn how to manage information.

In many ways USIS remains the institution it was in the '50s, less some Congressional and Executive paring. We need now a renewed sense of mission and discipline.

The Agency should reject the notion that it can communicate with an information-overloaded world by adding to the flow. Instead, it should heed the maxim of "less is more" by reducing the quantity in order to improve the quality of the information it provides. In summary, USIA should conduct a program of public diplomacy based on dialogue in support of the national interest. ■

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A WORD TO THE WISE

from page 19

over the fact that "to love" and "to be hurt" are the same word. The sound that stands for "tear" also means "beautiful" though the relation may be only homophonic. Halfway around the world the sensuous Italians have the same word, *sentire*, stand for both smell and feel, whatever this might imply.

Imported foreign words can be clothed with a certain elegance or snobbishness that they do not possess in the original language if the idea is to convey an exclusive, condescending or snippy meaning. The homespun German word *Arbeit*, which simply means work, is promoted in the Japanese version of *arubaito* (note the ubiquitous "u") to mean only part time employment taken by university students, just as *abekku* (the "u" again), the Japanese version of the unpretentious French preposition "with" applies only to fancy dating, such as: tonight I am going downtown *abekku*, meaning: I am taking out a girl tonight.

Continental-type restaurants and

night clubs in the States sometimes use the French *chez, de or le* to denote a certain level of luxury. The same is true for all kinds of establishments in anglophone Ghana which is surrounded by French-speaking countries in which the cultural influence of Paris continues strong and implies elegance and *savoir faire*. The funniest example I saw in Kumasi, provincial capital of Ghana's Ashanti region, where the prestige beauty shop pointed out to me by PAO Bill Lawrence carries the proud sign Hair Dressing Saloon (sic) *De As Usual*.

Language can also become absurd, sometimes unconsciously so when prefixes and prepositions are piled atop one another to make new words. An oft-cited English example:

antidisestablishmentarianism which had something to do with the argument for and against the establishment of the Church of England in the conflict with Rome.

Tony Geber brought me by a Hungarian example, a simple little adverbial compound that means: of

the most incorruptible. . . . legeslegmegvesztegethetlenebbek nek

and somewhere along the line I picked up what is supposedly the longest compound word in the German language, a gag that lampoons the serious German habit of making big nouns out of small ones by simply running words together: **HOTTENTOTTENPOTENTAT ENTANTENTINTENATTENT AETER**

(a slanderer of the aunt of a Hottentot potentate).

Into the category of unconscious humor, finally, I would put a couple of desserts: *macedoine* (in French) or *macedonia* (in Italian) is fruit salad. It got its name after that mixed-up part of the Balkans (now largely in Yugoslavia) where Greeks, Turks, Slavs, Albanians, Christians and Moslems coexist, not always peacefully.

And when I asked a Spanish waitress in London what was in the *diplomat pudding* I had noticed on the hotel menu, she answered somewhat disdainfully: *It's just something with fruits and nuts!* ■

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LETTERS TO FSJ

Global Challenges

■ I agree with the thrust of Harry Blaney's article, "Global Challenges and the Fudge Factory," in the September JOURNAL. The Department's response to the challenges of technological and scientific change has been inadequate. In fact I thought his comment on the establishment of the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science was overly kind in omitting the fact that the Department was dragged kicking and screaming into this "good move" by Senator Pell—after it had denied the title of Assistant Secretary to the head of the previous SCI for seven years. Titles are not everything, but they do indicate where priorities and interests lie.

Another omission is more serious. Mr. Blaney writes: "One possibility worthy of consideration is the establishment of an international body or organization which would provide nuclear power to non-nuclear weapons states and would control fast breeder reactors and possibly new uranium enrichment plants." Such an organization has existed since 1958—the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. "Safeguard" against diversion to non-peaceful uses, rather than "control," is the Agency's word, but it is effectively safeguarding the great majority of the nuclear reactors presently in use in the non-nuclear weapons states, and it is actively preparing for the safeguarding of fast breeders and enrichment plants which many States are obligated by treaty (the NPT) to place under IAEA safeguards as fast as they are acquired. It is true that the IAEA does not directly provide nuclear power to any country, but it has entered into trilateral agreements with such countries as Mexico and Yugoslavia by which the exporter (in these cases, the US) supplies the nuclear material to the IAEA under its agreement for cooperation with the IAEA, and the IAEA in turn supplies it to the importer—requiring application of its safeguards in the importing country at the same time. The IAEA is also equipped to supply technical advice on such subjects as plant sit-

