

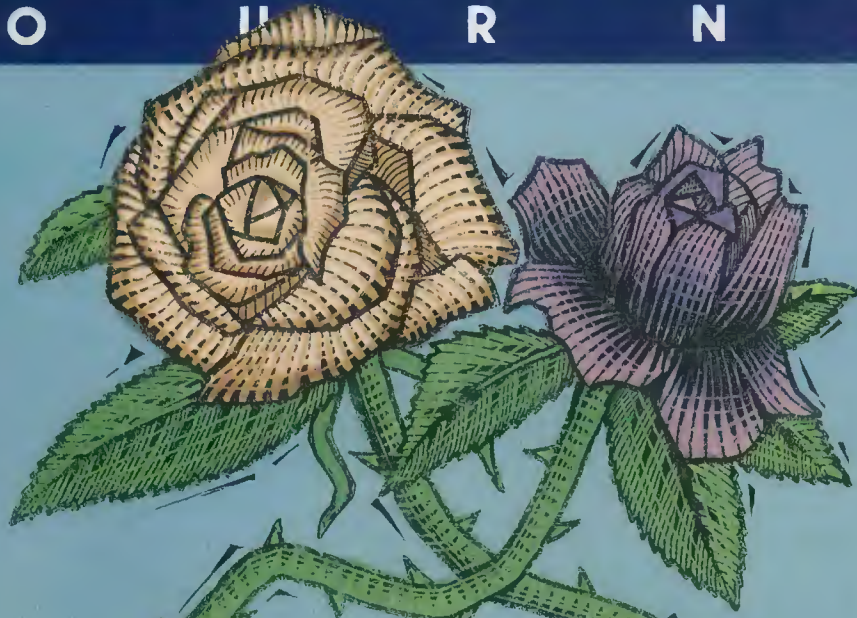
FOREIGN SERVICE

J O U R N A L

\$2.50

SEPTEMBER 1990

00653200 S AC C
5-DIGIT 20007
1299 000



SOUTH AFRICA: CHANGE OF HEART?

BY

**ELIZABETH
P. SPIRO**

**A TEEN'S VIEW OF
RE-ENTRY**

**BY
GENIE GRATTO**

**USIA'S MISSION IN
WESTERN EUROPE**

**BY
JAMES K. WHELAN**



The State Department Has A File On Us.



It's easy for a packing and storage company to claim their "record speaks for itself" when nobody can check the records. Fortunately, the State Department keeps letters on file. Here's what they say about Colonial Storage Co.:

"We've had 23 moves in the last 30 years and without a doubt, your men top the list in excellence."

"... unquestionably the most pleasant moving experience I have had in 26 years... I cannot recommend your firm too highly."

"Our household effects arrived [in Chad] without the least damage... from now on, we will only move with Colonial."

Before you make another move, check our file. You'll find our record is impeccable, because our service is.



**COLONIAL
STORAGE CO.**

We've Built Our Reputation One Move At A Time

6025 Kansas Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20011

Phone: (202) 291-7900 Telex: 211038 Cable: Colonial Fax: (202) 291-5201

Your Position in the World Requires the Very Best Coverage . . .

With New Products

- Third Party Foreign Primary Automobile Insurance—an exclusive providing locally required coverage through our Washington office.
- Comprehensive Personal Liability Insurance
- Personal Catastrophe Excess Liability (\$1,000,000 "Umbrella" Coverage)

And Reduced Rates

- Lowest prices ever on Household and Personal Effects coverages

We're Growing to Serve All of Your Insurance Needs

- Auto Physical Damage
- Auto Primary Liability
- Household Effects
- Personal Liability
- Life and Health
- Stateside Insurance

Contact Us Today For Our New Brochure

Your application for a "One Stop Shop" approach for all of your insurance needs.



CLEMENTS & COMPANY

Clements & Company Insures It.

Specialists in Insurance for the Foreign Service at Home and Abroad

1730 K Street, NW, Suite 701, Washington, DC 20006

Phone (202) 872-0060
Fax (202) 466-9064

Telex 64514
Cable Clements/Washington

AFSA Views

Sinking Slowly in Foggy Bottom

We need to update the old chestnut that the ship of State is the only ship that leaks at the top. Now, because of unrelenting budget austerity, we have a rustbucket that is leaking everywhere. Not only that, we are about to be torpedoed.

We told you last winter that the administration had sent to Congress a bare-bones budget proposal for 1991. After adjustments, State's accounts for salaries and expenses would have just about kept pace with inflation. USIA's and AID's would have decreased. In House committee markup, State and AID salaries and expenses were reduced by several percent; USIA's were increased in about the same proportions.

Now, we are told by Senate appropriations committee staffers, the real cuts are yet to come. With the new and rising federal deficit projections for 1991, strict compliance with Gramm-Rudman guidelines would demand further reductions in the Senate of some 20 percent across-the-board in the part of the federal budget that is discretionary (i.e., everything but "entitlements," such as social security payments).

Gramm-Rudman may have to be set aside, but even if it is, the Senate budget resolution will demand drastic surgery. We are told that State, USIA, Commerce, and Justice will together have to relinquish \$500 million from the meager allocation proposed for them earlier by the House. And our managers must find ways to fund the executive pay raise from what is left. Ditto for indexed pay increases that all will receive to offset cost-of-living increases, and conceivably for the first phase of additional increments that would flow from the latest version of the draft federal pay bill. One feature of the House version, which was reported out of committee to the floor on July 18, would require restoring pay parity with the private sector over 10 years.

"Don't worry," our friends on the Hill tell us blithely. "The foreign affairs agencies' budgets aren't any more targeted than other agencies'. You will be treated fairly. You and your managers just need to set priorities and identify your core needs." As if to say that our operating budgets were wish lists that are not already pared down to essentials. To keep our battleship operational we can have either ammunition or fuel, but we shouldn't expect both.

What can be done? We had hoped that the vaunted budget summit would produce an early agreement on increased federal revenues and thus reduce the pressure for budget cuts. Now it seems that the Senate appropriations process will finish first. If the budget summit does ultimately produce the desired result, some cuts *might* be restored later in House-Senate conference, but this is a dubious proposition at best.

Alternatively, even now the administration can seek to "fence" the Foreign Affairs budget to protect our basic national interests from budgetary distortion. This has happened in the past, but for unexplained reasons there is no effort to do it this year. As a result, one sacrifice that will almost certainly have to be made is implementing the president's pledge to begin paying off our arrears to international organizations. Hill staff do not believe this was ever a sincere commitment.

If we do have to identify priorities, AFSA will press to maintain at least the assets we have. Rather than eliminating travel, training, and physical upkeep accounts completely, we think we must defer new acquisitions and new personnel until we can afford the infrastructure they require. If that means a freeze on new buildings and on hiring new Foreign Service personnel in 1991, so be it. But starving the foreign affairs agencies one more year shows shortsightedness at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. While Congress and the administration point fingers at each other, they both damage our common long-term international interests.

—Ted Wilkinson



AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Governing Board

President: THEODORE S. WILKINSON
State Vice President: GEORGE F. JONES
AID Vice President: WENDELL MORSE
USIA Vice President: VANCE PACE
Retiree Vice President: CHARLES A. SCHMITZ
Secretary: MICHAEL COTTER
Treasurer: MICHAEL DAVILA
State Representatives: PURNELL DELLY
vacant
DAVID T. JONES
TOM MILLER
DAVID SMITH
AID Representatives: PAULA BRYAN
SAMUEL SCOTT
USIA Representative: vacant
Retired Representatives: JOHN J. HARTER
L. BRUCE LANGEN
DAVID SCHNEIDER

Staff

Executive Director: SABINE SISK
General Counsel: TURNA LEWIS
Controller: CATHY FREGELLETTE
Member Services
Director: CHRIS BAZAR
Member Services
Representatives: AMY L. MACEACHIN
CATHERINE SCHMITZ
Director for Membership: JANET L. SCHOUMACHER
Membership Assistant: IRENE LOWY
Legal Issues Coordinator: CHRISTOPHER PERJINE
Outreach Coordinator: BRIAN HENNESSEY
Executive Assistant: BARBARA THOMPSON
DEBBIE LEAHY
Administrative Assistant: CHAMPA JARAIU.

Professional Issues

RICHARD S. THOMPSON

Congressional Liaison

ROBERT M. BEERS, RICK WEISS

Scholarship Programs

GAIL VOLK

The American Foreign Service Association, founded in 1924, is the professional association of the Foreign Service and the official representative of all Foreign Service employees in the Department of State and the Agency for International Development under the terms of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Active or Retired membership in AFSA is open to all current or retired employees of the U.S. foreign affairs agencies. Associate membership is open to persons having an interest in or close association with the Foreign Service. Annual dues: Active Members—\$80-165; Retired Members—\$45-55; Associate Members—\$45. All AFSA members are members of the Foreign Service Club. Please note: AFSA dues and Legislative Action Fund donations may be deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense for federal income tax purposes. Scholarship and AFSA Fund donations may be deductible as charitable contributions.

• AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
2101 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. Executive offices, membership, professional issues, scholarship programs, insurance programs, JOURNAL offices: (202) 338-4045. Governing Board, standing committees, general counsel, labor-management relations, member services, grievances: (202) 647-8160. • FAX: (202) 338-6820
• Foreign Service Club (202) 338-5730.

FOREIGN SERVICE

JOURNAL

Editorial Board

Chairman

HOWARD SCHAFER

RICHARD AHERNE
WILLIAM BEECHER
C. STUART CALLISON
GEORGE FLORES
HELEN FOUCHE
BENJAMIN LOWE
ROBERT A. POLLARD
LYNN SEVER
THEODORE WILKINSON

**"The Independent
Voice of the
Foreign Service"**

Editor

ANN LUPPI

Associate Editor

ANNE STEVENSON YANG

*Assistant Editor/
Advertising Manager*

JULIA T. SCHIEKEN

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is published monthly except August by the American Foreign Service Association, a private non-profit organization. Material appearing herein represents the opinions of the writers and does not necessarily represent the views of AFSA or the JOURNAL. Writer queries invited.

JOURNAL subscriptions: AFSA Members—included in annual dues; Others, \$25. Overseas subscriptions (except Canada), \$35 per year. Airmail not available.

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional post office. Postmaster: Send address changes to AFSA, 2101 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Microfilm copies: University Microfilm Library Services, Ann Arbor Michigan 48106 (October 1967 to present). Indexed by Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS).

Advertising inquiries invited. The appearance of advertisements herein does not imply AFSA endorsement of the services or goods offered. • FAX: (202) 338-6820 • Telephone: (202) 338-4045 or 338-4054

© American Foreign Service Association, 1990
ISSN 0015-7279

September 1990, Vol. 67, no. 9

People: Coming in for a Landing 16

Genie Gratto

A teen offers advice on how to cope with the cold shower of re-entry.

Change of Heart? 18

Elizabeth Petersen Spiro

South Africa's new order is the outcome of years of quiet resistance.

Redefining USIA's Mission 26

James Kevin Whelan

The agency should trim its sails in Western Europe and catch the prevailing winds elsewhere.

AFSA Merit Awards: Profiles in scholarship 40

Books

John J. Crowley Jr. and Robert M. Witajewski on Latin America, Henry Rector on Reagan's foreign policy, Roy A. Harrell Jr. on Ethiopia

30

| | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| AFSA Views | 2 | Letters | 4 |
| 10 • 25 • 50 | 12 | Clippings | 14 |
| AFSA News | 53 | 1989 Financial Report | 58 |

| | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------|----|
| Realtors | 47 | Advertisers' Index/ | |
| Classifieds | 51 | Marketplace | 44 |

Cover: *A long history of black resistance has yielded tentative blossoms: the promised negotiations between the black opposition and a fading white government. David Chen did the art for the JOURNAL.*

Rusk remembered

To the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The excerpts from the memoir, *As I Saw It*, of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk (JOURNAL, June 1990), under whom I served as officer-in-charge of Swedish-Finnish Affairs, prompt me to send you the following excerpts from the memoir, *The Private Office*, of Sir Nicholas Henderson, a former British Ambassador to the United States:

"[Rusk] was a success in a way John Foster Dulles was not. I am not talking about the shaping and direction of U.S. foreign policy, but about the general impact of the U.S. government on the governments of foreign countries; about the kind of first impression created on foreign ministries all over the world and the instantaneous reactions produced. Here Rusk managed, despite the extremely unpromising background of the Vietnam War, which dominated so much of his term of office, to create an impression favorable to the U.S.A. He was the ideal sort of person for the U.S. government to have at a time when they were engaged in highly unpopular military operations. For no one could ever have suspected him of aggressive tendencies. He had no bombast. He was very unassuming personally. He was no orator. He was completely disinterested personally, and no other Foreign Secretary could possibly have feared that Rusk was trying to claim the personal credit for anything. He didn't try to score off anyone. He stated the U.S. government's point of view with complete matter-of-factness. There were humanity and compassion and reason in what he said, but no heroics or emotion. He was anxious that everyone should understand what the U.S. government were doing, and were prepared to do, and their motives. These he explained with great patience, so that foreign governments should have no sense that the U.S. government were trying

to browbeat them against their will. If there was little sense of occasion and no attempt to dramatize anything, the temperature was always kept low, which is where it should be in international gatherings. Rusk did not strike a great figure personally at the many meetings I attended, but this made him all the more appropriate and effective as the representative of the most powerful country."

William M. Owen
Washington, D.C.

To the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Under which Buddha did you serve?

1) Dean Rusk, "with his Buddha-like face and half-smile (Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *A Thousand Days*), or 2) George Shultz—"his Buddha-like face beamed," (Stanley Karnow, *In Our Image*)!

Florence Coey
Sarasota, Florida

DOSTN: a clarification

To the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with great concern the article written by Gail Bouck entitled "Introducing the DOSTN Communications Network" [JOURNAL, June 1990]. The article is fraught with inaccuracies and misinformation.

The opening statement says, "The Department of State has never been at the cutting edge of information technology. In fact, it has attracted its share of criticism for being slow to incorporate new technologies into its conduct of U.S. foreign relations." Nothing could be further from the truth.

As far back as 1962 the Department of State was the first agency to activate a digital store and forward message switching system using ACP127 protocol. This switch was installed in the embassy at Paris and rapidly relayed traffic from many posts in Africa to the department.

After four years of development, in 1968 the department activated the Automated Terminal Station (ATS).

This was the first system to use screens to make a substantive review of message traffic to determine distribution. At the time of activation, the director of the National Communication System stated that the ATS was 10 years in advance of its time. The ATS programs were used to determine distribution by using 'slugs' placed on the telegram by the originator.

The department was the first to interface an optical character reader directly into a store and forward switching system to expedite the processing of outgoing telegrams. Twenty positions were eliminated from the communications center as a result of this technological advance. Today 100 percent of the telegrams are scanned at 2400 words per minute into the ATS for onward relay.

Storage media were upgraded to permit instant recall of about 30 days of traffic for analyst research. At that time the system was reengineered to take advantage of faster computers and separated the switching function from the relay function to enhance the throughput.

The State Department was the first to use full text scanning to determine the distribution of telegrams. Today over 50 percent of the telegrams are automatically distributed by this means, freeing the analysts to concentrate on more complex traffic.

The department was the first to use laser printers to reproduce telegrams. This system, the Automated Reproduction and Collating System (ARCS), was developed by Xerox under a design plan produced by the department which totally automated the heretofore labor-intensive reproduction process. This system eliminated about 40 positions while also eliminating backlogs and increasing capacity. In 1990 the ARCS was upgraded using duplex printing (both sides) and can now print at over one sheet per second.

Adjunct programs called the RE-ARCS and EMBARCS are now installed in many of the bureau message cen-

Chevrolet Corvette



Buick LeSabre



Cadillac Fleetwood Sedan



Chevrolet Lumina APV

The Art of Automotive Diplomacy

1. General Motors automobiles available at exclusive foreign service prices!
2. VIP treatment from start to finish!

When you take advantage of the Diplomatic Sales Program of General Motors, you get much more than great transportation...

You get the lowest prices available... Because of your special diplomatic status, you'll enjoy substantial discounts.

You get price protection... Should factory prices increase before you take delivery, you'll pay the same low price as originally agreed.*

You get effective service... As a privileged member of the United States Foreign Service, you'll receive an uncommonly high level of individual attention and protection.

You get the convenience of shopping where you live or work... We're only a letter, phone call, telefax, or telex away—so you can shop for your new car or truck when and where it's convenient for you.

You get convenient delivery... You can order a vehicle custom-built to your own specifications or you can choose immediate delivery from our large inventory of stock vehicles. We'll arrange for you to pick up your new vehicle through our extensive network

of delivery locations from coast-to-coast. Whether you want delivery overseas or stateside, we'll make sure that you receive your new vehicle on time, in the right location, exactly as ordered.

You get a 100% satisfaction guarantee... If you're not completely satisfied with your vehicle at delivery, we'll refund your money.*

Call or write to us for more information, or use the post card contained elsewhere in this publication. We're sure you'll agree that shopping for a new car has never been so easy.

Uncompromising Value and Service Worldwide.

Diplomatic Sales Program

100 Crossways Park West • Woodbury, NY 11797 U.S.A.
Toll free: 1 (800) 654-1084 • From overseas: (516) 496-1806
Telex: #221623 NEWCAR UR; Attn: Diplomatic Sales
Telefax: (516) 921-2468

*Subject to terms and conditions. Ask for details.

| | |
|--|---|
| | Military Sales Group OASC, LTD. |
| CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE • PONTIAC • BUICK • CADILLAC • GMC TRUCKS | |
| WORLDWIDE AUTOMOTIVE EXCELLENCE | |

Moving via
covered wagon is
a thing of
the past...



... but the professionals at

GUARDIAN STORAGE

still believe in old-fashioned values:
courtesy, care, dependability.

The most modern materials are
used to pack and ship your possessions,
or store them while you're gone.

*When the call comes
to move,
Call Guardian*



GUARDIAN STORAGE, INCORPORATED

OLD WASHINGTON ROAD, WALDORF, MARYLAND 20601
Telephone (301) 645-4040 Metro (301) 843-6606

Letters

ters and the embassies at Paris and Bonn.

The department pioneered this system for the rest of the government and is credited with assisting Xerox in the development of this state-of-the-art technology. There are now about 132 terminals installed in the executive agencies both in Washington and in the field.

The department designed, engineered, and developed programs in a joint effort with Teletype Corp. to develop the TERP, now used in about 100 field posts.

There are now about 1,000 WANG terminals both in Washington and the field. A wider use of these terminals will be made when the inherent security problems are resolved. To the degree possible, the Classified Information Handling System (CIHS) has been in use in field posts for several years.

In 1975, the department activated a radio teletype network called AFRI-CONE, using NODAL techniques that eliminated the vulnerability of the large base station. This method is being used by many government networks. This network permitted direct communications with many embassies which heretofore were using telex.

In the area of VIP travel, the department has been using the highly sophisticated transportable satellite system to install instant direct communication for the secretary wherever he may be.

Likewise, in the area of telephone switchboards, the department installed in many embassies the most sophisticated switchboards available. These switchboards included features that were not available in the State Department, whose facilities were provided by the General Services Administration.

In 1984 two satellite stations were activated in London and Geneva to handle traffic, both voice and data, from those large posts. Many posts have been using satellite stations for years. Satellite communications is not

new to the department.

These are just a few of the "state of the art" systems placing the department at the "cutting edge of technology" in handling information for the foreign affairs community.

When installing communications stations in foreign countries, two laws must be complied with:

1. The Geneva accords on the intercourse between nations—you may not install a radio transmitter in a host country without the permission of the host country. On a number of occasions we were required to deactivate satellite stations by the host country, i.e. Venezuela, South Africa, and Iraq. China denied our request to install a satellite station at our embassy in Beijing.

The Geneva accords may very well have a serious inhibiting effect on the extent to which the DOSTN may be implemented. Many of these countries are members of INTELSAT and have a heavy investment in that system. Unfortunately, the INTELSAT ground stations are located some distance from the embassies. This then requires the use of a very vulnerable ground system. To overcome this vulnerability, the embassies are required to operate a radio teletype back up.

2. The U.S. communications act of 1938, amended in 1968, permits a foreign government to install and operate a low power radio station in or near an embassy if it is approved by the president, and if the country permits the United States to install a radio station in their country. Many countries are not interested in installing radio stations in the United States. Therefore our radio station at many posts can be used only for emergencies and may be tested only with the express permission of the government.

Contrary to the article, the DOSTN will use several relay stations or gateways. At these gateways the DOSTN will enter the GSA government network in the CONUS. The DOSTN will

also interface with other networks to handle military traffic. The article implies that each embassy will have a direct link with Washington. Under the present DTS, many of them do. However, the article states a scenario that traffic from Paris to Washington could transit Algiers, Tunis, Oran, Casablanca, Cairo, New Delhi, or Nairobi. This method of alternate routing is by no means state of the art and has been used by store and forward message switching system for years, even when establishing a direct circuit to the department. Packet switching does not in itself eliminate the hazards of lost messages. Audit trails to eliminate stragglers and sequential numbers mentioned in the article have been used by the department for years. They are called circuit numbers and check numbers. Today they are checked by computers. Procedures require an exchange of circuit numbers periodically to ensure circuit continuity and to confirm that messages sent are indeed received.

The article implies that an innovative method of "end to end" encryption will be used as well as link encryption. These techniques have been used for many years since the advent of the KW-26 which was a digitized on-line encryption device using traffic flow security. Technological advances in cryptography, under the control of the National Security Agency (NSA), have developed many wide band encryption devices which have been widely used by the department for many years. The device described in the article, allegedly to be used for DOSTN, has not as yet been accepted by NSA. At last reading, it may very well be some years before NSA will approve the device. In the meantime, existing crypto devices will continue to be used.

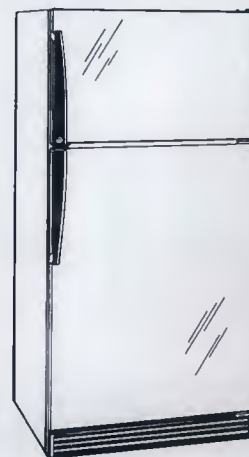
Regarding high speed data and voice transmission, the department has been using these types of circuits as they became available. The department now has many T1 carriers (1.544 megabits), which equate to

APPLIANCES & ELECTRONICS

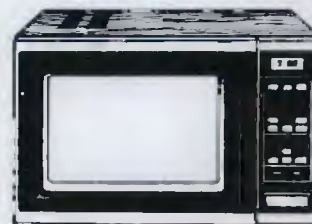
Offering the Best 50 cycle appliances

- Top rated by leading consumer magazine
- Adjustable split glass shelves
- Automatic defrost
- Dual Humidity controlled crispers
- Refrigerated metal drawer

Amana Refrigerator/Freezer



- 10 cookmatic level
- stainless steel cavity
- 700 watts
- exclusive rotowave system



Amana[®]

Also offering Frigidaire, Maytag, Philips Sansui and Sony

FREE gifts & local delivery with your purchase when you mention this ad

American International Exports, Inc.

American International Exports, Inc.

8834 Monard Drive • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 • (301) 585-7448

PUZZLED ABOUT RENTAL MANAGEMENT



We concentrate on
only ONE thing . . .
Managing your property.

PROFESSIONAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA INC.

Join our growing number of
owners from Athens to Zalre
who trust the management of
their properties to PPM. Pro-
fessional service with a per-
sonal touch.

Discounts on appliances
and more! Monthly comput-
erized statements.



5105K Backlick Rd.
Annandale, VA 22003
703/642-3010

11325 Seven Locks Road
Suite 217
Potomac, MD 20854
301/983-2323

We also service Montgomery County, Maryland

NATIONAL WINNER • INN OF THE YEAR



SUBWAY TO STATE DEPARTMENT

ARLINGTON
VIRGINIA

**Comfort Inn
Ballston**

• LOCATION

Walk 7 min. to Ballston Metrorail; Direct access to city on I-66; 4 miles to State Department; 2 miles from Marymount University; 3 miles from Arlington Cemetery; 3 1/2 miles from the Pentagon, and Vietnam and Lincoln Memorials; 4 1/2 miles from National Airport, the White House, Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial.

