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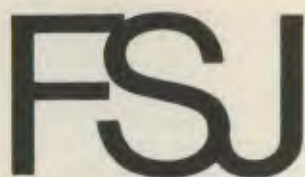
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JUNE 1978: Volume 55, No. 6

ISSN 0015-7279



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Cover: Caracas, by Ovaline Tyburski

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.

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For subscription to the JOURNAL, one year (12 issues); \$7.50; two years, \$12.00. 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.

©American Foreign Service Association, 1978. 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

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THE BITTER PILL

The continuing controversy over the safety of the oral contraceptive pill has erupted in AID's Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance. Charges and countercharges are flying regarding the shredding of the January 1978 *Population Reports* on "Oral Contraceptive Use and Circulatory Disease Mortality," prepared by Ward Rinehart, Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of AID's Office of Population, and Dr. J. Joseph Speidel, Deputy Director.* The report was shredded and a new one prepared by direction of Assistant Administrator of the bureau, Sander M. Levin (with a new introduction and conclusion, still bearing the names of the three authors but without their consent). Dr. Ravenholt says that the new report will also have to be destroyed since it contains three factual errors in the front page summary. This will bring the cost to the Agency for the two reports to \$25,000, with no publication to show for the money.

Administrator Levin says that the Introduction and Summary of the original report "seem to understate the possible risks" of the pill. Dr. Ravenholt, whose career in population planning started in 1966 and whose biographic sketch lists some 107 publications, charges that this judgment was made by someone without experience and education in the biomedical, epidemiological, public health and family planning sciences and urged that inescapably and truly technical matters be delegated to the technical staff.

The *Journal* has obtained one of the few remaining copies of the original report that escaped the shredder. In the public interest we are publishing below the introduction and conclusion of the report that has excited such controversy.

Introduction

Mortality trends from four countries—the United States, England and Wales, Denmark, and Japan—suggest that oral contraceptives (OCs) have not contributed substantially to deaths from most circulatory system diseases in women. In three countries where OC use is high, i.e., the United States, England and Wales, and Denmark, annual death rates for women of reproductive age generally have not changed in ways consistent with changing levels of OC use. Often the trends for women of reproductive age resemble those found among postmenopausal women, despite their general lack of OC use; in other cases trends for women of reproductive age are unique but do not depart from patterns established before OCs became available. Mortality trends from non-rheumatic heart diseases (including ischemic heart disease), cerebrovascular disease, and hypertension in these three countries do not reveal any consistent impact attributable to OC use, whereas US mortality trends from venous thromboembolic diseases in the 1960s support the view that OC use did increase the occurrence of these diseases somewhat.

Although an estimated 15 to 25 percent of women aged 15-44 are using OCs in the Western countries examined in this Report, legal restrictions on OC use in Japan limited their use for family planning purposes to less than two percent of women aged 15-44. Hence mortality trends there make interesting comparisons with those from the countries with high levels of OC use.

*Population Reports is published by The George Washington University Medical Center.

The fact that, for the most part, OCs have not had obvious effects upon mortality patterns from circulatory diseases does not rule out the possibility that their use may substantially affect mortality among certain subgroups particularly at risk of circulatory diseases, such as women over age 35 who are heavy cigarette smokers. A slight increase in mortality rates for a large proportion of women or a substantial increase for a small proportion of OC users would be difficult or impossible to detect in such a study of age-specific mortality trends.

Data from other sources suggest that, where OC use alters the risks of developing circulatory system disease, it does so only to a small degree in most users but may increase risks appreciably for only a small proportion of women—particularly older women who are heavy cigarette smokers or those with other predisposing conditions. Mortality rate trends, in combination with these new analyses of other data on OC use, imply that a fruitful course for further research may be to further identify those women who cannot use OCs safely and who would be taking fewer risks if they chose another contraceptive method.

Conclusion

Mortality trends among females of reproductive age in the United States, England and Wales, Denmark, and Japan from all diseases of the circulatory system, ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and hypertensive disease have been generally favorable during the oral contraceptive era. These findings suggest that any adverse effects of OC use upon the arterial system, if they exist, must be of modest proportions; though this does not rule out the possibility, consistent with previous cohort and case-control studies, of substantial attack rates of certain circulatory diseases among a number of subgroups, such as older women who are heavy cigarette smokers or, to a lesser degree, those who have other predisposing conditions. These generally favorable findings with respect to the impact of OC use upon arterial disease are in contrast to the consistent body of evidence linking OC use to increased occurrence of venous thrombosis and embolism.

The suggestion that all OC users are subject to substantial risk from circulatory disease is not borne out by the analysis presented in this Report (60). The data from recent cohort and case-comparison studies are more consistent with the conclusion that risks of major circulatory system diseases, particularly heart attack and hemorrhagic stroke, are associated with OC use in only a relatively small subgroup of women who have other predisposing conditions, particularly older women who are heavy cigarette smokers. Such a conclusion does not conflict with the mortality trends presented here since relatively high death rates in a small group would probably have no detectable impact on mortality rates for the general population. In fact, the discussion of mortality trends presented in this Report suggests the need for further studies of the relationships between OC use and vascular disease, particularly studies directed at detecting differences in risk for various groups of women in differing social and geographic settings.

Although additional information regarding the risks and benefits of OCs is desirable, an analysis of risks versus benefits using current data suggests that they are an acceptably safe means of fertility control for many women, particularly in developing countries where risks of maternal mortality are high and risks of vascular disease are relatively low (50, 51, 71).

RETIREMENT CASE

The Supreme Court announced May 15 that it will hear the appeal of *Bradley v. Vance* which concerns the question of whether Foreign Service employees may be required to retire at age 60. It is expected that this will be one of the cases to be decided this coming fall session of the Court.

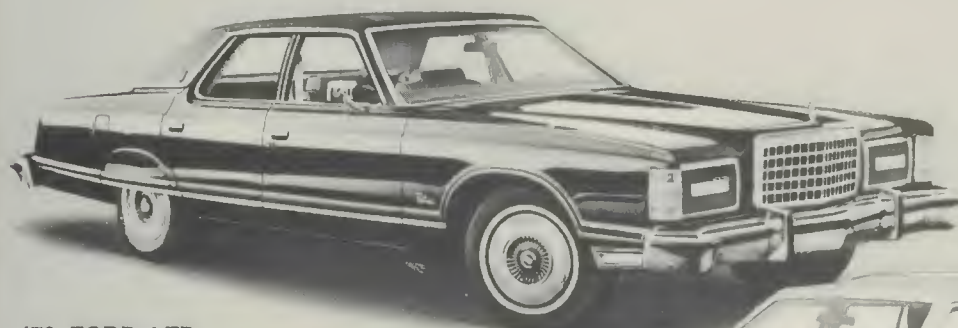
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Warp and Woodworm in the Service

JAMES HANSEN

Movers are an act of God and, besides prayer and insurance, there is very little to do about them. But Foreign Service furniture suffers from some particular occupational diseases quite apart from physical violence. Unfortunately, antiques and fine handmade pieces are most affected. The junk for the kids' rooms will probably last forever.

The worst culprit is the change in humidity that happens when you take the antique you bought in London to, say, Niger or Bolivia. Or vice versa. Of course, the export production of fine antiques in Niger is rather low, but most of what follows also applies to tribal masks, drums, carved Oriental screens and other such objects moving out of the Third World into the First. Loose

joints, seams that open up, warping and spontaneous cracking are all typically caused by humidity changes. Sometimes, just the move into your house from the workshop or the store where you bought the piece is enough to cause damage. The house may be air-conditioned and so relatively dry by local standards.

If that beautiful old desk you have is a mass of loose joints and leans whichever way it's pushed the odds are excellent that you took it to a dry climate and kept it there a while. It was put together either with hide glue, made by boiling down the hides and bones of cattle, or with a very similar product, fish glue. Until well into this century any decent piece of furniture was assembled with these products. These glues depend on a certain moisture content to maintain their holding power. If they lose it, as occasionally happens also with extreme old age, the glue turns into a crystalline powder with a holding power of

Mr. Hansen is a former FSO now working as a journalist in Rome. Before entering the Foreign Service he was a furniture designer.



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tirement or age 65 (whichever is first).

Officers who are now members of the Association may make application by using the amended form including information necessary to satisfy the Underwriter that they are in good health (see section of booklet entitled ENROLLMENT).

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exactly zero. Now the bad news. If this has already happened, it's too late. The only thing you can do is take the piece apart and reglue it. You can't just pour water on the joint and hope it gets better. It won't, but all that water might hurt the finish. When you put the piece back together, or have someone else do it, use one of the modern resin glues (not epoxy, useless for this sort of work) that don't depend on a water content.

Maybe it's not really necessary to distinguish between cracking and splitting. Splitting is just cracking carried to its logical conclusion. In any case, both are nearly always the result of a piece drying out, either unevenly or too rapidly. Wood shrinks when it dries. When one part of a piece of wood dries more rapidly than the rest strains are set up that can tear the wood apart. Somewhere in a spare bedroom you may have a bow-front dresser that didn't come with a bow-front. It warped. Warping is what happens when the piece of wood concerned is thin enough or flexible enough not to have to crack when it either dries out or becomes more humid unevenly. The mechanism is exactly the same as with cracking or splitting. The difference is that the stress changes the shape of the wood instead of tearing it apart.

All right. Let's suppose that, even after the tears you left on your counselor's desk, you still have to go to the Sahel. What can you do to protect the good furniture, carvings and other nice wooden objects you have? First of all, keep your house reasonably humidified. If you don't want to spring for a fancy humidifier leave pans of water out, flat ones with lots of surface area so the water evaporates rapidly. This is probably a good idea anyway since it'll keep your lips from shredding as badly during your first few months in the new climate. Also the ants will never figure out what the water is for and will come and drown in it. Where humidification is impractical, in a room you don't use that often or where it attracts unpleasant animals, you should do what you can to seal the joints and under-surfaces of your furniture. It's not a complete solution but it will help. The undersides of table tops and so forth should be sealed with something similar to whatever is on top. If it's oil, oil the bottom too. Remember, it doesn't have to be beautiful but try not to muck it up too much or you may lower the value of your piece. Joints, like those inside a desk, that are hard to reach with a brush can also be sealed by rubbing with a candle end. This may be nicer than lying on your back and dripping shellac in your hair.

Carvings and other ornamental work are particularly susceptible to cracking and splitting. The answer is to try to have the wood either dry very slowly, so it has time to adjust gradually to the stress, or get it to dry evenly. Wood carvers either cover their work with plastic film between carving or oil it very heavily. You want to do more or less the same thing. Seal the wood against evaporation; all over, top and bottom, with whatever finish is appropriate to the piece. There are some objects for which that's not very useful advice. If you have, for instance, an African mask painted with earth colors, it might be ruined if you tried to oil or varnish it. About all you can do is try and assure that it has the chance to dry evenly; that the air circulates freely on all sides. That means you shouldn't hang it on a wall unless it's already bone dry. Put it on a stand so as much air reaches the back as the front. Some things, like masks, weren't intended by their makers to last forever so they may not have dried the wood very well before they began carving.

If that's the case, good luck because there's not really much you can do unless you're interested in investing in museum-style humidity-controlled glass cases.

Flat planks, like panels, tabletops or the unintentional bow-front mentioned before are more inclined to warp than anything else though a thin panel will crack if you look at it hard. When a tabletop is finished only on the top the wood below dries out faster and pulls the whole thing into a striking series of ripples that may not be exactly what you had in mind. Since warping is produced by the same mechanism that causes cracking, you protect your furniture in roughly the same way. Make sure that changes in the humidity level of the wood occur evenly through the whole piece by keeping it sealed, with the same finish, all over. Wood can be unwarped, but it is a tricky, somewhat messy business and it will ruin the finish. In countries less rich than ours artisans still exist who do nothing but repair furniture. Have one of them do it.

Excess humidity is as much a problem as excessive dryness. It causes warping and is especially hard on veneer work which tends to curl up and off whatever piece it's on. Shellac finishes may fog. Extreme humidity may also soften some glues, loosening joints and making the glues more edible to local pests. Fortunately, it's probably not necessary to talk too much about humidity because by the time it damages your furniture it has already destroyed your wardrobe with mold and mildew. That means you've either already taken the right precautions (dehumidification) or you're not ever going to get around to it anyway. But don't store furniture you care about in a

damp area like a basement. If you have to leave furniture in storage in a humid country try to make sure it will be held in reasonably dry conditions, and get good insurance anyway.

Stateside Americans think worm-holes are wonderful and lend a lot of charm to a piece of furniture. If the little beasts ever got into a bamboo screen and kept you awake nights with their gnawing, you already know better. If it hasn't happened to you, you should know that you really can hear your furniture being eaten. Go listen. If your table is making grumbling noises it has woodworms and you should do something about it fairly soon. True, it takes a good deal of time to completely devour a table. The point is that the little things have a surprisingly active sexual life. They breed and spread, to other pieces for example, and that sort of epidemic is much harder to stamp out. The worms are not very athletic and since they usually start with the legs when they eat furniture it may be enough to use those plastic coasters, the ones usually employed to protect floors from casters, under each piece. Resiny woods like cedar and the harder kinds of pine don't appeal to worms and you won't have to worry too much about furniture made of these woods. The various kinds of worms and insects that eat wood are not the same the world over so it is impossible to prescribe one single cure. Ask a colleague or an employee. You are not the first person ever to have worms in your furniture, though it does sound terrible.

The sad part about the worms and humidity and such is that the awful bright red stuff you bought for the kid's room because it was cheap ought to hold up fairly well,

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barring child violence. It was made with soft, junk wood that isn't strong enough to warp or split in any spectacular way. It was put together with a plastic glue that is immune to humidity changes and it was spray-coated all over, top and bottom, with some synthetic lacquer because it costs less to do it that way than it would to finish just the visible parts. Even the worms don't like that furniture but you're probably stuck with it until the kids finish it off.

Most of the above can be reduced to a few simple rules if you take out the illustrations and the running commentary. So let's sum up. First, furniture can be damaged by extremes of either humidity or dryness. On the whole, dryness is probably the more dangerous because its effects are worse and because, being relatively more comfortable to humans, you're less likely to do anything about it. Second, you can protect your furniture by maintaining a more or less constant environment by either humidifying or dehumidifying the household air as you move from country to country. If you can't do that, or even if you can, your furniture should be sealed to protect the glue in the joints and insure that humidity changes take place evenly and gradually throughout the whole piece. Third, they told you when you joined the Foreign Service that you'd have to move around. Your children get diarrhea and your furniture warps. You can always give it up and move back to Michigan. 



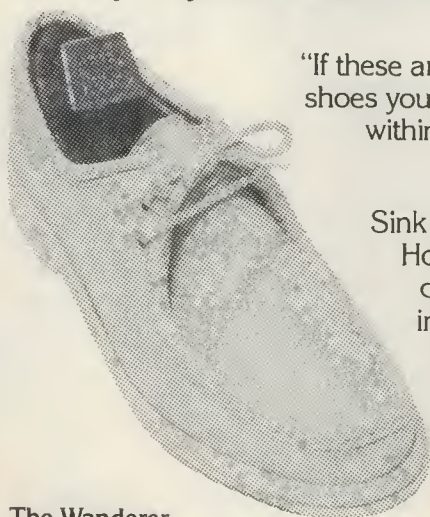
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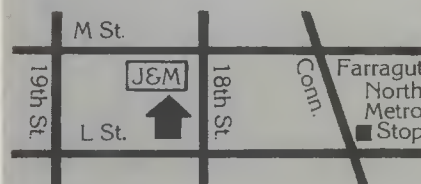
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SALT

A PATH TO MUTUAL SECURITY

HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.

Ever since formal Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) began in November 1969, they have been the centerpiece of US-Soviet relations and a key element of our entire foreign policy. They have been a focus of continual, widespread media attention and public debate not only in Washington but also throughout the nation. Unfortunately, despite this extensive coverage, emphasis has been less and less on critical security issues and more and more on superficially popular nationalistic points. When the talks began, there was a general understanding that they could lead to major improvements in the mutual security of the two nations and indeed to a reduction in the risks that the world would be consumed in a nuclear holocaust. Now, however, attention is primarily directed to possible gains to the Soviet Union from individual provisions of the agreement and the consequent losses to the United States. SALT is regarded as a contest between adversaries rather than an opportunity to improve the security of both nations and the

world.

This distortion received its first major impetus in the debate following the SALT I agreements signed in Moscow in May 1972. There was then almost no discussion of the major gain to our security from the ABM Treaty, which restricted ballistic missile defenses to two sites on each side (this was later reduced to one site in the 1974 Protocol), a level which ensured a mutual strategic deterrent posture for the foreseeable future. Without widespread ballistic missile defenses to cope with a retaliatory attack, nuclear aggression would be an unthinkable act of national suicide no matter how effective a first strike might be. The Treaty destroyed any possible illusion that ABMs might be sufficiently effective for a nation to survive a nuclear war. In an age where thousands of nuclear weapons exist on both sides, no single action could have improved our security to a greater extent.

Yet the entire Congressional debate and press attention focused on whether we had been outwitted by the Soviet negotiators, because the Interim Agreement on Offensive Weapons allowed them to maintain a larger number of ICBM and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers than the

United States. The debate ignored the fact that the US had no plan or intention to increase the number of its launchers. The additional Soviet launchers had no military significance and in any case were more than offset by a large US lead in MIRV (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles) warheads, a lead which has continued to grow in the ensuing years. Because this debate focused on a false picture of US inferiority, the entire SALT process was placed in bad repute; the public came to look on it as a Soviet ploy for obtaining superiority. This attitude has persisted with increasing vigor during the six years of SALT II.

If arms control negotiations are ever going to be a means of ending the continually escalating arms race, then we must stop regarding them as a struggle for advantage between the two superpowers. The basic, but oft forgotten, tenet of such negotiations is that neither nation is going to sign an agreement which lessens its security. Arms control negotiations are not what mathematicians call a zero sum game in which if one player makes a gain the other must sustain an equal loss. The art of negotiation is the development of measures that allow both sides to be better off

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under an agreement than they would be if no agreement were reached. The question that the American public must ask in evaluating any agreement is "Would our security be better off under the agreement or under a situation of no controls on either side?" The Soviet Union must ask the same question, and when both nations receive a positive answer, then a stable agreement will have been attained.

One of the worst practices that began in the early days of the Nixon administration was to link arms control negotiations with other foreign and military policy objectives. This is a sure prescription for inaction in the control of arms, which is by itself clearly in the US interest. It is hard enough to reach a common ground on limiting weapons without simultaneously having to solve the many worldwide problems inevitably arising between the US and the USSR. Furthermore, linking arms control with détente makes no sense; arms control is even more important in a period of tension than in an atmosphere of détente. We cannot look at arms control as a bargaining chip to extract concessions from the Soviet Union in Africa or Asia. We have as much to gain from turning down the arms race as it does. Mutuality of interest must be the only criterion for successful arms control negotiations.

