

Mrs. Ann Moore (right), Peace Corps volunteer nurse, welcomes mothers and their babies to clinic she helped set up in Sokode, Togo.



cluding actual on-the-job training. Also included are accelerated language courses, briefings on the culture, history, and traditions of the host country, and sessions in environmental sanitation. Rounding out the training programs are seminars in American history and institutions to better enable the volunteers to discuss contemporary issues and problems.

Once in the field, a Peace Corps volunteer becomes a "doer" rather than an "adviser." He lives and works closely with his host country co-workers. He is provided a small living allowance, but does not receive hardship pay, diplomatic or PX privileges. In some instances vehicles are furnished, but only where the job absolutely demands a jeep or truck. Most volunteers travel on foot in their assigned countries, but some use horses, mules, or bicycles.

Contrary to the popular image, Peace Corps volunteers do not live exclusively in isolated grass huts in the jungle. Some do, but the majority are working in small rural villages or deep in the slums of large cities.

In Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, volunteers are hard at work supplying desperately needed, skilled manpower in such diverse areas as secondary education, agriculture, geology, physical education, urban and rural community development. In all, there are more than 300 job skills.

After completion of service, a readjustment allowance of \$75 for each month's service is paid. Not very much—it averages about 11 cents an hour for long days and hard work.

Yet 30,000 men and women, young and old, apply each year.

Why do they volunteer?

There is no simple answer, but perhaps the best reason is found in these words written by Edward Everett Hale more than 50 years ago:

"I am only one, but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something."