• RATES

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Government | Single/Dbt |
| Rack | 76.00-82.00 |
| Friday-Saturday | 85.00-92.00 |
| Off season and long-term stay discounts available | 60.00-75.00 |

• FACILITIES • ACCOMMODATIONS

126 rooms and suites with climate control
Restaurant and Lounge offers room service from 6:30 AM to 10 PM
Free Underground Parking, no in/out charges
Free color cable TV including CNN, ESPN and Showtime
Gift Shop, Travel Agency

Comfort Inn Ballston

1211 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201

For reservations call 703-247-3399 or toll-free

800-221-2222

Letters

about 45 voice channels, each of which can be multiplexed into 2,160 teletype channels. These carriers are currently installed in London and Geneva using satellites. Three T1 fiber optic channels are in the process of being installed in London, Paris, and Bonn. These channels were ordered by the department three and a half years ago to ensure that they would be available when the cable was laid. There is also a T1 carrier to Tokyo and a 64-kilobit circuit between Washington and Canberra that connects to a T1 carrier to Sydney. All of these channels transit the switchboard and are available for connection to other posts. And so the DOSTN is really *another step in the never-ending process of exploiting technological advances*. The department has been at the vanguard of this effort to improve the handling of traffic both in transit and terminating for many years. The pace is dictated by both availability of technology and funds.

The DOSTN program uses the technology of packet switching, which, in the opinion of many experienced communicators, is by no means a panacea. There are many problems yet to be solved in both reliability and security. The department is wise to exploit this technique, but it should be prepared for development over time. It should also be noted that much of the terminal equipment to exploit the DOSTN bandwidth in many cases is not available at many embassies.

The DOSTN will permit the capability of "desk to desk" communications. Secretary Shultz complained about the use of "back channels" during the Iran-contra affair. DOSTN will provide a means for many desk officers to exchange views that could be acted upon without proper clearance or an awareness by others that the communication exists. It is a given that this could happen in a mail or telephone environment. Command control of communications is a very

complex problem which must be addressed to avoid precipitous action on the part of zealous officers. I am sure that this problem is being addressed.

The difficulty of dealing with information in the department, or for that matter many offices, is not the inefficiency of the telecommunications network, but rather its efficiency. This permits a flood of data to enter offices both in the field as well as headquarters. The department would do well to study what happens to the information currently entering the network. It should study the usefulness and quality of the reporting. The advent of DOSTN, or for that matter, the existing high-speed network, will only permit more information that may very well further inundate analysts and officers who must deal with the data. "The higher the haystack, the more difficult it is to find the needle."

I believe DOSTN should be implemented carefully and, to the degree possible, with full knowledge that an increase in the ability to transmit data will surely provide more data but will in no way improve its quality nor contribute to the use to which the information will be applied. . . .

It should be noted that neither the Inman Commission nor the Leidel Committee recommended that the Bureau of Diplomatic Security be combined with Information Management. Only protective communications to support the security officers were recommended to be transferred. I suppose a synergistic case can be made, but it is rather far-fetched and could be made only for political purposes.

The Inman Commission recommended that the assistant secretary for diplomatic security should be someone with management and/or law enforcement experience. The Leidel Committee recommended that a Bureau of Information Management be established under an assistant secretary of state in recognition

Will your present appliances work overseas?



Appliances Overseas, Inc. has the answers--and so can you.

Did you know that voltage, cycles and plug configurations vary from country to country? Did you know that there are many different incompatible transmission systems for TV's and VCR's throughout the world?

For 30 years **Appliances Overseas, Inc.** has been advising individuals, corporations, and organizations how to **avoid costly errors, purchase correct products, eliminate uncertainties associated with an overseas move.**

Our experienced staff will make sure that you will have correct answers and proper choices rather than misconceptions. **Yes, you can play your prerecorded American**

VCR tapes overseas, with our advice. **Yes, your computer can work, with our advice. Yes, your lamps can go with you, with our advice.**

Appliances Overseas, Inc. maintains a diverse inventory of large and small appliances, multisystem TV's, VCR's and stereo equipment, which are manufactured directly for overseas voltages and cycles. We carry over 20 different transformers! Prices are competitive, service is second to none, and shipments can be made anywhere, usually tax-free.

Call, write, or fax for free literature, price lists and advice.

330 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10001
Phone: 212-736-7860
Fax: 212-629-0769
Please refer to Department B



ATTENTION... PEOPLE on the MOVE . . .

Cathie Gill, inc. Opens Doors

We specialize in
sales and property
management in the
Metropolitan Washington
area.

Our name means
Personal Attention,
Service, and Results.



Cathie Gill, Inc.
REALTORS®

4801 Massachusetts
Avenue, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20016
(202) 364-3066

Serving Washington, DC,
Maryland & Virginia

Letters

of its importance. Neither of these recommendations has as yet been implemented.

*Willis E. Naeher
Fairfax, Virginia*

The writer is a former deputy assistant secretary of state for communications.

Reviews at issue

To the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Two recent book reviews by Daniel O. Newberry (JOURNAL, February and April 1990) provide a snapshot of a seemingly permanent prejudice that afflicts U.S. policy toward Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus. Retired or not, Mr. Newberry obviously still has the bug he got serving in Turkey.

In his review of George McGhee's book, Mr. Newberry allies himself with the author's conclusion that Turkey remains as important to the United States and Europe as ever, notwithstanding *glasnost*, *perestroika*, and their sequels (emphasis mine). He thus repeats a highly questionable but rarely questioned foreign affairs commandment and closes the book on the subject by excluding future amendment. It is just this senseless law of immutability that has for so long exerted a stranglehold on U.S. policy in the eastern Mediterranean and rendered the United States helpless in the face of the most outrageous affronts and demands from Ankara. Indeed, the harder it gets to support the case for Turkey's vaunted strategic importance, the more audacious are U.S. officials' arguments in favor of continued massive military assistance: recently, Under Secretaries Bartholomew and Wolfowitz told Congress that Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus were lightly armed and were therefore irrelevant to the question of U.S. security aid to Ankara.

Discussing the Cyprus problem and Parker T. Hart's book, Mr. Newberry informs us that a solution "need only be a question of federating two working democracies. . . ." This not only

equates the legitimate government of the republic (recognized by the United States) with the breakaway regime in the north (recognized by no one but Turkey), but it also broadens the ordinary definition of democracy considerably. It is true that elections have been held in the occupied area, but under the eye of 25-35,000 Turkish troops and with the participation of tens of thousands of mainland Turks illegally transplanted to Cyprus and living on property belonging to Greek-Cypriots forced to flee in 1974. In fact, it is just possible that as many Turkish settlers voted as did Turkish-Cypriots, given that thousands of the latter have emigrated in preference to living in an armed camp.

*Alan Berlind
Nicosia, Cyprus*

Attention AID Retirees

To the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I would like to contact retired AID EXO/GSO/MGT/ADM officers to organize a lunch at the Foreign Service Club in conjunction with the May 1991 Foreign Service Day ceremonies. Please write/call me at 309 Yoakum Parkway, #807, Alexandria, VA 22304, (703) 370-0210.

*Joseph M. Kemper
Alexandria, Virginia*

Erratum

Due to a printer's error, in the August issue a line was omitted from Gary Williams' article, "State Department Narc." The sentence that ends on page 23 should have read, "One of the keys to fighting narcotics trafficking is the development of a critical mass of local citizens who apply political pressure on elected and appointed officials to 'do something' in defense of their country's institutions and people."

Your free government coverage could leave you overseas and undercovered.



The last thing you need when you're living far away is coverage that doesn't go far enough. Unfortunately, many people mistake the benefits provided by the U.S. Government Claims Act for insurance coverage. And that can often lead to near-total disappointment.

In fact, the Government encourages employees to buy private insurance. If you rely solely on the Claims Act, you may not adequately protect personal articles like jewelry, furs, and fine arts. You'll have no coverage if you're not on government business. And, you'll have no coverage for personal liability.

Fortunately, you can remedy these oversights before you go over-

seas. When you cover yourself with the AFSA Plan - sponsored by the American Foreign Service Association - your insured possessions will be covered against virtually all risks, up to the limit of your choice. You can insure yourself against personal liability. And, you'll be covered whether or not you're on government business.

The AFSA Plan has been specifically designed for members of the American Foreign Service Association on active duty abroad. Through the Plan, you can get comprehensive moving insurance, theft, fire and catastrophe coverage, itemized valuable articles protection and personal liability insurance.

So don't wait until you find yourself overseas and undercovered. Call or send for your free brochure today.

AFSA Desk, The Hirshorn Company
14 East Highland Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118
Telephone: 215-242-8200.
In Wash. D.C. area: 202-457-0250

Please send me your free brochure that answers questions about overseas insurance.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

THE AFSA INSURANCE PLAN

Don't go overseas undercovered.

Executive Lodging Alternatives

Interim Accommodations for
The Corporate and Government
Markets

*Apartments
+ Townhouses
+ Single Family Homes*

"FOR THE EXECUTIVE ON THE MOVE"

LOCATIONS

Crystal City
Ballston
Rosslyn
Springfield
Alexandria
Tyson's Corner
Reston
Falls Church
McLean
Washington, D.C.

- Furnished and unfurnished
- Furnished units fully equipped and accessorized
- Pets and children welcome in many locations
- Many "walk to metro" locations
- Accommodations to fit specific requirements
- Variable length leases available.

5105-K Backlick Rd.
Annandale, Virginia 22003
(703) 642-5491

FSJ, September 1980

In a wave of economy following the stock market crash of 1929, the Department of State decided to trim its budget by abolishing a number of posts in the Foreign Service. Among them was the consulate at Tabriz, Persia.

Designed to serve the needs of a few Presbyterian missionaries and occasional applicants for an immigrant visa, the post at Tabriz was so remote from the stream of consciousness in Washington that it seemed to exist in name only, its incumbent the original Forgotten Man. . . . At the onset of World War I, an officer by the name of Gordon Paddock had been stationed at Tabriz because of its potential value as a listening post close to Russia. There he had remained without leave or transfer for such a long period of time that he appeared consigned to some sort of diplomatic limbo, if not oblivion.

Over the years Paddock was presumed to have done a modicum of consular business; a rumor filtered through that he had been of material aid to harried missionaries caught up in the massacre of Armenians by rampaging Turks, and that in his spare time he had contracted a *mésalliance* with a lady bareback rider from an itinerant Russian circus. But communication with faraway Washington gradually lapsed; for all one knew, Paddock might have been devoting the rest of his life to the proverbial "jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and thou."

"Use of the Consulate at Tabriz for Immoral Purposes"
by Henry S. Villard

FSJ, September 1965

If I had a daughter going into the Foreign Service, I would say something like this to her: "You are 21 years old, and I trust I have brought you up to be a proper young lady. I pray you will get married before you start living with a man. You are going overseas for the first time. You will be invited to a lot of parties, you will have a lot of dates, you will be considered a rich American and have a servant and a nice apartment. Be careful and try to do good. Get a roommate if possible. Having a roommate or two is a wonderful means of keeping an ardent young man at a proper distance. Watch out for the Marines. They are young, handsome, look wonderful in their dress uniforms, drink too much beer for their age, and are just as naive and scared as you are. If you should make a Fatal Mistake with a Marine, he will probably marry you, but Marines are often only 18 or 19 years old, so plan on taking care of a husband younger than yourself for the rest of your life."

"Chastity and the Foreign Service,"
by Mabel Dunstable

FSJ, September 1940

The families of about 140 chiefs of mission, Foreign Service officers, and American employees stationed at posts in Europe, the Near East, and Northern Africa, are now residing in the United States. Most of these families have been evacuated to the United States since the outbreak of war in September 1939. . . . some came shortly after the outbreak of war, but the majority have arrived during the spring and early summer of 1940. Many of them have had difficult and perilous travels.

"Foreign Service Refugees"

Right at home, anywhere in the world. The world-class Ford Taurus.



One American car is gaining more and more attention overseas. The world-class Ford Taurus. Clearly, its aerodynamic shape puts it right at home anywhere in the world. But looks alone don't make a world-class sedan. So Ford engineers used a rather ambitious approach when they created Taurus: they identified the features of the world's finest cars, with the goal of meeting or exceeding the best features. We call it the "best-in-class" design philosophy; but you're more likely to call it a resounding success. Because the end result is a car that boasts some exceptional performance features. Like responsive V-6 power, four-wheel independent suspension and power rack-and-pinion steering. They all help make Taurus maneuver beautifully, no matter where in the world you are. And this

year, Taurus even offers optional anti-lock brakes and a standard driver-side air bag supplemental restraint system—further proof that this design leader is dedicated to staying a leader. Ford Taurus. Right at home, anywhere in the world.

Best-built American cars.

The best-built American cars are built by Ford. This is based on an average of consumer-reported problems in a series of surveys of all Ford and competitive '81-'89 models designed and built in North America. At Ford, "Quality is Job 1."

FORD INTERNATIONAL
EXPORT SALES



Please send me information to purchase a new _____

WRITE TO: DIPLOMATIC SALES
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
1350-I Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Tel: (202) 962-5364

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
COUNTRY _____ ZIP _____

Clippings

Sheltering dissent

The Washington Times, July 9, 1990
Combined press reports

Two Kenyan lawyers who are leading opponents of one-party rule have taken refuge in the U.S. embassy, a newspaper owned by the ruling political party said yesterday. . . . The Sunday Times, owned by the ruling Kenya African National Union, said lawyers Paul Muite and Gibson Kamau Kuria were given refuge after they attended a July 4 reception at the embassy.

The newspaper also strongly criticized U.S. Ambassador Smith Hempstone . . . for his outspoken criticism of President Daniel arap Moi's one-party state and the crackdown on opposition. The Sunday Times threatened Mr. Hempstone with expulsion from the country in an editorial titled "Shut up, Mr. Ambassador!"

The Washington Times, July 24, 1990
by Peter Younghusband

A member of the African National Congress's armed wing fleeing from South African police sought asylum yesterday in the U.S. consulate in Durban.

The man, Bhekumasa Jabulani Ximba, 38, was described as a sub-lieutenant of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). He entered the consulate and told U.S. Information Service chief John Dickson that he was seeking asylum to escape detention without trial. . . . He had been in hiding for a week since police raided his home in Umlazi near Durban and, according to sources, found a large cache of arms, including hand grenades and limpet mines.

Foiled spoils

The Washington Post, June 22, 1990
by E.J. Dionne Jr.

The Supreme Court's decision to

limit the power of politicians to distribute political patronage continues a century-long trend against machine politics and the spoils system. The decision was made at a time when many political scientists are arguing that expanding the patronage power of elected officials might make bureaucracies more accountable and strengthen beleaguered political parties.

The Supreme Court acted on the same day that the Senate failed to overturn President Bush's veto of a bill that would have expanded the rights of federal workers to engage in partisan political activity. Taken together, the two decisions reflect a skepticism about mixing partisan politics and Civil Service employment that is deeply embedded in American history.

On the issue of how much of an independent voice public employees should have as a group, the decisions went in radically different directions. While the Supreme Court was vastly expanding the rights of state and local employees to go their own way on political questions, 35 senators—enough to sustain Bush's veto—voted to retain [Hatch Act] restrictions on the ability of federal employees to act on their political convictions.

Mirror, mirror

The Washington Monthly, June 1990
"How to cut the bureaucracy in half," by Scott Shuger

You can get as bad a headache from reading 400 memos as you can from reading 400 pages of an important report. What's more, you can spend a huge amount of time crafting those memos—picking just the right phrasing or addressee list so that your boss replies to it, or endorses and forwards it, or just files it, depending on what you want to happen. And living on in the files as they do, memos are the perfect proof that you are busy. . . .

"Memos are a very important

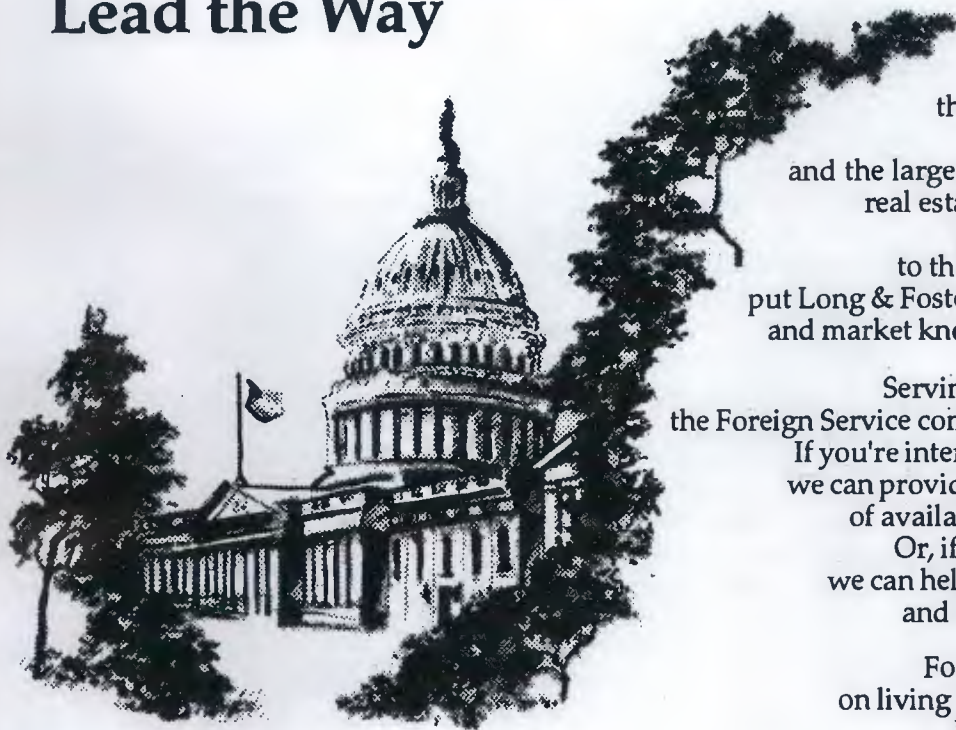
thing," remarks Bob Michaels, who put in nine years as a Foreign Service officer, "in terms of covering your ass. You want to have the proof that so-and-so agreed or that you sought so-and-so's advice, so that if something goes wrong, you're covered."

Perhaps the most pernicious feature of the slot syndrome, grade creep, headless nails, and meeting and memo mania is that they are silent killers of the spirit. . . . Bob Michaels points out that the competition for FSO slots is incredibly stiff—last year only 205 out of 13,903 applicants were accepted. As a result, many junior Foreign Service officers are quite skilled and eager to do great things. "And then," he explains, "they find they are not doing great things. . . . And yet they fought so hard to get in that they don't feel they can quit. After 10 years of this stuff the work ethic gets sapped away. . . . You know you're probably not going to make ambassador, so then it's how are you going to get through the day as easy as possible? . . . People start looking through the want ads for real estate deals, start calling their stockbroker five or six times a day . . . some guys have televisions in their offices." . . .

It's a shame that "bureaucrat" has a negative connotation (my dictionary defines a bureaucrat as "a government official who follows a narrow rigid formal routine . . .") because government will never improve without good ones. But almost all the bureaucrats I spoke with were frustrated by their office's tendency to drift away from real problems into make-believe. Paul Quentin summed up the problem when he told me that the workaday world of the GS-15s and O-6s at the Pentagon isn't about winning in combat: "It's about managing technology, it's managing systems, it's managing personnel, it's managing computers," he explains. "You use the words 'victory' and 'defeat' in the Pentagon, and people look at you a little funny."

Destination Washington, D.C.?

Let Long & Foster,
the Area's Largest Real Estate Company,
Lead the Way



Long & Foster is the leading real estate firm in the nation's capital and the largest independently-owned real estate company in America. If you are being assigned to the Washington, D.C. area, put Long & Foster's expertise, experience and market knowledge to work for you.

Serving the real estate needs of the Foreign Service community is our specialty. If you're interested in buying a home, we can provide you with all the details of available housing alternatives. Or, if you are leaving the area, we can help sell your home quickly and at the best price possible.

For up-to-date information on living in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan area, fax or mail the coupon below.



LONG & FOSTER
REALTORS®

Exclusive Affiliate in Metropolitan Washington

SOTHEBY'S
INTERNATIONAL REALTY

EVELYN COTTERMAN
will give you the benefit of
over 14 years of specialized experience.

Phone: (703) 573-2600
Fax: (703) 641-9524

DESTINATION WASHINGTON, D.C./ ATTENTION EVELYN COTTERMAN

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Please call: ____ AM ____ PM

I'm interested in:

- Information on buying a home in
____ Virginia ____ Maryland ____ D.C.
- Selling my present home
- Free Home Buyers Guide
- Free Home Sellers Guide

FAX OR MAIL TO: EVELYN COTTERMAN, LONG & FOSTER, 3918 PROSPERITY AVENUE, FAIRFAX, VA 22031

Coming in for a Landing

How families can prepare for the rude shock of returning home

GENIE GRATTO

Rentry. In space flights, it's a dangerous process, one in which the craft is at a high risk of burning up as it comes in contact with the Earth's atmosphere. It takes more than skill for a pilot to maneuver the ship safely. In many ways, reentry to the United States is the same for a Foreign Service child or teenager.

I was 3 years old when my family moved to Bonn for our first overseas assignment. When I was 7, we moved to Madrid, and when I was 10, we moved to Lagos. I moved back to Virginia for eighth grade, and moving back to the States was a horrible experience for me. It took me almost two years to get really comfortable and settled in to American life. Almost every Foreign Service kid I talk to says the same thing. I'd like to give parents some advice on making your kid's reentry a little smoother and also describe a little about what I wish I'd known.

For the parents

Let your children watch TV. Television, as a medium, dominates American life. TV can be useful for kids new to the States because it helps them get more in touch with fashions, slang, attitudes, and other bits of pop culture. It may seem to parents like they are advocating brain rot, but in the long run, it will really help.

Get your children into AWAL. "Around the World in a Lifetime,"

In 1989-90, Genie Gratto was teen coordinator of Around the World in a Lifetime. She is entering her freshman year at Mary Baldwin College.

coordinated through the State Department's Family Liaison Office, is an incredibly useful support/social group that can make the transition easier by putting Foreign Service kids in the Washington, D.C. area in touch with one another. I felt very alone when I came back, because I couldn't find anyone else like me. AWAL can help combat that feeling.

Let them cry. Don't let them bottle up their feelings. I cried almost every night for my first five or six months back, and it made me feel a little better.

Don't say you understand. The fact is, you don't. For the Foreign Service employee, there are people at work who have similar experiences and will accept a new colleague quickly. For the spouse, there are old friends from the neighborhood, a new job—to sum it up, there are mature adults around to talk to. Kids are not as mature or accepting, and they may be rejecting your child at school. Your kids may go through social hell; and there's nothing anyone can do about it. Be understanding, but realize that that doesn't mean that you know what it's like.

Don't paint an unreal picture of life in the United States. Remember, you have been out of the country just as long as they have, maybe even longer, and you're just as out of touch with it as they are.

Don't let your own feelings be hurt. When my parents moved me back to the States, I was very angry. I'm sure they knew exactly how I felt, because I wasn't very subtle about it. Don't let this get to you. Your kids are just displacing their loneliness and anger and throwing it at you because you're the closest people to them. Remember that it's not anyone's fault, and it's especially not yours. It will pass, and things will get better, but

give them lots of time.

As for the kids

Read the tips for your parents!

Join AWAL. It's fun, and it can really help when you need someone to talk to who knows what you're talking about.

Don't broadcast where you've lived. Get some friends, get your foothold in the school, and don't tell everyone about your life experiences. Don't lie about them, but don't talk about them too much. They may not understand. In my case the students had no way to relate to me because I was coming from such a different world.