ing, health and safety requirements, and training of personnel in plant operation. In short, I think most developing countries are already "assured of the benefits of nuclear power . . . for their legitimate development needs through such an organization at relatively low costs . . ." although admittedly not subsidized costs (except in the case of technical advice and assistance, which is often totally subsidized by the contributors to the IAEA's technical assistance program).

GEORGE F. JONES

Guatemala

A Correction

■ Reading George G. Wynne's "USIA at the Crossroads" in the October issue of the FSJ, I tripped over the remarks on "East Germany." (I assume that this material was prepared before the correct political acronym GDR found admittance to State-USIA circles.) We learn that "... its (East Germany's) cultural centers abroad are called Herder Institutes . . ." and that, "Herder, a 19th century poet, translated Shakespeare into German." Johann Gottlieb von Herder, philosopher, critic and poet did no such thing. It was Wilhelm von Schlegel, a poet and scholar who between 1797 and 1810 implanted the works of Shakespeare gloriously into the German language, a labor which was completed by Ludwig Tieck and members of his family.

As to Herder: he did produce, and published in 1779, an anthology of folksongs of many nations under the title "Stimmen der Völker" (Voices of the Peoples). And so, while he did not translate Shakespeare, he ranks among the cultural communicators of the late 18th century.

ROLF JACOBY
FSO, USIA (ret.)

Washington

Who'll Defend the Status Quo?

■ George Wynne's article "USIA At The Crossroads" in the October issue of the JOURNAL deserves comment more for what it doesn't say than what it says. Although only mentioning briefly Barbara White's 1973 study on the future of USIA, what Mr. Wynne recommends is no more and no less

than Ms. White's "Suggestion for the '80s," i.e. that there be three separate entities where we now have two (USIA and CU). These are (1) a Public Affairs Office within the Department, (2) a separate agency for educational, cultural, and scientific cooperation, and (3) a separate VOA. When Ambassador White proposed this in 1973, she noted that in her view



'Tis the Season by Marie Skora

"the time for (this) solution is not yet, but may well come eventually," though, she added, "even the '80s may be too soon for such a solution."

I and other FSIOs who strongly believe that a separate USIA as presently constituted, though in need of continuing internal reorganization, is the most efficient way to conduct modern public diplomacy, find it unfortunate that the JOURNAL has not yet published a single article in defense of the status quo. Leslie Squires's article "USIA Mechanism v. Function" (FSJ May 1974), while citing "dangers" in putting USIA into State, noted that "the alternative, i.e. to restore to USIA full responsibility for public affairs overseas may be desirable, but is presumably beyond consideration." The Turpin article in the July issue, replete with outdated generalizations, did not take a stand on this question, and although USIA Director Keogh's clear preference is for an independent Agency, he addressed himself principally to other subjects in his article "Information, Culture and Modern Diplomacy" (FSJ July 1974).

The case for maintaining USIA as an independent agency and keeping CU in State, a system which, while not working perfectly, has worked fairly well for 21 years, deserves a hearing in the JOURNAL's pages. Such an article might be commissioned or voluntary submissions requested and a representative one chosen for publication. In any event, in view of what the JOURNAL has published to date, a fair and full hearing on this case requires a presentation of the arguments favoring the present Agency-Department relationship.

ALLEN C. HANSEN

Washington

The Stud Book of the Past

■ The following was sent to my children by their grandmother, who is a lineal descendant of the Joseph Bryan of Georgia referred to.

Late in the year 1805 the inhabitants of Washington heard a cannonading on the Potomac River at Alexandria. It was not Admiral Nelson, following up his great victory at Trafalgar, but a salute to an ambassador from Tunisia, coming to the United States (according to Barbary custom) at American expense.