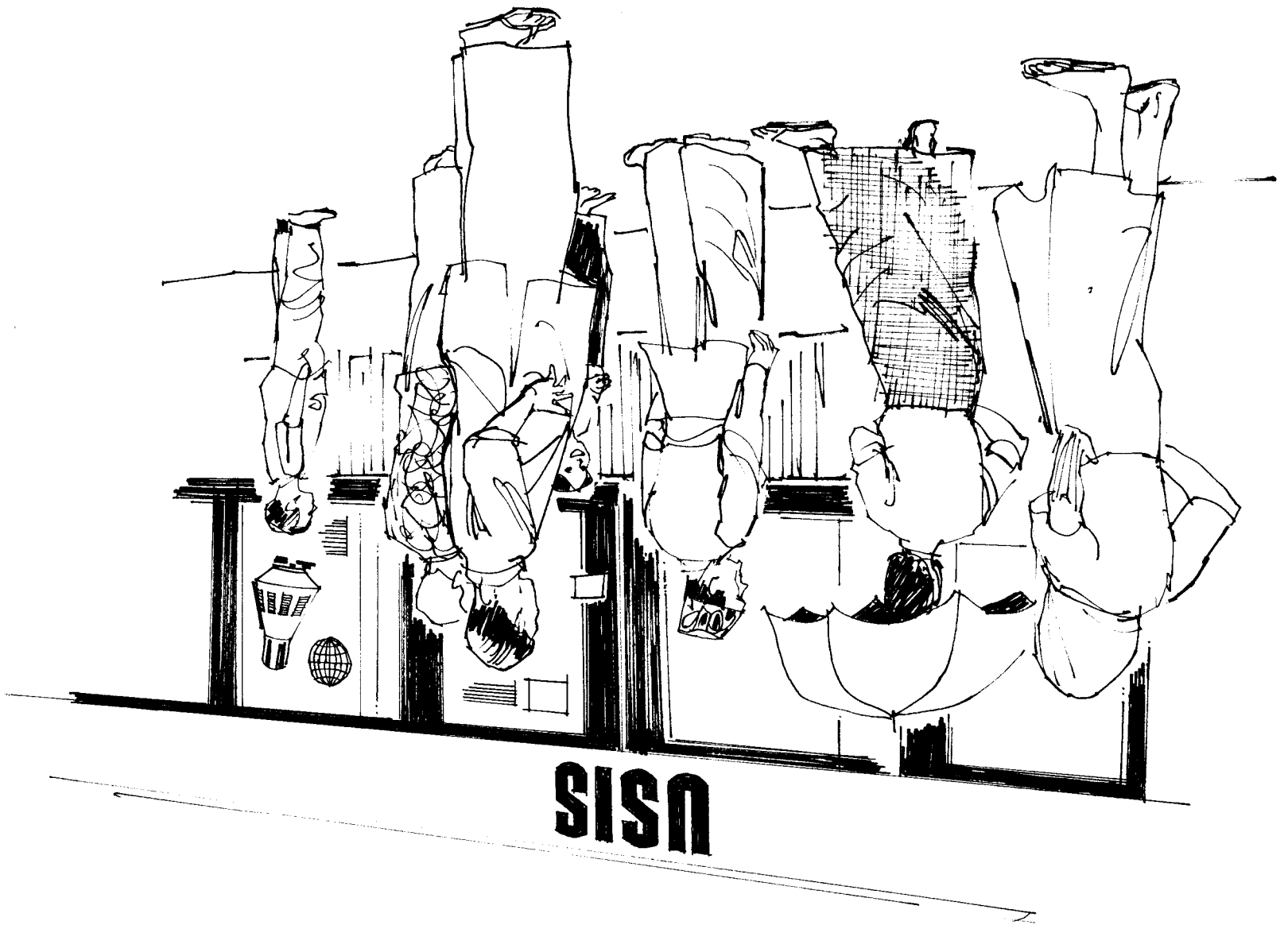
Foreign aid in brief

Operating as an autonomous arm of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development now provides centralized direction for virtually all United States foreign aid except military support. (In the past, authority was diffused among several agencies.)

- AID is headed by an Administrator with the rank of Under Secretary of State.
- AID employs 15,000 people, 13,000 of them overseas. An additional 2,000 are employed under contract. AID technicians represent 150 professions and trades.
- A Development Loan Fund (providing long-term, low-interest loans for underdeveloped countries) and funding projects supported by the Export-Import Bank (which grants foreign currency loans to American companies developing overseas operations) are administered through AID.
- Food for Freedom operations overseas are handled by AID in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.
- Of an annual foreign aid budget averaging approximately \$3 billion, about \$1 billion is spent on military support and \$2 billion on economic and social development. (This

does not include emergency military operations as in South Viet-Nam.)

- Emphasis is on development loans repayable in dollars, supplemented by grants. In fiscal 1966, \$1.2 billion was made available in development loans compared to \$310 million in development grants.
- Emphasis is also on helping those countries which make the best use of their own resources for development—i.e., which help themselves. Last year 90 percent of our aid allocation went to 20 countries. In fiscal 1966 India received \$300 million—the largest amount of program assistance to any country except South Viet-Nam.
- Since 1960 nonmilitary AID appropriations have averaged \$1.9 billion—approximately \$10 per year per person in the United States; about one three-hundredths of our annual gross national product; and less than one twenty-fifth of our defense budget.
- A U.S. AID mission is usually composed of a director, deputy director, program officer, executive officer, and experts in engineering, agriculture, construction, education, health and sanitation, internal security, labor, and other fields. The director is a key member of the Country Team and is responsible to the Ambassador for the work performance and personal conduct of AID employees and dependents.



SISA

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Cold war battle in book margins

At a United States Information Service post in Southeast Asia, the USIS librarian—a tall, slender, aristocratic young Malay—uneasily approached the new public affairs officer.

“*Tuan*, may I discuss a problem with you?”

“Of course. Have a seat, *Tengku*. What’s the problem?”

“It is this.” The librarian held out an open book. Chunks had been cut from the margins of several pages.

“Who cut the pages,” the PAO asked, “Communists?”

The *Tengku* swallowed hard and replied, “It was not Communists; it was I. Among the 6,000 people who use this fine library there are a few dozen Communist students.” He paused to clear his throat, then blurted out indignantly, “They are hoodlum boys, sir, hoodlum boys!”