Try not to blame your parents. This one's really hard, but believe me, they're not trying to hurt you. They love you, and they want to help you get through the adjustment. If you fight that, it'll make it worse.

Keep smiling (or at least try to). If you walk around with an angry or sullen expression on your face, no one will like you. Trust me. Smile and act friendly. People will be nicer to you that way.

Remember, it's going to get better. If you just hang in there, you'll figure out that the States aren't quite so bad. Maybe it'll be when you're at the mall bumming around with your new friends. You will eventually feel like you're home. Just give yourself time, and you'll make it.

Living overseas is an incredibly enriching experience for a child of any age. Experiences, friends, and exposure to many cultures helps cultivate an open mind and often higher maturity. Yes, there are great advantages to being a Foreign Service kid. Just don't come back to the States completely unprepared for what may be ahead. □

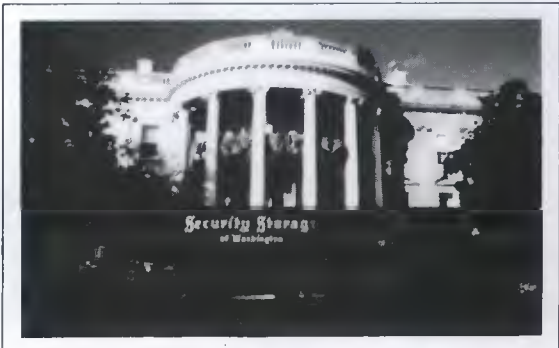
In 100 years, we've protected a lot of FSO valuables.



Since 1890, our famous firsts include insurance for goods shipped abroad,



and temperature-controlled storage for valuables left at home.



Today, we're the world's most experienced moving & storage company.



outside the U.S.

Security's Government Service Policy insures furnishings and personal effects at special low rates, while in-transit or at your residence anywhere

For insurance, call Paul Wood. For storage, call Roland Showalter.

When you're posted abroad, you can protect your valuables with a century of Security.

Since 1890
Security
MOVING & STORAGE

Our 2nd Century of Quality Service.

1701 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 234-5600

South Africa: Change of Heart?

The long campaign of black resistance

ELIZABETH PETERSEN SPIRO

Nelson Mandela used his triumphal march through the West in June to nail existing sanctions firmly in place and inculcate the principle that they should not be lifted until the African National Congress (ANC) gives the signal. Those listening to Mandela's message could hardly fail to conclude that sanctions had caused his release in February and had forced the South African government to agree to his conditions for the start of broad negotiations on a new political system for South Africa.

Keeping Western governments in line on sanctions is undoubtedly a useful tactic in negotiations with President Frederik W. de Klerk, and sanctions played a role in the dramatic turn of events surrounding Mandela's release. However, it is a mistake to inflate the importance of sanctions. Internal pressures against the government forced it into a new course of action, and internal forces will determine whether Mandela and de Klerk can negotiate the relatively peaceful demise of white rule in South Africa.

Internal pressures

Mandela's release and the string of concessions de Klerk made to his demands were as surprising as the tumbling of gov-

Elizabeth Petersen Spiro is a Foreign Service officer who currently serves as chief of the political section at Embassy Oslo. She was a political reporting officer assigned to the consulate general in Johannesburg from 1983 to 1986. The views expressed are hers and not necessarily those of the U.S. government.

ernments in Eastern Europe. In the eyes of the world, the government in Pretoria was sitting on a monopoly of coercive power: the black/white struggle was to play itself out in cycles of violence, the government having crushed the last cycle in 1986. The ANC's armed struggle was supposed to be pathetically ineffective. Instead of a new cycle of violence and repression, however, de Klerk told his parliament on February 2, 1990 that, as in the rest of the world, South Africa faced "an unstoppable tide," and that South Africa must inevitably move toward negotiations. De Klerk was reacting to the pressure of problems and threats his government could not meet, such as massive school and rent boycotts in major black townships. Unlike sanctions, these were issues that touched black South Africans: their radicalized school children, rent hikes, and corrupt local leaders who had visibly sold out. The boycott leaders were largely unknown outside South Africa; most were political operatives from the ANC-affiliated United Democratic Front (UDF). The boycott movements were not the only internal factors driving South Africa to negotiations. But they reveal the main thrust of ANC/UDF strategy and illustrate that over the years 1983 to 1990 the black opposition racked up more successes than has generally been realized. They are the precursors to current negotiations.

A failure to coopt

On the white side, change has come largely from inevitable failure of de Klerk's National Party to gain acceptance from

blacks for a slow process of change under its own control. The National Party could not simultaneously coopt black acquiescence and use violent means to put down black unrest. In addition, although many specific changes the government produced from 1983 to 1990 could be fairly characterized as cosmetic, behind them lay a real drive for change on the white side, even if few understood its implications.

The government's search for cooperation from its black population and the black population's refusal to participate in the effort moved South Africa step by step to the release of Mandela and the start of negotiations. The manner in which Mandela was released, as a full negotiating partner, politically legitimized black South Africans even before formal negotiations began and certainly before all apartheid laws were abolished. This was the key victory for which the ANC/UDF and their allies in the internal Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) had striven.

The black side has been able to play off the momentum of change to fashion effective strategies. The constant changes the government has made in the name of reform have given the black opposition a never-ending supply of openings not merely for protest but for a strategically conceived political attack designed to promote legitimization and, specifically, recognition of the ANC and its internal surrogates as the government's primary negotiating partner. It is very much harder to drive a regime into a corner if it doesn't want to move at all than it is to play off momentum. The ANC/UDF used the National Party's own drive for change to determine another destination: negotiations with the ANC.

Ending 'grand apartheid'

The nature of change in white South Africa from 1983 to 1990 has been obscured by the image of Afrikaners as steeped in the mentality of the "laager"—wagon circle—or retreating behind redoubts to hang on to what they have. It would be more accurate to picture the Afrikaner of the Anglo-Boer war, mounting his pony and riding off to look for a new promised land. But the contemporary promised land was an elusive constitutional structure under which the whites hoped to maintain control while achieving enough black acceptance to purchase internal and external

peace.

In the early 1980s the ruling National Party took its first step toward such a new constitutional structure by broadening its political base, in a move with implications that reached farther than the party then realized. The party widened its definition of legitimate political actors in the central political structures to include coloreds (mixed race) and Indians. It sought a measure of active cooperation from South Africa's black population for further constitutional changes, while refusing to define them as legitimate actors. After the Soweto riots of 1976, it was clear that change, or "reform," as it was called, was prerequisite to any black acceptance, but the government never understood how change itself gave the black opposition opportunities.

Much of the reform that developed out of the Soweto uprising of 1976 to 1977 could be characterized by one formulation analysts of South Africa adopted, "reform by stealth." This was a planned retreat from the dream of grand apartheid, conceptualized and largely implemented by Prime Minister Henrik Verwoerd in the decades following the National Party electoral victory of 1948. Under grand apartheid, 10 independent homelands, covering 13 percent of South Africa's land mass, were to absorb all of South Africa's blacks as citizens and most of them as residents. The black labor union riots of the early 1970s had destroyed that vision, among others: black labor was in white South Africa to stay. The retreat was to be made easier by telling whites that reform didn't mean political change as far as black/white relations were concerned. Instead, change meant upgrading life in the townships, improving education, and bettering working conditions. Politics, on the other hand, was the ANC and terrorism, political meetings, and demonstrations in black townships and white cities. No one wanted politics.

This didn't mean that reform as an issue didn't play a highly partisan political role in white politics. For the National Party, reform was an almost contentless but powerful platform growing out of P.W. Botha's famous "adapt or die" statement and tested in the referendum on the new constitution in 1983 as well as in the elections of 1984 and 1987. The slogan of "reform" was designed to take advantage of the Conservative Party's greatest weakness, the general perception that its schemes for perfecting separateness were entirely unworkable.

The slogan of "reform" was designed to take advantage of the Conservative Party's greatest weakness.

The tactic of the boycott was as old as black resistance itself.

Change also meant initiative. The Conservative Party could be painted as the party of stagnation, while the National Party moved forward.

Openings for the resistance

The National Party's policy seemed to have started out well when Prime Minister P.W. Botha set out for Europe in 1983 as part of a normalization process that would sell his new Parliament. This Parliament would add to the house for whites two more houses, one for coloreds and one for Indians, all three elected on proportional representation (which kept the numerically larger white population in effective control). This scheme was presented to the world at large as a normal extension of the franchise to newly coopted groups. The creation of 10 black homelands and the later idea of creating black city states inside "white" South Africa were also supposed to look normal, i.e., legitimate. At the same time, the government tried to make South Africa's legal system appear congruent with international standards. Detentions became "anti-terrorist" campaigns, and special words associated only with South African apartheid, such as "bans," were to be replaced with "restrictions." Individuals would be tried for treason rather than contravention of laws unique to the apartheid system.

In 1983 and 1984 the black opposition worried that the government might succeed in selling the process of normalization. It had not only adopted the new constitution but had signed the Nkomati accords with Mozambique, which helped drive the armed wing of the ANC out of its bases in that country. The UDF was founded in 1983 to oppose the new constitution and urge a boycott of the colored and Indian elections as well as the election for black local government authorities. The tactic of the boycott was as old as black resistance itself, but over 1983 to 1986 the UDF was able to articulate a broader strategy that shadowed the government's: for normalization, insistence on the abnormality of apartheid; for cooptation, reverse cooptation; for control, ungovernability.

In 1983 the government gave the UDF its first two strategic openings. To support the government's international campaign for respectability, the UDF was allowed to organize with some freedom, oppose the new constitution, and urge election boy-

cotts. The UDF held peaceful mass meetings, and the government granted passports to some UDF figures, notably Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The UDF promptly dispatched a "truth squad" abroad to make sure that the continuing and comprehensive abnormality of apartheid was sharply defined. The truth squad got a boost in credibility when the government conducted round-ups of UDF figures several days before the August 1984 election for the colored and Indian houses of Parliament. Moreover, once explained to Western audiences, the tricameral parliamentary system did not seem particularly normal. Above all, it did not look normal when violent uprisings by blacks in 1984 to 1986 met with violent suppression, played out nightly on Western television.

Although with the tricameral elections the National Party had probably lost the last chance it would have to win a significant propaganda victory, over the next four years it merely redoubled efforts to make its policy work. Botha decided that he could still sell the idea that representative, non-Communist, non-terrorist blacks were willing to participate in structures he would create to control reform. With the June 1986 state of emergency laws he succeeded in wiping South Africa off Western television screens. He did not succeed either in coopting plausible black leaders or controlling black resistance.

Cooptation became an ever more important pillar of government policy. As late as January 1988, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok could define National Party policy of the last 40 years as a success primarily because of, not in spite of, the creation of four independent black states and six self-governing homelands. "Not everyone is satisfied, but it is a solution acceptable to a majority of whites and blacks," he said. "We will negotiate with the elected representatives of blacks. . . . for example, [Bophuthatswana] President Mangope, [Kwa Zulu] Chief [Gatsha] Buthelezi, and city councilors."

By 1988 the prospect of coopting homeland leaders and city councilors into the government reform process was a fast-retreating mirage. Even Buthelezi, who had pleased the government with his anti-sanctions stance, refused to negotiate with the government in a "great Indaba," or national council, until Mandela was released, and one after another, supposedly tame city councilors made the same condi-

tion. This was a payoff for one of UDF's earliest—and underrated—initiatives, collecting signatures on a petition to release Mandela. The focus on Mandela's release proved to be a key element in stopping cooptation. It was the condition no black South African could ignore and still retain any semblance of representative authority.

Backed into a corner

The October 1988 municipal elections in non-white areas demonstrated how hard the government was willing to pursue the policy of normalization, cooptation, and control Vlok had enunciated. To counter the UDF it encouraged the creation of black parties led by unknowns whom it tried to help along by banning the UDF from participation in the elections. Having made sure that only their players were on the field, the government spent large amounts of money in ad campaigns to raise participation rates and passed a law allowing postal votes up to 16 days ahead of the election date to protect the "silent majority" from the intimidation that was theoretically keeping them from voting. In the end, black participation rates in the key city of Soweto were only slightly higher than they had been in 1983, around 12 to 13 percent. Adding to the government's chagrin, the Conservative Party in white elections took over a number of important municipalities, reinstating "petty" apartheid rules. Observers agree that following this comprehensive defeat, P.W. Botha retreated into inaction, paralyzing the government until de Klerk's accession in September 1989.

Nurturing corruption

The successful election boycott was only one of the alarming signs of life out of a UDF supposedly crushed under the state of emergency. But even without specific black moves, the government faced formidable built-in problems in obtaining black agreement to participate in government-created structures. They could not run a hearts and minds campaign for mass appeal and at the same time a cooptation campaign that undercut mass appeal by visibly buying off the very few. Homeland bureaucrats, city councilors, businessmen, and better-off township residents had been receiving either direct subventions from Pretoria

or increased new benefits, such as freehold property rights. Theoretically they were to be only the first of black South Africans to get "a stake in the system."

Corruption was a problem in spreading the benefits of reform and was not limited to black authorities. Plausible reports were in constant circulation that white Afrikaner contractors were running a sort of spoils system on township contracts. The black township resident watching the flowering of the hearts and minds campaign did not see much change. Alexandra township finally got a paved main street, but it developed potholes within the year because it was not properly laid. More serious than potholes, the rent for homes that the government upgraded were too high for the inhabitants, who become squatters subject to the harsh anti-squatting laws that replaced the pass laws as a form of black urbanization control.

In the townships, the government had all these years missed the point that the special conditions apartheid created made cooptation virtually impossible. Because of the Group Areas Act, a pillar of grand apartheid, the government could not remove its favored town councilors from danger and reward them with homes in white suburbs. The townships themselves (because of its size, Soweto is a special case) were isolated islands where, except for the councilors, people all lived at much the same level. During 1984 to 1989 virtually every township experienced a different radicalizing, politicizing event. Residents might initially resent being bossed around—or murdered—by 16-year-old activists, but the government or government-supported vigilantes eventually committed atrocities, such as the Mamelodi massacre or the six-day war in Alexandra, that massively politicized township residents. "Alternative structures" were not crushed; "ungovernability" campaigns continued; cooptees started to take their orders from the MDM and not the government.

More serious still for the government, the homeland system looked more and more like the spoils system the ANC/UDF had always said it was, lurching into a nightmare of ever-increasing inputs and decreasing outputs. According to figures published in the *Economics of Apartheid* by Stephen Lewis Jr., in 1985 the government spent 4.7 billion rands to subsidize homeland government expenditures. In the same year government expenditures as a percent of

Cooptation became an ever more important pillar of government policy.

The homeland system looked more and more like the spoils system, lurching into a nightmare of ever-increasing inputs and decreasing outputs.

homeland GDPs ranged from 72.6 percent in Kwa Zulu to 149.1 percent in Ciskei. Lewis's figures show that over the entire period 1970 to 1985 growth in homeland GDP was not in production of goods or services but in the salaries of homeland administration. As the government failed with its hearts and minds campaign and UDF succeeded in its politicization campaigns, the homelands began not so much to crumble as one by one to switch sides, their leaders replaced by leaders willing to cooperate but with the ANC.

If the hearts and minds campaign was failing, it could have been expected that the government would drop its drive for cooptation and go full throttle on its reserve of coercive force under the 1986 State of Emergency legislation. Recently surfaced allegations that special units of both the police and the South African Defense Force targeted individuals for assassination could be used to argue that the government did decide to follow a policy of naked terror to crush its black opposition. Whatever murky evidence will be brought out on the Botha government's intentions in this regard, a policy of terror was never a realistic option.

Divide and rule

During the years of the state of emergency, the National Party government ducked many opportunities for a massive show of lethal force, preferring to use political methods of divide-and-rule and cooptation rather than coercive ones. A comparison with the crackdown of 1961 to 1962 is instructive. Then there was no talk of cooptation. The government called a general mobilization when blacks stayed home to demonstrate for the tamest of political demands: the call for a national convention. Troops went house to house to force workers at gunpoint out and to the workplace. When in the 1980s the government sporadically put troops in some school yards and even churches to arrest and intimidate, it was pushing in the repression button as far as it could go; 1960s tactics were no longer thinkable.

Although the UDF and its allies in the MDM were hurt under the emergency, they were not crushed. In fact, the MDM proved itself able to mount national campaigns at short notice. In 1988 and 1989 the MDM ran a hunger strike, for example, forcing the government to reverse policy and release

detainees. The MDM's successful 1989 defiance campaign featured American civil rights-style sit-ins. Communications within the country and with the ANC outside the country were good enough that at the height of the emergency in 1987, for example, the National Education Crisis committee, most of whose leaders were in jail, was able within a week to canvas local and regional organizations and bring out a "white paper" on an educational reform measure before Parliament.

The government also had a special problem with using its coercive forces to spread terror, quite apart from the increasing importance of the police force's black component. The allegiance of the white forces was deeply split between de Klerk's National Party and its bitter rival, the Conservative Party. When early this year de Klerk told the police he would not use them to control political meetings in the townships, he was expressing the government's new policy toward the black opposition. His action also expressed his party's unwillingness to turn over to its white political enemies the enforcement of its security policy, and thereby curtailed the potential for right-wing violence.

Demographic pressures

These internal contradictions in National Party policy and their successful exploitation by the black opposition were the hidden dynamics of change. Closer to the surface lay a more immediate impulse for change: white South Africa has believed for some time that it is sitting on a black demographic time bomb.

In fact, black population growth does present an economic crisis for South Africa. Under international sanctions, the slowing of economic growth means that South Africa will fall ever further behind in job creation for new black entrants to the job market. These new entrants need a 5 percent growth rate, while at best South Africa shows 2 percent growth. Unemployed blacks cannot, even with assumptions of maximum callousness on the part of the government, be warehoused in already bursting homelands. Whites, long accustomed to "clean" social engineering, cannot tolerate the menacing growth of shanty towns.

It is not black population growth as an economic crisis that gives whites the sense of being cornered, however. Demographics

are felt by whites as a psychological vise closing around them. Afrikaners remember that Prime Minister Verwoerd told them his scheme for moving blacks to the 10 homelands would mean that by the year 2000 there would be only 2 million "South African" blacks (instead of a currently estimated 20 million) outside the homelands. Demographers project that by 2035 South Africa will have 6 million whites and 90 million blacks. For South African whites, demographics do not entail rational cost calculations but rather a visceral sense that they will be swamped unless they somehow come to terms with black South Africans.

South African whites have also intensely wanted international respectability, which appears to be unattainable without making peace with the blacks. On the subject that matters most to South African whites—sports—they have demonstrated the considerable lengths to which they will go to escape international isolation. A recent case was the January-February 1990 "rebel" cricket tour of players lured by large sums of money to defy the international sports boycott. Mass black protest caused white sports lovers to write to the papers complaining, not, as usual, that black agitators were spoiling the fun but that the tour itself was a bad idea at a time when South Africa might actually have a chance to get back into international sports and when the news of a rugby team organizing for an independent Namibia's international competition had sparked jealous frustration.

Beyond sports is a still deeper quest for international respectability. The more the West, other African states, and now even the Soviet Union can become involved in a South African settlement, the more white survival will not have to depend on the good will of black South Africans but on vague "guarantees" from outside. The efforts of the government to gain international respectability were partially responsible for settlements produced in negotiations with Mozambique and on independence for Namibia. These gave South African leaders a foretaste of the fruits of international respectability. What was striking about the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group mediation effort of 1985 was not that it failed in its facilitative effort between Pretoria and ANC headquarters in Lusaka but that it came so close to succeeding. In fact, its formula for moving the sides to negotiations was close to the one that has been



Source: Dept. of State

shaped in the 1990 pre-negotiations talks: suspension of violence from the ANC in exchange for, among other things, unbanning of black political organizations, release of political prisoners, return of exiles, and lifting of the state of emergency.

Boycott campaigns

The education and rent boycott campaigns have been the most significant direct precursors to the current negotiations and illuminate an important fact: the two sides are going into negotiations relatively balanced in power.

The importance of the rent boycott movement and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) movement, antecedents to the present negotiations, has been masked partly because of the movements' inherent complexity and partly because they have received little publicity. It would have been difficult for the MDM to drum up international enthusiasm for non-payment of rents and electricity bills, for example. However, this action won for the MDM one of its key battles in bringing the government to negotiations with national-level UDF/ANC leaders. The histories of the rent boycott

No matter how long it will take for the tangled web of the apartheid system to disappear and whatever level of continuing violence accompanies the process, it is clear that power to control events has already dramatically shifted.

movement (1984 to 1990) and the NECC (1985 to 1990) demonstrate how the MDM used two issues of intense concern to all South African blacks to force the government to deal with their political demands and to garner ever wider support among blacks for the strategy.

The NECC and its precursor, the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, came into being as a result of the crisis in black schools when the radical youth leading the 1984 uprising threatened to continue their school boycotts on the slogan "liberation before education." Their parents and the government had a common interest in getting them to return to class. The government knew that the SPCC and NECC were organized by well-known leaders of the UDF, but they believed they could rationalize dealing directly with them on an issue that could be called "non-political." Two teams of around a dozen officials from each side, including current Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok, met on three occasions in a conference room in Johannesburg's leading hotel to sort out a settlement. The meetings were not secret, but the foreign press corps believed the talks were too complicated for their readers to understand.

Government negotiators, it turned out, were negotiating in bad faith, on one occasion detaining members of the SPCC team who had been given assurances of immunity by Education Ministry officials. It quickly became apparent in the tense talks that the black side was not willing to stick to a "non-political" agenda. They argued, among other things, that the departure of troops from school yards was strictly germane to educational considerations. The government broke off the talks then claimed that their crackdown, culminating in the declaration of the state of emergency in June 1986, broke the boycotts. However, in reality the boycott was broken earlier when black students went back to school because the NECC leadership told them to go back at a massive national conference in Durban in March 1986.

The political significance of rent boycotts was underrated from the start. They were conceived as part of a strategy of working with the newly created local black authorities on local issues, such as rent levels. A march to protest a rent hike in the Vaal townships September 3, 1984 kicked off a two-year period of mass uprising. When the police moved to break up the march, the

crowd turned violent, killing two black town councilors. In what was to become a pattern over the next two years, police moved in with tear gas, *sjamboks*, and guns to quell rampaging mobs. But when the rioting stopped in the Vaal triangle, the rent boycott not only did not collapse, it gained momentum. Two years later, when the rent boycott movement hit Soweto, there were an estimated 54 rent boycotts nationwide. By May of 1989 the Soweto town council, which depended on rents for its operating expenses, was owed an estimated \$300 million.

The government tried an enormous variety of tactics to break the back of the rent boycott. In addition to the mass detentions of activists under the state of emergency, they tried to require employers to deduct the rents from the paychecks of employees. Employers, faced with the prospect of selective consumer boycotts, generally refused. The government threatened a general cutoff of electricity but backed off, since that would have completely vitiated the hearts and minds campaign. Selectively targeted residents learned how to tap into the power lines. The government tried mass evictions, spawning several violent clashes. When in February 1988, for example, police evicted 28 rent boycotters, the following day a march of 1,000 people organized by the "street committees" of UDF activists was dispersed with teargas and whips—but the 28 evicted residents were moved back into their homes. The government took care not to repeat a massive confrontation; evictions that took place were increasingly meaningless, while the solidarity in opposition to government action was so strong that no case was recorded of someone moving into a home of an evicted rent boycotter. In general, those physically ejected were simply reinstated by their neighbors in their old houses.

The government did levy every kind of threat at hapless black town councilors, who increasingly demonstrated that they were taking their orders from the UDF. The black opposition successfully demanded that the government end the boycott through discussions with the UDF-affiliated Soweto Civic Association (SCA) and Soweto People's Delegation (SPD)—not with the government-created town council. The attack on the system's soft underbelly was so strong that the MDM succeeded in "reverse cooptation": when the government sat down



President George Bush and Nelson Mandela at the White House in June 1990

with the SPD, town councilors were in the room, but SPD was calling the shots. The government acknowledged that it had no choice but to deal with the men who could make agreements stick and who could deliver the black acceptance the government had so long sought.