The first objective of the current SALT negotiations is a reduction in the very large numbers of strategic delivery vehicles (ICBMs, SLBMs, and Intercontinental Bombers) in the current arsenals of both nations. However, an even more important goal, since the number of weapons is already so large as to no longer be very critical, is limitations on the development and deployment of new types of weapons to replace those now operational. Not only is this modernization process very expensive, but in many cases the new weapons are more dangerous than those now in stockpiles. For example, at the present time neither country has sufficiently high accuracy MIRV'd ICBM warheads to threaten the ICBM force of the other side, i.e., to have a so-called counterforce capability. However, the USSR programs to replace its existing

heavy ICBMs with more accurate MIRV'd versions and US programs to replace its Minuteman with a more accurate and higher yield modification and eventually replace Minuteman with a new missile, the so-called MX, would provide such a mutual threat to the land-based missile portion of the deterrent. This would create a very dangerous situation, since there would then be much stronger incentives for both sides either to launch a preemptive strike in time of crisis or, at a minimum, to place their missiles on a hair-trigger alert to prevent them from being caught in their silos. This latter tactic guarantees invulnerability but would increase very materially the chances of an accidental nuclear catastrophe.

Any agreement must achieve qualitative and quantitative limitations in such a manner that the current stable strategic balance would be maintained and that neither side would be in a position to extract any military or even political advantage. Finally, the individual provisions of the agreement and the agreement as a whole must be verifiable to the extent that no violation could present a significant security risk or alter the strategic balance.

In President Carter's March 1977 proposal, which Secretary Vance took to Moscow, there were a number of items, which if accepted would have improved mutual security and would have significantly slowed the arms race. He called for a reduction of about 20 percent in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles and, most importantly, significant restrictions on modernization of existing strategic forces. A particularly valuable proposal was for an annual quota of six ICBM and six SLBM tests per year. This would have brought the development of new types of ballistic missiles to an almost total halt, since these small quotas would have had to be used up in proof-testing weapons already developed and deployed.

Unfortunately, a number of the other provisions were not balanced, perhaps because this was an initial negotiating position, and the Soviet leaders viewed these as an attempt to freeze the United States in a position of technological superiority. For example, he proposed that the number of MIRV'd

ICBMs be limited to 550, the exact level at which the US had unilaterally decided to halt its deployment program. This was significantly below the level the Soviets would have been allowed under the 1974 Vladivostok Accords. The quota on SLBM tests would have maintained the United States in a vastly superior position since the US has already deployed nearly 500 MIRV'd SLBMs, each with an average of 10 warheads apiece, while the Soviet Union had only just begun testing its first SLBM with two or three warheads. This failure to recognize the need for balance or perhaps the desire to satisfy hardline critics caused the Carter proposal to be turned down and some of its very good features were consequently temporarily lost.

The basic format of an eight-year Treaty, a short-term Protocol lasting until September 1980, and a set of principles for SALT III negotiations were agreed upon in May 1977. Then a major breakthrough apparently occurred in September 1977, while Foreign Minister Gromyko was in Washington, and the basic provisions of the Treaty and Protocol were agreed upon. The SALT teams were sent back to Geneva to iron out the final details, and there was great optimism for an early agreement. However, as time has passed this optimism has faded, the negotiations are still bogged down, and it is unclear when a final document will be available. A major element in this slowing down process has been the public debate in this country over certain leaked provisions, which have been purported to give an advantage to the Soviet Union. Without any official overall public text it has been relatively easy for opponents of an agreement to argue that individual provisions were disadvantageous. The US negotiators were characterized as having sacrificed US security in exchange for Soviet acquiescence to any agreement. Any change from the March 1977 proposal was claimed a concession to the Soviets, and little attempt was made to evaluate whether US security would be better under the agreement than with an unrestricted arms race.

On February 24, 1978, the Administration finally released through the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the principal

elements of the SALT II agreement as presently being negotiated. The proposed Treaty includes the following major provisions:

"An initial overall aggregate level of 2400 strategic systems, to be reduced to an agreed number between 2160 and 2250 during the term of the Treaty."

"A 1320 sublimit on MIRV'd ICBM and SLBM launchers and aircraft equipped with long-range cruise missiles."

"A sublimit of an agreed number between 1200 and 1250 on MIRV'd ballistic missiles."

"A sublimit of 820 on MIRV'd ICBM launchers."

The proposed Protocol includes the following provisions:

"A ban on deployment of mobile ICBM launchers and on the flight testing of ICBMs from such launchers."

"Limitations on the flight testing and deployment of new types of ballistic missiles."

"A ban on the flight testing and deployment of cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 2500 km, and on the deployment of cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 km on sea- or land-based launchers."

This agreement for the first time will call for reductions in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles. Even though the overall aggregate of 2250 is higher than the 1800 to 1900 proposed by President Carter in March 1977, it is encouraging since in previous cases the ceilings were set higher than existing levels. At present the Soviet Union has about 2500 delivery vehicles so this will force them to scrap a significant number of missiles (about 300). The United States on the other hand is still below the 2250 and could not exceed that level until the Trident submarines become operational in the early 1980s. Thus this basic provision of the Treaty clearly leaves the United States in a relatively more secure position than it otherwise would be and cannot be characterized as a concession to the Soviet Union.

The sublimits on MIRVs are still

very high as they were earlier in both the Vladivostok Accords and the March 1977 proposal. Now the 1320 ceiling is slightly improved by including within it any aircraft equipped to launch long-range cruise missiles. This has the dual advantage of making the MIRV ceiling somewhat more meaningful and at the same time preventing an unrestrained deployment of cruise missile systems. The sublimit of 820 on MIRV'd ICBM launchers does not stop either nation from having a potential threat to the

"For example, the United States has many aircraft based in Europe or on carriers capable of striking most of western USSR, and the Soviet Union has the new Backfire bomber . . ."

ICBM deterrent force of the other side once sufficient accuracy has been attained. Thus the long-term survivability of the US force would not be guaranteed, but neither would this have been the case with the 550 limit proposed in March 1977. The opportunity to protect the survivability of Minuteman through MIRV limitations was lost when the decision was made not to deal with MIRVs in SALT I before they had been deployed. Those persons most critical of the proposed SALT II agreement for not protecting Minuteman are the very ones who opposed MIRV limitations in 1970 when only the US had developed them. Once the United States committed itself to large scale MIRV'd ICBM deployment, it was inevitable that the Soviet Union would insist on being allowed to match this force and thus procure a threat to Minuteman survival. A good example of how an uncontrolled arms race can decrease security.

How to deal with the newest class of strategic weapons, the long-range cruise missiles, which began development in the immediate aftermath of SALT I, has probably been the thorniest problem of SALT II. The proposed

agreement would allow the air-launched versions with ranges up to 2500 kms, but the numbers deployed would be limited by the inclusion of the delivery aircraft in the MIRV limit referred to above. A ban on such cruise missiles was no longer possible in the aftermath of the US decision to cancel the B-1 program and to rely instead on cruise missiles to maintain the viability of the aircraft leg of the deterrent Triad. The proposed agreement thus recognizes this US security need but unfortunately lets out of Pandora's Box this new technology, which can be used in many other weapons systems.

The deployment of sea- or land-launched cruise missiles with ranges in excess of 600 km is banned, but no restrictions are placed on flight testing of such weapons up to ranges of 2500 km. This leaves open the door for continued development of such systems during the three-year duration of the Protocol. Once such weapons are developed and tested, it may be very difficult to prevent their deployment; the strategic arms race could thus take off in a totally new direction. Long-range sea-launched cruise missiles have almost no US military justification so this failure to restrict their testing could be an unfortunate loophole, which was insisted on by the United States but which it may someday come to rue. Land-launched long-range cruise missiles have more potential military justification, but they open up an entirely new dimension in the strategic arms race. Based in Europe they could threaten strategic targets throughout western USSR, revive Soviet fears of German aggression, and significantly alter the current strategic balance which now depends only on the intercontinental forces of the US and the USSR. The failure to ban testing of these weapons creates a touchy problem, i.e., what restrictions will be placed on the transfer of advanced cruise missile technology to our NATO allies. A proscription would cause difficult political problems within NATO but without any restrictions the limitations on cruise missiles could become meaningless.

The proposed Protocol would ban the flight testing and deploy-

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*On Secretary Vance's April trip to Moscow the Soviet Union reportedly agreed to setting the limit on MIRV'd ballistic missiles at 1200, in exchange for setting the aggregate at 2250 delivery vehicles.

"What I have—what thousands of Foreign Service Brats have—might be called *culture dysphoria syndrome*."—Robert Miner

WHERE DO I HANG MY HEAD?

CULTURAL DISCONTINUITY DURING THE TEENAGE YEARS

PAT RENDAHL

Fourteen-year-old Judy, having recently returned with her family to the United States after six years abroad, had been looking forward to the first day of school with the specific hope of meeting some new kids she might like. She had studied the hair styles and had lived through and won a confrontation with her mother concerning the discarding of several pairs of jeans because the width of the leg was not in keeping with the current fashion. She entered the frighteningly huge school and approached a group of girls asking them the whereabouts of the home room. She was told there was no such place and the strangers went their way giggling. Judy thought, most likely about her and her stupid question. Fighting tears, Judy walked the long corridors toward the office, overwhelmed with memories of last year's school and friends and the relief the home room had offered after the formality of the classrooms.

That night there was an unhappy scene at the dinner table. It ended with Judy screaming to her parents that she hated to be back in America.

Judy's problem is well known to the large majority of geographically mobile teenagers suddenly hit by the impact of larger schools, the comparative anonymity of life in the United States, and their own lack of preparedness for the fash-

ions and the social norms of their peers. Werkman and Johnson conducted a study in 1976 of teenagers who had moved abroad on an average of every three years and compared them with teenagers who had never left the States. Of several significant findings, the one that impressed them most was "the difficulty of geographically mobile children to find a place of some significance for themselves as they returned to schools in the United States."

Frustration and a temptation to blame "the system" are often experienced by these youths and their families. Yet there has so far been no real organized effort to understand and assist the adolescent whose life style has been one of high geographic mobility and continual change. Individuals and teams motivated to work on this task run up against a wall of resistance on the part of the foreign affairs agencies and the families themselves who point out the many advantages offered to children who have the opportunity to experience firsthand a variety of cultures and to gain substantially more understanding as to how the rest of the world lives than is afforded the average American child. "Children

are so adaptable" is a cliché often used in an effort to minimize the problem.

The myriad of opportunities and benefits for foreign affairs employees and their families is well-known and needs no repetition. It is equally obvious that a life style of travel can only be considered ad-

Pat Rendahl, clinical social worker, Foreign Service wife, and the mother of three, has lived with her family in South Africa, Sweden, Austria and in Ireland, where she was a lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin. Since receiving her degree from Columbia University in 1954, she has continued working with groups, families and individuals. Currently she is in private practice with the Fairfax Psychotherapy Associates in Vienna, Virginia and is a member of the Foreign Service Mental Health Committee and AAFSW. This paper is based on "Stress and the Geographically Mobile Adolescent" by Lee Dane.

Born in 1936 of Southern parents in New York City, Lee Dane experienced adolescence while living in Paris, Hamburg and Geneva. She joined the ranks of young motherhood in West Africa. Cross-cultural adjustment was for Lee an ongoing process—a life style. Her work as an interpreter gave her insight into the role of psychology in communication and led to her study of this subject. In Madras she worked as an assistant therapist. Mother of three, Lee is mental health liaison for AAFSW. She holds an annual Outward Bound style weekend retreat for Foreign Service teenagers returning from abroad.

TIMES LIKE THIS
BY
LAURA HOMAN

(Note: This poem was written at the age of 14 when the author and her family had been sent to live in a country in Southeast Asia for a two year stint.)

*It's times like this that
I'd like to fly away
To some distant shore
That's almost half-forgotten now.
It's now when I wish I
Had silver wings that could
Take me back to when I was
Free from the crazed feelings
Of alienation; To know again
The feelings of hope and dreams
Come true.
I think I'm a little crazy now.
Crazy from loneliness and change.
I'm no longer sure of who I am
Or even what I was. Maybe I've
Created a beautiful illusion
Because these days seem so much worse.
Maybe when I believed I was happy,
Life wasn't a gingerbread world—
But it was sweet, I remember that.
Maybe I wasn't beautiful and the world
Wasn't my stepping stone. But, at least,
I wasn't an "ugly American" as I am
now.
I've lost myself somewhere between
Yesterday and today.
Gone from an All American Kid
to what. . .
A foreigner, a minority, and a
lonely person.*

vantageous to persons whose physical and emotional well-being allows them to enjoy what is offered. We intend here to highlight some of the problems known to the large adolescent population who find themselves participants in this mode of living.

That there is indeed a set of problems specific to and inherent in the highly geographically mobile life style cannot honestly be denied. It was reported in 1976 that three families per week were medically evacuated back to the United States for reasons of health or failure to adjust of one member of the family. Although statistics change from year to year, there remains substantial evidence that geographic mobility and the repeated need to adjust to one new living situation after another pose a very real threat to families and place them in the high risk range with respect to physical and emotional well-being.

**Cultural Discontinuity and
the American Adolescent**

Margaret Meade and other anthropologists have found in recent studies that there is virtually no adolescent turbulence where there is a simplicity of culture and an early introduction to and acquisition of adult roles. The United States, however, is hardly known for its simplicity of culture and adolescence is a period of extreme change, biological and psychological, under the most geographically stable conditions.

For mobile Americans who must adapt to, in addition to their own, a variety of foreign cultures during their formative years, the business of growing up can be complex, to say the least. Common problems for these young people include over-exposure to stressful situations; cultural discontinuity that often results in cynicism and questions about identity; over-exposure to hard drugs; educational disruption and inadequate reflection on career interests; the "travel bug syndrome"—a desire, often unrelated to personal growth, to perpetuate the travel experience; the "fishbowl syndrome"—the knowledge that one is constantly in the public eye, whether or not one wishes to attract attention; and the absence of a continuing peer group, without which the youth finds it difficult to gain some needed independence from the family.

Studies focusing on stress as related to high geographic mobility reveal that adolescents on the move appear to be more distant from their peers and more inclined to work things out on their own. Generally speaking, they're less secure about their future lives and are often confused about vocational plans. They know they want to continue the mobile life, but they're at a loss to know which career to use as a launching pad. They're not as interested in pursuing the higher academic degree as are their home-based counterparts. Finally, mobile youth feel less a part of American life and are often confused about national identity, though this problem appears to diminish after four or six consecutive years in the United States. As one college student put it:

I often feel that someone who has lived all his life in the United States cannot

begin to understand the confusions and upheavals that I experienced at the age of 12, when I was suddenly thrust into the American scene after 12 years abroad, and was expected (principally by my peers) to understand and appreciate life in the States. It took years for me to feel comfortable as an American. It was only after working in McGovern's political campaign that I really began to feel a strong association with the US and the desire to be identified as an American.

The Main Task

According to psychoanalyst Eric Erikson, famous for his research and understanding of childhood and adolescent development, the major task of the adolescent is the *establishment of identity*. This means essentially the acceptance of his or her body and its corresponding masculine or feminine role; the establishment of good relationships with members of the opposite sex; achieving emotional independence from parents; choosing and preparing for a vocation; and developing a set of socially responsible attitudes and behaviors. Geographically mobile teenagers can find the last three of these tasks particularly difficult, especially if there is a language barrier and if the culture differs markedly from that at home.

Specialists in child development find that in the transition between childhood and adulthood the adolescent repeatedly steps outside the family circle to discover alternatives for meeting social and psychological needs. Within adolescent peer groups, cliques are often formed to protect members from "outsiders" and keep identity safe and intact. Much comparing is done. These are the years when Junior complains that his father is not sufficiently interested in football and daughter ridicules the length of her mother's skirts. From age 13 to 15, a youth, when not with his friends, spends a greater share of his time in his room. Questions abound. Priorities are painstakingly being established. When the process is successful, the same youth, between the ages of 16 and 18 will be a welcome and interesting participant in family discussions. Well into his own social world and feeling a strong sense of self, he will be more respecting of the values of his parents, even though he may not agree with them.

The achievement of emotional independence from parents is difficult if not impossible when one must rely on one's own family as the only source of continuity in an otherwise changing world. There is often no social network to offer the traveling teenager the needed respite away from the family, or to provide opportunities for risk taking that may result in greater wisdom and more independence. This lack of peer collaboration perpetuates dependence on parents who should not be relied upon as the adolescent's sole means of emotional support if the youth is to progress towards responsible adulthood.

The Adolescent Mind- a Moratorium

During the later stages of adolescence the youth becomes capable of imagining an ideal self and is increasingly more aware of personal alternatives. There is a keen sense of social responsibility and less inclination to accept "conventional wisdom." Upper middle class James who resides in the suburbs can more acutely "feel" and understand the life and surroundings of Jake who resides in the city and is poor. Foreign affairs adults who have developed these skills of abstract thinking and the ability to "stand in the other guy's shoes," thereby gaining broader perspective, are perhaps the most successful Americans abroad when it comes to cultural adaptation. Ironically, cultural discontinuity makes this type of learning difficult for the foreign affairs junior who is still too hard at work establishing his or her own self identity.

Erikson describes the adolescent mind as "essentially a moratorium, a psychosocial stage between childhood and adulthood, and between the morality learned by the child and the ethics to be developed by the adult." The need for strong identification with one's own culture is imperative in order to achieve a responsible adulthood that blends comfortably with the meeting of one's emotional needs.

Heavy Duty for a Kid

Dr. Frank Johnson told the following story in a speech given in 1976:

Recently it was my privilege to have a lengthy conversation with a 17-year-old

Foreign Service dependent who had just returned from Bangkok. This young man was feeling unhappy that the American image was deteriorating. He said, "When I arrived in Bangkok three years ago, I could go anywhere in the city (very happily). It seemed to be a real advantage to me to be identified as an American. But with the wind-down of Vietnam and other changes, I found near the end it was almost impossible for me to do things I had done earlier; such things as getting on the big overcrowded buses and riding for one *baht* (5 cents). If the corner on which I stood was empty except for me, most

**"Had he hauled off and
hit the young Thai, his
family may have been
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father reprimanded.
Whatever may have
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the exaggerated
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and the employing
organization have . . ."**

of the bus drivers would not stop. When I tried to get off, unless Thais were getting off, they would frequently go on several blocks before they would let me off, and then only when a Thai was getting off the bus. One day, the ultimate in insults from a Thai, a young man spat on me and I had all I could do to control my temper."

That this young man did indeed hold on to his temper suggests a keen awareness as to where he was and the emotional climate of his environment. Had he hauled off and hit the young Thai, his family may have been transferred, or his father reprimanded. Whatever may have happened, we see here the exaggerated significance the family and the employing organization have for the adolescent involved in cross cultural mobility. Youths such as this young man find that upon re-entry into the United States there is much adaptation work to be done. One need only consider the confusion that may have resulted were this same young man spat upon at a bus stop in downtown Washington during his first week back in the USA.

Adaptation to Stress

Stress researchers divide strategies of adaptation into three categories: Mastery, coping, and defense mechanisms.

Mastery, of course, is the winning of the battle. Receiving the degree after four long years of work, or scoring the touchdown that wins the game. In recognition that teenagers form their friendships through shared activities of preference, the various books, pamphlets and workshops designed to facilitate cross-cultural adjustment suggest pursuing one's favored activities wherever one goes. Through practice indeed comes mastery. But mastery may be irrelevant to the maintenance of a healthy developmental environment. A child who moves from Finland to Ethiopia may as well forget about being an Olympic hopeful in ice skating or cross-country skiing. The youth who moves with his family is not in a position to control these changes.