He composed himself. “They come in here pretending to read, and they write wrong things in the margins of the books. Your predecessor instructed me when the writing was in pencil to erase it; when it was in ink that could not be erased, I should cut it out so others would not have to read it.

“I wish to know your instructions in the matter, sir. Shall we continue as we have done?”

The new PAO rubbed his chin and looked perplexed. Here was a problem no one had raised back in the Foreign Service Institute.

Behind the *Tengku’s* nervousness was a lifetime of conditioning in European-operated colonial libraries. Under the old regime, books were kept under lock and key; authorized people only could read a book in the library. To damage a library book deliberately was a penitentiary offense in a land where only 5 percent of the people had achieved functional literacy.

Then USIS came to town with its revolutionary, free lending library. The *Tengku*, aristocrat that he was, had been just as certain as the old European colonials that within

2 or 3 weeks half the books in the library would be stolen; it was axiomatic that one could not trust poor people to take home a valuable book and bring it back on the appointed day. Nevertheless, in this post, as in other cities around the world, the books came back to be traded for others. Whatever the country or condition of the people, the loss rate usually is no greater than that anticipated by libraries in the United States.

Perhaps the *Tengku's* rage over the book defacing was mixed with a measure of self-righteousness because, having misjudged his fellows on the matter of thievery, he now felt vindicated to some extent with the knowledge that some were deliberately defacing property.

"Have you any examples of this scribbling?" the PAO finally asked.

For answer, the Malay held out a sociology textbook, open at the center picture section. The PAO saw a photo of a New York slum neighborhood, and on the margin, ironically, was scrawled in English:

"These are not slums! These lying dirty Americans they show the best only of everything!"

The PAO said:

"Tell you what, *Tengku*, I think we ought to treat a challenge like this as an opportunity. If they want to fight the cold war in the margins of our books, I guess that's a better place than a lot of others I can think of. From now on, you are in charge of counterpropaganda in book margins. If you can't erase it, don't cut it out; answer it. Give it right back to them in spades. Make them look foolish, laugh at them, ridicule them, challenge them. Do everything to show that, out in the open, the Communist is not to be feared. Instead of cutting their comments out of the book, you write a better one."

The *Tengku* was appalled. "You mean, *tuan*, that I should write in our books just like this scum?"

"That is exactly what I mean. If you can't

erase it neatly, answer it. That's what this is all about. This is a free country. We are free men. The first lesson a free man must learn is that scissors can never defeat the pen. If our enemies are wrong, we can beat them with a *better* pen, but when we respond only with scissors, they have made us lose face; they have defeated us."

The librarian was skeptical when he left the public affairs officer's office. Nevertheless, he gave it a try. After a week or two he warmed up to his task, and began to take pride in his ability to wage this curious kind of war. Sometimes left-handed, sometimes right-handed, he gleefully played the game, dressing his scrawls up with ink smudges and otherwise doing what he could to make it appear that local students had befriended the cause of freedom.

Then, one day, he showed a half-dozen books to the PAO on which there were nasty anti-American remarks and several particularly well-phrased answers. "You're doing fine, *Tengku*," the PAO said. "These are very witty replies. You've told them off like a true democrat."

"But, sir," the librarian replied with a trace of indignation, "I did not do any of these. They were all done by strangers."

"In that case, my friend," the PAO smiled, "you have won your first battle."

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United States Information Agency operations overseas are conducted by the United States Information Service, which is known familiarly around the world as USIS. At 218 posts in 104 countries, some 1,300 USIS officers work with all of the techniques of mass communications, endeavoring to show how the goals of United States foreign policy coincide with the legitimate hopes of peoples everywhere.

USIA operates abroad, as does the AID program, under the Department of State, and its representatives abroad in USIS, like

other members of the American team, are under the Ambassador's authority. The country director of USIS is the embassy's public affairs officer and a regular member of the Country Team.