Reaching the end

At this point, the ability of de Klerk and Mandela to deliver results to their constituents is a key to the success of democratic transition in South Africa. Delay in central negotiations will work against the credibility of both men. On the white side, prolonging uncertainty can only foster white right-wing violence, while the violent incidents that will undoubtedly continue to take place will pressure Mandela to postpone central negotiations.

Violence per se, however, is not the key factor that can set the start of central negotiations off course. The most important political problem for Mandela is to reduce black South Africa's deeply ingrained suspicion of talking to the government. Whites have long resisted talking to the ANC—which produces problems for de Klerk—but the government about-face on that policy is not enough on the black side to easily reverse decades of rejecting talks on the grounds that black activists would be selling out. The ANC has the tricky task of turning peaceful talks into a surrogate victory march at the end of armed struggle. Seen from this perspective, Mandela's six-week summer odyssey in Western capitals

and sports stadiums may help with the task of changing the black political perspective by providing the aura of triumph.

Some black South Africans argue that there has been no change of heart on the part of the white regime. Not until all vestiges of apartheid have disappeared will they admit that a new South Africa has been created. They fear whites will continue to control South Africa whatever the outcome of central negotiations.

No matter how long it will take for the tangled web of the apartheid system to disappear and whatever level of continuing violence accompanies the process, it is clear that the power to control events has already dramatically shifted. It is hard to know whether, deep in the collective psyche of de Klerk's pro-change supporters, they want to cut as good a deal as possible as fast as possible or whether they would prefer to spin out the process for as long as they can. It is uncertain whether they are serious about building a democratic South Africa.

It may not matter. When the parties are formally negotiating, they will no longer be looking across the table to gauge motivations in order to make emotional appeals but as part of bargaining on concrete and inescapable questions of constitutional structure and political process. When de Klerk pulls up his chair, time will no longer be a metaphor for vague projections but will mark inescapable deadlines. A top UDF official, Patrick Lekota, came to the United States shortly after Nelson Mandela's release and said that Mandela should be the next president. He gave a date—"after de Klerk's term runs out—1994." ┘

USIA: Sink or Swim?

*Trimming sails in Western Europe
would let the agency ride winds of change.*

JAMES KEVIN WHELAN

The political changes in Eastern Europe, which have demanded a reexamination of some of the basic assumptions of American foreign policy, must likewise lead U.S. foreign policy agencies to reexamine their goals and purposes. No agency needs such a review more than the United States Information Agency, especially the Western European program.

Such a review could lead to a major reduction in—though certainly not the elimination of—USIA operations in Western Europe. These cutbacks could then free agency resources for use in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Africa, where they are truly needed. A review would also allow USIA to define what it genuinely needs to do in the 1990s.

Confronted with the possibility of its extinction as an independent agency—discussion now centers on dividing USIA's current responsibilities between the Smithsonian Institution and the State Department—USIA needs to review all its present operations as well as redefine its goals for the 1990s. It should begin this task by making major cuts in the Western European posts, which are expensive to maintain and whose work is often duplicative or confirms USIA's role as a secondary agency.

Happily obsolete

Why scale back USIA in Western Europe? For the foreseeable future, no Western

James Kevin Whelan was director of programs for USIA in Paris, 1987 to 1990.

European nation faces either a significant internal or external threat to its democratic system. Thus one of the primary objectives of USIA—to educate its elite audiences about the value of democracy—has happily been made obsolete in Western Europe. In addition, not only elite leadership circles but also average Western Europeans have access to a wide range of information about the United States in both their native languages and English. American periodicals appear on the newsstands of most major European cities. Western Europeans who own satellite dishes or have access to cable systems can receive the Cable News Network (CNN) and other American news programs. Most major West European newspapers and television stations have correspondents based in the United States who file daily stories. American movies now dominate the box office in Western Europe, and American shows proliferate on European television. Translations of American books, even the first novels of relatively unknown authors, are regularly on sale in Western European bookstores. America's great performing arts groups perform frequently in the major cities. The number of conferences, symposia, and lectures which bring together European and American experts shows no sign of decreasing, and tourism remains a healthy industry on both sides of the Atlantic. For Western European foreign policy experts, scientists, and economists, American journals are required reading.

In short, the basic work of USIA is being carried on constantly in Western Europe in a hundred different ways, only it is being



done by private businesses, bi-national commissions, not-for-profit organizations, and other entities and not primarily by USIA field officers.

Duplicating efforts

When evaluating its Western European program, USIA needs to be asked some hard questions. For example, can it ever envision the day, especially in a time of budgetary restraint, when its television service, Worldnet, will be as attractive to Western European audiences as CNN? Even the interactive programs, where a selected audience can directly question American policymakers via a two-way audio and a one-way video link, only reach a small number of people and rarely provide unique information. Rather, is not Worldnet an interesting but fundamentally duplicative source of information for people who are already overwhelmed by the mass of material they must digest daily?

Likewise, how valuable is the American Participant Speakers Program in Western Europe? Though this program often provides excellent speakers, it frequently finds itself in competition with European organizations that attract some of the most prominent figures in American politics, economics, and scholarship. In fact, more often than not, the major European think tanks are able to attract far more prominent personalities on their own than USIA can provide.

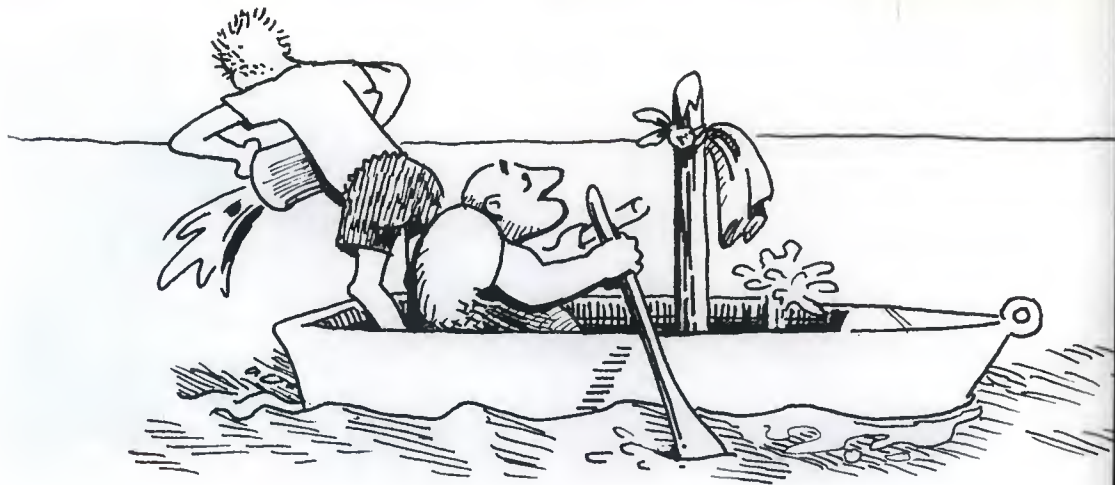
Finally, what is the value of an International Visitor's Program in Western Europe when hundreds of thousands of people from these countries visit the United States every year? Additionally, any young person who wishes to rise to a position of impor-

tance in these countries knows that a trip to the United States and some knowledge of English are becoming essential parts of his or her preparation.

These points by no means cover the range of USIA activities in Western Europe. Objections may legitimately be raised to reductions in USIA's activities in Western Europe. Foremost, as Western Europe furthers its integration and NATO undergoes a transformation, skillful American diplomacy will become ever more central to the management of our relations with these allies. The question remains, however: what vital and unique role can USIA play in this process?

Doing what USIA does best

USIA should not be eliminated in Western Europe, but it should concentrate on those activities it alone can and must do. Of course, USIA will always have a role in every Western European embassy. These embassies will continue to need spokesmen. The Wireless File will remain the official source of complete and accurate U.S. government texts for dissemination to politicians, journalists, and scholars. Public affairs officers will always be needed to advise ambassadors on their dealings with the press and to support America's artistic productions. USIA libraries should continue to be an important resource for scholars and foreign government officials: increased use of computers and data banks can only make our libraries more effective in every part of the world. USIA support for English teaching should also continue in Western Europe, though regulations currently governing the sale of English teaching materials perhaps need to be changed to make these pro-



grams more self-supporting.

It is imperative that the agency constantly redefine its goals. As satellites, improved telecommunications, computer-to-computer communications, and other advances revolutionize the global transmission of information, the long-term need for USIA's information programs in any region is not assured. Western Europe becomes, therefore, not a unique case but the harbinger of the future. Thus we can envision the day, perhaps in 10 years or so, when USIA will be able to reduce the information programs in Eastern Europe that it now needs to increase. The same may be true in East Asia and eventually other regions of the world as well. In practice, this would mean that rather than having, for example, American Participant Speaker Programs that generally resemble one another across the world, USIA needs to fashion ever more specialized programs in response to local situations. In general, USIA needs to transform itself from a large department store to a group of specialized boutiques that can serve the customers.

If USIA activities are successfully performed by other organizations in Western Europe, most assuredly that is not the case in other regions. As Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Africa struggle with the difficulties attendant upon the creation of stable and enduring democracies, their need for the full range of USIA programs can only increase. If the experts are correct that economic power will be the key factor in a nation's power and influence in the future, these regions should become ever more important in America's global strategy. Certainly their economic growth and relative openness to American ideas can become important factors in maintaining America's own global strength. Also, if East-West

tensions give way to North-South issues as the world evolves towards a more multipolar political system, USIA must assume an ever more central role in explaining American policies in societies where the number of sources of information is still limited.

The reduction should not undermine the good will USIA has generated in Western Europe, nor should it be made at the expense of our foreign national staffs in these countries. No programs should be cut without giving host country contacts sufficient warning, and long-term commitments to providing funds for American studies centers, for example, need to be carefully examined before they are eliminated. Also, there should be no precipitate dismissal of Foreign Service national employees, but rather as older staff members retire their responsibilities should be distributed among the remaining staff. American positions, starting with assistant information officers and assistant cultural officers, can be cut immediately. Each Western European country could eventually have two or three senior officers and a reduced Foreign Service national staff.

Though USIA officers seem to prefer the fast pace and immediate satisfaction of working with the press, the information elements of the agency's work may be the least necessary as we move into the 21st century. Currently, even the most exciting areas of information work do not show USIA at its creative best. During VIP visits, often the most pressing demands on USIA officers are to serve as translators, to make sure all the computer terminals work, and to make sure the coffee is kept hot. Such activities seem to reinforce the image of USIA as an organization with no great purpose of its own. To be blunt, no one is now discussing apportioning the duties of AID or the



Joe B. Johnson

Department of Energy among different Washington institutions. Information work, despite its immediate gratifications, too often makes USIA a handmaiden of the State Department.

In the information area, USIA should contemplate expanding Wireless File distribution, magazine distribution, and specialized publications in Eastern Europe and the developing world. USIA's general and specialized publications can remain vital sources of information about the United States for the short and medium run in these regions. However, a commitment to any major undertaking, such as an expansion of Worldnet into Eastern Europe, would bring only short-term benefits. This discussion does not include activities of the Voice of America, however, whose programs are not primarily the responsibility of USIA posts abroad.

USIA's cultural activities require a more detailed analysis. Already, USIA has basically—and correctly—stopped supporting the visits of performing arts groups and reduced support for art exhibitions in Western Europe. In Eastern Europe and East Asia, as cities increase exchanges with U.S. museums and become regular stopping points for American performing arts groups, USIA should envision a reduction in favor of further concentration on developing countries, where the need for such programs is genuine and USIA is the only organization doing them. Also, as USIA reduces the quantity of its programming in a particular region of the world, it should work hard to attract more prominent performing artists and speakers, partly by raising honoraria for performing artists and American Participant Speakers. One conference bringing together well-known scholars or one performance by a celebrated dance company

or music group can have greater impact than a series of performances or lectures by lesser-known people.

What to keep

The International Visitor Program should remain a major element in what USIA does in Eastern Europe and other regions for some time. For the foreseeable future, no other organization will be able to provide Eastern Europeans, Latin Americans, Africans, and Asians with the carefully tailored programs USIA provides.

The Voluntary Visitor Program should remain the centerpiece of USIA activity in every part of the globe, including Western Europe. The program will be continually useful to young scholars, researchers, and government officials, who will always need help in arranging appointments and meetings with America's best experts in their respective fields.

Leaving talented American officers and Foreign Service national staff in Western Europe to oversee ever-diminishing program efforts makes no economic sense. Program cuts can also demoralize people who want to do good and serious work yet find themselves able to do less and less because of shrinking budgets. By reducing its Western European operations and by concentrating on what it can successfully and independently do in those areas of the world where its work is truly valuable, USIA can not only save itself as an independent agency, but also fulfill its essential mission, which is to create meaningful programs that give a human face to the grand abstraction of "Telling America's Story to the World." ┘

Religion and Revolution in Latin America

Latin American Revolutionaries: Groups, Goals, Methods

By Michael Radu and Vladimir Tismaneanu, Pergamon-Brassey, 1990, \$55 hardcover

Democracy in Colombia

By Jorge Pablo Osterling, Transaction Publishers, 1989, \$24 hardcover

Reviewed by John J. Crowley Jr.

What reader has not sometimes been confused by the alphabet soup of names of Latin American revolutionary organizations ladled out by the news media? As authors Radu and Tismaneanu make clear, this is quite understandable. Their painstaking compilation reveals three MIRs (Chile, Peru, Venezuela), two ERPs (Argentina, El Salvador), two FARs (Guatemala, Argentina) and under F alone, FALN, FAPU, FARC, FARN, FARO, FOCEP, FSLN, and FUAR! To identify these groups and describe their aims and methods succinctly in one comprehensive volume was the authors' goal. They have succeeded admirably. This volume should go far toward dispelling confusion.

The country-by-country listing of organizations is preceded by an analytical introduction by author Radu, covering with depth and insight such subjects as patterns and methods of terrorism, the subgroups of Latin American Marxists (orthodox, Castroites, anarcho-Marxists, Maoists, Trotskyites), and the cultural factors influencing them in the New World. A final section deals with violent anti-Marxist groups and shows how they frequently are dedicated to preserving existing socio-political structures. An exception to this rule is the armed opposition to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, where both Indian groups and the Spanish-speaking "contras" took up arms against the Marxist-

led government.

As Radu notes, virtually all of these movements have been led by educated, middle-class zealots seeking to alter the status quo. The great proliferation of groups suggests that they are by no means immune from the *caudillismo* and personalism that permeate mainstream Latin American politics. Charisma and strong leadership remain more important than programs and ideologies.

This book was published too early to take into account the collapse of

Their painstaking compilation reveals three MIRs (Chile, Peru, Venezuela), two ERPs (Argentina, El Salvador), two FARs (Guatemala, Argentina) and under F alone, FALN, FAPU, FARC, FARN, FARO, FOCEP, FSLN, and FUAR!

orthodox communism in Eastern Europe and its effect on Latin American Marxism. But it seems likely that the obvious decay of European communism will lessen Marxism's appeal in the region.

As *Democracy in Colombia* makes clear, no other country in Latin America has suffered as much political and criminal violence in this century without giving up its democracy (except for three years under military rule from 1954 to 1957). This almost continuous democratic tradition has fostered a class of professional politicians who have led the country skillfully through virtual civil war (1947-1953), crafted a unique political compromise providing for alternation of

the Liberal and Conservative parties in the national government (1958-1974), and managed to keep the nation and its political system intact despite the onslaughts of drug barons, terrorists, and dedicated revolutionaries.

The economic system also functions more successfully than in many other countries in the region. A combination of enlightened leadership and a rich endowment of natural resources, including petroleum and fertile agricultural lands, has made Colombia relatively prosperous and economically stable. It is self-sufficient in food. Unlike some of its neighbors, it never incurred vast foreign debt burdens. It has had neither high inflation nor serious unemployment in the 1980s. Some of this economic well-being is due to income from illegal drug trafficking, but no one knows how much. Some estimates claim that the total value of illegal narcotics exports has surpassed the value of legal exports of Colombia's most traditional product: coffee.

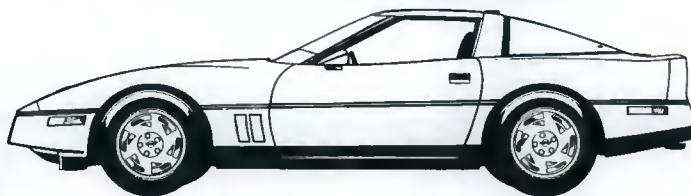
The nation's most flagrant shortcoming is the maldistribution of economic benefits, which has made it easier for insurgent groups to gain new recruits. Such groups have proliferated and include the major organizations M-19, FARC, ELN, and EPL, several smaller groups, and the international "Americas Battalion" (all described in detail in the Radu/Tismaneanu book). Successive governments have negotiated amnesties with some groups, but none has been able to eliminate revolutionary activity. In the last few years, when narcotics traffickers and terrorists have become sometime allies, the situation for the government has turned more difficult.

Osterling's book is an excellent guide to contemporary Colombia. Entire chapters are devoted to politi-

Need GM Spare Parts or Technical Assistance on a GM Vehicle?

Call JKJ Diplomatic Sales in Vienna, Virginia. We give you the service that other car companies don't. The way JKJ always has: one-to-one. With no middle-man and no runaround!

From armored vehicles to your own personal cars, JKJ has the expertise for all your GM needs. This dependable expertise comes directly from the



working technicians in our GM-franchised dealerships in the Washington D.C. area. Call today:

(703) 448-7100 George Mishler,
Parts Department
(703) 356-0400 Winston J. Lindsley,
Diplomatic Sales & Service
(703) 448-7284 FAX

 **JKJ Diplomatic Sales & Service**
2000 Chain Bridge Road, Vienna, VA 22182
America's Premier Automotive Family.



Mr. Goodwrench



Reservations: FARA HOUSING Room 2928,
Dept. of State, Washington DC, 20520
(202) 463-3910

- Color TV, Private phones with **Answering service**
- **Full Kitchens** (Save money, Eat in)
- Coin operated **Laundry**
- Off street **Parking** available
- **Maid Service**

Tastefully Furnished:

Efficiency, and One Bedroom apartments, located in the **Columbia Plaza**. One block from the **Department of State**.

Daily Rates or, a special **Discount Rate** for stays of 30 days or longer.



**TEMPORARY APARTMENTS,
THE ALTERNATIVE TO A HOTEL ROOM**

FARA HOUSING

AUTHORIZED EXPORTER



GENERAL ELECTRONICS INC.

- REFRIGERATORS FREEZERS
 - RANGES MICROWAVE OVENS
 - AIR CONDITIONERS DRYERS
 - WASHERS SMALL APPLIANCES
 - AUDIO EQUIPMENT TELEVISION
 - DISHWASHERS TRANSFORMERS
 - COMPLETE CATALOG
- (Please check box)

Available for All Electric Currents/Cycles

Immediate Shipping/Mailing From our Local Warehouse

We Can Also Furnish Replacement Parts for Most Manufactures



SHOWROOM

General Electronics, Inc.
 4513 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20016
 Tel. (202) 362-8300
 FAX (202) 363-6538
 TWX 710-822-9450
 GENELECINC WSH

CLIP AND SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ZIP _____

CATALOG FOR: Agency Use Personal Use
 (Please check box)

Our Catalog is Sent to Administrative Officers, Embassies, and Consulates Throughout the World.

Books

cal parties, to economic interest groups and labor unions, and to the Catholic church, as well as to the violence and terrorism the nation suffered in the mid-1980s. Thorough, but very readable, it can be recommended as probably the most up-to-date source in English on a fascinating country in some ways typical of Latin America, but in others uniquely Colombian.

John J. Crowley, who is retired from the Foreign Service, spent most of his career in Latin America and the Caribbean and served as U.S. ambassador to Surinam.

The Catholic Church and Politics in Nicaragua and Costa Rica

By Philip J. Williams, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989, \$34.95 hardcover

Nicaraguan Sketches

By Julio Cortázar, W.W. Norton and Co., 1989, \$15.95 hardcover, \$7.95 softcover

Nicaragua's Other Revolution: Religious Faith and Political Struggle

Michael Dodson and Laura Nuzzi O'Shaughnessy, University of North Carolina Press, 1990, \$39.95 hardcover, \$12.95 softcover

Is Latin America Turning Protestant? The Politics of Evangelical Growth

By David Stoll, University of California Press, 1990, \$24.95 hardcover

Reviewed by Robert M. Witajewski

The May 1990 visit to Mexico of Pope John Paul II suggests the political and sociological importance of religion in Latin America. Unfortunately, three of these four volumes only hint at the wealth that the study

of religion's impact on Latin American politics has to yield.

The slim, well-printed volume of 15 essays by Julio Cortázar and dedicated to the Sandinista Liberation Front challenges the reader to seek out the author's flashes of insight and observation. Unfortunately, the early, exuberant essays celebrating the revolution's success contain more of these analytic sparks than do the later ones explaining away its failures. Overall, Cortázar is too petulant and too involved in rationalization to be consistently entertaining.

Philip Williams, an assistant professor of political science at Northeast Missouri State University, has written a prescriptive analysis of the Catholic church in two Central American countries. Midway through chapter one Williams' sympathies are unmistakable: revolution and liberation theology are good; bishops, "non-progressive" priests, and the United States are bad. Professor Williams excuses the Sandinista attempts to create a government-controlled "popular church," the Sandinista expulsion of priests in 1982, the crude frame-up of Monsignor Bismark Carballo, and the mistreatment and contempt of Pope John Paul II during his March 1983 visit to Managua as little more than misguided but well-intentioned revolutionary exuberance.

The Dodson and O'Shaughnessy volume is schizophrenic, first arguing the interesting thesis that religious reforms in 17th-century England laid the ground for political democracy. However, in mid-course the book turns from historical analysis to histrionic denunciations of U.S. policy in Central America during the Reagan administration and a paean to the Sandinistas.

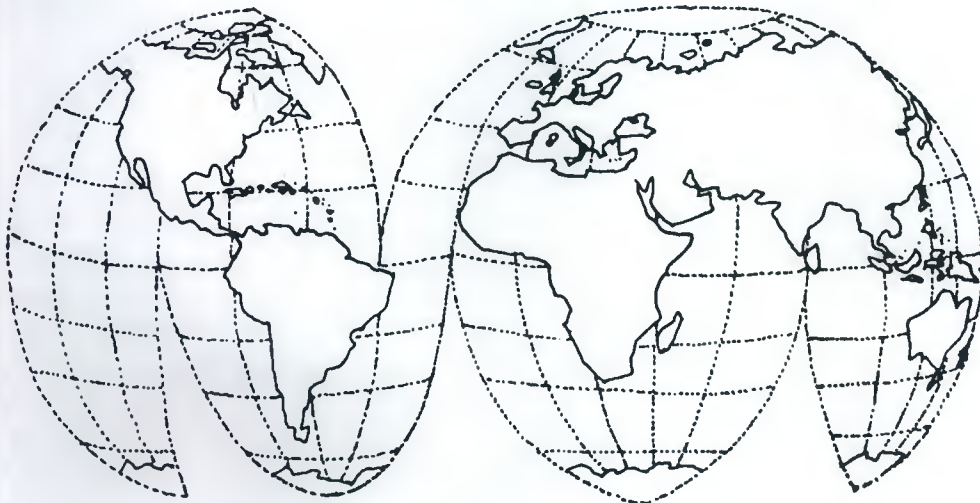
History has overtaken the line pro-pounded by Cortázar, Williams, and Dodson/O'Shaughnessy. Their books, written to extol the Sandinista revolution and declare it historic, in the cold morning light after the

WORLDWIDE INSURANCE FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

PERSONAL PROPERTY ■ AUTO MARINE ■ MARINE TRIP

Exclusively administered by

HUNTINGTON T. BLOCK INSURANCE



2101 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone 1-202-223-0673
Toll-Free 1-800-424-8830
Telefax 202-331-8409

NEW REDUCED RATES

- Very broad coverage
- Automatic replacement cost
- Automatic coverage up to 10% of total insured value for new acquisitions
- Foreign comprehensive personal liability
- On-the-spot claims service by representatives in every major city of the world

Underwritten by London Insurers

Join the ranks of our many satisfied repeat customers. Call toll free from anywhere in the United States or write our Overseas Division for more information.