Coping or the ability to adapt to situations that seem or are realistically threatening is familiar to all who experience high geographic mobility. It is the the boiling of the water or the soaking of the vegetables in potassium permanganate to cope with dangerous bacteria in some areas or taking ten baths a day in hot, humid climates.

Physicians and psychotherapists report a high rate of success in using the approach of "anticipatory guidance" to help individuals cope with predictable life crises such as surgery, separation from loved ones or divorce. The anxiety experienced by the patient who has been forewarned about the pain that will result within the first 24 hours after surgery is minimal compared to the often devastating anxiety brought on by pain that has not been anticipated. These findings have strong relevance for foreign service families about to embark on a tour abroad, and for teenagers preparing for re-entry.

Defense mechanisms are unconsciously called into play when one needs to block out the frightening reality situation for protection against it. No need to worry about what doesn't exist. Classic defense mechanisms rely heavily on avoidance, denial and the reduction of information.

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"Oh, to have a little house!
To own the hearth and stool and all!" — Padraic Colum



Housing in Washington Myths and Realities

ANGELA PEDERSEN

It is difficult for many Foreign Service families returning from the field to escape the notion—actually inaccurate—that the cost of housing in the Washington area is inflated out of all proportion to that in the rest of the United States. If it is any consolation, the feeling is shared by some corporate and Administration officials newly assigned to the nation's capital from communities spotted around the country where real estate markets are sluggish.

The massive deterioration of the dollar abroad is, in some ways, easier for a Foreign Service officer to accept than the discovery that the house he sold for, say, \$75,000 when he went overseas five years ago may now have a price tag of \$135,000. The fact that the 1973 sale may have brought him a bit of profit fades from memory when he is hit by the abrupt, stomach-wrenching conviction that he has somehow "lost" \$60,000. The sensation intensifies when he also realizes that he has missed out on five years of rent receipts—receipts that would easily have covered the mortgage payments.

Such a reaction is understandable. Even if the officer has had the weekly real estate sections of the Washington newspapers mailed to

him at his post, he (or she!) is unlikely to be prepared for a face-to-face confrontation with the changes that have occurred on the housing front in the District of Columbia and its suburbs in recent years.

Bold-face ads in the weekly sections conjure up visions of multiplicity of new, individual homes available in desirable locations at old-fashioned bargain prices. Some economic-trend analyses reinforce the impression that housing is still basically inexpensive for Washington; they tell of average prices in the low-\$70,000 range for older as well as just-built homes.

Unfortunately, the new homes which appear such lustrous buys when advertised ("Prices start at \$37,500!") are all too often tiny, poorly equipped townhouses, situated long miles beyond what used to be considered the remotest of Washington suburbs. Older ("existing") residences are generally available in the under-\$70,000 bracket only if they are boxlike, hard to reach, or in urgent need of renovation, along with their neighborhoods.

Just as vexing is the fact that the monthly area-wide median price for homes is calculated not only on sales of detached dwellings, as many surmise, but on the turnover in townhouses, condominiums and cooperative apartments as well, a practice akin to proclaiming a median price for apples, oranges and potatoes. If the median price were given for two-story traditional

homes, it would be some \$20,000 more than the "average-house" estimate cited in the typical analysis.

The Washington-area real estate picture is put into true perspective not through a perusal of advertisements or sales statistics but through human-interest stories of people searching for homes. Consider, if you will, the experience of Chip and Caron Carter, of the Washington and Plains Carters. Having sold their trailer home in Georgia, they moved in with their parents in Washington in January this year. Wanting a place of their own, however, and with a limited personal budget, they began hunting for a house in the under-\$70,000 range. Friends quoted by AP reporter Ann Blackman said the couple was "shocked" by the prices asked. They were still looking when this magazine went to press.

As Ms. Blackman put it, the young Carters had joined "scores of Carter staffers who have learned one of the cruel financial facts about this city: there's little available for under \$70,000 to \$80,000, and even that won't buy much."

Carterites from Georgia (the term is not necessarily redundant) have more reason than many newcomers to Washington to be surprised by the cost of housing. Unlike arrivals from, say, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, or Chicago, they are not acclimated to the prices demanded in a "hot" real estate market. The Georgians' beacon city, Atlanta, is not the boom town it was a few years ago. A three-bedroom, single-bath house that would bring over \$80,000 in the Washington area can be bought there for roughly half that figure, and the city is pocked with unsold condominiums.

The disillusionment of large numbers of Carter appointees with the Washington housing situation actually began weeks before the 1977 inauguration. Some arrived expecting to locate homes in Georgetown or on Capitol Hill. What they found, instead, were condominiums in Virginia high-rises, and then at prices steeper than originally envisaged. Many went the rental rather than the purchase route.

The Washington *Star's* Lynn Rosellini summed up the response

Angela Pedersen is a Foreign Service wife long active in real estate in the Washington area. She will answer questions about housing addressed to her in care of the Foreign Service Journal.

of the soon-to-be minted officials in a story published on December 21, 1976, and headlined "Shock, Anger, Disbelief at Housing Cost: Carterites Meet Area Problem." Said Ms. Rosellini:

"The newcomers want close-in houses and lots of charm. They want tennis courts, good schools, beamed ceilings and backyards. They want safety. And they want to pay no more than \$40,000 to \$50,000 to buy a home."

Though Washington real estate agents were stumbling over one another in their efforts to garner the prestige that comes with the sale of property to members of an incoming Administration, the gut reaction of many of the Carter people was that they were surrounded by unscrupulous sales personnel trying to rip them off. They made their feelings eminently clear to Ms. Rosellini.

Even those who found addresses envied by longtime Washingtonians were not convinced they had come up with anything special.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, for example, discovered Ambassador James Theberge's home on Northwest Washington's ultra-fashionable Foxhall Road and, with Theberge in Nicaragua, was able to rent it for \$700 a month, a modest fee in an area noted for \$200,000-and-up homes. When the Ambassador returned, Nan and Jody Powell found a three-bedroom home on the corner of nearby 45th and Lowell Streets that had been owned by a naval captain who had died a few months earlier. They bought it with a rare \$100,000 no-money-down loan obtained from a Chevy Chase bank on condition that they spend \$15,000 of their own money remodeling it.

Last July 10, *Parade* magazine's Lloyd Shearer quoted Nan Powell as saying: "In Atlanta, when a young couple pays \$100,000 or more for a house, that means they have arrived. In Washington, real estate prices are astronomical. We've paid \$115,000 for a house that's not large enough for three of us to live in (the Powells have an 11-year-old daughter), and everyone tells us it's a bargain. Well, I guess it is, and we ought to feel good about it. But somehow the price structure takes getting used to."

Washington prices astronomical? Tomorrow, yes. Today, no.

Today, "astronomical" is the word that best describes real estate costs in Los Angeles. There, according to the National Association of Realtors, the average two-bedroom existing single-family home now brings nearly \$127,000, the average new home almost \$187,000, and the average condominium \$133,000.

Tomorrow, "astronomical" will be the word for the amount Nan and Jody Powell's house will bring. Assuming a conservative annual increase in value of 12 percent (the 1977 rate of increase in the Washington area overall was actually more than 15 percent, which means the house has already appreciated markedly), their "non-bargain" home will be worth *at least* \$200,000 just five years from now. In point of fact, however, the figure will almost certainly be \$250,000 or more, if one keeps in mind the lip-smacking location and the fact that a price of \$300,000 is already projected for each of the 120 or so townhouses to be built on the 125-acre Foxhall Road estate sold for development last year by former Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller. (When plans for the \$300,000 townhouses were announced, some Foxhall Road residents made very audible "there goes the neighborhood" noises.)

Actually, even a three-bedroom, post-World War I townhouse in nearby Glover Park can be expected to bring at least \$200,000 by 1983, and probably much more. The homes there now average \$100,000 each when sold, even when bathroom and kitchen fixtures have remained the same for decades, but the neighborhood, hard by exclusive Georgetown as well as Foxhall Road, is "hot" and getting hotter all the time. It's a prime candidate to join Capitol Hill, Foggy Bottom and Alexandria's Old Town as a trendy community of prized, restored homes in something like the Georgetown manner. (The price of the average Georgetown home is now nearly \$200,000.)

There are several other potential Georgetown scattered around the District, given the increasing numbers of couples buying up houses in relatively modest sections of the city and renovating them with

sometimes spectacular results. Mount Pleasant, nestled between 16th Street, N.W., and Rock Creek Park and fairly close in, comes to mind immediately. There, townhouses (you understand, of course, how utterly, utterly *declassé* it is to call a rowhouse a rowhouse these days) were selling for \$80,000 and up this spring. But Joseph L. Donnelly, president of J. Lee Donnelly & Son, a firm appraising homes for many lending institutions, believes Mount Pleasant prices may climb as much as 20 percent by autumn.

With "buy and redo" now very much the "in" thing, and with the virtual disappearance of buildable lots, not to mention increasing speculation and the soaring costs of new-home construction, even shell (i.e., gutted or near-gutted) houses are going for prices undreamed of by District residents a few years ago.

Shells in the poorest sections of the city bring from \$18,500 to \$40,000, with a minimum of \$30,000 needed for restoration. Move over to the Dupont Circle area, mecca for the hippies and Yuppies of recent memory, and you can come up with a six- or seven-bedroom shell, circa 1890, for a bit over \$100,000. In 1973 a similar structure would have brought \$40,000 at most.

In the inner-city, the trend toward rehabilitation of homes by upper-income professionals, many of them young, has taken its toll. Unable to compete in the housing marketplace, poorer families have sometimes been forced into desperate hunts for affordable quarters. The result has been a demand for official action to insure accommodations for those affected. The Washington Board of Realtors has established a special committee to aid families displaced by rehabilitation projects, apartment-to-condominium conversions, and private developments.

Except for an occasional adventuresome Foreign Service couple, few families returning from overseas have elected to play the "shell game." Its effect on them has come primarily from the prodding it has given Washington real estate prices in general, for whenever one segment of the housing industry is nudged upward, others are pulled along.

The average Foreign Service home-buyer looks not to the city

but away from it. He thinks of housing, yes, but he is likely to be more concerned with other facilities for his family—yards, schools, libraries, parks and playgrounds, swimming pools and tennis courts. He thinks, in other words, of the suburban or suburban-like life.

If the idea of commuting lacks appeal, he is apt to join similarly-inclined colleagues in one of the tree-lined neighborhoods of Northwest Washington that has "family" stamped on every plat. If the thought of paying a minimum of \$175,000 does not trouble him, he may well turn to Cleveland Park, Wesley Heights, or Spring Valley, traditional breathing grounds for the families of diplomats of means. If \$200,000 does not faze him, he may consider Kalorama. (On occasion, a home can be found for less than the norm in one of the communities cited in this article, but that occasion will warrant engraving on the golden tablets of the mind.) If the officer's bank account consists of career-earned savings, he will of necessity look elsewhere, perhaps to the Potomac-hugging Palisades, where a three-bedroom home can still be found in the \$90s. Other popular communities in the District include North Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, American University Park, and Barnaby Woods. Prices in those areas can be expected to start at \$105,000.

If, however, the officer is willing to put in the additional time that commuting demands, he will find a far broader selection of housing and prices in the suburbs of Maryland and Virginia. Even in Potomac, Maryland, and McLean, Virginia, two of the truly elite addresses in the nation, larger, more modern homes can still be acquired in the \$90,000-to-\$100,000 range, though their numbers grow smaller each month. These will not be the stately mansions of yesterday's dreams, but they will be comfortable, well-appointed residences.

In Potomac, for example, a five-bedroom, three-bath 1960s rambler, complete with family room, can be found in one of the subdivisions that saddle horse country. A somewhat similar house, a bit older, perhaps, and with one less bedroom, is a McLean possibility. In each case, the

price will be near the \$100,000 mark.

Because of a sewer moratorium in effect for several years, construction of homes in Potomac and much of the rest of Montgomery County was kept minimal.

The effect has been felt in all of the older communities in the county, particularly those close in.

In the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area just across the District line, a small two- or three-bedroom home, with one bath, no central air conditioning, and over 40 years old, now lists in the low \$70,000s. A somewhat newer, larger and better equipped three-bedroom house

"It will be possible for commuters to walk, bus or drive to Metrorail stations, then be whisked downtown in a matter of minutes. Many Marylanders and Virginians have already found that Metrorail has greatly reduced their daily travel time."

there can be expected to go for \$20,000 or so more. The area abounds in dramatic, high-impact residences, many selling for \$350,000 and up. In all instances, however, the values are excellent, for Bethesda and Chevy Chase boast some of the finest public and private schools in the nation, plus outstanding clubs, close proximity to the most prestigious names in retailing, and a fierce communal determination to cling to the standards of a genteel past.

Kensington, bisected by Connecticut Avenue just north of Maryland's Chevy Chase, glories in its abundance of high-ceilinged, Victorian frame homes. When these go on the market, the price is usually at least \$100,000. There are, however, large numbers of newer—and sometimes new—houses in the Kensington, Wheaton and Silver Spring areas to the north, and some are priced in the \$70,000s.

Rockville, Gaithersburg and Germantown, well past the Belt-

way off route 270, are other Montgomery County locales offering a variety of new or recent homes. Some townhouses there are available at prices starting in the upper \$30,000s, with particularly well-appointed end units selling in the lower \$70,000s.

Some of the best housing opportunities in the Washington area are offered in Prince George's County, Montgomery's Beltway partner in Maryland. The distance a Foreign Service officer must travel to and from the Department of State, the International Communication Agency, or AID is offset, some feel, by the amount of house and land \$70,000 to \$80,000 will buy in Prince George's.

(Commuting, it should perhaps be noted at this juncture, can be far more time- and energy-consuming than many purchasers initially realize. It is easy to dismiss an additional half-hour's travel time in the morning and again in the evening when caught in the rapture of a new-home contemplation. But that extra hour a day amounts to five hours a week, and, in a 48-week work-year, totals 240 hours, or six 40-hour weeks! Still, the rush continues to communities more properly ranked not as suburbs of Washington but as outposts, including developments in Anne Arundel, Charles, Frederick and Howard Counties in Maryland, and Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia.)

Across the Potomac River from Washington, the real estate map has become three-dimensional. Spectacular high-rise condominium apartment buildings tower over many northern Virginia sites, from the vicinity of National Airport to Tyson's Corner. Some of the units offer floor space equal to that in many individual homes; others provide little more than eating and sleeping space. Prices may start in the upper \$30,000s in some buildings and go over \$100,000 in others. *Well over!*

Northern Virginia is replete with townhouses as well. They can be found in the shadows of high-rises and, as in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, on land on which cattle grazed not long ago. They run a price gamut beginning in the high \$30,000s and sometimes speeding past the \$150,000 sign. They include ex-

tremely modest affairs; spanning new three-story structures, complete with two-car garages; and narrow, expensive riverfront antiques such as those in Alexandria's Old Town, sometimes lovingly restored by doting couples, sometimes hastily redone by eager speculators.

But Northern Virginia also offers a broad assortment of detached homes. In sections of close-in Alexandria not yet affected by Old Town fever, small houses with outmoded fixtures, and sometimes with only two bedrooms, still sell in the mid-\$70,000s. In sprawling Fairfax County, where construction tops that of any other Washington locality, both new and older homes of traditional size often begin near \$80,000. (Fairfax ranks with Montgomery as one of the richest counties in the United States.)

In the northern sector of Arlington County, buildable lots are few and far between and homes marketed there frequently bring more than the new ones in Fairfax County, even though they may be smaller, as much as a half-century older, and minus central air conditioning. Condominiums in North Arlington tend to be priced similarly. In South Arlington, where pressures are less intense, a wide array of houses is available, and prices are lower accordingly.

Reston, the trail-blazing new town not far from Dulles International Airport, remains enormously popular. Like its younger counterparts in Maryland—Montgomery Village, near Gaithersburg, and Columbia in Howard County—Reston provides a smorgasbord of accommodations: detached homes, townhouses, and apartments.

Again like Montgomery Village and Columbia, Reston assures its residents of excellent schools, recreational, business and shopping facilities, and other amenities of city-plus-suburbs life. Its prices tend to be similar to those in Montgomery Village; in both, average-sized detached houses can be expected to bring more than the in-the-\$70,000 sums common in Columbia. The latter, however, is adding more expensive homes to its

offerings.

Within a few years, areas in Virginia and Maryland now too far from Washington central to tempt many house-hunters will move figuratively—and dramatically—closer in. The advent of Metrorail service to key sections of the capital region will eliminate or minimize commuter woes for many. It will be possible for commuters to walk, bus or drive to Metrorail stations, then be whisked downtown in a matter of minutes. Many Marylanders and Virginians have already found that Metrorail has greatly reduced their daily travel time, now that its surface-and-subway lines have reached out to Silver Spring and to National Airport.

Later extension of Metrorail in Maryland and Virginia is bound to have a major impact on real estate prices in the areas immediately affected. Whether it will have an inflationary impact of its own on housing prices in the Washington region overall is impossible to determine at this time. But one thing is certain: those prices will continue to climb, Metrorail or no. They have been doing so ever since the Depression ended, not only in Washington, of course, but throughout the country, at a fluctuating rate that now averages more than one percent a month nationally. Last year's increase saw median prices across the nation jump 14.1 percent for existing homes and 13.4 percent for new homes, allowing for some laxity in certain areas. According to Michael Sumichrast, Staff Vice President and Chief Economist of the National Association of Home Builders, that is the sharpest increase on record.

Washington, which in 1974 held the dubious distinction of being the most expensive area in which to buy a house, now trails well behind San Francisco and Los Angeles, and even behind New York City, which jumped to third place in the high-price standings last year after having been off the ten-highest-priced-cities list for several years. Washington's annual rate of increase in 1977 was 15.4 percent overall, compared to 20.9 percent for New York City and an astounding 30.6 percent for Southern California, according to Sumi-

chrast. Even Washington's "hottest" neighborhoods have been only one or two points above the recent New York City overall average.

For the prospective purchaser, and especially for the Foreign Service officer, the bottom line here is not only cost but *investment*. A growth rate averaging 12 percent or more a year offers an outstandingly better annual yield than the 7.5 percent average on top-rated corporate bonds—or on the performance of the stock market, where the New York Stock Exchange composite index is back to its late-1960s level. As *Money Magazine* puts it, "These days a decent house in a desirable neighborhood is like a piggy bank that fills up by itself." The Foreign Service officer has an added incentive: the rents that come in monthly, paying for his house while he is overseas.

For the average family, of course, the biggest hurdle is accumulating the down payment for the first house. This is particularly true of young couples, some of whom now despair of ever owning a home in light of the constantly increasing prices. Many senior Foreign Service officers are now investing in second and even third homes to be certain that their children will have places of their own when they reach maturity.

Conventional mortgage rates now hover around 9.5 percent in Washington, though some experts believe they may go to 9.75 percent before year's end.

A number of officials in the home mortgage industry have called for federal approval of new, more flexible mortgages. Among those suggested are the variable rate mortgage, the graduated payment plan, and the rollover mortgage. Under the variable rate approach, interest charges can move up or down depending on current costs of funds, while the graduated payment plan, favored for young couples, would permit monthly payments beginning at a lower than normal rate and climbing at a more leisurely pace than the family's income. The rollover mortgage would set a loan rate for, say, three to five years, and then permit it to be renegotiated at current mortgage loan rates.