The USIS outpost may be as small as the one located in Lomé, population 80,000, sea-side capital of the very new West African nation of Togo, where Bill Astill, of Providence, R.I., set up an information center in 1961 in a former store. One of Astill's prime tools was a library of 1,200 books in French and English—small, but the first free lending library in Togo's history.

Or the USIS post may be as large as that in Pakistan. There, a former foreign correspondent directs an information program with offices in 14 cities. His staff includes more than 30 Americans and 300 Pakistanis from the Khyber Pass to the Bay of Bengal.

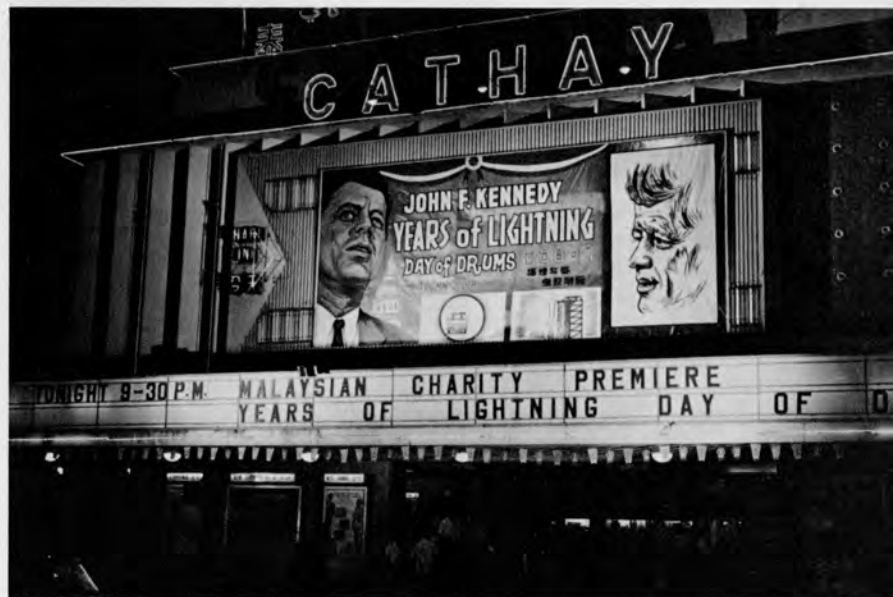
Wherever they are, in Paris, Togo, or Pakistan, USIS officers have two basic tasks; first, to gauge the impact on local public opinion of American policies and actions, and, second, to make American policies and programs understandable to people in other lands.

Public affairs officers take seriously the use of the word "information" in the title of their organization. The agency operates on the principle that in the long run no propaganda is as effective as the truth. Straightforward information has become the hallmark of USIA around the world.

When Pakistani newspapers accused the United States in November 1962 of having a "secret" arms agreement with India, USIS Karachi simply distributed texts of the agreement, pointing out that they could be had for 5 cents a copy from the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington and were on file at the United Nations Secretariat in New York City.

Racial violence at the University of Mississippi in the same year attracted worldwide attention. USIA reported it fully around the world, putting the event in perspective by

Visiting film star Gene Kelly, traveling under the cultural exchange program, is mobbed by 3,000 young Ghanaian fans in the USIS library at Accra.



The USIS film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," depicting the Administration of President John F. Kennedy and the story of his death, was seen by tens of millions of people around the world. Shown here is the premiere in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Rex Baer (second from left), former field information officer, USIS South Viet-Nam, consults with South Viet-Nam and U.S. Army information officers.



Popular U.S. exports are American music and musicians. Shown here is typical cultural exchange with guest conductor Rene Rojas, head of the music department of University of Venezuela, conducting the visiting University of Illinois Symphony Orchestra. The concerts were attended by 27,000 music lovers.

pointing out that once the Federal Court had decided in his favor, the whole power of the Federal Government was marshaled in support of James Meredith as this one American citizen asserted his personal rights. In no other land can a better example be found of the rights of the private citizen being held above the collective power of the state—a point not entirely lost on other peoples, thanks to USIA.