Thus arrived Sidi Suliman Mel-

limelli, with eleven attachés and servants, an Italian band, and four Arabian studhorses as a gift for the President. Secretary of State Madison put the visitors up at Stelle's old hotel and quickly received a call from Mellimelli and the carrier of his fourfoot pipe. The Ambassador had a demand and a request to make. The President, having sanctioned tribute to Algiers (pledged by his predecessor) must reverse his refusal to pay tribute to Tunis. And the Secretary of State should provide him with some concubines. Madison accommodated him with "Georgia, a Greek" who was put on the Treasury payroll as a servant. "Appropriations for foreign intercourse." Madison wrote soon afterward, "are terms of great latitude and may be drawn on by very urgent and unforeseen occurrences."

Jefferson proved obdurate as to tribute but welcomed the studhorses, one of which was of Arabian royal pedigree. If Congress was willing, said the Chief Executive, this stallion might pay all the expenses of the Tunisian mission. Congress was willing and eager, but the President told Joseph Bryan of Georgia that he would have to pay the official stud fee. However, wrote Bryan to Madison, the President's groom refused "to put a couple of mares to the Barbary horse" without an order which "I presume must come from you." Thus Madison became, *ex officio*, the first Secretary of Agriculture.

Refused tribute, Mellimelli begged for some concession that would save him from having his throat cut. The President and Madison sent him on his way loaded with presents. What, Madison asked the President, should be done with three Tunisians who deserted—the ambassador's secretary, cook, and barber? Pay their fare to England, said Jefferson. That was done, and the British government billed the United States for six months board and lodging at the home of a London Jew who had the misfortune to speak Turkish. The bill was not paid.

(From page 370 of Irving Brant's "Life of James Madison")

TIMOTHY W. CHILDS

The Ubiquitous They

■ My frustration is boundless. During a 30-year career I have fruitlessly sought to uncover the identity of "they." I mean the "they" of "'They' won't let you do a thing like that at your grade" and "'They' will never approve this" and "'They'll' chop your head off." I learned of the existence of "they" from my first day in the Service, but "they" were never defined, and the sepulchral

tones of the speaker always inhibited me from pinning him down. To me "they" represented a vague and somewhat malevolent force, inherently negative (at least I was never told that "they" were overjoyed with an idea) which was omnipotent and omnipresent.

At my first post abroad as an innocent and confused young staffer, I initially assumed that "they" meant my boss's boss. Yet when I eventually was summoned to speak to that officer, he told me, "'They' won't go along with this." I then placed "they" at each successive step up the Embassy hierarchy—always erroneously—until I finally arrived at the office of the Ambassador. Yet that august official said, "'They' will never buy a reasonable approach like this."

After some time I was sentenced to Washington. Here, surely, I would come face to face with "they," my mysterious foe. During my tour in the Department I trembled before Office Directors, Assistant Secretaries, finally before the Acting Secretary of State! Surely "they" at last! But no. I was told "'They' would never let me take this proposal on Cuba to the Hill." In my anxiety I had obviously overshot my mark, and "they" were alive and well and working "their" will in some lower echelon.

Back in the field I continued my search, even into the bowels of the organization. Once I believed I had trapped "they" in FBO. I was assured by all and sundry that one FBO official and one only could approve a rent increase on an official residence. Alas. When I spoke to that matchless minion, he told me, "'They' would kill me before 'they'd' let me approve this."

And so I end my paranoid career with a prayer:

Hear me, O Lord of FSO 2s! Thy humble servant is taken in years, and the Service putteth him out to pasture. Yea, will he go peaceably, clutching his lump sum payment, no more to irk the high and the mighty with his zingers, nor yet to wound their vanity with waspish replies to asinine queries. Yet ere he fades into oblivion, O God in Thy wisdom, wilt Thou not pity Thy servant and reveal unto him who, oh who, are "they"?

Merida CHARLES G. SOMMER



Rick Williamson

THIS MONTH IN WASHINGTON

This was a month devoted in good part to ceremony.