" 'It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards,' the Queen remarked." — Lewis Carroll

The Ashes of the Marshal

JOHN BOVEY

Charles Cappadose came to our Embassy in Oslo in the silver age of espionage. His was the CIA of the late 1960s, the fretful agency of *détente* and imperial decline. Its reach had already exceeded its grasp, but its mainspring still held; it had not yet flown apart in the frenzied soul-searching of the ensuing decade. Cappadose's accreditation as "Politico-Cultural Officer and First Secretary" fooled no one in the Embassy and very few in the Norwegian Foreign Office, but no one saw fit to challenge it, except a few low-lifers in the Socialist People's Party, the chosen instrument of Moscow. Even in those circles where blue eyes were apt to cloud at the spectacle of American machinations, Charles and his wife Marianne passed for models of respectability and rode the cocktail circuit unmolested.

The CIA is nothing if not class-conscious, and Charles gave off the unmistakable aroma of the Ivy League: Yale 1954, according to the State Department's *Biographic Register*. Even though that estimable publication is doctored to conceal the true histories of agents who are "covered" by the Foreign Service, I saw no reason to doubt his Alma Mater—at least not at the outset; later I was to doubt everything. But Cappadose sported neither the cloak and dagger of the classic age nor the fountain-pen hypodermic of the Cuban phase—and certainly nothing as vulgar as the rubber gloves of Watergate. His was the more decorous ruthlessness of the privileged. *Medio*

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tutissimus: for missions in press and parliament, for infiltration of youth groups (of which he secretly disapproved), he took care to curb conspicuous elegance. His haircut left his collar uncovered but not his ears: a compromise between the norms of the university and the diplomatic corps. His tweeds, impeccable but unpressed, and his bulky Shetland pullovers accentuated a silhouette that owed more to the pleasures of the table than to any prowess on the judo mat. On the ski paths he rolled along like Otto Soglow's Little King; the slab-sided Norwegians used to smile furtively as he went by.

Charles's spiky hair and knife-edged eyelids, his silences, broken by the cracking of knuckles, always reminded me of an Indian brave. Marianne Cappadose was less enigmatic. Her accent was pure Philadelphia, and she oscillated between a grand manner that perplexed the Norwegians and a feverish Bohemianism that embarrassed her husband. In the Women's Club it was whispered that she

had composed a sonata—for what instrument was not clear—and there was no denying that she played the violin. In the land of Grieg these apostasies from bureaucracy did not count heavily against her. And her long Gothic face and figure contrasted nicely with those of her husband.

Turkey and Norway are the only NATO neighbors of the Soviet Union, and, in the infancy of satellites, Washington spent a great deal of money on technology for eavesdropping on activities in Russia. But during our first interview Cappadose, who claimed direct contact with "the other side" in Prague, and even Moscow, made it clear that he scorned the electronic aspects of his mission.

"I'm no Dictaphone," he told me, buffing his nails with a stubby thumb, "and no computer either. I let my technicians do the listening." He looked at me man to man, diplomat to diplomat. "As intelligence chief, I'm more interested in your kind of thing."

I could have told him quite truthfully that the Number Two of any Embassy is swamped by administrative chores, but I thought I detected a trespasser. "Ambassador Kimball doesn't like it," I said, "when we pass along the jobs she assigns."

Cappadose's eyelids clicked once or twice at this smug pronouncement, but he had trained his eyes to glow rather than burn; they were steady planets with no interstellar flashes of temper. He said I had been in Norway longer than he; no need for him to get in anyone's way; he would value my advice.

So far as the Soviets were concerned, Charles needed no advice from the likes of me. His knowledge of Kremlin saints and sinners

carried back to the pre-war purges. He knew all about Beria and the KGB and had made a special study of Gelpand and other defectors whom Stalin had exempted from reprisals. "It might come in handy some day," he said darkly. "Now take the case of Shelepin, for instance . . ." For like many Kremlinologists, Cappadose condescended to the laity. And he had perfected his own technique of surprise: that of the stone dropped into still waters. At staff meetings he waited till others had finished their paltry speculations; then he would make his splash. "My sources tell me the Soviets will protest *any* operation in the Norwegian Sea." He would sit back, motionless, almost sullen, eyeing the ripples as they spread.

Ambassador Sarah Kimball was not an ideal target. Women who remain unmarried beyond their 30s—especially if they are hard-bitten natives of Maine—tend to ruminate over the sensational. "Why in the world," she would ask, pushing her horn-rims onto her forehead, "would anyone do anything so idiotic?"

And then Charles would modulate back into Kremlinology, or speculate darkly and diplomatically about some titbit he had taken—not always acknowledging his source—from one of us. His dominant passion, as I was to discover, was to scoop the plodders of the State Department.

During the long months when Hanoi and Washington palavered over the site of the conference and the shape of the tables which would ultimately bring them face to face, all American Embassies were instructed to keep their ears open for signals. And presently, to our amazement, the circuits crackled in Oslo.

One afternoon in late spring, I was summoned by the Norwegian Foreign Minister (Ambassador Kimball was on home leave in Maine), who—with a pomposity that demonstrated his obsession with rank and his ignorance of the dossier—turned me over to the Under-Secretary, Fulke Linstrom. I was more partial to Linstrom. He combined the two basic strains of Norway: his bright-eyed, gnarly face was that of a nervous troll; his

yellow hair and long legs were those of a typical Viking. On this occasion, the troll had the upper hand.

He informed me, with some excitement, that the North Vietnamese Ambassador in Peking had "approached" his Norwegian colleague, telling him that Hanoi attributed American stalling to internal problems. While Hanoi preferred other sites, the Norwegians might tell the imperialists that both sides should immediately get down to business in Paris. Linstrom emphasized the need for secrecy: leaks would cause trouble in the Storting. "Our parliamentarians don't like power politics, even when Oslo is just a messenger."

I hurried back to the Embassy, roused out the code clerks, and drafted an urgent telegram. Visions of glory danced before me in the long Norwegian twilight. After my ego had wrestled a bit with my team spirit, I called in Cappadose and showed him the cable. He permitted himself a low whistle. I asked him to hold this information closely. One whiff of the CIA would send the Nordic fawn bounding back into the forest of solitude.

Charles's eyelids sharpened. "You know of course that Linstrom is an old Moroccan hand."

"But long before you."

His answer, as I recalled later, was indirect. "I first met him here, at your house. A very savvy guy."

"Well, you boys must be sure to bring each other up to date."

It was an ill-advised remark. On looking back, it seems to me that I always managed to press the wrong key with Cappadose.

Three days later Washington instructed me to tell the Norwegians that the contact in Peking was of the highest interest. I was given an intimidating list of questions which we wanted the Norwegians to put to the Vietnamese. So I trotted down and laid my little paper on Linstrom's desk. Sitting back in a tubular chair on a sky-blue carpet and surrounded by clear pine panels, I sensed an unwonted constraint. I couldn't account for it until Linstrom, clearing his throat, told me that Cappadose had taken him to lunch the day before. "Nice of him to ask me." A long Scan-

dinavian pause. "He wanted to know all about our relations with Peking. He seems very expert in Communist affairs."

My mouth was opening and shutting like that of a trout on a river bank. "That's his specialty. And then Charles tells me you're both old Moroccan hands."

Linstrom had a long stretch, with his hands folded behind his blond head. I could see the soles of his shoes wiggling under the desk. "But you know, that's what I don't understand."

"What do you mean, Fulke?"

"Let me tell you." His Norwegian sing-song rose and fell in agitated curves. "We talked about the Protectorate, and of course about Marshal Lyautey. I asked Mr. Cappadose why the Moroccans asked the French to transfer the Marshal's ashes from Rabat. It happened long after I left—a delicate matter. And painful."

"Yes, very. I remember General de Gaulle's speech when the ashes were brought to the Hôtel des Invalides."

"Your memory is better than Mr. Cappadose's," said Linstrom with a touch of slyness. "He couldn't remember where the ashes had been."

"Oh?"

"But the mausoleum is a landmark in Rabat. It's just around the corner from your Embassy."

Through Linstrom's window I watched the sails moving across the steel blue of the Oslofjord. Where did my duty to Cappadose stop? Even if I had liked Linstrom less, how could I lie to him? In diplomacy the frills drop away sooner or later, and there you are at the crux: two men closeted alone with a problem; upon their confidence in one another everything depends. Suddenly I remembered the White Queen. "'It's a poor sort of memory that only works backward,'" I said.

Fulke Linstrom gave me a little frown. I was afraid that another joke had gone astray. But I underestimated him. "I think," he said gently, "that the Queen told Alice that memory works in all directions when you live backward."

At the Embassy, I checked the *Biographic Register*: "Cappadose, Charles. b: May 12, 1932. Grad: Yale 1954. Attaché Prague

1956-58; Second Sec'y Budapest 1958-60, Rabat 1960-63; First Sec'y Moscow 1963-65, Oslo 1965—"

Again I remembered the arrival of Marshal Lyautey's ashes at the Hôtel des Invalides in 1961. Where, I asked myself, had Cappadose been stashed away during those three years? Decidedly an aberration, that infidelity with the Arabs in the midst of his marriage to the Iron Curtain.

Resisting an impulse to hurl the *Register* into the wastepaper basket, I picked up the phone and summoned Cappadose from his padlocked lair. I had no relish for star-chamber proceedings between rival empire-builders, but his offense was flagrant. It might even spell finis to the frail enterprise in Peking.

I tried to explain the danger, but I could see that Cappadose had drunk deep of the heady brew of diplomacy. With a face straighter than honesty required, he described his lunch with Linstrom as a coincidence: a social contact that I had even encouraged.

"If you guys stuck to talking about Morocco," I said, "you must have covered the ground pretty thoroughly."

My sarcasm didn't shake him. Not for him to display the rip in his cover. "If you're worried about Vietnam, why sure, we talked about that too. In Norway you can't stay off it."

"You can always stay away, though. You didn't kid yourself that Linstrom thinks you're just another first secretary?"

Two points of red appeared in his cheeks. "Maybe I'm not as crude as you think. I've been around too, you know. And anyway, the Ministry is a good source for us. They see all the Communist diplomats." He pursed his mouth in the manner of the Washington problem-solver. "It would save a lot of trouble if you people would let us take over the contacts with the Ministry's Eastern Europe experts."

"You can't be serious."

"I'm perfectly serious. Look at the Soviets: half their Embassy is KGB—including your opposite number. Lavrov covers the whole Foreign Ministry. Very effective. Now in Belgrade they go even further. Even the Ambassador is KGB."

I got up and opened a window. Under the elms the King's Guardsmen, with their pork-pie hats and sabres, were advancing like wind-up toys on the yellow cube that housed the monarch.

"When were you in Belgrade?"

Charles cracked his knuckles for a few seconds. "I didn't say I had ever been there."

"And do you think that a man like Linstrom puts any trust in my Soviet colleague?"

"Not if he knows what's good for him. But it's not clear to me why he would trust you either."

"He trusts me because I'm an old fuddy-duddy. Our game isn't

"Charles had put on his student persona: studded denim jacket and the darkest of dark glasses. I could dredge up no memory of their companion, who sported the horn-rims of the 1930s. Decidedly a false note, this stranger — black suit, handlebar mustache, snoutish nose — among the little ladies of Bergen."

your game at all. And if I catch you buzzing around the Foreign Ministry again, I'll have you pushed off the Holmenkollen Jump—without skis. Does that make things clearer?"

Cappadose stood up. I thought for a minute he might take a poke at me. From the park shouted orders floated into the office, then the rattle of sabres being returned to their sheaths.

"You play your game," said Cappadose, bowing ironically, "and I'll play mine. And then we'll see."

I told no one of this misadventure. I didn't like tattling, and Ambassador Kimball always stayed clear of the murky jungle of male solidarity. Besides, as Cappadose had once said, "it might

come in handy some day."

When that day came, the moment was opportune, but the place—the Music Festival in Bergen—was certainly incongruous.

In the summer of 1968 in Bergen, it was hard to focus on the stone houses and leaping vistas of green fjord. There were too many distractions: Robert Kennedy's assassination; storm signals in Czechoslovakia; troubles in France, where my wife and I were planning a vacation. Even Norway was feverish; there was fretting over the weird and wicked doings of her allies in Greece and Indo-China; and finally the Government was pressed into a full-dress debate in the Storting on Norway's membership in NATO.

At that moment the Soviets launched one of their periodic tantrums against the "insolent imperialists" and their "accomplices" in Oslo. The Foreign Minister assumed his usual stance of injured innocence. Soviet troops appeared across the border at Kirkenes; "unidentified" submarines prowled the fjords. Finn Gustavsen's Socialist People's Party organized a nocturnal sally against our Embassy, with red paint and shattered windows.

Cappadose was in seventh heaven. Every morning his barrel figure could be seen mounting the steps of the Norwegian Intelligence building at Akershus; every night the lights burned in his den across the courtyard.

With his Minister off mending fences in the parliament, Fulke Linstrom usually received the Ambassador and me when we had news to share from Prague or Moscow. He would nibble on these tidbits, tucking away choice morsels like a bright-eyed squirrel. He was unperturbed by Soviet sound and fury and unimpressed by the Czechs: "They never fight unless they're sure to win—and so they always lose." But what made his Viking blood boil was the Kremlin, which had mucked up the summer weekends: admirals called back from the mountains and ministers from sailboats—and all for nothing.

But not quite nothing. "If we just sit tight, the Soviets will end up keeping Norway in NATO."

Sarah Kimball assured him that she would do her best not to rock

the boat. Very sensibly, she said we would hold our breath until the Norwegians had finished their own debate.

In the midst of all this excitement, I grumbled when the Ambassador assigned my wife and me to take her place at the Bergen Festival. But she was firm. "Better I stay put. But hearts of oak! American culture must be defended. Prague, of course, can send a symphony, but Washington—well; you'll be proud of the Idaho State Singers. And then Tellefsen is playing the violin at Grieg's house. Marianne Cappadose is ecstatic, and Charles is going too." She smiled wickedly. "I'm told he's tone-deaf. But you'll both enjoy the Grieg house: the age of innocence."

So we made do with Dvůrák instead of Dubček, and enjoyed the invasion—benign, for once—of artists. Violins soared and conductors gesticulated; Byrd and Monteverdi echoed in the rafters of the ancient Haakonshall; at Troidhaugen the morning hours were filled with the silvery tones of Grieg's old piano. Perched on hard chairs in the Master's parlor, under the curly brass chandelier, with the birches trembling beyond the bay window and green water shimmering in the erotic light of northern summer, we drifted back into a world that reminded me of my own New England.

From this *Träumerei* I was aroused by a dig in the ribs. My wife nodded towards the chairs near the piano, where I made out silhouettes that were exotic but familiar. Marianne Cappadose wore a red, peasant dirndl; her long face was bathed in rapture. Charles had put on his student persona: studded denim jacket and the darkest of dark glasses. I could dredge up no memory of their companion, who sported the horn-rims of the 1930s. Decidedly a false note, this stranger—black suit, handlebar moustache, snoutish nose—among the little ladies of Bergen.

During the applause my wife waved cheerfully at the side row of chairs. Charles's Polaroid glasses flashed in our direction and then turned away. My wife, who does not take kindly to brush-offs, raised her arm again. I grabbed it. "Don't wave," I said sharply.

After the concert we came out last. Charles and his "contact" were pacing under the windows of Grieg's pavilion by the water. Marianne stood alone under a pine tree, like abandoned Solveig.

"I knew Marianne wouldn't miss Tellefsen," said my wife. "But Charles—well! What would Grieg think? And where did they pick up that troll?"

"Grieg would probably tell them to beetle off and leave him alone with his Hardanger fiddle." And then I remembered two things: the Prague Symphony and the *Biographic Register*. "That's no troll," I said. "that's Sergeant Schweik."

Bergen is no place to remain incognito: I ran into Charles that afternoon in the Fisketorvet, greedily eyeing the sea trout. He had exchanged blue denim for grey flannel, which with his Polaroid glasses, made him look pure Mafia. He was not happy to see me; he was even unhappier when I asked who the Czech was.

"A prize if we play him right." Charles lowered his voice, a superfluous precaution in the din of the fish market. "Prague Symphony; first flute. Marianne knew him when we were in Prague. Top-flight, she tells me. He says Dubček has had it. Sooner or later the Russians are bound to move in." His glasses glinted. "A real windfall for NATO, just like in 1948."

"But the Storting will wind up the NATO debate by next week. Where does the flautist come in? Will he defect?"

"Oh, will he ever! But not for the love of NATO, you understand. For him Carnegie Hall would be the pay-off. But he'll talk. We keep him under wraps, and then at the right moment, we splash him all over the *Aftenposten*: 'CZECH PREDICTS SOVIET INVASION,' and all the works."

"Charles, I see other headlines."

"Oh?" His spiky hair bristled; his stance was impassive.

"Yes. 'AMERICAN SPIES KIDNAP CZECH MUSICAN' or 'PIED PIPER PLAYS FOR IMPERIALISTS.'" And I reminded him that Ambassador Kimball had given her word we wouldn't budge during the debate.

"Oh, her word!" He shook his

head at my provincial squeamishness. "No need to leave this baby at her door."

"You've arranged all the details with her, then?"

His brow furrowed above the blank lenses. "Well, Sarah Kimball knew we were coming to Bergen. I'll fill in the details when the time comes."

"The time is now, Charles. Four o'clock plane to Oslo."

"Look, I'm still negotiating with this character. I'm the one who has to get him out of here after the dust settles. I can't break off now."

"You can easily make it back in the morning. The Prague concert is tomorrow night. Your pal will still be available—that is, if Sarah Kimball gives you the green light."

It was then that Cappadose, squaring off a bit, told me that he was not under my orders.

I watched the fishmongers as they wiped their bloodied hands. The smell of drying cod, mainstay of Christendom's Friday tables, recalled a less-divided world.

"Charles," I said, "do you remember your lunch with Linstrom?"

He dismissed this as ancient history. "What's Linstrom got to do with it? And haven't I been a good boy since?"

"Maybe. But there's one little thing that's never gone beyond the three of us."

"I don't get it."

So then I told him that if he had been in Rabat in 1961, he would have witnessed the transfer of Marshal Lyautey's ashes from his mausoleum.

Cappadose didn't budge, but the corners of his mouth twitched. Behind him the gables of the old houses leaned toward one another like inquisitive gossips. "Son of a bitch!" he said.

I didn't ask who was the target of this epithet. For beyond the shouts of fishermen and the hooting of trawlers, I heard another sound: the ripping of yards and yards of cover.

The following evening, my wife and I saw the Cappadoses at the Prague Symphony's concert. During the intermission he took me aside in the lobby. My advice, he told me smugly, had turned out to be good.

"The Ambassador approved your project?"

"Well, you know how she is; she doesn't commit herself in so many words. But she was really interested; she wanted all the details. She's seeing the Foreign Minister tomorrow. She said she was very grateful to me." His rotund figure swelled; hands in pockets, he rocked on the balls of his feet. "You know she's really a remarkable woman."

I said that Sarah Kimball was indeed remarkable. We went back to the Ravel concerto for flute and harp. Cappadose's "case" wore an enormous bow tie; I thought he looked off-color—even more squashy than in Grieg's parlor. But he played beautifully. I told Marianne Cappadose it would be a pity to lose him.

"A pity for the Prague Symphony?"

I said yes, that was exactly what I meant.