Again in 1964, when racial disturbances in the United States were used by Communist propaganda mills in Africa, USIA worked to present a balanced picture of a society facing up to its problem and seeking solutions.

As the struggle went on in Congress that spring and summer of 1964 to enact the Civil Rights Act, ultimately signed by the President on July 2, USIS posts used news stories and books, movies and television shows, exhibits and radio broadcasts to describe not only the views of the Administration but those of the opposition as well.

USIA uses the full range of modern mass communication techniques to tell the American story around the world.

The Voice of America, USIA's around-the-world, around-the-clock radio network, speaks in 38 tongues 845 hours a week over 99 short-wave transmitters, including what is probably the world's largest, a 4.8 million-watt station at Greenville, North Carolina. Each week about 15,000 transmitter hours of taped programs produced by VOA for USIS posts overseas are broadcast by more than 3,000 radio stations abroad.

More than 2,000 television stations in 94 countries during the first half of 1966 screened USIA kinescopes and videotapes, ranging from "Panorama Panamericano," a news-feature show seen in 49 Latin American cities, to "Let's Learn English," a 130-lesson series shown in many countries. In Japan, "Let's Learn English" made Harry Quini, instructor on the locally produced portion of the show, a public figure recognized

everywhere and besieged by autograph seekers.

News and feature material, staff-written and picked up from commercial publications, goes out at the rate of 12,000 words a day over a worldwide radio-teletypewriter communications system for distribution by USIS posts to key newspapers and periodicals. Photographs and—for newspapers without engraving plants—plastic printing plates also are sent out.

More than 2,700 newspapers with 100 million readers in 87 countries get USIA cartoon strips, including "Little Moe—His Life Behind the Iron Curtain," which may be the most widely read strip in the world.

Four magazines are published in Washington—*Amerika* (in Russian), 64,100 copies; *Ameryka* (in Polish), 33,000; *Problems of Communism* (25,000 in English and 5,000 in Spanish); and *Al Hayat Fi America* (in Arabic), 30,000. In addition, 20 more in 27 languages for use in 88 countries are published at USIA's 3 Regional Service Centers—in Beirut, Manila, and Mexico City.

Millions of copies of USIA pamphlets, written as prototypes in Washington and reproduced abroad in local languages, are distributed annually.

An estimated 700 million people a year see the documentaries, newsreels, and short subjects produced by the Motion Picture Service. USIA has more than 7,500 projectors abroad for its own showings and for loan to others.

More than 25 million people each year visit the 223 libraries and reading rooms, and the 132 binational centers supported to varying degrees by USIA. In addition to the more than 2 million books on the shelves, many more are distributed to libraries, institutions, and individuals.

English classes conducted in the information centers attract as many as 250,000 enrollees a year. In Somalia, one-third of the members of the national legislature attend; in Togo, 40 of the 51 Members of Parliament

were in the first class. The President of one new nation promised that if USIS would start a class in English, he would be the first to enroll.

Random public affairs problems and a torrent of requests for information fall naturally to the lot of the USIS officers in all embassies. They act as a clearinghouse for assistance to the thousands of students who come to the United States each year on scholarships and grants. USIA also plays an important role in the State Department's invitations to distinguished foreigners and the selection of Americans to go abroad under various auspices.