OVER 25 YEARS OF INSURANCE EXPERIENCE



Put Your Most Valuable Asset In Our Hands.

A member of the
Sears Financial Network

**COLDWELL
BANKER**

(703) 556-6100

Coldwell Banker, one of America's largest real estate companies, has provided superior leasing and property management services to absentee home owners since 1933. Our full-time staff of expertly trained property managers is ready to serve **your** needs.

—Our Services Include—

- COMPLETE TENANT SCREENING
- ON-SITE PROPERTY INSPECTIONS
- MONTHLY STATEMENTS
- YEAR-END TAX STATEMENTS
- PROMPT DISBURSEMENT OF PROCEEDS TO OWNERS
- DEPENDABILITY AT COMPETITIVE RATES

Call us today!
or mail the enclosed coupon

YES! I would like more information on Coldwell Banker's Property Management services and related fee structure.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

RENTAL PROPERTY: _____

TELEPHONE #: () _____

Mail to: Coldwell Banker Residential Property Management Department c/o Executive Offices, 1953 Gallows Road, Suite 650, Vienna, VA 22180

Dollar Diplomacy the American way

Come to American Service Center for diplomatic immunity from high prices. If you are on an overseas assignment, and carry a diplomatic or official passport, you can save on the purchase of a new Mercedes-Benz with U.S. equipment, shipped directly to the United States or for pick up in Stuttgart*.

Contact Erik Granholm, our Diplomatic and Tourist Sales Manager.



**American
Service Center®**

585 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22203
703/525-2100

*Car must be imported into U.S. within
6 months after taking delivery in Europe.

 Mercedes-Benz-Registered Trademarks of Daimler-Benz AG,
Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany

Books

Nicaraguan people's overwhelming rejection of Sandinista governance come across as self-important and irrelevant. These authors are patently ideological, interested less in new insight than in argument. Like much of modern music, the analysis in these volumes is inward, self-encapsulating; the already-convinced preaching to the self-promoting.

David Stoll's volume is the most interesting. A self-proclaimed "non-believer," he is merciless in skewering the pretensions and hypocrisy of the predominantly North American born-again evangelical revivalists/entrepreneurs working the vineyards of Latin America. While Stoll is more successful in containing his (similar) political biases than the other authors, his wry commentary is best appreciated in moderation.

Toward the end of his provocatively titled book, Stoll remarks that liberation theology is "better at filling faculties, bookshelves, and graves than churches."

Is Latin America indeed turning Protestant? In his search for an answer, Stoll glosses over one of the major reasons for the attractiveness of Protestant evangelical churches to Latin Americans. In rural Latin America, folk Catholicism has helped minimize conflict through a ceremonial redistribution of wealth in poor, static, in-bred communities. The attractiveness of the evangelicals to Latin America's would-be middle class is that they provide the moral rationalization to keep and enjoy, rather than share, newly acquired wealth.

In this sense, a turn toward liberation theology by the Catholic church to stem the perceived Protestant "invasion" may be ultimately anachronistic: last year's answer to this year's question. Pope John Paul II's overwhelmingly well-received visit to Mexico may also prove to be ephemeral. The church must deliver a dual message to the billions eager for change: that the hard edges of the market

system must be softened, but that within limits, acquisitiveness is acceptable. Otherwise, history's answer to the question "Is Latin America Turning Protestant?" may be yes.

Robert M. Witajewski is principal officer at the U.S. consulate general in Hermosillo, Mexico.

The Reagan Paradox: U.S. Foreign Policy in the 1980s
By Coral Bell, Rutgers University Press, 1989, \$11.95 softcover

Reviewed by Henry Rector

The paradox of this book's title may well become an enduring characterization of Reagan's foreign policy: namely, that the signals the administration sent about its intentions (its "declaratory policy") were frequently at odds with the measures it ultimately took (its "operational policy"). One is tempted to rephrase this dichotomy as "rhetoric vs. action," but certain actions, such as the bombing of Libya and the invasion of Grenada, belong properly in the category of declaratory policy, as they derived their significance more from the message they sent regarding U.S. intentions than from any geopolitical change they effected. The gap between stated intentions and actual policy had every precedent in recent U.S. history, as Bell illustrates with a detailed parallel between the Reagan and Eisenhower-Dulles eras. Yet in the Reagan years, the gap was unusually wide; this was partly because neo-conservative ideologues formulated the administration's public stance, while the execution of policy was left largely in the hands of conservative pragmatists and the bureaucracy.

It is, of course, hardly original to point out that there was a gap between the Reagan administration's words and its deeds. Bell's contribution lies in her dissection of the

ambiguity of this legacy. On one hand, fears based on campaign rhetoric went unfulfilled. The U.S.-Soviet relationship remained manageable, and Bell concedes that Reagan's tough declaratory stance (in which Bell includes SDI) may have enhanced U.S. negotiating leverage. And whereas it had been widely assumed that the administration would give *carte blanche* to any friendly authoritarian regime, U.S. pressure proved decisive in promoting varying degrees of liberalization in repressive Third World regimes from Chile to the Philippines.

On the other hand, the gap between declaratory and operational policy was the source of major pitfalls. This gap was, of course, the essence of the arms-for-hostages debacle. To take another example, Reagan rhetoric was a needless irritant in U.S.-West European relations. With remarkably compatible governments installed in major European capitals, and after NATO had resisted intense Soviet pressure over the INF deployments, the Reagan years should have been a time of solidarity for the Atlantic Alliance. Yet the proclivity of some administration officials to make statements that seemed calculated to play on the Europeans' worst fears—remember “the bombing begins in five minutes”—meant that the United States found itself as often as not on the ideological defensive in Europe, despite its otherwise competent management of NATO affairs.

The author's mastery of the history of U.S. foreign policy helps her to maintain a balanced perspective on events that are otherwise too fresh to analyze objectively. Her treatment of U.S. involvement in Central America is, for instance, refreshingly devoid of moralizing; she notes merely that Reagan's policies were consistent, even restrained, in comparison with past administrations' policies in the region. Moreover, Bell's theme of “words versus deeds” is woven into a

WHY PARDOE & GRAHAM?

- Creative Financing
- Strong Marketing
- Personalized Attention
- Service With Results



DIANA CAMPBELL, NANCY SHAHIN ITTEILAG,
PAMELA GRANVILLE, KAREN SULLIVAN

24-hour service
(301) 469-0910
FAX (703) 356-7033

International Relocation Specialists

PARDOE & GRAHAM

REAL ESTATE, INC.

6729 CURRAN STREET, MCLEAN, VA 22101 (703) 734-7020

“YOUR COUNTRY TEAM
AT HOME”



narrative of the Reagan era which is admirably succinct, lucid, and informative.

Henry Rector is vice consul at Embassy Copenhagen.

The Ethiopian Transformation: The Quest for the Post-Imperial State

By John W. Harbeson, Westview Press, 1989, \$32.50 hardcover

Reviewed by Roy A. Harrell Jr.

In the mid 1970s, the emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, was deposed in a coup, and the army took over. According to John W. Harbeson, this was only one new step in a process that has been transforming Ethiopia since the early 1930s, interrupted by the Italian invasion in 1935. Further-

more, Harbeson argues that the 1987 constitution merely entrenches the post-Selassie military regime.

The Ethiopian Transformation contains a great deal of detail about the evolution from Selassie's imperial rule, to what Harbeson calls "a transitional reformist military rule," then to a consolidated military regime. Harbeson has chosen to concentrate on the military ideology of the new regime rather than the ideology and organization it has created.

Harbeson begins his analysis with the thesis that a revolutionary process is defined by institutional and ideological transformation combined with a radical social evolution. He tries in vain to demonstrate that a "transformation is a far more appropriate representation of the process of change which has occurred in Ethiopia than is revolution."

But there are many contradictions

in the book, as the changes described in Ethiopia are labeled "revolutionary" and not a "transformation." It seems that the changes wrought by the Mengistu regime since 1974 are described as "revolutionary" rather than being "transformationary."

There is a fundamental confusion evident here. Revolutions are processes, not events, which are complex and usually proceed at an erratic pace. Some revolutions go far beyond the original goals, and some are terminated before they can ever reach fruition. But the mere existence of a revolutionary ideal allows one to pass judgment on a revolution's success or failure. Certainly there was a revolutionary intent in Ethiopia, where there has been a continuous and systematic attempt to completely reorder society in both structural and ideological terms.

In choosing to concentrate on the



I-66
★
Glebe Road
I-395

Next to
Ballston Metro



ASK FOR:

**Randy Peeler
or
Sherry Miles**

TOP TWO SALES PROFESSIONALS

(703) 243-4000

We Want To Be YOUR Transportation Consultants

JKJ LINCOLN MERCURY/ISUZU/BUICK/MITSUBISHI
640 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203

Our Services Include

- * Special Discounts for Diplomats
- * Professional & Reliable Technicians
- * Night Dropoff Service
- * Courteous & Friendly Atmosphere

Call Us Today

YES! I would like a brochure on

 _Lincoln_Mercury_Buick_Isuzu

 _Mitsubishi

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Mail to: Randy or Sherry
640 N. Glebe Rd.
Arlington, Va. 22203

importance of the Marxist-Leninist ideology present in Ethiopia, Harbeson commits the same error as did policy planners in the mid-1970s and never really grasps the significance of the political and social dynamics of the Ethiopian situation.

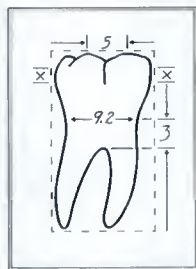
The reason that the Soviet model has been employed at all in Ethiopia is because of the organizational power it promises. It is through this organization that political objectives established after the downfall of Haile Selassie are pursued. Ideology is important not as an end in itself, but because it seeks to legitimize the role of the oligarchic ruling class and the inherent right of that class to define the new normative order.

The Mengistu regime in Addis Ababa, faced with civil conflicts in Tigray and Eritrea, has failed to con-

solidate and legitimize its brand of revolution, and it is obvious that no transformation of any longstanding has not yet been consummated. It may fail. Another revolutionary movement may take its place. That movement may also be aligned with the Marxist-Leninist model, but this does not mean that this model will necessarily be against America's long-term interests in this part of Africa.

Despite these conceptual problems, the Harbeson book does represent a useful contribution to the understanding of an area where America's interests have long been evident. The book is especially useful for explaining those processes that have occurred in Ethiopia since 1974.

Roy A. Harrell Jr. is a retired Foreign Service officer.



PAUL IADAROLA, D.D.S.
FAMILY DENTISTRY

Comprehensive & Preventative Care
For You and Your Family
In Our Pleasant & Convenient Office

We are conveniently located at 6931 Arlington Road, at the intersection of Arlington Road and Bradley Blvd. (behind the Peoples Drug Store). There is ample parking in the adjacent surface lot and five story garage.

6931 Arlington Road, #310, Bethesda, Maryland 20814 (301) 654-8787

Leave your
most
important
investment
with the
management
professionals
you trust.

*Rental and Management
of Fine Properties in
Northwest DC, Chevy Chase,
Bethesda and Potomac*



Executive Housing
Consultants, Inc.

7315 Wisconsin Avenue
Suite 1020 East
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
301/951-4111

*"We care for your home
as if it were our own."*

In Memory

RAE MARIE DUNNIGAN, 64, died of emphysema June 16.

A native of Cleveland and, since 1981, resident of Alexandria, Mrs. Dunnigan accompanied her husband, Foreign Service officer Thomas J. Dunnigan, to postings in Europe, Hong Kong, Tel Aviv, and Manila.

In addition to her husband, who resides at 2801 Park Center Drive, A-409, Alexandria, VA 22302, she is survived by four sons, Michael, of Cleveland, John, of Dallas, and Ralph and Leo, both of Cincinnati; a daughter, Claudia Conway, of San Diego; a brother, John M. Fox of Anaheim, California; a sister, Mary Elizabeth Foy, of Lakewood, Ohio; and four grandchildren.

JACK K. MCFALL, 84, died on June 16 of a massive stroke in Florida.

A native of Tacoma, Washington who served as the first U.S. ambassador to Finland, Ambassador McFall worked as a bank teller in Gary, Indiana before moving to Washington to attend Georgetown University. He later received his law degree from George Washington University. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and was U.S. naval observer in Sierra Leone as well as first assistant naval attaché at Embassy Ottawa.

After being discharged as a commander in 1946, Ambassador McFall entered the Foreign Service, being posted to Montreal, Athens, and Finland in addition to serving as assistant secretary of state for congressional relations.

He received the John Carroll Award from Georgetown University in recognition of his accomplishments in the Foreign Service. He is especially remembered for his book, *Tales of the Foreign Service*, published jointly by the American Foreign Service Association and the University of South Carolina Press in 1979.

He is survived by his wife, Martha McFall, of Vero Beach, Florida.

JESSE M. MACKNIGHT, 79, a retired Foreign Service officer and community activist, died of an intracerebral hemorrhage on June 1.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. MacKnight graduated from Pennsylvania State and Clark universities. He began his career in 1935 with the National Council for the Prevention of War. He worked from 1942 to 1945 for the Department of Justice, then spent the next 11 years with the Department of State as special assistant to the secretary of state for public affairs.

After joining the Foreign Service in 1956, Mr. MacKnight served in Surinam and Togo, returning to Washington in 1962 to work in the Bureau of African Affairs and the Office of Eastern and Southern African Affairs. From 1965 until his retirement in 1970, Mr. MacKnight served on the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

A longtime resident of Takoma Park, Mr. MacKnight was a community activist, involved in improving the schools and serving from 1955 to 1956 as president of the Montgomery County Parent-Teacher Association. Following his retirement, he was an active member of the Group Health Association, Greenbelt Cooperative, the Takoma Park Lions, the League of Women Voters, and several other community groups.

Mr. MacKnight is survived by his wife of 57 years, Violet, of 8318 Haddon Drive, Takoma Park, MD 20912; a daughter, Susan, of Washington, D.C.; a son, David, of Rochester, N.Y., and two grandchildren.

MELVILLE A. (SANDY) SANDERSON, 72, a retired Foreign Service officer who had been posted throughout the Middle East as well as to Japan, Athens, and Sri Lanka, died June 28 of cancer and congestive heart failure at his home in McLean, Virginia.

Born in Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Sanderson grew up at Army posts in the United States and the Philip-

ines. After graduating from the University of Alabama, he served in World War II in the China-Burma-India Theater and in Korea, leaving the Army as a lieutenant colonel in 1955. He began working in U.S. foreign assistance programs in Seoul and Saigon.

Joining the Foreign Service in 1959, Mr. Sanderson was posted to Damascus, Tokyo, Colombo, and Athens, among other places. In 1967 he supervised the evacuation of Embassy Baghdad, and he served in Khartoum when the ambassador and his deputy were held hostage and subsequently murdered by Palestinian terrorists. Mr. Sanderson also held posts in Washington.

After retiring from the Foreign Service in 1978, he joined the real estate firm Roberts and Lloyd of Vienna, Virginia. He was a member of the executive committee of the Consular Corps of Washington.

Mr. Sanderson's survivors include his wife, Ilse, of 8350 Greensboro Drive, Apt. 907, McLean, VA; two sons, Colonel Michael C., who is stationed in South Korea, and Dana, of Falls Church, Virginia; two daughters, Renate Archibald, of Ottawa, and Ivy West of Falls Church, Virginia; and seven grandchildren.

CARLTON R. SAVAGE, 93, died May 14, 1990 of pulmonary edema.

A graduate of the University of Oregon and George Washington University, Mr. Savage taught at the Oregon State Normal School (now the Western Oregon State College) before joining the State Department, where he served for 35 years. His first position was preparing for publication the U.S. diplomatic correspondence of the First World War. He also served as assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Savage advised the secretary and president on neutrality issues and was involved in discussions leading to the establishment of the United Nations, Marshall Plan, and Korean

Truce Agreement. He represented Secretary Cordell Hull at the formation of the UN and served as the department's first executive secretary from 1947 to his retirement at the end of 1962.

Mr. Savage received the Superior Service Award, presented by John Foster Dulles. He served as an adjunct professor for nine years at American University, where an International Relations Club established a scholarship in his name for students planning diplomatic careers.

Mr. Savage is survived by a daughter, Ann Nay, of Lexington, Virginia; a son, Paul Low, of Riverdale, Maryland; and a brother, Francis Charles, of Portland.

PAULA K. SEDGWICK, 73, died on May 29 of cancer.

She graduated from the Tucson High School and University of Arizona and had lived on the Santa Fe ranch in Nogales, Arizona, with her husband, Foreign Service officer Cabot Sedgwick, since 1972.

Mrs. Sedgwick joined charitable organizations wherever she and her husband were stationed, including in Madrid, Tokyo, Paris, Colombia, and Costa Rica. After returning to live on the family's ranch in 1972, Mrs. Sedgwick continued her charitable work with such organizations as the Arizona-Mexico Commission, the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the Arizona Cowbells, and the Committee for the Preservation of the Nogales Courthouse.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by three daughters, Henrietta Barassi and Susana Hazard, both of Tucson, and Paulita Sedgwick, of London; two sons, Samuel C., of Nogales and John A., of Philadelphia; a sister, Elizabeth Choate, of Cochise; a brother, Theodore Knipe, of Sonoita; and 13 grandchildren.

Readers are invited to submit In Memory announcements and tributes about their Foreign Service family members and colleagues.

A CLASSIC ALL-SUITE HOTEL

State Plaza Hotel

- Located across from the State Department, just minutes from the Kennedy Center, Georgetown, downtown, The Foggy Bottom Metro, and The State Department.
- Luxury suites each with fully equipped kitchens, living room, dining room, bedroom or bedroom area.
- The Garden Cafe
- Same-day valet service
- Complimentary grocery shopping service
- Daily copy of *The Washington Post*
- Special guest amenities
- Complimentary Shoe Shine
- Spectravision—in-room movies



2117 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 861-8200 ■ (800) 424-2859
Fax (800) 292-2859

Key Questions To Ask Yourself Before Insuring An Automobile Overseas

- ☞ If I'm transferred, am I still covered at my new post?
- ☞ When I'm transferred, can I collect a claim if I'm insured by a foreign carrier?
- ☞ Most of all, how can you help me protect my investment?

In business for 34 years, the **Harry M. Jannette, Jr. & Company** has provided dependable coverage with U.S. carriers to thousands of Foreign Service personnel worldwide. Thus, you gain the broadest U.S. terms and conditions and flexible value limits often not available from other insurance carriers.

Worldwide Coverage

Fire, theft, comprehensive and collision protection are available at all foreign posts.

U. S. Auto Liability

Available for short term on home leave, change of assignment, and new auto purchase prior to foreign departure.

Contact us today for "The Embassy Plan" Brochure. It explains common pitfalls and provides all the answers to assure you dependable coverage, low-cost premiums and peace of mind.

Harry M. Jannette, Jr. & Company



3530 Forest Lane #305
Dallas, Texas 75234-7955

Telephone: 214-350-5141
FAX: 214-352-7022

INSURING WORLDWIDE SINCE 1956



Foreign Service Merit Scholars, 1990

The American Foreign Service Association scholarship program recognizes outstanding high school seniors who have demonstrated academic excellence and outstanding leadership during high school. This year, the 20 merit awards and 13 honorable mention awards are in honor of the late Bonnie Barnes Pugh, who with her husband, Ambassador Robert L. Pugh, served in the Foreign Service until her death in 1989 in a terrorist-caused airplane crash. Funds for the awards are provided jointly from the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund and the Association of American Foreign Service Women. AFSA/AAFSW Merit Scholars for 1990 are:



Francisco Daniel Almaguer, Academia Cotopaxi, Quito, Ecuador, son of Antoinette and Frank Almaguer, AID. National Honor Society; National Merit Finalist; Boy Scouts; clarinet. Dan describes his experience in Quito: "This experience has taught me the ability to cope with change, and I have learned to adapt to different environments successfully . . . What I am most grateful for, though, is the opportunity to meet and talk with people from other countries. This has given me the chance to hear vastly different opinions on the same subject, has made me more aware of world issues, and has helped me become more objective." He will attend Williams College.



Erin Barnes, McLean High School, McLean, Virginia, daughter of Faye and Richard Barnes (Foreign Agricultural Service). National Honor

Society; Fairfax County Marketing Award. Erin compared differences between stateside and overseas schools: "The treatment of the study of current events is better abroad because both teachers and students are internationally focused. . . . While interschool competition in the United States means traveling to another county, overseas it can mean traveling to another country . . . On the other hand, McLean High offers a wider selection of classes and in turn enabled me to discover my professional interests." She will attend the University of California at Los Angeles.



Elliot Joseph Berger, Walt Whitman High School, Bethesda, Maryland, son of Barbara and Arthur Berger (USIA). School nominee for the Jefferson Scholars Program of the University of Virginia; Drama Club. At his first play audition, Elliot recalls, "I was handed a script and told to read. I felt like butter in a microwave, hot lights on me . . . I was told to begin. Suddenly my confidence was soaring. . . . Something, some inner force of confidence, some internal spirit and talent bottled up inside me suddenly burst forth. . . . I got the lead role in that play." He will attend the University of Virginia.



Marika Berling, Athens College, Athens, Greece, daughter of Elene and Alan Berling (State retired). Sorbonne I and II diplomas; Award of Excellence from the Greek Ministry of Education; Forensics; graphic design. Marika wrote about the concept of internationalism: "Picture a motionless globe of the world; then, examine it closely. Look along the dividing lines between countries, continents . . . Now, give it a gentle turn and watch it slowly revolve . . . Instead of countries, now you notice continents, each ever closer to the next . . . Then, give the globe a powerful push and watch it spin: the planet reveals no lines; it is one body. As it begins to slow down again, you can distinguish some shades of variety but can still capture the wholeness." She will attend Princeton University.



Emily J. Blatt, International School of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya, daughter of Yoko and Benjamin Blatt (USIA/

VOA). National Honor Society; Physics, Computing Sciences, and Chemistry International Baccalaureates; piano and flute. She wrote of her Foreign Service background: "Emily' is not an original name but there is a reason why it was given to me. It is one of the few English names with sounds common to the Japanese language. My mother, being of Japanese descent, wanted a name that could be written in her native language. There, hidden behind my 'common' name is a background of two distinct cultures. . . ." She will attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Meredith Isobel Brody, Cairo American School, Cairo, Egypt, daughter of Khin and James B. Brody (AID). National Honor Society; National Merit Semi-finalist; scuba diving, horseback riding. She described her life in the Foreign Service: "Most of my life I've spent as an American living abroad in Third World countries, like Botswana and Egypt. Since my values and ideals (which I am forced to reconsider almost daily) are typical of neither culture, I sometimes feel homeless. . . . I am an idealist and a realist. People's ideas and cultures can't be erased overnight, otherwise the world might be without many of the conflicts persisting today." She will attend Swarthmore College.



Rebecca Dorothy Clear, American School of The Hague, The Hague, Netherlands, daughter of Dorothy and Taylor Jesse Clear (State). National Merit Finalist; drama; viola. Rebecca described what she learned from summer work in the visa section at Embassy The Hague: "Now that I've lived in Europe, I see that Americans take simple but important things for granted. We are very lucky to have been born in the States, because people who weren't are committing crimes to get there. It's a strange feeling to stand behind a window and tell someone that they can't enter the U.S. because they were born on the wrong side of a geographical line." She will attend Cornell University.