On November 11 we held our Seventh Annual Awards Presentation at a special luncheon in the Franklin Room on the 8th floor of the Department. Information on the winners and the reasons for their nomination are printed elsewhere. Needless to say, we are terribly proud of this year's winners who, like the winners during the previous six years, display the finest qualities of the Service of "integrity, initiative, intellectual courage and creative dissent." Certainly the Foreign Service and the nation would have been better off if, in the post-war era, its "China Hands" had been rewarded instead of punished for these qualities. We are also pleased that this year we have received several nominations from each of the three Agencies and while we paid special tribute on the 11th to those who won the Awards, the Service is also honored by all those who were nominated. We were particularly pleased that the Secretary was willing to join us and be the principal speaker. At the conclusion of the ceremony Governor Harriman also spoke and made a strong plea for support of the Secretary's policy of attacking the problems of world-wide hunger.

November 15 marked Foreign Service Day, an event for our retired members which we, DACOR and the Department jointly sponsored. On Foreign Service Day we had the sad task of honoring 11 of our colleagues who were killed while serving their country abroad under heroic or inspirational circumstances. The addition of their names to the AFSA Memorial Plaque was commemorated in a special ceremony on Foreign Service Day at which Tom Boyatt read a message to the Service from the President, and at which the

Secretary spoke. In this our 50th Anniversary year, it was an occasion to remind ourselves that the Foreign Service still means service and sacrifice and an occasion to recall that in addition to those who have died serving their country abroad, hundreds of our colleagues throughout the world must go about their business daily knowing that there is the ever-present threat of terrorist action or mob violence.

Foreign Service Day activities again concluded on Saturday the 16th with a special Brunch held at the Club for our retired members. We will make a full report on this event next month.

This month saw efforts on the part of the Association to stimulate legislative action in two key areas of interest to our members:

Senior Level Pay. Evidence is rapidly mounting that the \$36,000 ceiling on senior level pay in the Foreign Service is not only imposing serious financial hardships, but is beginning to drive some of the nation's finest, most experienced personnel out of the Service. This month we wrote to Senator McGee who, as Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, is perhaps the single most important figure on federal pay issues (and who has been very sympathetic to the particular problems of senior Foreign Service personnel) urging that action be taken by this session of the Congress to lift the \$36,000 ceiling. We received a favorable reply from the Senator and we will be working closely with his staff, the Civil Service Commission and others in the Congress and the administration to see if some, at least partial, relief can be granted quickly. Unfortunately, the same nexus of unfavorable factors which has precluded an increase in recent years (the unwillingness of the members of Congress to raise their own salaries and a generally unsympathetic attitude on the part of the population as a whole at a time when the economic

downturn and double digit inflation is drastically reducing their own income) has gained in strength. As this goes to press our assessment is that there is some possibility for favorable action by this session of the Congress but we are not optimistic.

The Retirement Bill. This month we wrote to Chairman Hays urging action on S-1791, a bill currently before the Chairman's Subcommittee which has already been passed by the Senate (see the September FSJ, p. 34). According to our pulse-taking of key personnel on the House side, there is virtually no opposition to the bill as a whole and relatively little opposition to most of its provisions. Unfortunately, with the Subcommittee focused on the AID Bill and with the House generally preoccupied with economic problems, and the Rockefeller nomination, it has been difficult to get the House to focus on this particular bill. The bill is basically the Administration's bill, but it now contains a number of AFSA-proposed amendments which were added by the Senate. If passed this legislation would go a long way toward providing fair and equitable treatment between the Civil Service and Foreign Service retirement systems.

USIA Matters. Relationships between AFSA and USIA management continue to be less than positive. This month we and the Agency both filed formal briefs before the Employee Management Relations Committee on the USIA promotion safeguards issue. We filed our brief under protest, pointing out (as we explained in last month's FSJ) that the procedure whereby this issue reached the EMRC was totally without legal foundation and was prejudicial to the rights both of AFSA and of USIA employees. We expect a decision by the EMRC on the "consultability" issue within a month. Thereafter the issue would go back

to the Board of the Foreign Service for a final determination.