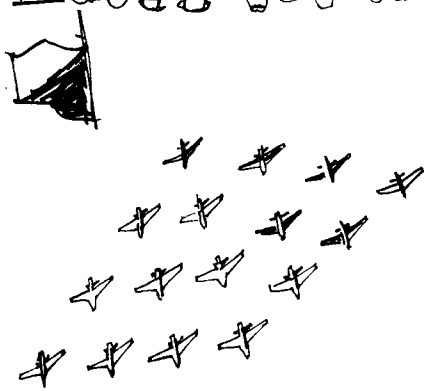
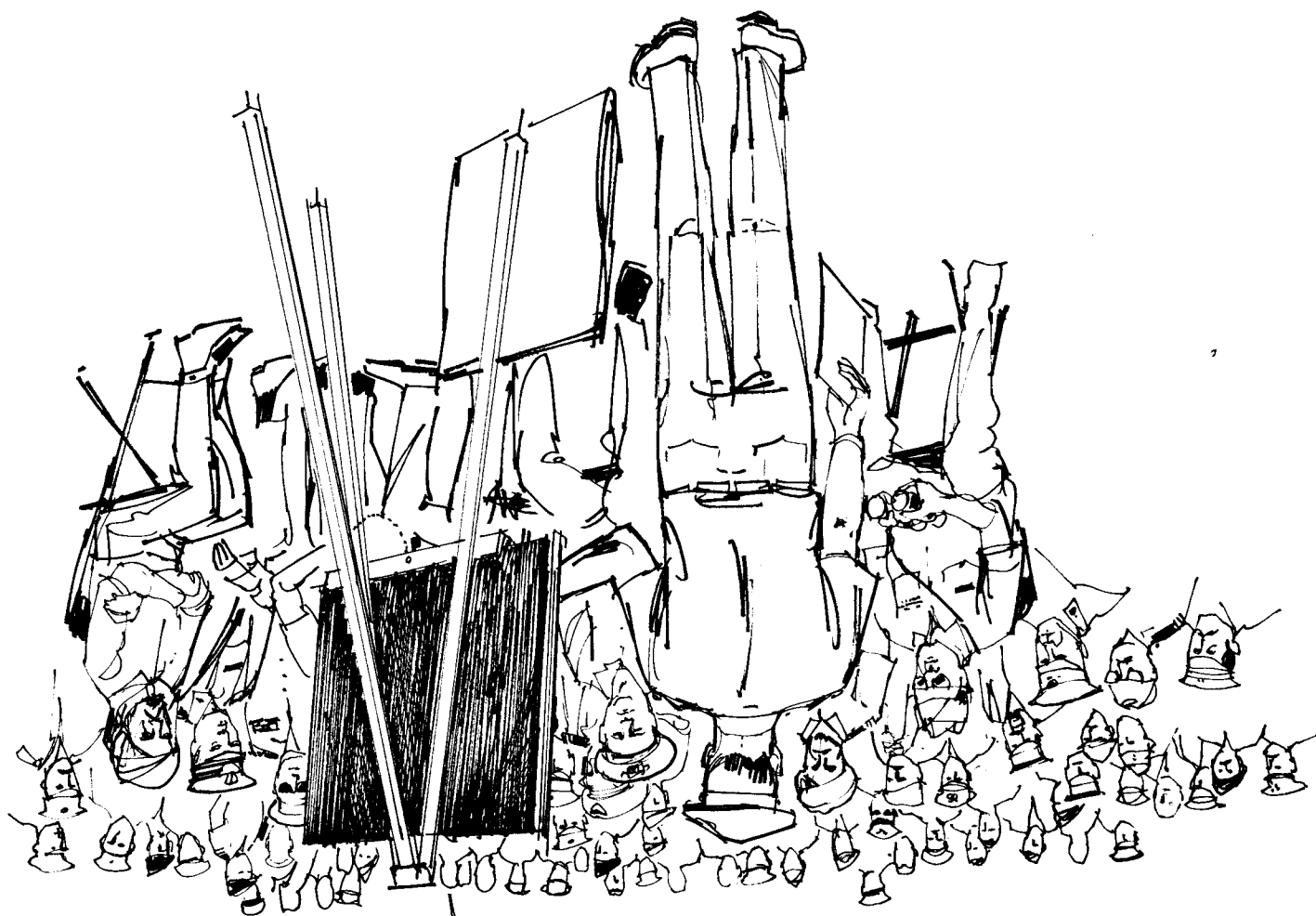
Of all the exchange programs, the cultural program which sends American performing artists abroad has perhaps drawn the most attention. Arranging the tours of artists like jazz musicians Dave Brubeck and Duke Ellington, contralto Marian Anderson, violinist Isaac Stern, and actor Hal Holbrook is another task for the cultural affairs officer of USIS in each country.