At the Storting, the Foreign Minister was already droning from the rostrum by the time I slipped into the back of the diplomatic box. Behind him President Ingvaldsen, turning a gavel of ebony and ivory in his long fingers, chaired the debate with lynx-eyed affability. On the Socialist People's bench Finn Gustavsen's face gave off the glow that arises from the discomfiture of imperialists. He winked at Sverre Löbert across the aisle. A windfall, Mr. Löbert: he had spent time in the cellars of the Gestapo and voted automatically against anything to which Germany was a party. At the Government table, Fulke Linstrom blinked unhappily as the Foreign Minister recalled, with tender nostalgia, the old days of Nordic neutrality.

Was it possible, I wondered with dismay, that a Conservative Government would waffle on NATO?

The Minister peered wistfully at the cloudless blue beyond the Romanesque windows. "You know," he said, lowering his tone as if for back-room confession, "while we were debating our position at the Ministry, a curious coincidence took place. The Ambassador of—of a great and good ally came to warn me. Yes, gentlemen, to warn me of intrigue on Norwegian soil. A visitor from Eastern

Europe had sought asylum. I need not remind the Storting of Norway's hospitality to the dissident. But what was the real purpose of this stranger?"

Two rows ahead of me the seamed neck of the Soviet Ambassador pressed against his stiff collar. Next to him the finer stem of Sarah Kimball was suffused with deepening pink.

The Minister tugged at his white forelock. "His purpose was to mount a campaign against our Great Neighbor. Through press and radio he hoped to frighten us Norwegians, to fan hostility—even to influence the decisions of the Storting. We have found ways to change his mind; he will return to—to his own country. He will say nothing, nor shall we. But one thing we cannot forget."

The Minister raised his hand. Mr. Gustavsen leaned forward; Mr. Löberg leaned backward. Mr. Ingvaldsen's gavel turned faster.

"We cannot forget that it was an ally whose ambassador came to us. It was she—it was our ally, I mean—who saved us in time from still another useless dispute." The Minister grasped the lectern as a Viking grasping his oar. "Then and there, gentlemen, I knew where to find the true friends of Norway."

Murmurs on the benches; a stirring that signified the approach of a flashpoint. Fulke Linstrom smiled ironically at the diplomats. The only other woman ambassador being Finnish, the Minister's slip left no doubt which shell contained the Honest Envoy.

When the Minister had left the rostrum, Mr. Löberg tabled a motion enjoining the Government to notify NATO of Norway's intention to withdraw. Gasping at this imprudence, Mr. Gustavsen proposed a parliamentary commission to examine the question. The hesitant members sighed with relief. But Mr. Ingvaldsen, with a smile of obvious relish, reminded his colleagues that they must first vote on Mr. Löberg's motion. Gustavsen leaped to his feet; he waved his arms; he shouted for priority; he banged on his desk. The Chair ruled him out of order. The roll was called, and the Löberg motion was

overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Ingvaldsen brought down his gavel. The NATO debate was over.

When Sarah Kimball rose to go, her glance met mine. Not a muscle stirred, but she passed her index finger once across her forehead. I felt delighted with her and with the Norwegians. And when Linstrom gave me a trollish wink, I even forgave his Minister.

Then I thought of Cappadose over in Bergen. He wouldn't enjoy the evening papers. But really he was right: the Czechs had again saved the day.

When I came back from leave in France, Cappadose had been transferred. Voluntarily, Sarah Kimball assured me grimly, quite voluntarily—but sudden. "Poor Charles, he did so want to do the high diplomacy bit. Do you think he will ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you!" And then I told her about Marshal Lyautey.

She was amused but a little vexed. "Why can't you men learn how to tattle? I could have told you he'd never been in Morocco."

"He was in Belgrade, then."

She looked startled. "As a matter of fact, he was. But when he went to Moscow, the duffers in the Agency changed the record so the Russians wouldn't notice he'd been hobnobbing with Tito. Too silly, really. I knew you had something on him."

"So you sent me to Grieg's house?"

"That was a shot in the dark. But when I heard that Charles was going to a music festival, I began to wonder. I knew how he was: all over the place—like a pick-up dinner." Her smile grew broader. "That's a Maine expression, you know."

Six years later I found Cappadose listed in the *Register* as First Secretary in Lisbon. Friends told me that Marianne had shed new light on the origins of the Portuguese *fado*, but that Charles's contribution to the April Revolution had been purely accidental. Remembering the ashes of the Marshal, I was happy to know that this time he had at least been among those present.



Dining in D.C.

DONALD DRESDEN

Only a few years ago, foreign service families posted to Washington after having enjoyed the cuisines of cities all over the world were appalled at the Federal City's gastronomical wasteland. No longer. This is not to suggest that Washington is New York any more than New York is Paris when one compares restaurants. But beyond question, the number of restaurants of virtually all ethnic persuasions has vastly increased, and in general the quality of food, service and ambience has greatly improved in the last decade or so. Indeed, the comparison between New York and Washington establishments has narrowed. The criteria by which I have judged eateries can perhaps be compressed by asking, "What is the total impression — food, ambience and service — with which one comes away after a meal in a place reviewed?"

Here, in no particular order, are places I like. Many are favorites of foreign service families but there are some new ones that have already become well known for their excellent cuisine.

The ratings are from one to four, on an ascending scale, and the prices are listed under L for lunch, and D for dinner, for just the main course and no beverages. Some 10 to 15 percent could probably be added for recent inflation.

For someone coming back to the United States after having served abroad for some time, it is refresh-

ing to find that domestic wines are quite palatable, and are also reasonably priced, except for the premium bottles that sell with the premium wines of Europe. Moreover, if you have been away from the United States for some time, you will be pleased to find that nearly all restaurants sell bulk wine by the glass and carafe, and at prices that usually are reasonable.

L'Auberge Chez Francois, 332 Springvale Road, Great Falls, Va. 759-3800. (L \$4.95 to \$6.50; D \$9.95 to \$12.50.)

This is the outstanding country inn within easy driving distance from the center of Washington, and it's worth the voyage, as the *Guide Michelin* would say. It is the enterprise of the Haeringer family that ran Chez Francois on H Street for years. Soups and pâtés are first rate, as are such main courses as a salmon soufflé Paul Haeberlin, coq au riesling d'Alsace, rockfish quenelles and fresh vegetables from the surrounding countryside. Splendid desserts such as fresh fruit tarts with meringue toppings, and a delicate mousse with fruit liqueur flavoring are offered.

Le Bagatelle, 2000 K Street, N.W. 872-8677. (L \$5.25 to \$7.50; D \$7.75 to \$12.) This classic French restaurant is under the direction of chef/owner/operator Robert Gréault, who was trained and worked in his native France. The Washington chapter of the International Wine and Food society chose Gréault to duplicate the lunch at the Elysée Palace when Paul Bocuse received the Légion d'Honneur from the French president. He did it with éclat.

La Bergerie, 220 N. Lee Street, Alexandria. 683-1007. (L \$3.75 to \$5.25; D \$6.75 to \$12.50.) The place is named for the Basque and

Bearn regions of France which abound in sheep. The menu is strictly French, with some regional dishes such as piperade, poulet Basquaise, seafood dishes and galette Basque.

The Big Cheese, 3139 M Street, N.W. 338-3314. (L \$5 to \$5.50; D \$6 to \$8.50.) The main attraction is cheese, although there are other dishes. One finds a number of international cheese specialties for the turophile: Norwegian cheese fritters, Yugoslavian fried cheese and other delights.

La Nicoise, 1721 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. 965-9300. (D only, \$6.95 to \$10.75.) Classic French cooking with a leaning toward Provence which means garlic, basil, tomatoes and other hearty ingredients. Waiters roller skate with trays filled with food. After dinner show by the staff amusing and a bit gamey.

Le Pescadou, 3280 M Street, N.W., 338-0900. (L \$4.25 to \$6.75; D \$8.25 to \$11.) Deluxe French cuisine, also with a Provencal accent, and of course seafood, admirably done, is the main attraction. A beautifully baked sea bass with a light wine sauce stands out in recent memory.

Cantina d'Italia Ristoranti, 1214-A 18th Street N.W. 659-1830. (L \$5.50 to \$8.50; D \$6.50 to \$12.) A highly innovative Italian establishment with a leaning toward dishes at the hip of the boot. Catch the vitello fantasia, veal with a cheese-laden sauce and a touch of tomato, or the vitello mostarda (Dijon style mustard in the sauce) and almost anything else the chef/proprietor recommends.

The Company Inkwell, 4109 Wilson Blvd., Arlington. 525-4243. (L \$5.50 to \$7.25; D \$7 to \$15.25.) Deluxe French cuisine. Everything served is of premium grade and cooked with great care.

David Lee's Empress Restaurant and Cafeteria, 1875 Conn. Ave., N.W. 462-8110. (L \$2.25 to \$4.50; D \$4.95 to \$8.) Still one of the Federal City's best Chinese restaurants. The nine course Mandarin dinner includes some unusual offerings such as Chinese yellow fish, but one is on safe ground with any of Lee's recommendations.

Dominique's, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. 452-1126. (L \$4.95 to \$6.25; D \$6.95 to \$13.50.) Proprietor Dominique D'Ermo trained

continued on page 39

Donald Dresden wrote a weekly column of restaurant criticism for the Washington Post's Potomac magazine for seven years. That assignment included six annual guides to dining out in Washington. He has recently produced a book, Donald Dresden's Guide to Dining out in Washington, available from Acropolis Press, \$2.95, which covers some 150 restaurants.

Diplomatic Challenges: The US and the UN

THE CHANGING UNITED NATIONS: *Options for the United States. Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Volume 32, Number 4, edited by David A. Kay, \$6.50.*

This collection of 18 essays and speeches on the United States and the United Nations is a timely and useful summary of issues and problems that confront American diplomats — not only in international organizations but in all forms of practice of the foreign affairs business.

In articles by Ivor Richard, Harold Jacobson, Guy Erb, Clyde Ferguson, Gene Lyons, Max Finger, John Temple Swing, and others, the book addresses techniques of resolving conflict between nations, decreasing dependence on arms, reaching agreement on law of the sea, attacking developmental problems, fostering human rights, pursuing economic negotiations and many other central foreign relations issues.

One thing that stands out is that the UN and its affiliated agencies present us with too-often neglected forums for pursuit of many vital foreign relations issues, and that many issues are better pursued there than in traditional bilateral channels. For many countries — especially those in the Third World — the UN system is a major component of the foreign relations process. Most developing nations gain their strength through the unity they can often find with likeminded nations; they gain access to forums for expounding their views; and they gain ideas for the techniques of faster progress at home. It is necessary for us to take the UN more seriously if only because these nations — whose importance to us is slowly becoming more evident — are taking it so seriously themselves.

In one series of essays, this book comes to grips with that thing called "politicization" — that is, "the myth" that economic and social programs are "non-political" and that the UN specialized agencies should not be "politicized." Actually, we usually reserve that

comment for situations that simply are not going our way.

When majorities in the International Labor Organization or United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations or World Health Organizations systematically take one-sided potshots at Israel, or employ double standards that favor the Soviets or the Arabs, or demand things of the industrialized countries that we are not ready to give, we tend to denounce them for wrongfully "politicizing" institutions that were supposed to be kept pure. We forget that we joined in keeping the Cold War boiling in some of these institutions, hassling the Soviets or fighting membership for the People's Republic of China, and that our current objections to the detention of political prisoners without charge are regarded by some nations as irrelevant to regional bank debates over loans for a new water system.

Various essays in this book present alternatives for US policy toward the UN system and particularly toward the Third World — ranging from shouting back when others shout at us, to ignoring the system or withdrawing completely. But the basic theme of the writers is that the United States must make extra efforts to listen to the concerns of the Third World, to identify common interests and to take steps that can meet mutual concerns — not only in the UN context but in bilateral relations as well. As Canadian John Holmes puts it, "it was probably necessary for Americans to go through the brief fling at Moynihanism just to show that it was counterproductive." The authors generally agree that our interest in making progress on a number of functional issues — development, environment, human rights, health, population, food, non-proliferation and many others — depends on the full participation of all nations, and America's continued effort to keep the system glued together will be necessary.

Coincidentally, that is also the basic approach taken in the March 2 report by President Carter on UN Reform and in the accompanying report by the Secretary of State. "If we are to develop adequate machinery for management of the world's common problems," the President's report says,

"a central concern of our foreign policy in the remaining years of this century must be the building of a more effective UN system." And the Secretary's report adds that "we are more likely to achieve our goal of a more effective United Nations by vigorously and continuously addressing in that institution the issues that arouse the concerns of the world community and by the practice of a skillful and imaginative diplomacy."

The real question now is whether the United States will follow through on its rhetoric. How reasonable can we expect the Third World to be on economic issues if we do not follow up our forthcoming rhetoric with compatible policies on trade, debt, or a common fund? How successful can we be in persuading other nations to climb on the human rights bandwagon so long as we leave basic UN conventions unratified? How much influence can we have in the new human rights committees created under three multilateral treaties if we are not a member of the Committees? How seriously can we expect other nations to address disarmament questions if we are reluctant to let them in on the really big decisions that the superpowers alone are dealing with? How can we expect more use of the International Court of Justice — averaging two cases a year for the past 30 years — so long as our own Connally Reservation serves as a model for other nations in limiting the jurisdiction of the Court?

There is no denying that all of the issues here are extremely complex. Maintaining the peace through the UN system has been one of the more baffling frustrations for those seeking a better way to keep international order. The Ethiopia-Somalia struggle has almost begged for this type of attention in recent months, but there has always been one practical impediment or another to UN action. Various private groups have regularly proposed new devices for more efficient arbitration, conciliation or mediation, but the creation of new institutions does not quite seem to fit the problem. As David Forsythe points out in this volume, "the last thing that any number of governments want interjected into a conflict is a disinterested view of what is rational or legal or equitable."

Nevertheless, the effort to make the existing mechanisms work better must go on, and the President's March report indicates that this will be a high priority of this Administration.

As they pursue that, US policymakers can usefully remind themselves and others that some UN mechanisms have worked surprisingly well. One of them is the use of UN troops to guarantee ceasefire commitments — a practice which has been especially effective in limiting hostilities in various zones of the Middle East. Even debate over the renewal of the mandates of these forces, and over the extension of financing for them, has become a virtually uncontested and almost automatic activity. And the speed with which the UN agreed to establish the new interim force in Lebanon (UN-IFIL) in mid-March — while probably owing its success in part to the coincidence of interest by virtually all involved parties — is at least testimony that the UN and its members now have sufficient experience with this device that it can be hustled into action with amazing efficiency.

Improvement on our part is also noticeable in several instances. Last year the Congress finally repealed the Byrd Amendment which permitted the United States to continue doing business with Rhodesia, even though the Security Council had imposed an economic embargo on that country (and had done it with our favorable vote). Our continued purchases of chrome were illegal under international law, even though legal under American law. That embarrassment has now been removed. Also last year, the president signed two major UN Human Rights Covenants which had gone ignored by us for more than 10 years, as well as the American Hemisphere Covenant, thus giving us a little more standing to conduct a vigorous human rights campaign.

Nevertheless, other American inconsistencies remain, and they deter the application of the more objective standards that we seek in the UN system. Certainly we cannot fix all the ills of the UN by ourselves, but we need not serve as an

example for those inclined to keep the system from functioning well.

There is one other area where we seem to be doing better — that of using bilateral diplomacy to support our objectives in multilateral forums. A layman would probably expect that to be something we would undertake automatically, but like many seemingly commonsensical diplomatic maneuvers, it is one that has achieved relatively little use.

We would not take such beatings on North-South economic issues if we knew more in advance what positions would be taken by the individual members of the Group of 77, or if our embassies had the opportunity to lobby the decision-makers in foreign capitals regarding our own goals in advance of these meetings. The spring 1978 meeting of the Human Rights Commission demonstrated that, with early bilateral lobbying, we could successfully encourage other nations to get out in front on sensitive human rights issues, particularly in situations when our leadership might be counterproductive. Removing the element of surprise, and injecting some order into preparation for multilateral meetings, is proving to be highly productive, and the successes strongly argue for greater integration of America's bilateral and multilateral diplomatic efforts.

These and other substantive and procedural questions that face the United States in the United Nations system are covered in this interesting collection. For the most part, there is a high degree of realism in the presentations. No one offers the comforting view that the United States will once again be able to dominate the United Nations as it did in its early years. The world has changed.

Nor does anyone suggest that we can adopt a policy that will make all the conflicts and disagreements go away. "The tensions can be mitigated by the United States by the degree of its responsiveness to institutional and substantive change," as Sidney Weintraub puts it. Conflict will not be eliminated by that tactic, Weintraub says, but "this is not deplorable; it is the stuff from which change occurs."

NEIL A. BOYER

FSJ BOOKSHELF

Warts and All

DULLES: A BIOGRAPHY OF ELEANOR, ALLEN, AND JOHN FOSTER DULLES AND THEIR FAMILY NETWORK, by Leonard Mosley. Dial, \$12.95.

Whether this fast-paced, anecdotal biography of the Dulles brothers and their redoubtable sister Eleanor will add to an understanding of specific issues of foreign policy is an open question, but it is certainly informative about the personal lives of the three protagonists. By dint of research among surviving relatives, friends, and former colleagues, Mr. Mosley, a British journalist, has come up with a composite of the Dulles trio that reveals a great deal more about the family than outsiders were aware of.

Foster, the elder, was the unquestioned head of a family that embodied the Puritan virtues and the best American traditions, including a grandfather and uncle who were Secretaries of State. His impressive record at Princeton, together with his connections, led to membership on the US delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference when he was in his twenties; after taking a law degree, he became senior partner of Sullivan & Cromwell in his early thirties. In the course of an outstanding legal career Foster gradually accumulated a reputation for surface rectitude—but this masked great insensitivity in human relations and moral obtuseness on larger issues of principle.

Foster clung to his firm's German clients through the rise of Hitler and right up to Pearl Harbor. He played no role of any consequence throughout World War II; and worse, in a post-Pearl Harbor memorandum which somehow escaped Mr. Mosley, he actually tried to discourage the younger members of his firm from military service.

Foster was not only cold and non-supportive of Eleanor when she married a Jewish intellectual named David Blondheim, but would have blackballed her for a job in State had she not slipped in just before the Eisenhower administration took office; her career as Berlin desk officer was in spite of

rather than owing to her famous brother. These unattractive characteristics prefigure Foster's callous acquiescence in the purging of Foreign Service officers during the McCarthy era.

Although unavoidably in his brother's shadow at Sullivan & Cromwell, the urbane and convivial Allen was no satellite. Starting out as a diplomat, Allen performed brilliantly in the OSS during World War II and both acquired distinction and met disaster as Director of Central Intelligence. His engaging personality, warm sociability and breadth of interests made him a popular figure wherever he went, and he commanded extraordinary affection and loyalty from his colleagues. Allen was helpful to Eleanor in her domestic crises and more than a match for McCarthy in the latter's attempt to besmirch William P. Bundy and others in the CIA.

Mosley describes Allen as a compulsive "womanizer," though without much substantiating data other than gossip about one or two well-known affairs. He might have added that Allen's greatest failing was a garrulity truly extraordinary in a secret service chief.