This month we caught USIA in an Unfair Labor Practice in which USIA management purposefully sent an employee of the Employee Relations staff to spy on an AFSA meeting at VOA in spite of the fact that management had been told that since individual grievances might be discussed, management attendance would violate employee rights. As this goes to press, we have just discovered that the Agency for months has been engaged in another serious unfair labor practice which we will report on as soon as we have concluded our investigation.

Finally, this month we wrote the President (a copy of our letter is reproduced elsewhere) to protest vigorously a major violation of the merit principle by USIA. Clearly something must be done quickly to halt the unseemly practice perpetuated over many years but brought to a crescendo by the Administration which just left office, of making USIA the employer of last resort for otherwise out of work political staffers. After all, FSL-2 is a very high rate for unemployment compensation.

Steve Wallace

MERRY RIFMAS

For a short period this month, the unseasonably warm weather was so nice that Rick's favorite bum abandoned his grate for a few days of vacation. Even AID employees forgot their trauma momentarily and managed to greet summer's finale with a smile. I took advantage of the pleasant interlude by composing a song for the Administrator called "Say Good-bye, not Hello" and by critiquing AID's new Pen Pal Project which keeps AID Foreign Service employees around the world in touch with their Congressmen. I also managed to get out a special Thanksgiving edition "Red Top" listing all of the reasons why AID Foreign Service employees had to give thanks, and featuring a recipe for bulgur turkey dressing.

I found my high spirits short lived, however; and with the cold winds came the chilling thought that a bleak Christmas was in store for a number of our colleagues. What started for some as a promotion freeze is ending prematurely in

jobless tundra, and the Salvation Army is readying itself for the task. Small groups are now singing at the Diplomatic Entrance: "Clear the halls for AID's big folly, fa la la . . . 'Tis the time to RIF, by golly. . . ." And one AID employee with his final SF-50 in hand trudged past the GSA guard, faced the cold drizzle stoically, crowded his way onto the closest heating grate, and enraptured the bums with his "Holiday Ode to AID":

'Twas the day before RIFmas when all through New State
No employee was stirring, the hour was late
The registers were hung in Rosslyn with care
In hopes that the RIFees would come to check there.

The victims were working, snuggled up to their desks
While visions of bread lines gave them no rest
And AFSA in her armor, and I in my hard hat
Were lying in wait to go to the mat.

When up on the fifth floor arose such a clatter
I sprang from my desk to see what was the matter
Away to the stairway I charged like a moose
Tore open the fire doors and looked up for the noose.

The lights on the figures of hard-working staff
Gave a luster of normalcy to what was a gaffe
When what to my wonderin' eyes should come forth
But a clever new man and his mighty task force.

With a middle-aged leader, so wily and doughty
I knew in a minute it must be St. Johnny
more rapid than magpies his minions they came
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name

Now Ben! Now Mike! Now John!
Now Audrey!
On Edward! On Chuck! On Marty and Charlie!
To the top of the registers, may the best of them fall
Now Rifaway. Rifaway. Rifaway all.

Letter to the President

The American Foreign Service Association welcomes your memorandum to heads of departments and agencies of September 20, 1974, as a strong and clear reaffir-

mation of the principles of the merit system, which alone can ensure an honest and responsible Civil Service and Foreign Service.

Specifically, with respect to the Foreign Service, we feel it our duty to call to your personal attention the attempt now under way to subvert the worthy goals of your memorandum which instructed agency heads that: "Appointments and promotions in the career service must not be made on the basis of either *politics*, race, creed or sex." (Emphasis added.)

We have been informed that Mr. Alvin Snyder, who was until recently a Staff Assistant to the President, and assigned to the staff of Communications Director Kenneth Clawson, is being hired by the United States Information Agency as a Foreign Service Limited Reserve Officer at a salary of about \$30,000 a year.

No vacancy exists in the position that Mr. Snyder is about to occupy. In fact, a hiring freeze is now in effect at the Agency. A job, nonetheless, is being created to accommodate him. The element of USIA that must accept him—the Motion Picture and Television Service—is, at the same time, facing the problem of cutting more than \$300,000 from its operating budget—cuts that will reduce the number of film products that it supplies to our information programs abroad. Adding a new position for a political appointee, one not previously deemed essential, at a time of program reduction, seems a paradox at best, and at worst, a blatant disregard of your instructions by Director Keogh of USIA.