Vincent M. Del Vecchio, Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, Virginia, son of Patrick Del Vecchio (State). National Merit Semi-finalist; first place computer science, Virginia Science Fair; piano. Vince was a Math Team member: "Math can be beautiful when it is simple. You can do amazing things with it in only a few basic steps. The challenge lies in the choice of direction. 'Mathematicians are lazy,' it is

said, and because of this, a 'dirty trick' elsewhere might be considered an exceptionally clean solution in math. Doing math, I sometimes feel elated when I find a clean way of doing something. I notice a shortcut, and burst through to a solution or see a hole in murkiness around a problem, and plunge through." He will attend Carnegie Mellon.



Tamara Deuster, International School of Manila, Metro Manila, Philippines, daughter of Paul R. Deuster (AID). National Merit Semi-finalist; Quill and Scroll Honor Society; Drama Club. Tammy described her Foreign Service experiences: "It's exhilarating to discover new cultures and values. You learn as much about yourself as about the people you meet. . . . I'd like to think that feeling foreign was a temporary thing. Now when I see new things and experience different perspectives I marvel at how vast home is." She will attend the University of Virginia.



Elizabeth B. Ford, The American School in London, London, England, daughter of Kathryn and John S. Ford (State). National Honor Society; Varsity Swim Team; ballet and

Foreign Service Merit Scholars, 1990

jazz dance. Elizabeth wrote about her life overseas: "This cultural experience not only has made me change my attitude about the situation of the world, but also has enabled me to compare my American view to those of others throughout the world . . . I would not call myself more cultured in the sense of proper and polite, but I would say that I have more cultural insight." She will attend Yale University.



Eugenia E. Gratto, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of Sharon D. and Thomas P. Gratto (USIA). National Merit Commended Scholar; Spring Track Team; handbell choir. Genie wrote: "Living overseas . . . adds a dimension to everything I do. . . . Reading El Cid or Don Quixote in AP Spanish last year was exciting, but I have walked through Burgos and seen El Cid's statue and seen the windmills about which Cervantes wrote; the stories live more vividly for me than for some of my classmates." She will attend Mary Baldwin College.

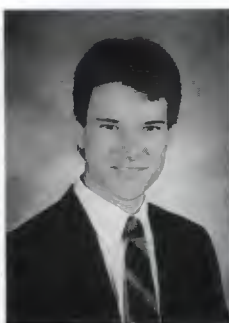


Stephen Groening, Gonzaga College High School, Washington, D.C.,

son of Eva (State) and William A. Groening. National Honor Society; Presidential Scholar; clarinet; graphic design. He wrote about growing up in the Foreign Service: "My travels have influenced me greatly. They have made me old beyond my years. . . . Most importantly, I have been able to integrate all this information, the knowledge of how the world works, into a philosophy that guides me in my life." He will attend Hamilton College.



Karen Hester, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of Ingrid and Donald Hester (State). National Honor Society; oboe. Karen wrote: "Experts criticize our school system as being unrigorous and loose . . . but few people praise the unique opportunities and relative freedom. . . . If our American students could only know and learn to take advantage of what we have, the end products of our schools would be much more well-rounded and as qualified as Japanese or European students." She will attend the University of Virginia.



Charles Hubert Ledogar, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science

and Technology, Alexandria, Virginia, son of Marcia H. and Stephen J. Ledogar (State). National Merit Scholar Finalist; guitar; basketball. He compared his two high schools: "[The European School, Brussels] had been established in the sixties with the idealistic purpose of uniting Europe by educating its future leaders in a 'common European tradition' . . . I think that I've gained more from Jefferson, because of the bigger challenge, wider choices, and more advanced coursework I've had. But the European School has given me a real sympathy and feeling for Europe, a broader perspective on life, and also a little humility (which some of my classmates here lack)." He will attend the University of Pennsylvania.



Megan Moffatt McLean, Garrison Forest School, Garrison, Maryland, daughter of Sara A. Rosenberry (State). National Merit Semi-finalist; senior class president; horseback riding. Through her efforts, a school in Guyana received a large shipment of textbooks donated by Garrison Forest students: "The first time I saw a child climb out of the gutter in Guyana, I was horrified. In indignation I immediately determined to save the people from their 'misfortune.' Gradually, however . . . I realized that I didn't need to change everything, but through book drives at home and work in Guyana, I've been able to help somewhat. I've grown a little more accustomed to the Guyanese life style, which I now recognize is a result of mass poverty rather than carelessness." She will attend the University of Virginia.

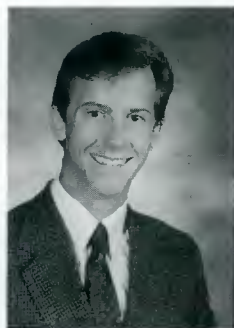


Christopher E. Myers, Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D.C., son of Robert P. Myers Jr. (State). National Honor Society; National Merit Scholar; Varsity Baseball. Christopher compared his school experiences: "The most obvious difference between the public school system in Northern Ireland and that in Washington is that the students have to wear uniforms . . . Contrary to popular belief, uniforms do not eliminate fashion, nor do they create a classless environment. In fact, whether or not uniforms had anything to do with the situation, I found the students and the administration far more concerned about class than those in Washington. . . ." He will attend Duke University.



Jennifer Susan Peashock, South Lakes High School, Reston, Virginia, daughter of Sally and David Peashock (State). National Honor Society, National Merit Commended Student; literary magazine. She described the perspective she gained from living overseas: "On Andros Island, the Bahamas . . . the reason for such a gap between the very rich and the very poor is simple: drug trafficking. Opportunity and hope are not commonly understood concepts on An-

dros; if one deals, one lives well, if one does not, with few exceptions, one lives below the poverty level . . . A war on poverty, on discrimination, and on the ghettos is what is needed." She will attend the College of William and Mary.



David R. Schmiel, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, Virginia, son of Bonnie and Eugene Schmiel (State). Academic Letter; Varsity Golf; Marshall Hahn Engineering Scholarship. David recounted the school he attended in Kenya, Mombasa Academy: "Instead of being just a number or a face in the crowd at a typical American high school, every student had an identity and was known by almost everyone else in the school. This made me feel like I was someone special, especially because it engendered a strong camaraderie among my classmates." He will attend Virginia Tech.



Charles Francis Schollaert, Yorktown High School, Arlington, Virginia, son of Elizabeth and James Schollaert (State). National Honor Society; Virginia AAA High School State Wrestling champion; All-Potomac District Linebacker. Charles re-

lated his experience attending a Japanese high school: "Throughout the time I attended Futaba High School, I saw how the students worked as a team. There seemed to be no animosity, no obvious competition among the student body . . . Japanese students do face stress and competition but they know how to work hard, alone and together. They also feel responsibility toward their group as well as to themselves." He will attend Princeton University.



Jennifer Wickland, McLean High School, McLean, Virginia, daughter of Sonja and Brian Wickland (AID). National Honor Society; National Merit Commended Student; It's Academic Quiz Team. Jennifer described her Foreign Service experiences: "My friends in Geneva came from at least a dozen countries . . . people looked oddly at customs that I had always taken for granted, instead of the other way around. . . . The result of this objectivity was to instill in me a respect for the importance of being open-minded." She will attend the University of Virginia.


HONORABLE MENTION

Mikael Cleverley, Lyllis Colbert, Andrea DeShazo, Peri Johnson, Sarah Joslin, Renanit Levy, Sara Lotfi, Neil McCurdy, Ama Schulman, Mai-Lan Tomsen, Gillian Ward, Susanna White, Joshua Wilson.

Marketplace

Advertising Index, September 1990


| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Air Animal | page 46 | FARA | page 31 | Lewis & Silverman | page 48 |
| Allied Realty | page 50 | Federal City Real Estate | page 47 | Mark Tracz Real Estate | page 48 |
| American Intern'l Exports | page 7 | Ford | page 13 | Martens Volvo | page 39 |
| American Service Ctr | page 34 | Foreign Service Review | page 44 | Mercersburg Academy | page 40 |
| Appliances Overseas | page 9 | Frazee Real Estate | page 49 | MGMB | page 49 |
| Book Call | page 44 | General Electronics | page 32 | Mt. Vernon In Town | page 49 |
| Chrysler/Jeep | insert | Georgetown Mews | page 45 | Morgan RX | page 46 |
| Chrysler/Jeep | back cover | Gill, Cathie | page 10 | Mullenholz, Neil | page 46 |
| Clements & Company | page 1 | Ginn, Mary | page 60 | Murchie Real Estate | page 50 |
| Coldwell Banker | page 33 | GM-OASC | page 5 | Network Realtors | page 47 |
| Colonial Storage | inside cover | GM-OASC | insert | Noffsinger/Better Homes | page 48 |
| Columbia Plaza | page 44 | Guardian Storage | page 6 | Prime Inc. | page 50 |
| Comfort Inn | page 8 | Hirshorn/Chubb | page 11 | Professional Property Mgmt | page 8 |
| Cooper Versand/Service | page 46 | Huntington T. Block | page 33 | Property Specialists | page 49 |
| Correri/Long & Foster | page 50 | Hutchinson, Pete/MR | page 47 | Remington Associates | page 60 |
| Cotterman/Long & Foster | page 15 | Iadarola DDS, Paul | page 37 | Robertson, Luz | page 50 |
| D.B. Volvo | page 60 | Interstate Van Lines | inside back cover | Sandoz & Lamberton | page 48 |
| Diplomat Properties Inc. | page 48 | Ittelieg/Pardoe & Graham | page 35 | Sandoz & Lamberton | insert |
| Dupras, Connie | page 45 | Jannette & Co. | page 39 | Security Storage | page 17 |
| Euromotor Cars | page 46 | JKJ GM | page 36 | State Plaza Hotel | page 39 |
| Executive Housing | page 37 | JKJ Lincoln/Mercury | page 31 | Stuart & Maury | page 48 |
| Executive Lodging | page 12 | Joel Truitt Mgmt. | page 48 | Swierczek, Patricia W. | page 48 |
| Export Electronics | page 45 | Laughlin Inc. | page 47 | The Towers Inn | page 45 |




**Call
for any
book**

- Immediate shipment worldwide • Credit cards or check • Ask about our overnight gift delivery nationwide • Free monthly new title forecast • Mail orders welcome • Open 24 hours every day

1-800-255-2665
In CT or Worldwide
(203) 966-5470
FAX 1-203-966-4329



59 Elm Street
New Canaan,
CT 06840



**COLUMBIA PLAZA
PHARMACY**
516 23rd St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone (202) 331-5800
FAX (202) 452-7820

ORDER ANYTIME BY MAIL
and get our 20% discount
on all prescriptions
You have credit with us;
order all your drug items
from us and pay upon receipt
You can always rely on us for
fast, efficient service
Satisfied customers all
over the world

We are anxious to
service you

CARE DRUG CENTER

**FOREIGN
SERVICE
EXAM?**

The Foreign Service Review will again be offering courses specifically designed to prepare students for the FSWE. The Exam is scheduled for Oct. 27, 1990. Application deadline is Sept. 21st.

Three Day Weekend Courses
Sept. 14-16 Washington, DC
Sept. 21-23 Austin, TX
Sept. 28-30 Minneapolis, MN
Oct. 5-7 Boston, MA
Oct. 12-14 San Francisco, CA
Oct. 19-21 Washington, DC

A Wednesday evening course will begin in Arlington, VA on Sept. 12th.

Foreign Service Review
POB 1575 Arlington, VA 22210
(703) 892-9242



REGISTERED
INVESTMENT ADVISOR
1980 GALLOW'S ROAD, SUITE 240
VIENNA, VIRGINIA 22182
PHONE: 703-442-0505
FAX: 703-442-7544

Connie Dupras
Certified Financial Planner
Certified Public Accountant

- Planning, Investments, Insurance
Tax Preparation
- Fee/Commission Offset
or Fee Only
- 11 Years Overseas Experience
- Tysons Corner Location
near Dunn Loring Metro

DERAND/PENNINGTON/BASS, Inc.
Registered Broker Dealer-Member SIPC, NASD

G EORGETOWN MEWS
GEORGETOWN Harbour MEWS

FURNISHED SUITES
in the heart of
GEORGETOWN
Washington's
FINEST LOCATION



adjacent to world class
restaurants and shops

- FULLY EQUIPPED KITCHENS
- FREE LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
- OPTIONAL MAID SERVICE
- FREE CABLE TV
- PARKING AVAILABLE

Daily, Weekly &
Monthly Rates
from \$45.00 per day
(30 DAY MINIMUM)

Call (202) 298-7731

1111 30th St., N.W. WASH DC 20007

MERCERSBURG
ACADEMY



Located in South
Central Pennsylvania
less than two hours easy
drive from Washington,
D.C., Mercersburg

offers an excellent academic pro-
gram in a friendly and supportive
environment.

A diverse student body and
faculty, small classes, a beautiful
campus, and numerous athletic
and extracurricular activities pro-
vide a wonderful setting for a rich
and rewarding experience for boys
and girls grades 9-12.

For more information write or call:

DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS
Mercersburg Academy
Mercersburg, PA 17236
(717) 328-2151
FAX: (717) 328-2151-9072

or
L. Bruce Laingen, Executive Director
National Commission on the Public Service
(202) 638-0307

VOLVO

U.S.A.'s Largest
Diplomatic Dealer



740 GLE Sedan

Diplomatic Discounts

Worldwide Delivery to Diplomats,
Members of International Organizations
& Military Personnel

Contact: Dana Martens
Diplomatic Sales Director

MARTENS
VOLVO OF WASHINGTON

4810 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 537-3000
Fax: (202) 537-1826

**Export
Electronics,
Inc.**

- Transformers
- Washers/Dryers
- Dishwashers
- Refrigerators
- Air Conditioners
- Freezers
- Ranges
- TVs/VCRs
- Small appliances
- Audio Equipment



SONY
PHILIPS
PANASONIC
AIWA
TOSHIBA
GRUNDIG
AKAI
SHARP
SANSUI



110/220 Volt Stereo 50/50 hz - Video - T.V. - Appliances
1719 Connecticut Ave., N.W. (Near Dupont Ctr.)
Washington, D.C. 20009
Phone (202) 232-2244 FAX (202) 265-2435

WASHINGTON, DC AREA
LOW COST ACCOMMODATIONS



Hotel-Suites
420 North Van Dorn Street
Alexandria, VA 22304

(800) 368-3339 * (703) 370-1000
"An Equipped Kitchen in Every Room"

1989 GOVERNMENT RATES
OFFICIAL OR LEISURE

| | Daily | Weekly | Monthly |
|------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Efficiency | \$60 | \$300 | \$1100 |
| 1 Bedroom | 72 | 400 | 1200 |
| 2 Bedroom | 86 | 500 | N/A |

State/City taxes included

SAVE MEAL & INCIDENTAL EXPENSE \$\$

- * An Equipped Kitchen in Every Room
- * Free Cable TV with HBO/ESPN
- * Free Utilities/Free Parking
- * Pool/Laundry/Convenience Store
- * Complimentary Newspaper/
Continental Breakfast
- * Metro Bus at Front Door to Metrorail
- * Walk to Major Shopping Center

For a color brochure and more rate flyers
Mail to: The Towers Hotel/Suites (FSJ)
420 N. Van Dorn Street
Alexandria, VA 22304-3206

Name _____
Tel No _____
Address _____

"FOR THE PET ON THE MOVE"

Pet Transportation
Via the Scheduled Airlines

a CNS/IATA
Air Cargo Agency

Brochures Available at
Overseas Briefing Center
Call, Write or Fax



MEMBER
ERC
EMPLOYEE
RELOCATION
COUNCIL

**Air
Animal**

4120 W. Cypress Street
Tampa, Florida 33607-2358
Tel (813)879-3210 Fax (813)874-6722

**BUY
SELL
INVEST**

Ed Joyce
Retired FSIO

LICENSED IN
VIRGINIA

**MOUNT
VERNON
REALTY**
INC.

6257 Old Dominion Dr.
McLean, Va. 22101
Off: 821-8300
Res: 821-2109

**SHOP IN AN AMERICAN
DRUG STORE BY MAIL!**

An ice cream soda is one of the few items we cannot mail. Drugs, cosmetics, sundries mailed to every country in the world. We maintain permanent family prescription records. **SEND NO MONEY** — pay only after satisfactory receipt of order.



Morgan Pharmacy™

3001 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
FAX: (202) 337-4102

**NEILL,
MULLENHOLZ
& SHAW**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
LAW INCLUDING U.S. FOREIGN
SERVICE GRIEVANCE BOARD
ACTIONS * SECURITY
CLEARANCE ISSUES * EEO
* TAXATION AND TAX PLANNING
* ESTATE PLANNING, WILLS
AND TRUSTS * GOVERNMENT
RELATIONS

G. JERRY SHAW
WILLIAM L. BRANSFORD
THOMAS J. O'ROURKE

815 Connecticut Ave., N.W.,
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 463-8400
FAX: (202) 833-8082

**ASSIGNED
TO
EUROPE**

PICKUP A SAAB OR MERCEDES
BENZ AND SAVE.

You'll not only save money by taking delivery in Europe or stateside, you'll save even more just for being in the military or Diplomatic Corps.

Call or fax for details.

EuroMotorcars

ASK FOR

Randy Merry

International and Diplomatic Sales
Mercedes Benz / Saab
7020 Arlington Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20814-2996
Tel. (301) 986-8800 / Telex 440155
FAX: (301) 986-0679
Factory Authorized Dealer

Shopping in
GERMANY

no problem!

We purchase and ship any item that you may need.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE

personal and special needs and automotive spare parts for German and European cars. Send FAX, call or write

COOPER Service

59 Celsiustr
5300 Bonn I

West Germany

Tel: 49-228 257758

FAX: 49-228 258852

We accept MC, VISA, DINERS, AMEXCO
ACCESS, EUROCARD

In the
District of Columbia

**WE KNOW THE MARKET
AND THAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE!**

At last, professional, detailed management of your home or condominium is available in D.C. For years we've tenderly cared for properties just like yours in Northwest, Capitol Hill, and downtown neighborhoods. Put your investment in our capable hands today!

COMPUTERIZED MONTHLY STATEMENTS
IN-HOUSE REPAIR PERSONNEL
REASONABLE FEE STRUCTURE
"Our clients gladly provide references."



Federal City Real Estate
1930 18th Street, NW 202-387-6640
Washington, D.C. 20009 202-483-5108 (FAX)



McGrath Management Corp.

13100 Worldgate Drive, Suite 120, Herndon, VA 22070

Experienced Staff Providing Personalized Service
Specializing in the NORTHERN VIRGINIA AREA

- * Property Management
- * Residential Sales
- * Investment Properties

CALL US
DAY OR NIGHT



Property Management (703) 709-2264
Residential Sales (703) 938-5050
Fax Machine # (703) 709-5230

"McLean's **NUMBER ONE**
Property Management Firm for more than 40 years."

**LAUGHLIN
REALTORS**
Quality Brokerage Since 1933

To find out more about Property Management:
Call **Anne Gonzalez**, Associate Broker
356-6520

1388 Chain Bridge Road • McLean



Patricia W. Swierczek
Foreign Service Staff Officer (RET)

35 years Foreign Service experience plus the
25 years brokerage experience of **QUALITY HOMES Inc.**
add up to an unbeatable **QUALITY** team! If you've
been transferred back to or are leaving the U.S. for
your next assignment, we can take care of **ALL** your
real estate needs.

Office: (703) 823-5400
FAX: (703) 971-0340
Res: (703) 971-9251



QUALITY HOMES REALTY, INC
Experience the Quality Commitment!

Pickett Center • 50 S. Pickett St. • Suite 27 • Alexandria, VA 22304

HOUSE KEEPING.

Make sure your Northern Virginia home is kept in
good care while you're away. Our staff has extensive
experience with absentee property owners - we under-
stand the personal service that's necessary to keep your
home running smoothly. In fact, we're sure you'll find
our attention to detail like that of no other property
management firm . . .

Call, FAX or write: Jeff Surdyk
3110 Fairview Park Drive, Suite 1010
Falls Church, Virginia 22042
703-641-5910 FAX 703-641-5924



Mark Tracz Real Estate, Inc.

Property Management



Protect your investment
by calling our experienced
professional management division

Grace Dowell (703) 569-3434
Fax (703) 569-1362

5803 Rolling Road Suite 209 Springfield, VA 22152

**LEASING AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BY
Stuart & Maury, Inc. Realtors**

Results since 1956

For over 30 years we have professionally
MANAGED AND LEASED
thousands of residential & condominium properties.

Our experience—Personal Inspections,
Monthly Statements and In-house Guidance—
TAKE THE WORRY OUT OF RENTING

If you are considering renting your
HOME OR APARTMENT
Call Susan Bader today for more information
(202) 244-1000

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016



Excellent references upon request

Let experience
work for you

Let the experience of dedicated,
knowledgeable realtors work
for you, whether you are buying
or selling.

Gordon or Loretta Noffsinger
Better Homes Realty

6045 Wilson Blvd.,
Arlington, VA 22205

The largest Realtor exclusively serving No. Virginia
Off: (703) 532-5100

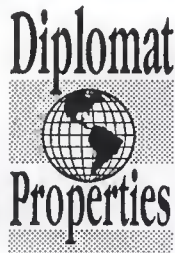


CERTIFIED RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS
Members: Better Homes Chief's Club
NVBR Million Dollar Sales Club
Top Producer

Ho: (703) 243-7889

MULTIPLE LISTING
Dedicated to Serving the
Real Estate Needs of the
Foreign Service Community

Going Overseas?



WE SPECIALIZE IN PERSONALIZED PROPERTY MANAGEMENT!

- Rental Market Analysis
- Monthly Statements
- Tenant Screening
- Mortgage Payments
- Rent Collection
- Year-End Tax Statements
- Property Inspections
- Property Maintenance

Returning to Washington?



Write Anne Gomez
for a Free Welcome Kit
with No Obligation!

DIPLOMAT PROPERTIES, Inc.
3900 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 204
Arlington, VA 22203
(Near Virginia Square Metro)

(703) 522-5900

FAX: (703) 525-4713

PERSONAL TOUCH

Construction: We are general contractors with an on-staff designer, and Joel Truitt is a certified kitchen and bath designer. Our projects range from repairs, to entire remodelings, kitchens and baths, tax-act restorations and additions. Since 1972, we insist on quality in every aspect of a project.

Management: As a real estate broker since 1973, we have been managing property for Washington property owners assigned around the world. Our management includes private residences, commercial and multi-unit properties and condominium associations.

Joel Truitt — Builder
Property Management
734 Seventh Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
547-2707 — Quality Since 1972

We Think You'd Like...

To Know:

- Where to get reliable information on Washington, Maryland, and Virginia housing
- Whether to sell, buy, rent or refinance
- The financial implications of each
- If you already own, how much your house is worth now
- How to find the best property for your needs with an agent who knows the market

We're in our fourth decade of caring real estate service. We'd be happy to answer your questions and share your concerns. Drop us a line.



JOANNE PERNICK

4801 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
Tel. 202-363-9100



SANDOZ & LAMBERTON INCORPORATED



Specializing in the rental and care of fine residential property throughout the metropolitan area. Sandoz & Lamberton offers personalized service including:

- detailed status reports
- frequent inspections
- monthly statements
- in house maintenance

For more details please contact John Countryman

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SINCE 1921

1720 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20007
FAX 202-333-1468
Tel. 202-363-9800

Specializing in
**PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT**



Property Specialists, Inc.

A professional and personal service tailored to meet your needs in:

- Property Management
 - Sales and Rentals
 - Multiple Listings
- Real Estate Investment Counseling

Our staff includes:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Donna Courtney | Fran Palmeri |
| Donna Linton | Bill Struck |
| Rick Brown | Randy Reed |
| Gerry Addison | Terry Barker |

All presently or formerly associated with the Foreign Service.

4600-D Lee Highway Arlington, Virginia 22207
(703) 525-7010 (703) 247-3350
Serving Virginia, Maryland and D.C.

RELOCATING?

To the Washington, D.C. Metro area or anywhere in the USA? We can provide you with complete information about your new community. Ask our relocation department for a free relocation package.