There are illuminating vignettes about other figures of the era. Included as an appendix is a professional appraisal of Allen that Mosley actually obtained from Kim Philby in Moscow which is both acute and malicious. Some of the clandestine types at the CIA emerge as reckless *condottiere*, obsessed with their undercover games and virtually uncontrollable. Anthony Eden comes through as brittle and superficial, with a strain of hysteria beneath his polished exterior. Foster and Eden personally disliked each other and when at the peak of the Suez crisis Eden inadvertently revealed that he had never actually read the Suez Canal Convention, it confirmed Foster's opinion of his "non-professionalism." Eden could also be difficult with his own colleagues. The respected military historian Sir Basil Liddell-Hart was unable to produce a memorandum compatible with Eden's views and for his pains received a bottle of ink full in the face to which he responded by jamming a waste-basket over the PM's head!

The book has already met with a

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stormy reception, partly because of misspellings and solecisms which disfigure every chapter (e.g. Livingston(e) Merchant; (von) Gaevernitz; Jaritzky for Jaretzky; Washington Law School for George Washington University; Douglas MacArthur II described as the son of the General; "Wild Bill" Donovan as short and pugnacious, etc.); and partly because of Eleanor's subsequent repudiation. She alleges that the book contains 900 errors and falsifications, and it is true that the first episode, describing Allen's fatal stroke in 1968, is depicted through the eyes of the General Counsel of CIA, Lawrence R. Houston and his wife, who categorically deny being present. There are other obviously fictional touches, including reconstituted conversations. Nevertheless, some of the errors may stem from his sources. The book is based on hundreds of taped interviews with relatives, colleagues, and close friends of the Dulles trio, especially including Eleanor herself! A personal check by this reviewer with two heavily quoted ex-colleagues of Allen disclosed no

dissatisfaction with the accuracy of quotations or the description of characters and events.

Mr. Mosley's book is not in the same class of political biography as Townsend Hoopes's *The Devil and John Foster Dulles* (1973). Perhaps only an American thoroughly steeped in the characters and events of the period could make a success of it. But despite its failings, the obvious authenticity of its sources, and its consistent readability, make it well worth the purchase price.

—CHARLES MAECHLING, JR.

(The reviewer, formerly in the State Department, was also in Sullivan & Cromwell.)

The Propaganda War

THE WAR THAT HITLER WON, by Robert E. Herzstein. Putnam, \$15.00.

Totalitarian regimes have pointed the way for methods of control and distortions of public at-

titudes, and Nazi Germany reached the apogee of its domestic techniques during World War II. The present intensive survey of Nazi wartime propaganda contends that the regime thereby in effect achieved its goals. In so determining, the study examines every significant propaganda instrument and its effects, including the orchestrator for Hitler, Minister Joseph Goebbels. The treatment, for its factual and substantive content, is a useful analysis.

A device of governments controlling all information organs is to transfer the guilt of its own acts to the victims themselves; i.e., while committing genocide, accuse the enemy of this. Additionally, by protracted attacks on plutocrats and bolsheviks, the Nazis instilled such public fears of the consequences of a Soviet victory that resistance was prolonged. From his perspective the author assesses that the final Nazi theme, transferring guilt for defeat to the German people, also had its measure of success.

—ROY M. MELBOURNE

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Adulation for RN

WITH NIXON, by Raymond Price. Viking Press, \$12.95.

Raymond Price was *with Nixon* all the way because, as he says in this personal account of his days in the White House as speech writer, "I care less about whether a president breaks a law than I do about whether he keeps the peace." At another point in describing Nixon and Kissinger, Price observes that "neither was paralyzed by an excessive squeamishness about means when ends that they considered vital for the nation were at stake." Price is adulatory of the former President for his singular foreign policy achievements with Russia and China. As for Watergate, why all the fuss?

—DAVID LINEBAUGH

Plunge into Barbarism

IDI AMIN: DEATH-LIGHT OF AFRICA, by David Gwyn. Little, Brown and Company, \$8.95.

This book is a cry of pain, or, as its Afterword suggests, "the utterances of a man betrayed." The author was a British technical advisor

in service to colonial and independent Uganda for two decades, a good perspective from which to view the rise and repulsive reign of Idi Amin Dada, the latest man you love to hate.

Uganda under Amin is one of the most poignant stories in recent history. How a country so physically gorgeous, so abundant in resources, so rich in its human talent and civility could be so debased into rampant barbarism is a tale of monumental waste. It is this plunge into barbarism that David Gwyn chronicles.

It is rather like other such depictions of the Amin regime—David Martin's and Judith Listowell's earlier, Henry Kyemba's more recently—a catalog of Amin's brutal acts and sadistic slaughter amidst his constant ego-preening. Anyone in or around East Africa during the Amin years has their own collection of Ugandan horror stories, and Gwyn amply supplies his. This is hardly fun reading; it is more the writer as witness, having to put down the wickedness he has seen to purge himself of it.

It could be said that understand-

ing Amin is like understanding a hurricane or an earthquake—you can only total up the wreckage and the casualties. But Gwyn tries to understand and, fitfully, gives us perhaps the best rundown yet on Amin's career in the Ugandan Army (an appendix on the creation of that army is also useful background). Most of the book is, however, a review of Amin's misrule since his January 1971 coup, and it is, unfortunately, disparate, erratic and chronologically jumpy—faults Gwyn himself seems to recognize at one stage of the book, but which admission does not improve his presentation. There are repeated characterizations—too many—of Amin as butcher or nincompoop. A chapter, like that on "The Legacy of British Administration," can offer a pertinent analysis of how the separation of the military from the rest of the population could contribute to Amin's longevity, but it finally slides into a confused discussion of an Amin assassination.

Such questions of form and coherence may be beside the point. As stated above, it is really



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Gwyn's anguish which is on display.

A useful adjunct to that anguish is an Afterword by Professor Ali Mazrui, one of Africa's most prominent political scientists and a long-time lecturer at Makerere University in Kampala, whose rather more clinical, academic view somewhat balances eyewitness Gwyn. Mazrui, I think, rightly criticizes Gwyn for exaggerating Amin's personal role in the Ugandan tragedy; he emphasizes the "decentralized violence" of a primitive army run amok—rather than tyranny—as much as Amin's acts. Mazrui also notes the difficulty in separating fact from fiction in present-day Uganda when international media—operating outside the country—pick up readily on another lurid "Amin story" rather than giving a truer picture of events. Finally, Mazrui also underlines the salience of the ethnic conflicts in Uganda, giving them more weight in the Amin era than Gwyn does. So what is to be done? Both Gwyn and Mazrui discuss it, assuming a grisly demise of Idi Amin Dada and hoping for the best af-

terwards. Sadly, the afterwards, with military carnivores as rapacious and brutal as Amin—and less amusing—waiting to take over, could be just as bad, and the blood will surely continue to flow. What about outside powers? None seem to care enough to involve themselves with a piece of Central African greenery driven into subjection.

From the account of David Gwyn (a pseudonym), it appears he left Uganda in 1977. One could ask why it took him so long.

—MICHAEL CANNING

Consider the Lilies

THE TWENTY NINTH DAY, by Lester R. Brown. Norton, \$11.95, \$3.95 paper.

In his introduction, Lester Brown quotes the French riddle "A lily pond contains a single leaf. Each day the number of leaves doubles—two leaves the second day, four the third, eight the fourth, and so on. 'If the pond is full on the thirtieth day,' the question goes, 'at what point is it half full?' Answer: 'On the twenty-ninth day.' "

We are now there. Brown's subtitle describes what he is at very well: "Accommodating human needs and numbers to the earth's resources." His book is an admirable discussion of the interaction of world ecological, economic and social systems. While there is nothing startling or even new that is brought out, the book is a useful compendium of what is known, and in juxtaposing the known of different disciplines, new insights can be arrived at. In his last section, Brown even provides some useful action suggestions for Governments, international organizations and individuals. As he says, "Once we recognize that the issue is not whether we accommodate ourselves to the earth's natural capacities and resources but how, other questions arise. Will the adjustments be made sensibly, cooperatively, and with foresight, or blindly and catastrophically?" If we heed Brown some progress will have been made away from the latter.

And yet in two different respects *The Twenty Ninth Day* is offensive. On the petty side the price of

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\$11.95 brings to books the practices of sleazy merchandising best left to other areas. What's wrong with \$12.00? More seriously one is left to wonder if this is a book meant for reading. Brown says he wishes to address decision makers and his book is well-conceived and executed to achieve this wish. But to the degree there is such a thing any more as a literate reading public, to the degree that we are individual and concerned citizens of an endangered earth, as well as policy makers, it is difficult to see many of us picking up this book and reading it in the evening for edification mixed with pleasure. In this sense the book fails for it is a compendium, a document, perhaps the raw material for a book, but not itself a book. A reviewer can therefore only recommend that you, as a decision maker, get your organization to buy the book, and then that you scan it, but not that you buy it and curl up with it in the evening.

—ERIC GRIFFEL

Japan Style

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF MODERN JAPAN, edited by Prof. Robert A. Scalapino. University of California Press, \$20.

This book is one of a series of scholarly studies about modern Japan sponsored by the University of California press. To prepare this book, a group of Japanese and American academics gathered in Kauai in 1974, discussed a number of prepared papers, later reworked them, and finally three years later—and somewhat out of date—the finished products have emerged.

These essays are probably too detailed for the general reader, but they provide useful information and insights for the specialist on the Japanese bureaucratic process, notably the Foreign Office and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, on Japan's dedication to economic growth and avoidance of political entanglements, and on its search for security in a troubled region.

Little new ground is turned. Instead, there is much elaboration of the well known interpretations about Japan. One Japanese asserts that Japan's foreign policy remains "ad hoc, reactive and equivocating," at best "characterized by a

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shrewd pragmatism and, at worst, by an irresponsible immobilism." Other Japanese play a favorite theme—why the unique nature of Japan as the only non-western industrial country and its almost total lack of raw materials lead to a defensive and nationalist international economic policy. Several Americans counter by stressing that Japan depends heavily and successfully on the effective functioning of the global economic system and should make a more equitable contribution to it, a view echoed by current headlines.

There is a good deal of conformity and group-thinking in academic writing about Japan. A few people on both sides of the Pacific seem to attend most of the conferences and set forth the perceptions that guide people in the field. The Japanese tend to be more critical of the United States and frustrated over Japan's inability to pay a bigger world or even Asian role. The Americans, while agreeing that Japan should be more active on the international scene and should revise some of its outmoded attitudes, especially regarding trade policy, stress the need for continuity and close ties between our two countries. But all the writers seem to concur that this relationship has been of immense value to both partners, and their essays support this point of view by contributing depth and perspective.

—RICHARD B. FINN

Not for the Coffee Table

CHINA: THE DREAM OF MAN ?, by Tore Zetterholm and Bo Gartzke. Sterling Publishing Co., \$17.95.

Life in China today is portrayed by an eminent novelist and playwright and a renowned photographer, both of whom have visited China in recent years and collaborated in this splendid pictorial essay. The Chinese scene is shown in its multifarious aspects: temples, palaces, communes, schools, steelworks, theater, *et cetera*.

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DINING IN D.C.

from page 30

under the late Fernand Point at La Pyramide. He's a pastry specialist, but versatile with other parts of the menu. Fresh fish and game advertised almost daily. Quenelles de brochet memorable as is salmon in a Burgundy wine sauce.

Golden Palace Restaurant, 726 7th St., N.W. 783-1225. (L \$3 to \$4.50; D \$5.90 to \$10.) Celestial Chinese food. Dim sum, the pastries, always available. Deep fried squab one of the unusual dishes. Delectable crab dishes, such as soup. Ask proprietor Nelson Lee for recommendations.

Jean-Pierre, 1835 K St., N.W. 466-2022. (L \$3.75 to \$7; D \$7.50 to \$14.25.) Classic French cuisine. Quenelles de brochet Nantua outstanding as are scallops on spinach with Périgord sauce and baby lobster in a port wine sauce. Mousse of squab also unusual.

Le Lion D'Or, 1150 Conn. Ave., N.W. 296-7972. (L \$4.50 to \$8.50; D \$8.25 to \$14.50.) French haute cuisine of quintessential quality. Chef Jean-Pierre Goyenvallé per-

sonally does much of the cooking; he's celebrated for his quenelles, also the mousse de pigeon. The tournedos Rossini is often made with fresh foie gras flown in from France. Unusual dish: slices of duck breast cooked medium rare with green pepper and served with the pan juices.

The Montpelier Restaurant in the Madison Hotel, 15th and M Streets, N.W. 785-1000. (L and brunch \$12.50; D \$19.50.) French haute cuisine of the finest served in a recherché setting. Brunch the best in town. Lunch and dinner served buffet style.

Le Provençal, 1234 20th St. N.W. 223-2420. (L \$5 to \$7; D \$7.95 to \$11.) Superb dishes with an accent on Provence. Try trout in any form, the same for mussels, crayfish and fish soup. A decade of pleasing its clientele attests to the quality of the fare.

Rive Gauche, 3200 M. St. N.W. 333-6440. (L \$4 to \$6; D \$8 to \$12.) The regime that took over the Rive about two years ago has made it better than ever, with a friendly, efficient front of the house serving

the superb food of a talented young chef whose Paris training stands out. Depending on the season, fresh delicacies are flown in from France, such as oysters, turbot, loup de mer, oursin, and fresh foie gras, along with fresh cassis.

This obviously is intended only as a partial list of desirable places, new and old, but space permits no more. However, among the newer entries, four should also be listed: Le Pavillon, The Prime Rib, Tiberio, and Romeo & Juliet, which are French, American and Italian respectively. All are on K Street, N.W.

And among the old favorites, several gastronomic fixtures remain. Although in new quarters in some instances, the food and service have happily held up. Some of them are Jacqueline's, Harvey's, the Iron Gate, Billy Martin's, the Mayflower, the Old Europe, Sans Souci and Duke Ziebert's.

I won't say you can't go wrong in picking a restaurant in Washington, both among the old standbys and the new ones, but your chances of coming away happy are good. 

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SALT—A PATH TO MUTUAL SECURITY

from page 13

ment of mobile ICBMs and limit the flight testing and deployment of new types of ballistic missiles. These could be significant steps toward dampening the qualitative arms race, depending on their exact details and, of course, on what happens when the Protocol expires. The provision relative to mobile ICBMs would halt the feared Soviet conversion of their SS-16/SS-20 into a mobile ICBM, which could occur momentarily. During the lifetime of the Protocol it would not affect any US program since the MX (the proposed US mobile ICBM) or any alternative thereof will not be ready for testing in the next three years.

Exactly what will be the limitations on flight testing of other new types of ballistic missiles is unclear. Reportedly it will not stop testing of the US Trident I or the Soviet SN-NX-18 SLBMs. Presumably it will also not include the Soviet SS-16, 17, 18, and 19 ICBMs but could limit follow-on

ICBMs now reported under development. Whether any of these would be ready for testing during the lifetime of the Protocol is unknown. In any case there would be no US ICBMs that would be affected during this period. Thus, it would appear that the value of this provision of the Protocol will depend not so much on its direct effects but on whether it sets a precedent for extending the limitations for a longer term. The success of SALT II in controlling the qualitative arms race will depend to a large extent on whether SALT III negotiations move forward rapidly to provide longer term restraints. Since these provisions will not affect significantly any US program but could restrict the Soviet Union, it cannot be argued as unfavorable to the United States.

The proposed agreements do not address and thus control the so-called "grey area" nuclear delivery systems, i.e., those systems that do not have a true intercontinental capability but that can nevertheless reach targets in the USSR and the US by using forward bases or other

means to stretch their range. For example, the United States has many aircraft based in Europe or on carriers capable of striking most of western USSR, and the Soviet Union has the new Backfire bomber, which can reach the US on one way missions or with in-flight refueling. After long negotiations the Soviets agreed at Vladivostok to drop the US forward based systems from the ceilings in SALT II. The United States has apparently dropped its insistence on counting the Backfire as long as it is not made a true intercontinental bomber by, for example, configuring it to carry long-range cruise missiles. These seem to be reasonable solutions for SALT II, but these "grey area" systems will have to be addressed eventually either in SALT III, the NATO-Warsaw Pact Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks, or in another new forum.

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Consultative Commission established under the ABM Treaty should be quite adequate for verifying an agreement as outlined without risk to our national security. While it cannot be guaranteed that every potential violation would be caught, the United States should be able to detect any before they could become significant. In some cases where the verification is least reliable, such as cruise missiles, the potential gains to the US of being allowed flexibility under the Treaty to take certain actions more than offset any complications they may present for verification. The most important consideration with regard to verification is the ability and the resolve of the United States to respond technologically and politically to any Soviet cheating.

The numbers of deployed strategic delivery vehicles can be monitored with only minimal uncertainty through use of observation satellites. Limits on MIRV'd delivery vehicles can be verified by identifying those deployed missiles and launchers of a type that have

been used for testing MIRVs. A combination of national technical means can be used to monitor the testing of mobile and other new types of ballistic missiles. Observation of the deployment of mobile missiles is somewhat harder, but a violation of a total ban would stand a high probability of being detected, if they moved about the earth's surface on trucks or trains. If they were concealed in underground trenches or used multiple concealed launchers for each missile, then monitoring a numbers limitation could become impossible. The cruise missile limitations are more difficult to verify particularly with respect to determining precisely their range and their mode of launch. A missile can be tested at considerably shorter ranges than its maximum capability, but it is most unlikely that a missile tested at less than 2500 km range could be deployed with a range greater than 5000 km. Potential Soviet cheating by exceeding the permitted range is a minor security risk compared to the gain from allowing the US to deploy

cruise missiles or its intercontinental bombers.

The proposed SALT agreement is unquestionably in the US national interest — and that of the Soviet Union — even though it will by no means bring the strategic arms race to a halt. Continuing to expand existing arsenals and to exploit technological advances without any restraint would only leave both nations with much larger military expenditures and greater risks of becoming involved in a nuclear conflict. The significance of calling a halt to the upward growth in the numbers of strategic delivery vehicles and at last starting to cut back should not be underestimated. Even though the initial reductions are a relatively small fraction of existing stockpiles, this very important change in direction can lead to still further and more meaningful reductions in future years. The proposed ceiling affects the Soviet Union more immediately and deeply, but it will also force the US to scrap some weapons or planned deployments a few years from now. This turnabout of the arms race



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could have profound implications beyond the US-Soviet confrontation since it will demonstrate to non-nuclear nations of the world that the nuclear powers are finally prepared to exercise restraint and negotiate seriously to limit nuclear armaments as they undertook to do in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Concrete evidence of this intent is necessary if we are to be successful in curbing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional nations and thus significantly reduce the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

The agreement will not and probably could never have been expected to end the emerging destabilizing threat to the ICBM forces of both sides. That opportunity was lost in SALT I when MIRV controls were eschewed before deployment had taken place. However, the provisions in the Protocol limiting the testing and deployment of new types of ballistic missiles could slow and perhaps even prevent a realistic threat from ever materializing. Without testing new missiles it would be impossible

to attain sufficient accuracy to provide a true counterforce threat to the ICBM force of either side. The effectiveness of the agreement on this score will depend on the specifics of the limitations on new missiles and on how rapidly the two nations move on to more meaningful restrictions in SALT III. The bans on mobile ICBMs will, if continued, prevent the deployment of delivery vehicles that could be extremely difficult to verify and could eventually undercut any establishment of ceilings on strategic delivery vehicles.