Unfortunately, this is not the first case of abuse of the merit principle at USIA. Director Keogh and his aides have consistently refused to agree to procedures which would insulate the promotion process at the Agency from any political tampering. They have also placed persons with political connections into the USIA career service.

In the present case, upon hearing of this imminent violation of the "letter and spirit of the law" that you so eloquently instructed agency heads to respect, the American Foreign Service Association urged the office of Director Keogh to reverse its decision to hire Mr. Snyder. Last week we

were informed that the Agency would not do so.

In summary:

1) The Association has no information to contradict the evidence that the newly created job is anything more than a political accommodation.

2) The addition of this position will result in additional program cuts in a program already grossly under-financed.

3) Were this position truly necessary, it could easily, and professionally, be filled by a career officer.

We call upon you to order that this action be rescinded, and that Director Keogh and his staff seek means of promoting the merit principle in USIA, particularly in safeguarding the promotion process and hiring from political influence. In so doing, you will demonstrate that your memorandum of September 20, 1974, was a genuine call for a return to the merit system, and applicable in all cases of attempted political favoritism, including former members of the Presidential staff.

THOMAS D. BOYATT
President

Letter to Senator McGee

We greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in according us the opportunity last August to testify on S. 3049, S. 3550 and S. 3551 designed to deal with the problems of senior-level pay. Since that time:

- all federal employees not blocked by the Executive Level V limitation have received a 5.52 percent increase;

- inflation in Washington and overseas has further eroded the purchasing power of senior Foreign Service personnel;

- a new study by the Civil Service Commission has been released indicating that the pay comparability gap between government and private industry is far greater at the senior levels than had been shown by previous pay comparability studies; and

- the Foreign Service received another cost-of-living increase for those already retired, which gave a strong incentive for many senior Foreign Service personnel to retire prematurely. A large number of this nation's finest, most experienced, diplomatists took advantage

of this opportunity and left the Service.

As the elected exclusive representative of over 11,000 men and women of the Foreign Service in the Department of State, AID and USIA, we are deeply concerned over the serious and growing impact of the present \$36,000 ceiling on the financial well-being of an increasingly large percentage of our members, especially at the time of double-digit inflation. As the professional association of Foreign Service personnel, we are also increasingly alarmed that this situation is beginning to do serious damage to the capacity of our Service to carry out its key functions in assisting the democratically elected leadership of this country in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy. The loss of competence and expertise is beginning to be very severe.

Fairness to the individuals and the national interests would thus seem to require urgent action on the part of the Congress to lift the \$36,000 ceiling as quickly as possible. We would hope that such action could be forthcoming shortly after the Congress reconvenes following the Election break.

The Association and the men and women we represent greatly appreciate the strong interest you have taken in this question and we would be happy to assist in any way possible in seeing that this situation is rectified. If your schedule permits, we would be happy to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this matter further.

THOMAS D. BOYATT
President

AFSA's Annual Awards Luncheon

At AFSA's seventh annual awards presentation on November 11, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was the featured speaker. The Secretary's speech was punctuated with laughter as he humorously elaborated on his difficulties with bureaucracy. In a more serious vein, the Secretary went on to remark on the changes during this decade and the need to build a new structure of foreign policy. He then said, "During my first years in Washington there was a great deal of debate about the relative influence of the White House

as against the State Department. And it is a debate that is not new. But it is a debate that really should never take place because I believe that if this building does its job any President must want to use it. And, therefore, the question is, what is the job this building is supposed to do? . . . First, let me say that, having worked with the Foreign Service for a year, there is no doubt in my mind that there is no group more dedicated, more able, and more knowledgeable in any department in the Government. On the contrary, I don't know any department in the Government that has as dedicated and able a group of people."

The Secretary remarked that he thought it right that awards were given for dissent, in these words, "I think that a self-confident Service must be a Service in which dissent is encouraged. It should be dissent that is kept within the Service, and once a decision is made it is carried out with a discipline which is, I believe, characteristic of the Service." Applause followed the Secretary's closing remarks, "I have enjoyed working with Foreign Service officers. And I think they are getting used to my administrative practice in which the highest attainable praise is the absence of criticism."