RENTAL MANAGEMENT?

We can find the best tenants for your home and provide a variety of management services tailored to your needs. Ask our property management department for an information package.

Foreign Service References Available

FRAZEE REALTORS® 

Sales • Rentals • Property Management • Relocation
1801 Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852 (301)881-9000
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-842-MOVE



Linda Wilson Hurley, GRI

*We Give
You
Our Best*

Linda, a former Foreign Service spouse for 16 years, has first-hand knowledge about Foreign Service relocations. She is a member of the Chairman's Club, WDCAR Top Producers and Multi-Million Dollar Sales Club and the MCAR Million Dollar Sales Club; she is listed in "100 of the Best Real Estate Agents in Washington, D.C. and Maryland." She is also licensed in Virginia and is a Graduate of the REALTOR® Institute.



5008 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Office: (202) 364-8200
Residence: (202) 363-9337
Fax #: (202) 364-1194

Sales, Rentals, Investments and Careful, Expert Property Management D.C., Maryland, and Virginia



JOHN ANDERSON, JR.
*JOHN A. BAKER
PATRICIA GARRISON BOORMAN
HELEEN BUYTEN
KEVIN CAULFIELD
JOSEPH M. CLEMENTE
BETTY GELDARD
*CHRISTINA GRIFFIN
MARY HANSTAD
HAKON HANSTAD
TIMOTHY HANSTAD
CAROLE B. HERSMAN
*JOSEPHINE HOLLIDAY
CARRIE LEE KENYON
*MARIELLA LEHFELDT
ISABELLE MACKIE
*LYNN MOFFLY MAGRUDER
*JOHN Y. MILLAR
MARGARET MOSELEY
DIANE NOBLE
JOHN NOBLE
ROBERT O'DONNELL
SUSAN RAEHN
CAROLINE RAYFIELD
*ROBERT W. SKIFF
*JOHN TURNER
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS

MGMB, inc. Realtors

362-4480

Foxhall Square • 3301 New Mexico Avenue
Washington D.C. 20016

*Foreign Service

Write for free relocation kit!



The Real Estate Investment Specialists . . .

Buy, sell, invest or exchange! Experienced in property management, equity sharing, and tax-deferred exchanges. Innovative financing with no negative cash flow on your investment properties!

PROFESSIONAL
REALTY
INVESTMENT
MANAGEMENT
ENTERPRISES

402 Maple Ave. W • Suite C
Vienna, VA 22180

Sales: (703) 255-1566
Fax: (703) 938-7225
Res: (703) 823-1208



DICK LAULOR



Experienced Real Estate Agent
With Well-Established Company

- Buying
- Selling
- Investing
- Refinancing
- Property Management

Please write or call Anita Murchie, Long & Foster,
5845 Richmond Highway #150, Alexandria, Virginia 22303
(703) 960-8900

25 years as a Foreign Service wife enable
me to understand your special needs.



LONG & FOSTER, REALTORS®



ANNE M. CORRERI
AMC
REALTOR®
Licensed in D.C. and Virginia



LONG & FOSTER, REALTORS®
7010 Little River Turnpike
Annandale, VA 22003

D.C. Office: 363-9700
VA Office: 750-2800
Home: 256-9248



Former Foreign Service and Foreign Service Spouse
Consultant on residential and investment properties

EXPERT ADVICE!!
FRIENDLY SERVICE!!

LUZ MARINA ROBERTSON

ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH

a former Foreign Service spouse, is an experienced Realtor familiar with the Washington area real estate market.



HM (703) 255-0215

OF (703) 893-2510

Write for a free Welcome Kit, and market analysis.

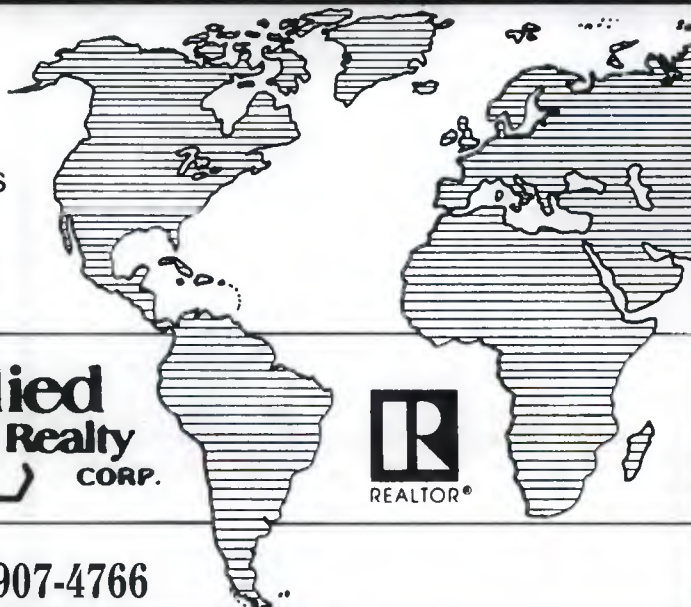


Fax: (703) 893-6028

8230 Old Courthouse Rd., Suite 107, Vienna, VA 22182

Allied Owners Are Serving at 46 Overseas Posts

- Highest rental value
- Staff of trained agents
- Qualified, responsible tenants
- Monthly computerized statements
- Skilled maintenance personnel for your home management needs



AARON DODEK, CPM
Property Manager

THEODORE ARTHUR, USIA Ret.
Associate Broker



7001 Wisconsin Avenue / Chevy Chase, MD 20815

(301) 657-8440 or 656-8600 or FAX 907-4766

50 Years of Managing Foreign Service Properties in the Washington Metropolitan Area

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

CAROL PARIS BROWN, INC. Full Service Property Management: Our state of the art Property Management System integrates truly personalized service with advanced information management concepts. For detailed information call, write, or FAX Daid Norod, 1980 Gallows Road, Vienna, VA 22182. Tel. (703) 556-6143 FAX (703) 442-4744.

FAHEY & ASSOCIATES: Professional, residential, property management service for Northern Virginia properties. Expertise and personal attention to detail are the hallmarks of our established firm. References provided. **JIM FAHEY**, 9520B Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA 22031 (703) 691-2006, FAX (703) 691-2009.

WASHINGTON MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Specializing in property management services for the FS community. Residential property management is our only business. Call, write, fax, or telex Mary Beth Otto, 2015 Q St. NW, Washington, DC 20009. Tel (202) 462-7212, Fax (202) 332-0798, Telex 350136 Wash. Mgt.

MANOR SERVICES: Former federal law enforcement agent letting his ten year residential management company expand upon retirement. Best tenant screening. Frequent property inspection. Mortgages paid. Repairs. Close personal attention. We're small but very effective. FS and military references. Lowest rates, Best service. Terseh Norton, Box 42429, Washington, DC 20015, (202) 363-2990.

REAL ESTATE

ROSSLYN, VIRGINIA. Fully furnished studio. View of Iwo Jima. Pool. Spa. FSI-two blocks. \$900. (703) 527-6866 evenings.

BEACHHOUSE DomRep, six beds, \$200wk, \$600mo, Dane Bowen LHU Lockhaven Penn. 17745.

HOME FOR SALE: Wonderful one owner home in prestigious Falls Church community. Offering 4 BRs, 3 baths, formal DR, living

rm. w/ FP, 9 foot ceilings, hardwood floors, rec. room. Large terrace overlooks 20x40' heated pool. Charming European touches throughout. Perfect for large or small scale entertaining. Call or write Bonnie Golden, c/o Mary Price-Howell Prop., 6402 Arlington Blvd., Falls Church, VA 22042. R-703-569-0218; B-703-533-3333.

THINKING ABOUT RETIREMENT? Come to Williamsburg for a relaxed lifestyle. Championship golf, tennis, boating, hiking, wonderful restaurants, modern hospital, plus cultural activities and continuing education at college of William and Mary. Accessible from Washington by car (3 hours), train, bus or plane. Mary Ann McKeown (Life member AFSA), GSH Residential, 479 McLaws Circle, Williamsburg, VA 23185, (804) 253-2442, Home (804) 253-7820.

WASHINGTON D.C. APARTMENTS. Short or long term. Decorator furnished, fully equipped: microwave, cable, phone, pool, spa. Two blocks FSI and Metro, 5 min. State, Georgetown. Photos. (703) 522-2588 or write Adrian B.B. Templar, 1021 Arlington Blvd., PH1214, Arlington, VA 22209. Member AFSA.

WASHINGTON, D.C./ARLINGTON, VA. Personalized relocation, short or long term. We specialize in walk-to-Metro sales and furnished rentals. Arlington Villas, 1-1/2 blocks from Metro, luxurious studio, 1, 2, 3 bedroom. Fully furnished. Washer/dryer, microwave, cable, linens. American Realty Group, 915 N Stafford St., Arlington, VA 22203. (703) 524-0482 or (703) 276-1200. Children welcomed. Pets on approval.

BACK FOR TRAINING? HOME LEAVE? DC TOUR? We are The Washington Metro Area Short-Term Rental Specialists. Excellent locations. Wide price range. In Virginia walk to FSI. In DC and Maryland walk to Metro. Large selection of furnished and equipped efficiencies, 1-bedrooms, 2-bedrooms and some furnished houses. Many welcome pets. For brochures & info: **EXECUTIVE HOUSING CONSULTANTS, INC.**, Short Term Rental, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1020 East, Bethesda, MD

20814. (301) 951-4111. Reserve early! Avoid disappointment!

WILL YOU NEED A FULLY FURNISHED apartment five minutes' walk from FSI and Rosslyn subway? We have first class efficiencies, 1 bedrooms, and some 2 bedrooms and penthouses in River Place. They are completely furnished including CATV, all utilities, telephone, linens, etc. Short term leases of 2+ months available. Write Foreign Service Associates, P.O. Box 12855, Arlington, VA 22209-8855. FAX 1-703-636-7603. Children welcome. Please send us dates.

EXECUTIVE CLUB ARLINGTON AND OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA. Immaculate and beautifully furnished apartments with full hotel services. One-two bedrooms, some with dens, all with equipped kitchens. Complimentary shuttle to Metro, Rosslyn, and Pentagon. Health Club and outdoor pool. Many extras. Rates within your per diem. Shorter or longer terms available. Executive Clubs, 610 Bashford Lane, Alexandria. VA 22304 (703) 739-2582, (800) 535-2582.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: Lakeway homes and homesites outside of Austin on 65 mile long Lake Travis. Three 18 hole golf courses, world of tennis center, 400 slip marina, 4000 ft. airstrip: contact Roy & Associates for information, 2300 Lohmans Crossing, Suite 122, Austin, TX 78734 (512) 263-2181.

FOGGY BOTTOM 1 bedroom condo with indoor parking, FSO owner. This beautiful and spacious condo has fireplace, porch, 15 minute walk to State. \$1200/month with parking. Clark Price, 2501 K St. #4-C, Washington DC, 20037. Tel. (202) 625-6440. Available September.

FARA APARTMENT RENTALS: Fully furnished efficiency, one and two bedroom apartments. One block from State Department. Competitive rates. Call (202) 463-3910. Write FARA Housing Rm 2928, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20520.

TAX RETURNS

FREE TAX CONSULTATION for overseas personnel. We process returns as received, without delay. Preparation and representation by enrolled agents, avg. fee \$195 includes return and "TAX Trax," unique mini-financial planning review with recommendations. Full planning available. Milton E. Carb, E.A., and Barry B. De Marr, E.A. CFP, FINANCIAL FORECASTS, metro location 933 N. Kenmore St. #217 Arlington, VA 22201 (703) 841-1040.

AFSA TAX COUNSELING: Problems of Tax and Finance: Never a charge to AFSA members for telephone guidance. R.N. "Bob" Dussell (ex-AID) enrolled since 1973 to Tax Practice. At tax work since 1937 and now still in practice solely to assist Foreign Service employees and their families. Also lecture "Taxes" monthly at FSI in Rosslyn, VA. Office located across from Virginia Square Metro Station, 3601 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 841-0158.

ATTORNEYS specializing in tax planning and return preparation for the Foreign Service Community available for consultation on the tax implications of investment decisions, business related deductions, separate maintenance allowances, real estate purchases and rentals, home leave deductions, audits, etc. Contact Susan Sanders or Paul Clifford—Clifford, Farha & Sanders-1606 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 667-5111, FAX (202) 265-1474.

ATTORNEY-FORMER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER: Extensive experience with tax problems peculiar to the Foreign Service. Available for consultation, tax planning, and preparation of returns. No charge for telephone advice. M. BRUCE HIRSHORN, BORING PARROTT & FOUST, P.C., SUITE D, 307 MAPLE AVENUE, WEST, VIENNA, VA 22180. Tel. (703) 281-2161, Fax (703) 281-9464.

TAX PREPARATION AND ADVICE by T.R. McCartney E.A., (ex-FS) and staff. Enrolled to practice before the IRS. Business Data

Classifieds

Corp., P.O. Box 1040, Lanham, MD 20706-1040. (301) 731-4114.

TAX PLANNING and PREPARATION-15 years experience. Virginia M. Test, CPA, 3485 Brittlewood Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89120.

MAIL ORDER

FOR FREE AVON CATALOG write to Stephanie Y Hughes, 713 Grandview Drive, Alexandria, VA 22305.

THE MATCHETT CONNECTION makes the significant difference to easy, complete, professional, one-stop shopping. We are your connection to gift giving, personal luxuries, electronics, household and sundry items. What would you expect from 20 years of customer service?—"The best." For information write: The Matchett Connection, P.O.Box 3340, Ambler, PA 19002. Call (215) 542-7054.

BOOKS

YOUR PERSONAL BOOKSTORE AWAY FROM HOME: Order any U.S. book in print. Store credit available. Salmagundi Books Ltd. 66 Main Street, Cold Spring, NY 10516.

ASIA JAPAN CHINA: Old and rare books bought and sold. Will travel. Write Asian Rare Books Inc. 234 Fifth Ave. (3/F), New York, NY 10001. Tel. 718-259-3732.

ATTORNEYS/WILLS

FORMER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER NOW PRACTICING LAW in D.C./Maryland, general practice, estate planning, real estate, domestic. Gregory V. Powell, Furey, Doolan & Abell, 8401 Connecticut Ave., PH-1, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. (301) 652-6880.

REX R. KRAKAUER, ESQUIRE Providing representation for the special legal problems of Foreign Service Personnel and Staff living abroad. Divorce, Pensions, Real Estate, Wills and other matters. 51 Monroe Street, Suite #1400, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Telephone: (301) 294-6100, Fax: (301) 738-8802.

WILLS-ESTATE PLANNING by attorney who is a former Foreign Service officer. Have your will reviewed and updated, or a new one prepared. No charge for initial consultation. M. BRUCE HIRSHORN, BORING, PARROTT & FOUST, P.C., SUITE D, 307 MAPLE AVENUE, WEST, VIENNA, VA 22180. Tel.(703)281-2161, FAX (703) 281-9464.

SPECIALIZING IN SERVING FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES-Our firm can assist you in drafting wills and powers of attorney, administering

estates, establishing conservatorships and guardianships and providing advice on real estate matters. Prompt response to your inquiries. CLIFFORD, FARHA & SANDERS 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.20009 Fax 202-265-1474 Tel: (202) 667-5111.

EMPLOYMENT

CONSULTANT: Retired U. S. Agency for International Development Senior Foreign Service officer returning to the Washington, D.C. area will be available for short-term consultancies in the U.S. and overseas beginning September 1990. Extensive successful experience in planning, management, and evaluation of economic development and humanitarian assistance projects. Also possesses an excellent track record in senior positions with Treasury, State, Peace Corps, the U.S. Trade and Development Program, and private business. Numerous commendations from the U.S. and foreign governments for crisis management and other accomplishments. Direct experience in the conduct of risk assessments for major overseas trade and investment projects. Results-oriented interaction, analytic, and writing skills. Would consider selected short-term management assignments. Cur-

rent top secret clearance. For resume and references contact Lawrence A. Marinelli, Ph.D., USREP, United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission, Box 78, APO New York 09038-7001. Riyadh FAX 966-1-464-0433 ext. 419. After August 1, 1990, contact address will be 7002 Hamel Hill, McLean, Virginia, 22101

THE FOREIGN SERVICE REVIEW offers preparation courses that can significantly increase your chances of passing the October 27th Foreign Service Written Exam. For information write Foreign Service Review POB 1575, Arlington, VA 22210 (703) 892-9242.

STUDENT SERVICES

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE. Details: "EARS," Box 1664, Manassas, VA 22110.

PET CARE & TRANSPORT

Minutes to Washington/Dulles Airport! Boarding, airport pickup and delivery, shipping arrangements for cats and dogs. All sizes. Write DULLES GATEWAY KENNELS, LTD. 4500 Upper Cub Run Drive Chantilly, VA 22021. Contact Judy Nicoll or Petra Pruntel (703) 631-9590.

AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

You can reach 20,000 Foreign Service readers each month with a classified in the JOURNAL. For just \$1.00 per word you can sell your product or services to a select and influential audience. Just write your message in the space below or on a separate sheet (please specify the category heading you prefer), note the months you want the ad to run, and enclose a check for the first insertion.

Name

Billing address

Message

.....

Sex discrimination suit is drawing to a close

Turna R. Lewis
AFSA General Counsel

After more than 14 years of litigation, it appears that the sex discrimination suit brought against the Department of State will finally end.

The class action suit, initially filed in January 1976 by former Foreign Service officer Alison Palmer, claimed that the Department of State discriminated against women in both hiring and assignments. In 1979, the action survived a challenge by the department, which had sought to have it dismissed.

The women's suit will have a lasting impact on the department. As a result of complaints raised by this suit, as well as complaints from other groups, the Foreign Service entrance examination has been revamped and will be offered in October 1990 after a two-year absence. The remedies that are part of the consent decree directly address the findings of discrimination and include: priority consideration for positions as program directors; out-of-cone assignments or permanent transfer to the political cone; at-rank, in-cone assignments to compensate for excess-out-of-cone consular assignments; and retroactive superior honor awards.

As the class action progressed, a series of consent decrees and court findings settled some of the issues at stake. An October 12, 1983 consent decree settled claims concerning discrimination in the initial appointment of women as FSOs through the junior officer program, including the junior officer affirmative action program and the Mustang program (which phased Foreign Service specialists into the officer corps in the early 1970s). Under the decree, the department accepted approximately 76 women into the Foreign Service through a separate

entrance procedure. Another consent decree, issued on March 5, 1985 settled the issue of discrimination in the appointment of women as FSOs by allowing women who had previously applied through the mid-level and junior programs and been rejected to reapply for the Foreign Service under different examination procedures. The department accepted some women under this consent decree.

In 1985, the district court found that no other discrimination had occurred on the remaining issues and dismissed the complaint. In 1987, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia circuit found that discrimination had occurred and remanded the case to the district court. On remand, the U.S. district court found that the department had engaged in discrimination against women FSOs on the basis of sex in the following areas:

- 1) the written entrance examination;
- 2) underassigning female FSOs in classes (ranks) 4, 5, and 7 (now classes 2, 3, and 5) to stretch assignments and overassigning to downstretch assignments;
- 3) overassigning female FSOs in the political, economic, and administrative cones to out-of-cone assignments in the consular cone;
- 4) underassigning female FSOs in the political and consular cones to out-of-cone assignments in the program direction cone;
- 5) underassigning female FSOs to deputy chief of mission (DCM) assignments;
- 6) underevaluating female FSOs in classes 5 and 6 (now classes 3 and 4) on ratings of their potential in performance appraisals; and,
- 7) awarding disproportionately fewer superior honor awards.

The court found that plaintiffs

had failed to establish discrimination in promotions at any level, and the plaintiffs did not appeal this finding. The court entered a remedial order on January 31, 1989 enjoining the department from discriminating against female FSOs where discrimination had been found. The remedial order outlined the remedies available to class action members and established the procedures for determining eligibility for and entitlement to individual relief.

Both parties appealed the district court's July 7, 1987 memorandum opinion and the remedial order entered on January 31, 1989 as amended. Settlement negotiations began, resulting in the third and latest consent decree, which received preliminary court approval on May 1, 1990. Class action members have an opportunity to object to the consent decree if they believe that it is unfair and, to "opt out of the class" (i.e., remove themselves from the class and pursue separate action).

A "fairness" hearing was held on July 25, 1990 to determine whether the proposed consent decree was unfair to any class member. Very minor points mentioned in the hearing will be resolved between the parties. Both parties are anxious to sign the consent decree, implementation of which is expected by 1995.

100 % AFSA

We'd like to congratulate AFSA Shenyang, which reported to us in June that it has had a 100 percent AFSA membership over the past year. How many other posts can make the same claim? Please let us know. We'd like to publish an honors list.

International Associates program cultivates American business-government cooperation

Meghan McDonald
Outreach Program Intern

AFSA's International Associates program, now nine months old, has 30 member corporations representing a diverse group of American industries. International Associates are American businesses interested in playing an active role in international affairs and the exchange of information and ideas between the government and business sectors. The potential benefits of this program to the Foreign Service are substantial.

The Foreign Service gains from the suggestions of associates, who also help build a much-needed constituency for the foreign affairs community. The program furthers appreciation of the Foreign Service's missions and accomplishments, winning friends and allies when needed most,

such as at budget time. The International Associate membership fee is \$1,500 for the year. This cost covers International Associates' participation in a series of conferences held at the State Department on foreign affairs issues. The series brings together government and business leaders to discuss international issues affecting business and how to improve collaboration, especially overseas.

Past conferences have focused on American business prospects in Eastern Europe, the prospects for cooperation between business and government in a turbulent world, strategic export controls, and the roles of business and government in preserving the global environment. Featured speakers have included Vice President Dan Quayle, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, former Secretary of Defense Caspar

Weinberger, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, and scientist Carl Sagan, all of whom addressed the Foreign Service's role in American business.

In addition to participating in these conferences, International Associates receive the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL each month along with reports of conference proceedings. Member corporations also may enjoy luncheon and special catering services at the Foreign Service Club.

AFSA members are encouraged to acquaint major business contacts with the International Associates program and may register new members by contacting our membership office at 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Corporations interested in AFSA's International Associates program may call (202) 338-4045 for more information.

Think tank looks at ambassadors, foreign trade

The Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. is beginning two major studies of interest to the Foreign Service. One will focus on the role of the U.S. ambassador and the impact of current selection procedures and is expected to develop recommendations for the future. Co-sponsored by the Johns Hopkins University Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, the study will have a distinguished executive committee with representatives from Congress, academia, previous administrations, and the Council of American Ambassadors. A second study will deal with our foreign trade agenda and how to involve State and USIS more deeply in representing U.S. commercial interests abroad. AFSA plans to stay in close touch with the authors of both studies as they develop.

International Associates

Alexander & Alexander
American International Group
American Cyanamid Company
Ansell Incorporated
Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn
Arnold & Porter
Bell Atlantic
Caltex Petroleum
Celadon Group
Citicorp
Cordell Medical
Du Pont
Ernst & Young
Exxon
General Electric
ITT
Litton Itek Optical Systems
LTV Aerospace & Defense
Magnavox
Mobil
Motorola
Philip Morris
Ralston Purina International
Rockwell International
Shell Oil
Sullivan & Cromwell
Tenneco
Westvaco

Conference Speakers

Madeleine Albright
William Archey
Richard Benedick
Fred Bergsten
Warren Brookes
Frank Carlucci
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Paul Freedenburg
Richard Gephardt
John Heinz
Amory Lovins
Harald Malmgren
Richard McCormack
Peter McPherson
Thomas Murrin
Paul Van Orden
Henry Owen
Victor Palmieri
Charles Percy
Dan Quayle
Rozanne Ridgway
Jeffrey Sachs
Carl Sagan
Joan Spero
Caspar Weinberger
John Whitehead
Timothy Wirth

Avoiding voucher headaches

AFSA members have increasingly reported problems with the Department of State's Bureau of Finance and Management Policy (FMP, previously known as M/COMP) centering on such issues as untimely reimbursement of travel expenses, inaccurate account balances, and erroneous payroll deductions. Many such problems are no fault of the employee. In numerous instances an employee has promptly submitted meticulous travel vouchers, for example, only to find that his or her check has been credited to the wrong account.