From time to time there is an indication that somebody out there is getting the message.

During a "spontaneous" demonstration outside the American Embassy in Moscow one day during the Cuban missile crisis, an Embassy officer dashed out to try to rescue his Chevrolet stationwagon from a savaging at the hands of the crowd. As he got behind the wheel, a husky Russian youth jerked open the door and the American braced himself for the worst.

"In America," the young man shouted above the noise of the crowd, "how much does a car like this cost?"

The Foreign Service officer controlled his astonishment and gave the figure in rubles. The young Communist thought it over, then commented: "Not bad." Then he carefully closed the door and returned to his job of shouting anti-Yankee slogans at the American Embassy.



MILITARY AFFAIRS

Colonel takes busman's holiday

When 1,200 armed Communists attacked the police barracks in the Indonesian harbor of Tandjung Priak in 1952, an American military attaché on his day off discovered he was on a busman's holiday. The attaché, a veteran infantry officer, was lunching in a restaurant at the harbor's edge when the shooting started. He ducked behind a low stone wall and saw the entire battle from the 50-yard line. His conclusion:

The surprise attack was not part of an attempted coup, but a reconnaissance in force to capture the arms and ammunition in the harbor police barracks, test the harbor defenses, and terrorize the people in the harbor area. The mission was successfully completed at a cost of eight Communist dead. It was neither the first nor the last time Indonesian Communists used armed terror against their own Government. When it was over, the attaché picked himself up, dusted himself off, and drove back to Djakarta to report to his Embassy colleagues. His presence at the attack scene was so fortuitous that the colonel was almost apologetic in explaining that it was accidental—he did not have a pipeline into Communist headquarters.

Observation is the traditional function of the U.S. military attachés. However, since World War II, U.S. military commitments and the functions of military members of the Country Team have mushroomed throughout the free world. In many countries the United States has Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG). In countries such as South Viet-Nam and Germany, where we have operational military forces, the force commander usually participates as a member of the Country Team, though his authority is independent of the embassy.

Even where there is no operational force, the role of the military members of the Country Team ranges from the traditional one of passive observation, as in Communist countries, to one of active assistance to friendly



Disaster relief is an important function of U.S. military groups overseas. Frequently only the military is capable of rapidly mobilizing required medical, shelter, and feeding facilities after a great earthquake such as the one which leveled Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1963. Mobile hospitals, tents, and food supplies were flown in within hours after the disaster.

governments. The range of this assistance is impressive. There are the obvious functions of training and equipping friendly peoples against outside aggression and Communist-inspired insurgency. There are also many instances of catastrophe in which the vast resources of the American Armed Forces have been mobilized to help a stricken people.

A classic example was the frightful earthquake in Skopje, southern Yugoslavia. The earthquake struck violently at the Macedonian capital early in the morning of July 26, 1963. More than 1,000 persons lay dead in the shattered ruins of about 80 percent of the city's buildings, and fully 150,000 more were without shelter.

Ambassador George F. Kennan was preparing to leave Belgrade for the United States when the news reached him. American embassies are authorized to spend money for emergency assistance—\$25,000 now, only \$10,000 then—but much more was required in Skopje.

Washington was asked for more help, and Chargé Eric Kocher, on instructions from the departing Ambassador, mustered all the resources at the command of the Embassy.

Mountains of food, medicine, blankets, and even temporary housing had to be moved rapidly into Skopje. Although it was a team job, most of the responsibility fell to the men familiar with logistical problems—the military attachés. Because of the need for speed, air transport was required. Col. W. T. White, the air attaché, coordinated the emergency requests with U.S. Air Force headquarters in Europe.