For the first time some limitations are placed on the latest infant in the strategic weapons nursery — the cruise missile. The inclusion of aircraft to launch such missiles within a MIRV ceiling will put useful restrictions on these, without which the arms race could rapidly get out of hand. It is unfortunate that more stringent controls will not be placed on land- and sea-launched cruise missiles. Unless this area is tightened up in SALT III, many of the gains made in the ballistic missile area will have been

circumvented.

All in all the proposed SALT II Agreements would appear to be a useful step toward controlling the arms race and ensuring greater security at reduced cost. The Soviet Union will have to make deeper cuts in its strategic forces than will the US in order to meet the delivery vehicle ceiling established in the Treaty. The Protocol will also prevent the feared Soviet deployment of mobile ICBMs without affecting any US program unless it is extended beyond 1980. The United States will be allowed to proceed with the development and deployment of air-launched cruise missiles to maintain the bomber part of its deterrent. Thus our security will clearly be greater than at present. However the Agreements should be recognized as only a step and should not be over-sold as the answer to all problems of strategic security, particularly the problem of eliminating the potential threat to ICBMs. Therefore, no delay should be allowed after their signing before moving on to more significant quantitative and qualitative limitations.



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WHERE DO I HANG MY HEAD? from page 16

Robert Miner, the grown son of Foreign Service parents, referred to denial in his article "Children Without a Country" published in the *Washington Post* (1978): "It's schizzy. . .but when you are young you don't know it's schizzy. . .you are in the middle of India, say, and trying to recreate yourself in the image of America. . .Here you have this whole group of Americans. . .desperate to be American. So we would sit around and talk about hamburgers. Really. We would talk about hamburgers and about half of us wouldn't remember what a hamburger tasted like but we pretended we did."

Denial, when used by parents, stifles the problem-solving process and drastically reduces or totally precludes the searching for other resources and alternatives. When the developing adolescent who is feeling tension in the home or immediate surroundings is assured by others that "nothing is wrong," the inclination is to look inward: "If I

am feeling lousy and no one else is feeling lousy, then there must be something wrong with me" is a typical interpretation. Depression and other emotional or physical symptoms are the typical outcome over the course of time.

Conclusion

Foreign affairs agencies could make use of anticipatory guidance insofar as teenage dependents and their parents are concerned. Slides or films pertaining to the country of assignment, coupled with an atmosphere which welcomes questions and the discussion of personal concerns, would open the door to "feeling the place out" beforehand. Candor on the part of the counselor is an important ingredient here, as the family and its adolescent members are in the process of confirming an important life decision.

The Forum Committee of the American Association of Foreign Service Women is looking into the possibility of finding "host families" for Foreign Service students

whose parents are overseas. This would provide a needed alternative for those teenagers whose best interests may be served by remaining in the United States.

Most Foreign Service adolescents at first look forward with great longing to a tour in Washington. The idea of going "home" produces great expectations. The youth has experienced situations that almost can't wait to be told to old or new friends back in the United States. But friends have often gone in other directions, and the incoming teenager is often not welcomed or accepted for what can seem like an eternity. Like Judy, the youth may prefer to be an American abroad rather than an American facing the grim realities of the step-by-step integration into his or her own country.

Foreign affairs agencies can support the setting up of confidential "rap groups" for these youths, with the specific goals of (1) assisting them in developing their own beginning peer group during the integration period, and (2) allowing

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the kids themselves to learn that the problem of re-entry is universal to geographically mobile teenagers and that they aren't so different after all.

Parents too, are often bewildered as to what is expected of them vis-à-vis the schools, their teenage offspring, and the community in general. Parent groups addressing the difficulties and complexities of returning adolescents would give much needed support during this stressful period. Awareness of the universality of any given problem usually results in the reduction of pain and guilt and energies can be channelled in the direction of problem-solving.

For although adolescence is a time of struggle and new growth with complications that are not usually remedied by concrete advice or "how-to" books, most problems are not insoluble. Indeed, working together within an atmosphere of acceptance and mutual respect can change the process from one of loneliness and distress into a growth spurt leading to emotional maturity.



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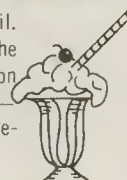
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LETTERS TO FSJ

A Fervent Nay

 It has been seriously proposed by some that Foreign Service wives be financially recompensed for services in connection with official entertaining abroad. I would like to cast a negative vote.

If I accept pay for a service, my role in that service is institutionalized. If I am paid to cater, I become, in effect, a caterer. This is not the way I see myself, nor the way I want to be seen in my community. Furthermore, I am obliged to spend much more time and care on entertainment than would be expected of me as a volunteer.

In accepting a salary, I acknowledge the right of my employer — in this case, the United States Government — to evaluate my performance. May I expect to be dismissed if an Inspector finds my canapes soggy or the bechamel curdled? An interesting thought . . .

MRS. WALTER L. CUTLER
Kinshasa

An Orchid for FSJ

 Congratulations on the increasing improvement of *The Journal* so notable over the past six months or so. The John Emmerson excerpts, for example, were wonderfully worthwhile.

This note has most immediate focus, however, on James Phillips's Debate on Retirement article on page 3 of the January issue. Although written half in jest, obviously, much of the comment is as true as it is amusing. I say that with the authority, if that can be accepted, of an FSO-1, Retired. I am not sure that I would prefer Phillips's option to that of J. Snivley Twill (euthanasia surely would be more merciful), but that Phillips is one fine draftsman!

ROBERT L. KINNEY
Cocoa Beach, Florida

On Righteousness

 I recall one of Kenneth Clark's comments in the *Civilization* television series. Speaking of one or another historical group (was it the French Revolutionary leadership?) he said something

along the lines of, "worst of all, they were righteous!" This came to mind in reading William Frelick's letter in the March 1978 *FSJ* criticizing me for "impetuously" blackening Amnesty International's good name.

The *FSJ* ran my letter in its August 1977 issue along with a rebuttal from Mr. Ehrman. Although I found Mr. Ehrman's rebuttal statement misleading and evasive, others may have found it persuasive. I have to point out, however, that it included one flat lie. Mr. Ehrman said in his statement that "Amnesty International's 100,000 figure (for Indonesian political prisoners) is conceded in private conversation by GOI officials dealing with the problem." This is patently untrue and Amnesty knows it is untrue. Rather than further belabor the issue, however, I decided to let the matter lie. I had left on a new overseas assignment by then, and some of my own righteousness had evaporated. But now I find another of Amnesty's champions slashing away once again at my August 1977 letter.

Mr. Frelick makes two points: that Amnesty's written appeals for the release of Dr. Sutanti Aidit did not conceal her identity as the widow of D. N. Aidit, head of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), and that Sutanti Aidit was not a member of the PKI Central Committee.

With regard to the first of these points, nonsense! Sutanti Aidit was adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty, as I recall, around the end of 1974 or perhaps earlier. The first letters on her behalf received by us in the EA Bureau from Amnesty members late in 1974 were precisely as I have described them. They portrayed her only as a medical doctor, they made no mention of her husband, and the word "communist" didn't even appear in the texts. Only after we had replied to the first batch by pointing out her actual identity did subsequent letters from Amnesty members switch to the line that she had been imprisoned solely because of her husband's position. The earlier letters should still be in the EA Bureau's files, and I expect that Mr. Frelick could get a look at them if he asked.

As to Sutanti Aidit and the PKI

Central Committee, I recall seeing documents on two separate occasions ten years apart specifically identifying her as a Central Committee member. After Amnesty challenged this assertion, the Bureau contacted me here in Singapore to ascertain where the information had come from. Although I tried to specify where I thought the documents could be found (no mean feat, since I had seen them respectively four years and 14 years earlier), the Bureau was unable to lay its hands on them. I suspect it didn't try very hard. And rightly so, because the issue was an academic one.

Setting aside the question of Mrs. Aidit's membership in the PKI Central Committee, it is a matter of public record that she was not merely a member but Chairman of the Central Committee of the PKI's women's auxiliary, *Gerwani*. Far from being a simple medical doctor/housewife, she was at the very least the head of one of the PKI's largest and most influential components.

Let me conclude by emphasizing, as I did in my last letter, that I have long admired much of the work done by Amnesty International. I still hold, however, that Amnesty's forays into the complex Indonesian human rights situation have benefited neither the prisoners nor Amnesty International's reputation. Now that Amnesty and I have had two cracks at each other, I suggest we drop this particular quarrel and turn to more useful things.

EDWARD C. INGRAHAM
Singapore

A Thank You

 I greatly appreciate the editorial about me in the April issue of the *Journal*. It is nice to receive the judgment of one's colleagues in the Service to which I have been and always will be devoted.

Will you please extend my thanks to the author, and to your editorial staff who made it possible for me to be so honored.

PHILIP C. HABIB
Belmont, California

The JOURNAL welcomes the expression of its readers' opinions in the form of letters to the editor. All letters are subject to condensation if necessary. Send to: Letters to the Editor, Foreign Service Journal, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

This portion of the JOURNAL is the responsibility of the Governing Board of AFSA and is intended to report on employee-management issues, conditions of employment and the policy and administration of AFSA, including its Board, Committees, and Chapters.

Members wishing to send letters on employment, working conditions or AFSA affairs should get them to AFSA by the 10th of the month preceding desired publication. AFSA News Committee, Room 3644, N.S.

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1978 MERIT AWARDS

The AFSA Committee on Education is pleased to announce the names of the recipients of the 1978-1979 Merit Awards for outstanding academic achievement:

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These merit awards to graduating high school students have been made possible again this year by the generous contribution from the Association of American Foreign Service Women (AAFSW) from funds raised at their annual Book Fair and from the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) Scholarship Fund.

A story on the Awards and the recipients will appear in the August *Journal*.

PROPOSED AID PERSONNEL REORGANIZATIONS

Fundamental changes in AID's personnel system appear likely. The Humphrey Bill as well as the Zablocki and Obey Bills are now being considered by Congress. Based on comments received from AFSA members abroad as well as in Washington, AFSA has testified that we overwhelmingly approve the personnel reorganization proposed in the Humphrey Bill and have made suggestions for further improvements. By contrast, we are concerned that the Obey Bill offers management too much of a carte blanche to do as it wishes without sufficient suggestions for improvements.

However, without waiting for Congressional action, AID management is considering implementing some far reaching changes in the personnel system based on proposals prepared in secret by the Director of Personnel and his chief lieutenants, all of whom are civil servants new to the Agency. These proposals have so upset the staff of the Office of Personnel and Training (OPT) that 69 of them signed a dissent letter to the Administrator. We are told that the OPT staff, led by the Deputy Director, is preparing a counter proposal for the reorganization of OPT.

AFSA has informed the Director of OPT that his reorganization proposal contains two elements unacceptable to AFSA. First, a continuation of an almost total lack of Foreign Service representation in key and influential positions in OPT (only 15 percent of OPT would be Foreign Service personnel). This is a strange and unhealthy situation for a foreign affairs agency, i.e. OPT cannot be expected to reflect adequately a foreign service dimension or to understand problems peculiar to the Foreign Service. Second, Foreign Service and Civil Service placement would be handled jointly by units servicing client bureaus. The proposal would reverse a change made some years back when the Agency decided that "Parent Bureaus" constrain personnel movement and therefore are not in the interest of the Agency or its employees. Also, AFSA wonders if a bureau type structure for OPT would not require more personnel to operate than a unified system. AFSA will give the senior officers of OPT a chance to consider the counter proposal from its staff, which AFSA also will analyze, and then will make formal suggestions to the Agency, concerning an organizational structure for OPT that fits both this Agency's mission and the needs of

its personnel.

The proposal for changing the Agency's personnel system includes the following:

- Creation of an executive personnel system which would cover FSR 1 and 2, AD and 631(b) positions. Control of the system would be through an Executive Resources Board of from three to five Executive Personnel appointed by the Administrator. GS and FSR personnel would enjoy their supergrade only while in supergrade positions, but careerists would have administrative reemployment rights to positions and grades equivalent to those encumbered before being made supergrades. Note that FSR grades 1 and 2 would become temporary promotions. FSRs selected for supergrade AID/W positions would be able to serve in AID/W as long as their appointment(s) lasted;

- Promotions to FSR 3 and 4 would be tied to a system of application to vacant positions. (Note the shift to the Civil Service concept of rank in position in the last two proposals);

- An open assignments policy (e.g. the publishing of vacancy lists), with the exception that new hires would be required to spend three tours in their initial bureau to offset the bureau's OJT investment;

- Setting an AID/W FS/GS mix. This could lead to the reserving of some positions for Foreign Service Personnel;

- The hiring of IDIs at FSR-8 and a lengthening of the automatic promotion period to 18 months;

- Promotion eligibility only for those with service overseas during the last three years;

- Shortened tours at hardship posts, and no employee required to serve more than two tours at an extreme hardship post;

- Reinstitution of an annual selection-out percentage for each class;

- Creation of a career counseling system tied into training and placement; and Package rather than rolling negotiations between bargaining agents and management.

Neither AFSA nor AID top management have signed off on any of the above. (AFSA has told management that it doesn't like package bargaining.) However, AFSA's position on these points is being sought by management. In order to reflect the opinions of the Foreign Service, please provide your comments on the above to the AID Standing Committee — AFSA/W.

AFSA's LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The State Department's Authorization Bill for FY 1979 is now being considered by Senate and House Committees. As a result of our testimony before those committees and follow-up meetings with members of both houses and staffers, one or both versions of the bill include numerous provisions proposed by AFSA which include:

1. authority for the Secretary of State to reimburse Foreign Service employees assigned abroad for custom duties and local taxes imposed by host governments;
2. a more restrictive ceiling on the total number of Schedule C type FSR appointments which the State Department may make;
3. authority for retirement annuity to be computed on the basis of a "high one," rather than the "high three" salary for those employees' whose salaries have been capped and who retire

during 1978 and 1979;

4. clarification of the authority of posts abroad to hire dependents of FS employees so that they can be employed in "local hire" positions;

5. a requirement that the State Department complete a study of personnel needs and pay schedules with a view toward upward revision of current FS/GS pay schedule linkages.

6. extend retirement benefits to certain ICA (USIA) employees whose career included service in bi-national centers and Radio Free Europe.

7. repeal of the "Pell Amendment" included in the 1978 Authorization Bill which made FSOs and FSIOs ineligible for overtime compensation.

These and other AFSA proposals were well received on the Hill. We shall continue our efforts to ensure that these various proposals are included in the enacted version of the bill.

IS PROTECTION FROM TERRORISM ADEQUATE???

AFSA was distressed to learn that the two terrorists convicted of participating in the 1974 assault on our Embassy in Nicosia and the resulting death of our Ambassador and an Embassy secretary now expect to be released from prison as early as August 1978! Their imminent release becomes possible because of a recent decision by the Supreme Court of Cyprus to reduce their sentences.

In a letter to Secretary Vance, AFSA expressed our deep concern regarding the lenient punishment being imposed on these two terrorists. Their original short sentences, now further reduced, do not meet the criterion of justice or the goal of establishing a deterrence of such acts. At a time when there is an increased number and severity of threats being directed against our missions abroad and their personnel, we asked the Secretary to look personally into the question of whether the United States Government has taken sufficient measures to give adequate protection.

In reply, the Department stated that it has publicly expressed dismay and dissatisfaction with the reduced sentences granted the two Cypriot terrorists. Continuing, the Department wrote that the Office of Security has taken a series of measures to expand security for F.S. personnel serving overseas. These include:

- new security standards for overseas building lobbies which have been developed and are being implemented;
- the number of professional security officers assigned to overseas posts has been significantly increased (from 81 in 1974 to 135 at present);
- programs have been initiated to

make all Foreign Service personnel conscious of the need for better security habits, e.g., all Foreign Service personnel are required to participate in a one-day anti-terrorism seminar before going to post;

- Mobile Security Teams have visited posts in particularly troubled areas (Middle East, North Africa) to instruct our personnel in such topics as evasive driving, firearms training and general personal security.

AFSA's Committee on Extraordinary Dangers will continue to monitor these developments.

BIO REGISTER

The request published in FSJ for Service views on whether publication of the Biographic Register as a public document should be resumed has evoked 265 replies. Respondents were also asked if they would approve their own biographic data being included. To date the response would appear to constitute a good sampling of Service sentiment. Responses came from FSOs, FSIOs, FSSOs, FSRs, FSRUs and GS classes. Of the 265 replying, 15 were not in favor of resumption of publication. The current status of the poll therefore refutes the Department's claim of widespread objection to the issuance of the Register as a public document on the ground of invasion of privacy. Those who have not yet responded are urged to do so promptly in order that the poll may reflect their views.

25 YEARS AGO

The May 1953 *Journal's* feature article was "An Evaluation of our Foreign Service," by Clare Boothe Luce, excerpted from a speech to the American Italy Society. Mrs. Luce said, in part, "Not the least of the hardships suffered by American Foreign Service personnel is that of being compelled to become, to a great extent, strangers to their own country. It is not pleasant to serve one's country by accepting exile from it. But the love of America remains. It should be remembered that the song 'Home, Sweet Home' was not written by a man sitting safely by his fireside, but by an American Foreign Service officer stationed in Tunis. . . I have not yet gotten over my feeling of surprise at the vast difference between the idea of the State Department and the Foreign Service which is current on Capitol Hill and what the State Department and Foreign Service really are like. I have been greatly impressed by the experienced, intelligent and dedicated civil servants with whom I have been brought into touch as a result of my new job."

Tom Donovan, still a frequent contributor to the *Journal*, reported on the disastrous flood in the Netherlands in February. Embassy personnel and their families rose to the occasion and the American military in Germany and the American Red Cross furnished needed help. Tom's article ended "The important thing was that Americans, reacting as free individuals, were able on their own initiative to set in motion a relief effort which was of immense value in strengthening further the bonds between the American and Dutch peoples."

Lois Perry Jones reconstructed a day at an open session of the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The witness was Dr. Julius H. Hlavaty, a teacher at the Bronx High School of Science, who had participated in a VOA broadcast to Czechoslovakia in May of 1952. Mr. Hlavaty read a speech prepared for him for the broadcast and was not paid for his services. The burden of the questioning was on whether he was then or had been a member of the Communist Party.

Donald H. Robinson contributed an article on the introduction of the tung tree into Paraguay in 1928. Tung oil exports from that country amounted to \$1,000,000 in 1950 and the credit for introducing the tree belongs to John B. Faust, Vice Consul in Asuncion in 1928.

BYLAWS REVISION COMMITTEE FLOATS TRIAL BALLOON

The Ad Hoc committee on Bylaws Revision (Chairman: Hydle; Members: Rogers, O'Connor and Cleveland) has considered the handful of suggestions received from Members and has come up with a number of ideas which it is thinking of recommending to the Board as Bylaws Amendment proposals to be voted on by the Membership. Their purpose is to deal with specific real or perceived problems that have arisen in implementation of the Bylaws since they were last revised in 1973, and to shorten and simplify the Bylaws where possible and appropriate.

These draft proposals, with supporting statements, are floated below to stimulate Members' reactions.

Comments are requested by July 15. We repeat that these are not yet formal amendment proposals, and that Members' comments would be most welcome before the Committee makes formal recommendations to the Governing Board.

Draft Amendments to the Bylaws

Draft Amendment A

Lift constraint on Board's power to appoint Officers to fill vacancies.

In IV.2, delete "and whenever possible Officers shall be chosen from among the elected Representatives."