AFSA's member services department can help employees resolve problems with FMP, but an employee challenging a charge must present evidence to support the claim. When FMP holds the only records available, it is virtually impossible to overturn the initial determination.

To avoid future difficulties, we recommend that employees take the following steps:

- 1) Keep *all* relevant receipts.
- 2) Do not pack financial records with household effects, as they may be lost in shipment.
- 3) Seek the advice of the post administrative officer if you are uncertain about any procedures.
- 4) Contact AFSA if you run into any problems.

Employees should also try to keep abreast of changes in applicable regulations. For example, until two years ago the department did not require submission of lodging receipts; employees now must submit all lodging receipts as well as receipts for any expenses over \$25.00. Employees should also be sure to carefully inspect travel vouchers for typographical errors, particularly when the voucher is prepared by someone other than the employee submitting

it. The most common mistake is an incorrect social security number, which is imperative for accurate processing of a voucher.

Even if a voucher has been properly filled out, the department is authorized to charge interest on the account if the traveler had an advance that exceeded the charges, and the voucher is submitted past its due date (30 days after travel has been completed). Unfortunately, the converse is not true: even though employees are required to pay interest on overdue accounts, the department is not obliged to pay interest on overdue monies owed employees. To address this double standard, AFSA is asking Congress to impose reciprocal financial obligations on the department and/or a requirement to reimburse employees in a timely fashion.

AFSA wins consumables increase

AFSA has obtained an increase in the consumables allowance for Foreign Service employees on three-year tours. This shipping allowance is made available to employees at certain hardship posts where local conditions make it difficult to obtain necessary personal and food items.

The allowance was originally set at 2,500 pounds per tour for each employee. The foreign affairs agencies would authorize a 25 percent additional allowance for a six-month extension and a 50 percent additional allowance for a year extension. However, regulations did not account for the possibility of a three-year tour. An employee whose two-year tour was extended for a third year was entitled to ship 3,750 pounds of consumables, while an employee who initially elected a three-year tour was entitled to only 2,500 pounds. The new agreement rectifies this inequity by establishing a 3,750-pound allowance for employees on a three-year tour. There will be a two-year time limit on fulfilling the allowance for such employees, dating from the day of arrival at post. (For tours of two years, there is a one-year limit.)

Administration takes issue with espionage legislation

Chris Perine
Legal Issues Coordinator

In a recent hearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mary Lawton, the Justice Department's chief attorney for intelligence matters, testified that the Bush Administration does not believe that the proposed Counterintelligence Act of 1990 is the best way to address growing concern about espionage (*see AFSA News*, August 1990). The legislation, based upon recommendations contained in a recently completed report by the Jacobs Panel of private sector business leaders and former government officials, calls for more stringent security clearance procedures, increased use of polygraph exams, and new penalties for espionage activities.

Lawton testified that the administration agrees with many of the recommendations of the Jacobs Panel but believes that these objectives could be effectively met through a presidential executive order instead

of new congressional legislation. Additionally, Lawton said that the administration does not agree with panel recommendations for increased use of polygraph exams and uniform security clearance procedures for all executive branch agencies.

AFSA opposes any increased use of polygraphs, and we have been told that the Department of State supports this position. We provided a written statement for the hearing record to the committee in which we questioned other components of the proposed legislation, including a provision that would permit federal investigation of an employee's personal financial information for five years after a top secret clearance's termination.

It is not clear whether there is sufficient support in Congress to pass the legislation as proposed. However, it is apparent that the administration does not support a legislative solution to the problem of espionage.

Open enrollment: plan now for disability income

Hugh Wolff
Chairman, Board of Trustees for AFSA Insurance Programs

AFSA's new group disability income plan, first offered about a year ago on a limited basis, is now available in more flexible form. The wide response to last year's program has enabled us to offer these broader benefits during an open enrollment period ending December 31, 1990.

All AFSA members and their spouses may apply for up to \$3,000 in monthly benefits if they are under age 60, have been actively working full time (at least 30 hours per week) for the past 90 days, and have not been hospitalized in the past six months.

Members may choose from \$600 to \$3,000 in monthly benefits in multiples of \$100. Monthly benefits will begin on the 31st day after the insured becomes totally disabled and

is unable to work as the result of any covered illness or injury. Members may also choose between two plans, depending on the desired length of payments.

Plan I pays monthly benefits (beginning on the 31st day) up to five years to an insured person who is disabled in a covered accident and up to one full year if the disability results from a covered sickness. Spouses (if under age 60) can also obtain this important low-cost insurance protection.

Plan II pays monthly benefits (beginning on the 31st day) to age 65 if the insured is disabled in a covered accident and up to two full years if due to a covered sickness. If the disability should occur after age 64, benefits are paid up to one full

year. Spouses are not eligible for Plan II.

Benefits for plan I or II, when combined with income from all other sources, including disability benefits from the federal government, Social Security, and other group insurance, must not exceed 70 percent of the insured's salary.

The AFSA Group Disability Income Plan is available at bargain rates due to the mass purchasing power of the AFSA membership.

Members will soon be receiving in the mail complete information on the AFSA Group Disability Income Plan. For further information, please contact the insurance administrator: Albert H. Wohlers & Co., AFSA Group Insurance Plan, 1400 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068-1400. Or call toll free 1-800-323-2106. In Illinois call 1-708-803-3100.

Health benefits program gets in shape

Robert Beers
Congressional Liaison

After more than two years of studies, consultants' reports, analyses, and recommendations, legislation finally has been introduced to overhaul the ailing Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP). On June 5 Representative Gary L. Ackerman (D-NY), chairman of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, introduced H.R. 4958, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Reform Act of 1990.

When FEHBP began operation in 1960, only 36 plans were available: Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Aetna, which together accounted for 80 percent of all enrollees; 13 employee organizations offering plans for their members only (of which the American Foreign Service Protective Association, or AFSPA, was one); and 21 health maintenance organizations (HMOs). Today, with more than 400 plans participating in the program, FEHBP, in the words of one report, "is a study in the erosion of the group insurance

principle by risk selection."

Over the years, the younger, healthier participants in the program have gravitated to the less costly and less comprehensive plans, while the elderly and the chronically ill have tended to congregate in the more comprehensive, higher-cost plans. The principle of group insurance coverage thus has given way to that of individuals selecting coverage on the basis of risk. The result: today among all FEHBP plans there is only a 41 percent variation in the benefits offered but a 246 percent spread in the plans' cost.

H.R. 4958 would correct this imbalance by offering a single core plan with standard and high options for self and family providing hospital and surgical-medical coverage. The government-wide fee-for-service plans (as opposed to HMOs) would be administered under contracts awarded competitively to "third-party administrators" (TPAs) for operation in designated medical service areas to process health insurance claims and institute cost-control programs. Employee organization health plans, such as AFSPA, could serve as TPAs for their members as well

as offer expanded coverage in certain areas such as dental and mental health, with the enrollee paying for the full increased cost. HMOs could participate in the program but they would be required to offer the same services as those provided in the standard option fee-for-service plan.

A uniform premium schedule would apply to all standard and high options and self- and family-coverage plans. The estimated initial costs would range, per pay period, from a low of \$10 for standard option self only, to a high of \$44 for high-option family coverage.

There is no chance that any FEHBP reform legislation will be enacted in the closing days of the 101st Congress. Moreover, the administration, which has yet to submit its own proposals, has voiced its objection to the Ackerman plan's additional cost to the government, which is estimated to run approximately \$3 billion more annually than the present FEHBP. The hope is that the 102nd Congress convening next January will devote early attention to FEHBP reform and that a new program will be in place sometime in 1991.

Where is the Soviet Union going?

Richard S. Thompson
Coordinator for Professional Issues

Soviet expert Harley Balzer addressed a lively colloquium at the Foreign Service Club June 29 on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's struggle to modernize his government.

Balzer, director of the Georgetown University Russian Area Studies Program, noted that an older generation of scholars believed the Soviets were doomed by their nature to totalitarian rule. However, some Soviets now say there is greater diversity within the Soviet Communist Party than between Republicans and Democrats in the United States.

Balzer believes that the Baltic republics will soon be independent, but developments beyond that depend on Gorbachev's skills as a politician. He contends that Gorbachev and the United States both blundered in not distinguishing between the Baltics and those republics with less of a tradition of independence.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's radicalism in effect is helping Gorbachev, because his campaign to make the Russian Republic autonomous forges a path for others and undercuts the conservatives. Balzer predicted that the Slavic republics could remain together, with Armenia and Georgia staying on more reluctantly. The Muslim republics are not united among themselves and might be better off in a larger federation; they need Soviet-supplied water and contribute their labor to the Soviet Union.

Balzer suggested that if the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were suddenly to disappear, Yeltsin or one of a number of others could emerge as the leader. There is no single, obvious opposition leader.

Balzer expressed his belief that KGB support for Gorbachev, while not monolithic, is generally strong, because the KGB does not want the alternative—a coup.

Explaining some of the social changes that have made possible Gorbachev's ascendance, Balzer pointed out that since World War

II, two-thirds of the Soviet population has become urban and 40 million have post-secondary education, creating a middle class that is reasonably well-informed about the outside world. Aware of the Soviet Union's "Third World" standard of living, these members of the new middle class want more and better consumer goods, travel, and access to culture. Gorbachev's selection as general secretary reflected these trends. In 1985 Gorbachev thought it would be sufficient just to improve the economic system and change a few ministers. By January 1987, he had realized the strength of the obstacles to change and started calling for social change and a spiritual transformation before economic reform, thus standing Marxism on its head.

Changes in the Soviet Union must not be exaggerated, however. Gorbachev still believes that some sort of socialism deserves to be perpetu-

ated. But while some want more limits on freedom of expression, others are willing to move toward genuine democracy and freedom of expression. Gorbachev must placate both the party stalwarts and new political partisans. Giving up his party position of general secretary could mean ceding power altogether, since the electorate is well to his left. Gorbachev therefore wants to hold on to the party, yet wants to be supported by a broad coalition—which means staying in the middle and avoiding difficult decisions.

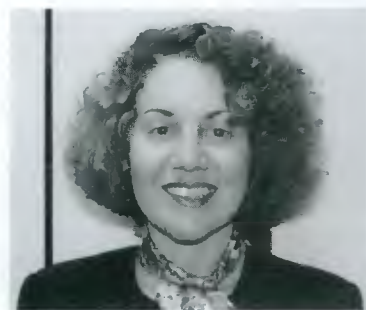
Balzer commented that the Russian nationalist right gets more attention than it deserves; it has done very poorly in elections.

In conclusion, Balzer said the Soviet Union was unlikely to be a real democracy within 10 years; real democracy is more likely to be achieved in 20 to 40 years. A reversal of reform is possible, but not likely; the Soviets know a return to Stalinism would mean persistent poverty.

Scholarship administrator appointed

Gail R. Volk has recently come to AFSA as scholarship administrator. Gail has spent nine years working in student financial aid administration. A graduate of New York University and Hunter College, she was previously executive assistant to the president of New York state's student loan guarantee and scholarship administration agency, the Higher Education Services Corp., in Albany. Gail contributed these remarks:

I am delighted to be working with the American Foreign Service Association. I view my role here as a provider of services; I administer the scholarship programs intended to help members of the Foreign Service finance their dependent children's educations. As part of my mission to serve you better, I plan to evaluate the financial aid-application and award process to see if improvements to the system should be made. If you have suggestions about areas which you believe re-



quire improvement, I would be glad to hear them.

The AFSA scholarship programs are funded through the generous contributions of our membership and people who are concerned about the Foreign Service. In thanks for your support, I will publicly recognize those donors who have contributed to the scholarship fund during 1990 in *AFSA NEWS*. If any readers are donors who do not wish to be recognized, please let me know promptly.

I look forward to hearing from you and to serving you.

Treasurer's Financial Report

Following are AFSA's 1989 combined financial statements. The figures agree with the auditor's report on AFSA's combined balance sheet as of December 31, 1989 and the related combined statements of support, revenue, expenses, and changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended. The audit was performed by the accounting firm Lang + Associates P.A. AFSA received a "clean" opinion from the auditors. Copies of the complete audited financial statements are available from AFSA upon request.

The auditors also conducted an extensive review of AFSA's internal controls. I am pleased to report that while the auditors noted that the most basic internal accounting control procedures were present, the adoption of additional recommendations served to strengthen those procedures to provide an adequate overall system. —Michael Davila, Treasurer

American Foreign Service Association and Associated Organizations Combined Balance Sheet December 31, 1989

| | AFSA | | | Combined |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | General Fund | Capital Maintenance Fund | Scholarship and AFSA Funds | |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Current Assets | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 88,905 | \$ 78,097 | \$ 465,149 | \$ 632,151 |
| Accounts receivable | 26,714 | | | 26,714 |
| Prepaid expenses and other | 14,590 | | | 14,590 |
| Interfund receivable (payable) | (37,856) | 52,160 | (14,304) | |
| Accrued interest and dividends | | | <u>13,989</u> | <u>13,989</u> |
| Total Current Assets | 92,353 | 130,257 | 464,834 | 687,444 |
| Marketable Securities | | | 1,148,482 | 1,148,482 |
| Land, Building and Equipment | 396,408 | | 907 | 397,315 |
| Interfund Receivable (Payable), less current portion | <u>(9,780)</u> | | <u>9,780</u> | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>\$478,981</u> | <u>\$130,257</u> | <u>\$1,624,003</u> | <u>\$2,233,241</u> |
| Liabilities and Fund Balances | | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 7,810 | | | \$7,810 |
| Accrued salaries and vacation payable | 22,309 | | 616 | 22,925 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 10,980 | | | 10,980 |
| Current portion of mortgage payable | 1,083 | | | 1,083 |
| Deferred revenue | <u>211,996</u> | | | <u>211,996</u> |
| Total Current Liabilities | 254,178 | | 616 | 254,794 |
| Mortgage Payable, less current portion | <u>198,576</u> | | | <u>198,576</u> |
| Total Liabilities | 452,754 | | 616 | 453,370 |
| Fund Balances | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 26,227 | | 474,905 | 501,132 |
| Designated | | 130,257 | | 130,257 |
| Endowment | | | 195,271 | 195,271 |
| Quasi-endowment | | | <u>953,211</u> | <u>953,211</u> |
| | <u>26,227</u> | <u>130,257</u> | <u>1,623,387</u> | <u>1,779,871</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | <u>\$478,981</u> | <u>\$130,257</u> | <u>\$1,624,003</u> | <u>\$2,233,241</u> |

Combined Statement of Support, Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Year Ended December 31, 1989

| | AFSA | | | Combined |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | General Fund | Capital Maintenance Fund | Scholarship and AFSA Funds | |
| Public Support and Revenue | | | | |
| Public Support | | | | |
| Contributions | \$ 88,007 | \$ _____ | \$ 429,587 | \$ 517,594 |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Membership dues | 678,042 | | | 678,042 |
| Advertising sales | 170,691 | | | 170,691 |
| Subscriptions | 98,437 | | | 98,437 |
| Club fees | 3,741 | | | 3,741 |
| Investment income- | | | | |
| Dividends and interest | 1,354 | 3,539 | 105,887 | 110,780 |
| Gain on sale of marketable securities | | | 16,023 | 16,023 |
| Other | <u>18,745</u> | | | <u>18,745</u> |
| Total Revenue | <u>971,010</u> | <u>3,539</u> | <u>121,910</u> | <u>1,096,459</u> |
| Total Public Support and Revenue | <u>1,059,017</u> | <u>3,539</u> | <u>551,497</u> | <u>1,614,053</u> |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Expenses | | | | |
| Program Services | | | | |
| Journal | 285,842 | | | 285,842 |
| Labor relations | 273,130 | | | 273,130 |
| Legislative action | 62,343 | | | 62,343 |
| Club | 27,744 | | | 27,744 |
| Professional issues | 51,224 | | | 51,224 |
| Outreach | 60,675 | | | 60,675 |
| Membership | 89,617 | | | 89,617 |
| Scholarship | | | 157,931 | 157,931 |
| AFSA Fund | | | <u>28,114</u> | <u>28,114</u> |
| Total Program Services | <u>850,575</u> | | <u>186,045</u> | <u>1,036,620</u> |
| Supporting Services | | | | |
| Management and general | <u>260,260</u> | | | <u>260,260</u> |
| Total Expenses | <u>1,110,835</u> | | <u>186,045</u> | <u>1,296,880</u> |
| Public Support and Revenue over (under) Expenses | | | | |
| | (51,818) | 3,539 | 365,452 | 317,173 |
| Fund Balances, Beginning of Year | | | | |
| Interfund transfer | (139,530) | 139,530 | 1,257,935 | 1,462,698 |
| Capital outlays | <u>12,812</u> | <u>(12,812)</u> | | |
| FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR | <u>\$ 26,227</u> | <u>\$130,257</u> | <u>\$1,623,387</u> | <u>\$1,779,871</u> |

Combined Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 1989
AFSA

| | General Fund | Capital Maintenance Fund | Scholarship and AFSA Funds | Combined |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | | | |
| Public support and revenue over (under) expenses | \$ (51,818) | \$ 3,539 | \$ 365,452 | \$ 317,173 |
| Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | | |
| Depreciation | 43,773 | | 293 | 44,066 |
| Gain on sale of marketable securities | | | (16,023) | (16,023) |
| Change in operating assets and liabilities: | | | | |
| Accounts receivable and accrued interest | (4,362) | | (6,799) | (11,161) |
| Prepaid expenses and other | (4,311) | | | (4,311) |
| Interfund receivables and payables | 27,304 | (52,160) | 24,856 | |
| Accounts payable and other | | | | |
| Accrued liabilities | 2,880 | | 7 | 2,887 |
| Deferred revenue | <u>40,892</u> | | | <u>40,892</u> |
| Total adjustments | <u>106,176</u> | <u>(52,160)</u> | <u>2,334</u> | <u>56,350</u> |
| Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities | <u>54,358</u> | <u>(48,621)</u> | <u>367,786</u> | <u>373,523</u> |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | | | |
| Acquisition of equipment | (9,366) | (12,812) | | (22,178) |
| Proceeds from sale of marketable securities | | | 329,385 | 329,385 |
| Purchase of marketable securities | | | <u>(492,825)</u> | <u>(492,825)</u> |
| Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities | <u>(9,366)</u> | <u>(12,812)</u> | <u>(163,440)</u> | <u>(185,618)</u> |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | | | |
| Proceeds from mortgage refinancing | 142,386 | | | 142,386 |
| Payments on mortgage payable | <u>(9,449)</u> | | | <u>(9,449)</u> |
| Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities | <u>132,937</u> | | | <u>132,937</u> |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents | 177,929 | (61,433) | 204,346 | 320,842 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR | | | | |
| Interfund transfer | <u>(139,530)</u> | <u>139,530</u> | 260,803 | 311,309 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR | <u>\$ 88,905</u> | <u>\$ 78,097</u> | <u>\$ 465,149</u> | <u>\$ 632,151</u> |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: | | | | |
| Cash paid during the period for interest | | | | <u>\$ 8,000</u> |

AFSA Calendar of Upcoming Events

September 18: "AFSA Symposium on Opportunities for Business in Korea" to be held at the State Department in collaboration with the Korea Economic Institute of America

September: Open enrollment for disability insurance (*see page 56*)

September: Opening of the Legislative Action Fund drive

October 10: Opening date for applications for merit scholarships for high school seniors and financial aid scholarships for the academic year 1991-92

October 11: "AFSA Symposium on International Telecommunications" to be held in collaboration with the National Telecommunications Administration and the Department of State

October: Opening of nominations for AFSA awards

November 14: "AFSA Conference on New Dimensions in International Trade" to be held at the Mayflower Hotel

December: Annual meeting of AFSA members (date to be announced)

January 31: Deadline for AFSA award nominations

February 7, 1991: AFSA Conference on National Implications of State and Local Government Involvement in International Commerce

April 1991: AFSA Conference on Business Opportunities with Mexico

May 2, 1991: AFSA Foreign Service Day Dinner Dance

May 3, 1991: Foreign Service Day

VOLVO

**Factory-Set Discounts
To Diplomats Posted
Stateside and Abroad**

*U.S., U.K., European, or
Overseas Specs
Overseas and Domestic
Deliveries*

JERRY GRIFFIN
DIPLOMATIC SALES SPECIALIST

Don Beyer Volvo

1231 W. Broad Street
Falls Church, VA 22046

(703) 237-5020

FAX: (703) 237-5028

WALK TO STATE

Short Term Rentals

**Remington Condominium
24th & G Streets NW**

Fully furnished and accessorized
with balconies.

Included in each unit are:
Weekly housekeeping services,
washer and dryer, full kitchen

1½ blocks to
the Foggy Bottom Metro

Low rates and no deposits for
Foreign Service Personnel

Remington Associates, Inc.
601 24th Street NW, #106
Washington, D.C. 20037

(202) 466-7367

Fax (202) 659-8520

MCG FINANCIAL PLANNING

Former State Department
Employee Stationed Overseas
Understands Unique Financial
Situation of Foreign Service

Services Include:
Retirement Planning
Tax Preparation and Strategies
Analysis: Insurance and
Investments
Lump Sum Retirement Options

MARY CORNELIA GINN
4550 Montgomery Avenue
Suite 820N
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
(301) 656-3791
Fax: (301) 652-2183

Securities offered through Nathan & Lewis
Securities, Inc.
Member NASD & SIPC

The Mona Lisa would be Safe and Secure here— So will Your Valuables!

“During our two-year stay in Indonesia, Interstate took excellent care of our prized belongings. Their storage facilities are wonderful and they were responsive to our every need.”

Dorothea Judy,
Fredericksburg, Virginia

“We had a large number of priceless and irreplaceable antiques. Interstate was meticulous in attention to every detail in terms of wrapping and padding the furniture and in packing and unloading each item.”

Henry L. Taylor,
Seymour, Illinois



“... this was not only the longest move we have made, it was the best! Absolutely nothing was broken.”

Catherine Beale,
Germany

“It was a great comfort to see the way you handled my possessions, from a pair of boots to my dishes and glassware to my very precious bric-a-brac. Imagine my relief and delight when I found that not one piece of furniture had been scratched nor one precious item damaged in any way.”

Connie Smith,
Helena, Montana

“When it's time to entrust your valuable belongings for moving or storage, you can select Interstate Van Lines with confidence. Since 1943 Interstate has represented a tradition of excellence and quality for all of your moving needs. A contractor for the Department of State, Interstate offers you trained professionals, custom-tailored and safe climate-controlled storage, personal consultation throughout your move, a world-wide network, and an enduring commitment to provide you the finest in service.”



A personal message from Arthur E. Morrissette,
founder and president.

INTERSTATE

Van Lines Inc.

In VA 703-569-2121, Ext. 233 • 800-336-4533 • In MD 301-773-3555

5801 Rolling Road, Springfield, VA 22152



Eagle Talon



Dodge Dynasty



Plymouth Voyager



Jeep Cherokee



Chrysler LeBaron Convertible

YOUR PASSPORT TO SAVINGS.

As a member of the Diplomatic Corps, you are entitled to special privileges through Chrysler's Diplomatic Purchase Program. In addition to professional service, you'll receive preferred savings on a full line of 1990 Chrysler Motors products. Choose from Chrysler, Plymouth, Dodge and Eagle cars, or Jeep and Dodge Truck vehicles.

Delivery can be arranged for the United States or most overseas locations.

It's easy to take advantage of these special privileges. Just mail in the convenient response card on page 7 and we'll send you a catalog plus complete information on the Diplomatic Purchase Program. Or call (313) 978-6526 or telex 0235264 CHRYEXIMDET.



**CHRYSLER
MOTORS**

INTERNATIONAL
OPERATIONS