The Secretary was introduced by Tom Boyatt, President of AFSA, who announced the presentation of the Christian A. Herter Award to John H. Holdridge, FSO-1, for his diplomatic initiatives with the People's Republic of China. The citation read in part, "His intellectual originality and personal resourcefulness had a direct impact on the functioning of the Liaison Mission. His strength of intellect and spirit reflect the finest qualities of the Foreign Service." The award was accepted on Mr. Holdridge's behalf by Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.

James R. Cheek, FSO-4, received the William R. Rivkin Award for his work in Nicaragua, specifically "challenging the conventional wisdom and, when warranted, submitting through the Dissent Channel critical but balanced analyses of the issues as alternate considerations for Washington policy makers."

He was also cited as "the first to recognize, seek out and report on

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the new socio-political forces in
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The W. Averell Harriman
Award was presented to Arthur A.
Houghton, III, FSO-5, with the ci-
tation reading in part, "During the
October War as the single on-the-
spot political/economic officer in
Cairo he demonstrated great initia-
tive in establishing contacts under
the most difficult of circumstances
for the then skeletal United States
Interests Section."

Governor Harriman concluded
the ceremony with brief and tren-
chant remarks directed to the
premise that dissent was beneficial
but support for the Secretary was
also highly important, particularly
on the Secretary's initiatives for a
new world food program.

At the head table at this annual
luncheon in the Franklin Room of
the Department of State were, in
addition to the Secretary, Govern-
or Harriman and Tom Boyatt,
Ambassador Robert D. Murphy,
Ambassador Nathaniel Davis,
USIA Director James Keough,
AID Administrator Daniel Parker,
Mrs. Christian A. Herter, Mrs.
John Sterry Long, Donald Rivkin,
Nathan Levin, Arthur Hummel,
James Cheek and Arthur Hough-
ton.

Club News

Mrs. Walter Washington, wife of
the mayor of the District of Col-
umbia, hosted a luncheon for the
wives of 45 UN delegates on
November 12 at the Foreign Ser-
vice Club. The day in Washington
which included a tour of the White
House and a visit to the Capitol
was arranged by the UN Liaison
Committee of THIS (The Hospi-
tality and Information Service).

Foreign Service People

Marriages

Brand-Pfeiffer. Beth K. Pfeiffer
was married to Nicholas M. Brand,
son of FSO and Mrs. Robert Allyn
Brand, on August 24, at Wellesley
College Chapel.

Melbourne-Clayton. Hope Emily
Melbourne, daughter of FSO and
Mrs. Roy M. Melbourne, was mar-

ried to Harry Gerald Clayton, Jr.,
on September 21, in Newberry,
S. C.

Births

Kingsbury. A daughter, Kathryn
Tiffany, born to FSO and Mrs.
William F. Kingsbury, on October
3, in Washington. Mrs. Kingsbury
is the former Melinda Wendell,
FSIO.

Wohlgemuth. A daughter, Chris-
tina Maribel, adopted by FSS Olga
J. Wohlgemuth, in San Jose, Costa
Rica. Christina is two years old.

Deaths

Gifford. Lorraine B. Gifford, wife
of FSO-retired Roger P. Gifford,
died on August 25 in Lansing,
Michigan. She is survived by her
husband, 2881 Crestwood Dr.,
East Lansing, Michigan, a son,
Allen, a daughter, Susan, and her
father.

Hicks. Winifred Cole Hicks, wife
of FSO-retired Knowlton V.
Hicks, died on September 18, in
Clearwater, Florida. Mrs. Hicks
accompanied her husband on as-
signments to Goteborg, Budapest,
Vancouver, Halifax, Naples,
Adelaide, Sydney, Vienna, Ma-
nila, Winnipeg and Barbados. In
addition to her husband, of 2100
Nursery Road, Apt. H-11,
Clearwater, Florida, she is sur-
vived by her daughter, Elizabeth,
of the same address.

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