REASON: There is no reason that elected Representatives should be given preference to other qualified Members, or to considerations of balance among the various constituencies or interests within the Association.

Draft Amendment B

Subordinate Officers to Governing Board.

Delete V, renumber successive Articles accordingly, and insert a new IV.3.

"3. The Officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, elected by and from the entire Membership. *They shall have the powers and duties specifically conferred on them by applicable law and regulation, these Bylaws, and the Governing Board.*"

REASON: To avoid, and provide guidance for resolving, conflict between individual Officers and the Governing Board, by making it clear that the Officers are subject to the direction of the Board except to the extent that the Bylaws or applicable law and regulation specifically give them powers and duties.

Draft Amendment C

Clarify Composition of Constituencies and Date for Determining Number to be Elected.

Delete VI and insert new IV.4:

"4. The Representatives shall be elected by and from the Membership

employed in the Foreign Service in each of the foreign affairs agencies, and by and from the Membership formerly employed in the Foreign Service in all the foreign affairs agencies. One Representative shall be elected by each of the above constituencies for each 1,000 Members or fraction thereof as of the last working day of the calendar year before the election year."

REASON: This makes it clear that retired Foreign Service people, regardless of where they are presently employed, are in a separate constituency; eliminates specific reference to the names (which may change) of the foreign affairs agencies; and establishes a date on which the number of representatives to be elected may be determined.

Draft Amendment D

Improve Procedure for Recall of Governing Board Members.

Delete X and insert new IV.5:

"5. The Membership has the right to recall any Officer, and the Membership of any constituency has the right to recall any Representative, in whom said Membership has no confidence. A two-thirds majority of the Governing Board, or five percent of the Membership concerned, may recommend such recall by written request, and supporting statement to the Elections Committee. The Committee shall submit the recall proposal, accompanied by such supporting statement, and by statements, if any, submitted in favor of the Board Member in question, to the Membership concerned for a secret ballot election."

REASON: To make it clear that recall is a no-confidence vote, not a quasi-disciplinary procedure; to restrict the recall decision on a Representative to the Membership of that Representative's constituency; to make it more difficult than at present to initiate a removal, and thus forestall frivolous and harassing recall proposals; but make the procedures more rapid once the recall has been duly initiated. The Elections Committee would promulgate detailed procedures.

Draft Amendment E

Clarify Power and Duty of the Governing Board to Keep Membership Informed, Seek its Advice, and Facilitate Communication Among Members.

Delete VII.4.f and g and last sentence of VIII.3 and insert a new IV.6:

"6. To the extent practicable, the Governing board shall keep the membership currently informed, seek its advice before making decisions, and inform the Membership of its decisions, on important matters affecting the Membership, the Foreign Service, and the Association. The Board shall report to the Membership annually on its

management of the Association affairs and the Association's financial position, and its plans and budget for the succeeding year. The Board shall also facilitate communication from any Member(s) to the Membership, or any practicable portion thereof, on Association business, at the expense of the Member(s) initiating the communication."

REASON: This gathers together existing articles concerning the Board's obligations to the Membership with respect to policy and financial matters.

Draft Amendment F

Improve Procedures and Clarify Language on Board Meetings.

Delete VIII, renumber succeeding articles, and insert new IV.7:

"7. The Board shall meet at least once each month, and shall meet to consider a particular subject or subjects upon the written request of the President, one third of the Members of the Board, one Chapter, or 25 Members, submitted at least five days prior to the date of the proposed meeting. Meetings shall be announced and open to members and Associates; provided, that the Board may adopt regulations to preserve good order, and may go into executive session. Minutes, except of Executive Sessions, shall be available to Members and Associates."

REASON: To empower the Board rather than the President to determine when and where it shall meet, while permitting the President to initiate meetings.

Draft Amendment G

Establish Standing Committee for Elections and Referenda.

Create new V entitled "Internal Organization"

Delete IX.9, reletter succeeding paragraphs, and insert paragraph V.1:

"1. The Standing Committee on Elections shall have full power within the Association, subject to applicable law and regulation, these Bylaws, and the Association budget, to conduct regular elections for Governing Board members, any election for the recall of a Governing Board Member, any referendum, and any vote on amendments to these Bylaws. The Committee shall establish regulations for these procedures and interpret relevant sections of the Bylaws, resolve disputes, and determine and declare results. The Committee shall be composed of at least five Members, including a Chair, and including at least one Member from each constituency. The Governing Board shall appoint the Members of the Committee for two year terms beginning July 15 of each even-numbered year, and shall fill vacancies occurring during such term, but may not remove Committee Members ex-

cept on recommendation of the Committee, or in accordance with disciplinary procedures. The first Committee to be appointed after ratification of this amendment shall be appointed as soon as possible, with a term expiring in July 1980. Committee Members shall be impartial in the performance of their duties. While serving on the Committee, and for six months thereafter, the Members shall not be Board Members, or candidates or nominators therefor, or adopt public positions on any current candidates, proposed recall, referendum or Bylaws amendment; or accept appointment to the Chair of another Committee.

REASON: To have a standing committee relatively insulated from Governing Board influence, which would develop expertise and procedures for elections and referenda, and which would not have to be established on an ad hoc basis in the heat of an election, recall, referendum, or Bylaws amendment. The power to determine and declare results would include, for example, the power to break ties in an election.

Draft Amendment H

Institutionalize Constituency Standing committees.

Create new V.2:

"2. Standing Committee for each of the constituencies shall have primary responsibility, subject to the overall direction of the Governing Board, for the interests of Members of said constituencies. The Chair and Members of each such committee shall be appointed by the Governing Board from among the Members within each such constituency. The Chairpersons shall be from the Governing Board, whenever possible.

REASON: To institutionalize present practice of vesting responsibility for the affairs of the specific constituencies primarily with Members from such constituencies.

Draft Amendment I

Maintain Autonomy of Editorial Board.

Transfer VII.4.i as new V.3

REASON: To maintain the present quasi-autonomous role of the Editorial Board and put it with other paragraphs in the new article on internal organization.

Draft Amendment J

Establish Washington Membership.

Delete XI and insert following as V.4:

"4. The Washington Membership shall consist of all Members resident in or assigned to the Washington area (the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia). The Governing Board shall call a meeting of the Washington Membership at least once

a year, and must call such a meeting to deal with a specified agenda at the written request of one fourth of the Board, or 100 Washington Members. Such a meeting may make recommendations to the Board on any matter within the Board's authority."

REASON: This defines the Washington Membership; eliminates the June 1 date previously specified for the annual meeting, a date which currently comes in the middle of Governing Board elections; and eliminates the unenforceable provisions on chapter meetings.

Draft Amendment K

Transfer Chapters Article to Internal Organization.

Transfer XIV as new V.5.

REASON: To consolidate elements of internal organization in one Article.

Draft Amendment L

Discourage Frivolous Candidacies.

IX.3, add "and funds sufficient to cover the pro-rated cost to the Association of publishing platform statements."

IX.5, line 5, delete "at Association expense."

IX.10, add "The Election Committee shall return the funds deposited to cover platform statements to any Officer candidate who has received not less than 10 percent of the valid first preferences cast for that Officer position, and to any Representative candidate who has received not less than 10 percent of the valid ballots cast for that Representative position."

REASON: To discourage frivolous candidacies.

Draft Amendment M

Modify Requirement for Campaign Meetings.

IX.5, line 8, delete "shall" and insert "may."

REASON: Campaign meetings have been poorly attended and are unduly burdensome to organize.

Draft Amendment N

Give Officers a Majority Mandate.

IX.7, line 1, delete "one" and insert "a preferential."

IX.10, add, "Provided that if no candidate for an Officer position has received a simple majority of first preference votes, the Committee shall eliminate from consideration all except the two leading candidates, and shall take the ballots which gave first preference to the other candidates, beginning with the lowest-ranking candidate, and shall attribute each such ballot to the leading candidate preferred, until one of the leading candidates has a simple majority of preferences; and shall declare that candidate elected."

REASON: To provide a means, other than runoff, of electing Officers with a majority mandate from the Members voting.

Draft Amendment O

Move Up Date of Counting Ballots.

IX.9, line 2, delete "10" and insert "1."

REASON: To remove the gap between receipt of the last ballots and counting them. Experience indicates that 45 days is sufficient for Members who wish to vote to do so. The change in schedule would also allow time for a two-week transition before the new Board takes office.

Draft Amendment P

Clarify Referendum Procedure.

Delete XII and insert Change to X to read as follows:

"The Membership may, by majority vote in a referendum, determine the Association's policy on any matter within the Governing Board's authority. One-third of the Governing Board, 10 Chapters, or 100 Members may initiate a referendum by submitting a specific proposal to the Standing Committee on Elections. If the Elections Committee determines that the proposal is within the authority of Board, it shall submit the proposal, accompanied by statements, if any, from the proponents and opponents of such proposal, to the Membership in a referendum."

REASON: To make it clear that the Membership has authority concurrent with the Governing Board on any matter on which it chooses to speak in a referendum; to permit a minority of Governing Board Members to initiate a referendum; to provide explicitly for Elections Committee control over the process; to make specific reference to the possibility of statements for and against the referendum proposal. More detailed regulations for the conduct of referenda would be promulgated by the Elections Committee.

Draft Amendment Q

Establish Parliamentary Authority.

New last Article entitled "Parliamentary Authority".

"The Association's Parliamentary Authority shall be the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised; except as otherwise provided by applicable law and regulation, these Bylaws, and the Governing board."

REASON: To establish in the Bylaws parliamentary authority to which Board Members and Members can refer for settling disputes about procedures to follow in running the Association, while retaining the supremacy of the Bylaws and the Governing Board.

AID NEGOTIATION BREAKTHROUGH—AID RIF AGREEMENT

AFSA is pleased to announce that after years of efforts by the Association, an agreement has been reached with AID regarding RIF procedures. Should there be a necessity for another reduction-in-force within AID in the next two years (and we all know AID's RIFs have come along like clockwork in the last few years), the provisions of this new agreement will govern.

AFSA negotiated several first-time important benefits in this new agreement—benefits that will accord AID's Foreign Service employees a much fairer break in the event of another RIF than they have ever had before.

Some of the key provisions are outlined here:

1. With regard to its responsibility to its career Foreign Service employees, AID "pledges to conduct a reduction-in-force only when a surplus of personnel cannot be relieved by other means such as reassignments, retraining, and restricting to the extent possible the employment of individuals such as contractors, consultants or experts, as under a PASA agreement. In addition, on request by employees, the Agency will provide specific outplacement assistance (with respect to both employment in the private sector and transfers to other agencies) and counseling concerning voluntary retirement."

2. AFSA is to be informed of any prospective RIF in advance, followed by such details as are available regarding the number and classes of personnel and positions to be reduced. The agency will supply AFSA with copies of the applicable RIF registers.

3. One of the most important provisions is the section dealing with *Position AOSCs*. Within six months of the effective date of this agreement, the Agency is to review and revise its Position AOSCs on the basis of the *four-digit* occupational codes included in the Agency's position Management Handbook. In most cases, the four-digit grouping will constitute the occupational category for determining competitive level—that is, for determining which employees are grouped together on a retention register in the event of a RIF. This is critical, as the six-digit codes which the Agency has used for this purpose have been far too narrow, trapping many employees in one-person competitive levels where they could be picked off easily in a RIF.

4. Within six months, *skills codes* (primary, and in some cases, secondary and tertiary) will be assigned to employees based on their overall record of experience, education and training. The primary skills code represents the skill in which the employee is best qualified by experience, education and

training, even though the employee may not currently occupy a position with that code. Individuals will be notified and given a chance to comment on the skills code to be assigned. Periodic review of skills codes is provided.

5. For the first time in the history of the Agency, AFSA is very proud to have achieved agreement on certain *assignment rights* for our Foreign Service personnel. "Assignment rights" in the context of a RIF means certain rights of an employee, under proper circumstances, to be offered another position in the Agency prior to being separated by RIF. (These include rights similar to the Civil Service "bumping" rights.) AID Foreign Service employees have never had such assignment rights before, and the lack has led to many inequities. Under the agreement, a career employee may not be separated by RIF if there is a continuing position in another occupational category which has the same code as the employee's primary skill code and is occupied by a limited employee who has the same class as the employee, or one class above or one class below. Further, management has made a commitment to consider implementing assignment rights under some circumstances, making an employee eligible for assignment to another competitive level, where the other competitive level has the same personal class as the affected employee and the occupational category code is the same as the employee's primary skill code, and where the position involved is a continuing one occupied by an employee with a lower retention standing. These provisions go a long way toward redressing the inequity present in a Foreign Service RIF where employees have been separated from the Agency because they had the bad luck to be assigned to the wrong place at the wrong time, even though their assignment at the time of the RIF may have had little relationship to their record of experience with the Agency.

6. Before any career employee is RIF'd, the Agency is to consider the employee for possible assignment to a vacant position for which the employee is qualified, if the position classification is within one class of the employee's classification.

7. No career employee may be RIF'd until all Ls in the same AOSC, within one class of the career employee, are separated.

8. Notwithstanding a last-minute effort by AID management during negotiations for several geographic competitive areas, AFSA held firm for a *worldwide competitive area* for Foreign Service employees.

9. Appeal processes available to

RIF'd employees are specified in the agreement.

10. AID is to provide reasonable amounts of retraining for employees subject to RIF when such training would make a direct contribution to the employee's placement.

We would be pleased to provide a copy of this agreement to anyone who is interested. Just write: AFSA, Room 3644 New State.

RENEW MEDICAL CLEARANCES

Several FS employees and their dependents have queried us recently concerning how often they may or should obtain new medical clearances.

If this is one of your questions too, here's the answer:

- employees and dependents stationed abroad are recommended to have new medical clearances every 18 months.

- employees and dependents stationed in the United States are recommended to have new medical clearances every two years.

(The source of all this good information: 3 FAM 684.7-3)

SHARE SCHOOL EXPERIENCES WITH FSECC

The Foreign Service, Educational and Counseling Center enlists your help in providing families with up-to-date information on schools (both here and abroad, public and private).

Please write us (or telephone, if in Washington) about schools your children are currently attending or have attended in the past two years. We would particularly like to hear from parents whose children have attended boarding schools (US and abroad) within the past two years. Contact Bernice Munsey or Mary Vogel, FSECC, 2101 E St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20037. Tel (202) 338-4045.

TAXATION OF FS ALLOWANCES

Even though the Administration made no proposals to amend Section 912 of the Internal Revenue Code so as to expose Foreign Service allowances to taxation, this issue has been raised in the responsible Senate and House Committees. We continue to make calls on the various members of those committees and their staffs in an effort to head off any move to impose further taxes on our allowances. As of our going to print, these efforts appear to be successful but the issue requires constant attention.

In order to be of maximum assistance to AFSA members and *Journal* readers we are accepting these listings until the 15th of each month for publication in the issue dated the following month. The rate is 40¢ per word, less 2% for payment in advance, minimum 10 words. Mail copy for advertisement and check to: Classified Ads, *Foreign Service Journal*, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

FOR RENT

SPACIOUS NORTH ARLINGTON rambler. Walk to high schools, drive to FSI/Department in ten minutes. Contact McKee (703-532-3293) or c/o FSI-LS/SPS, Room 5602 SA-15.

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WANT A RENT-FREE vacation? Write—Holiday Home Exchange, Box 555, Grants, New Mexico USA 87020.

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Foreign Service People

Marriage

Griffin-Macfarlane. Ann Erica Griffin and Lewis Renz Macfarlane were married on April 8 in Napa, California. The Macfarlanes are presently assigned to the Department of State.

Birth

Jenkins. A son, Robert Michael, Jr., born to FSR Robert M. Jenkins and FSO JoAnn McMahon Jenkins, on March 20 in Alexandria, Virginia.

Deaths

Anderson. Leland Ray Anderson, FSR-retired, was killed in an airplane crash at the Aswan Dam on March 8. Mr. Anderson joined AID in 1957 and served in Nepal, Turkey, Pakistan, Vietnam, before retiring in 1975. He then joined Hawaiian Agronomics and traveled extensively to assignments in Iran, the Ivory Coast, Indonesia, the Philippines, Venezuela, Ecuador, the Solomon Islands and Egypt. He is survived by his wife, Harriet, 126 Nawiliwili St., Honolulu, two sons, two daughters and a granddaughter.

Armour. Norman Armour Jr., former FSO, died on April 26 in New York. Mr. Armour, the son of Norman Armour, retired Ambassador and former Secretary of State, joined the Foreign Service in 1949 and served at Paris, Nuevo Laredo and with the US Mission to the UN. In addition to his parents, of 825 Fifth Avenue, New York 10021, he is survived by his wife, Cynthia Howe Armour and four children.

Dixon. Huston Dixon, FSO-retired, died on April 7, in St. Johns, Newfoundland. Mr. Dixon entered on duty with the Department of State in 1947 and joined the Foreign Service in 1954. He served at St. Johns, Lahore, Tel Aviv and London before his retirement. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. George W. Arnett of Trenton, N.J., and Mrs. Marion R. Bryant of Chatham, Mass.

NEW CAREER

George C. McGhee, retired ambassador, has been named to head the National Advisory Board for the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress. Ambassador McGhee, since his retirement, has served as chairman of the board of the Saturday Review, chairman of the National Associates Board of the Smithsonian Association, chairman of the Urban Coalition and the Business Council for International Understanding, as well as being active in the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Council for Economic Development and the Asia Foundation.

COMMON APPLICATION AVAILABLE AT FSECC

A Common Application, adopted by nearly 100 independent colleges and universities, is now available at the Foreign Service Educational and Counseling Center, 2101 E St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

A student has only to fill out one application form, photocopy it, and send it to any college participating in the program. The student is saved the time and expense of writing to each college for different application materials.

If colleges want additional writing samples, the applicant may photocopy a paper which was submitted as a regular school assignment (including the teacher's comments and grade) and submit this paper as his writing sample.

Some of the colleges participating in the Common Application program are Amherst, Antioch, Beloit, Bennington, Bowdoin, Coe, Hood, Kenyon, McAlester, Mills, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Pitzer, Rice, Vanderbilt, Wesleyan, and Williams.

FSECC has on hand copies of the 1977-78 Common Application. Copies of the 1978-79 form are on order.

SPECIAL OFFER

The Asia Mail, a monthly publication offering "American Perspectives on Asia and the Pacific," offers a free one-year subscription to all AFSA members who are interested in Asia.

Please indicate your acceptance of this free offer to *The Asia Mail*, P.O. Box 1044, Alexandria, Virginia 22313.

AWARDS AND ACTIVITIES

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker received an award for Distinction in the Conduct of Diplomacy from the Georgetown School of Foreign Service in April. The award, in honor of Jit Raymond Trainor, 1927 SFS graduate, included a check and a Georgetown University chair. Robert C. Neumann, Director of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, read the citation of the award.

James Donovan, ICA, has inaugurated the Samuel Butler Society and Newsletter and has sent off the first of his newsletters to 100 potential Butler fans. Butler maintained that *The Odyssey* was written by a woman, that Jesus did not die on the cross, and that Shakespeare's sonnets were numbered all wrong. Prospective members will find Butler Society headquarters at 4100 Cathedral Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

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The American Foreign Service Association is sponsoring a Package Insurance Program for AFSA members only. The AFSA program covers you for the replacement cost of household furniture and personal effects that are lost or destroyed.

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