By the evening of July 28, a 24-plane airlift brought in a complete army field evacuation hospital from Germany. The stream of supplies swelled: sleeping bags and canvas cots, surgical equipment and tents, plasma and clothing, comforters and food. Daily, with the help of a Yugoslav employee, the air attaché bought food, tons of it, in the Belgrade markets.

In all, there were more than 100 U.S. aircraft movements at Belgrade Airport or the Petrovac Military Airport outside Skopje in the days following the earthquake. "On behalf of the Yugoslav people and in my own name," Marshal Tito told President Kennedy, "I beg Your Excellency to accept our deepest gratitude. . . ."

Another instance of military aid in a disaster occurred in Honduras. A Navy medical team was sent to San Pedro Sula, where 150 persons, babies mostly, had died of gastroenteritis in 2 weeks. The team isolated the source of infection (a contaminated water supply), airlifted chlorine until the system was repaired, and helped local doctors treat the sick.

In Iran after the earthquake of September 1962, the Air Force flew in the same hospital that later went to Skopje. In 1964, the Air Force fought forest fires in the Brazilian state of Paraná; they brought aid to Chittagong in East Pakistan after a cyclone in 1963; they rescued Spaniards from the floods at Seville in November 1961.

Disaster relief, however dramatic, is only an incidental role for American military men in embassies overseas. The United States first helped Western Europe, Iran, then Greece and Turkey, resist Communist aggression. We provided both arms and men to train the forces of threatened countries in their use.

Over the years, the threat has shifted to less developed countries in South America, Africa, and Asia, and the emphasis of American aid has shifted with it.

Our military aid can also be important in countries where internal violence and disorder impede economic and social development. Such a place was Colombia a few years ago. There it was the *violencia*, a plague of bandit gangs who preyed upon farmers and villagers in the eastern and central Cordillera.

The Military Assistance Program for Colombia involved missions from the Army, Air

Rear Admiral R. B. Moore presents to Jomo Kenyatta, Premier of Kenya, a souvenir from the carrier Bonne Homme Richard. The goodwill gesture was made during a visit of a task force from the Seventh Fleet detached to duty in the Indian Ocean.



Two hours after his FALN kidnapers released him, Col. James K. Chenault, deputy chief of the U.S. Army mission in Venezuela, is shown at an Embassy press conference. (See Chapter I.)

Indonesian Army personnel trained by the U.S. Army in civic action work learn to operate portable sawmills to supply cheap lumber for housing, bridges, and other civic action projects.



Much counterinsurgency training involves helicopter operations such as the one pictured here.

Force, and Navy. The United States furnished mobile training teams, vehicles, weapons, and radios to the Colombian Army and sent its officers and men to training schools in the United States and to the antiguerrilla warfare school in the Panama Canal Zone.

Soon Colombian units were scouring the mountainous interior in helicopters, hunting down the bandits in their rural lairs. Now *violencia*, which once bordered on civil war, has been reduced to sporadic raids in remote valleys; the farmers can get back to their fields, and the Government can attend to pressing economic matters such as farm-to-market roads. The Colombian Army, supported by the U.S. military mission, can set its engineering battalions to roadbuilding and welldrilling and other forms of "civic action." Such projects tend to bring the people and the local army closer together.

In the Mediterranean, Northern Europe, and the Far East, a vast flow of activity is created for the naval attachés by movements of the United States fleets. The arrival of one aircraft carrier and all its satellite vessels in a foreign port means shore leave for thousands of men with hundreds of thousands of dollars in ready cash. This can mean hundreds of headaches for the harassed naval attachés.

Focal point of all naval activity in the country is the office of the naval attaché. In

a single year, the naval attaché's office in Greece had to process the papers for more than 400 ship visits to Greek ports. Each visit entailed hours of preparation in operations and logistics, as well as recreational and public relations matters. In addition, there were more than 300 flights of United States Navy aircraft cleared through the same office.

In addition to fleet business, the naval attaché maintains contact with the naval ministry and naval operations of the host country and is involved in claims adjustments, security clearances, escort services, and Country Team problems.

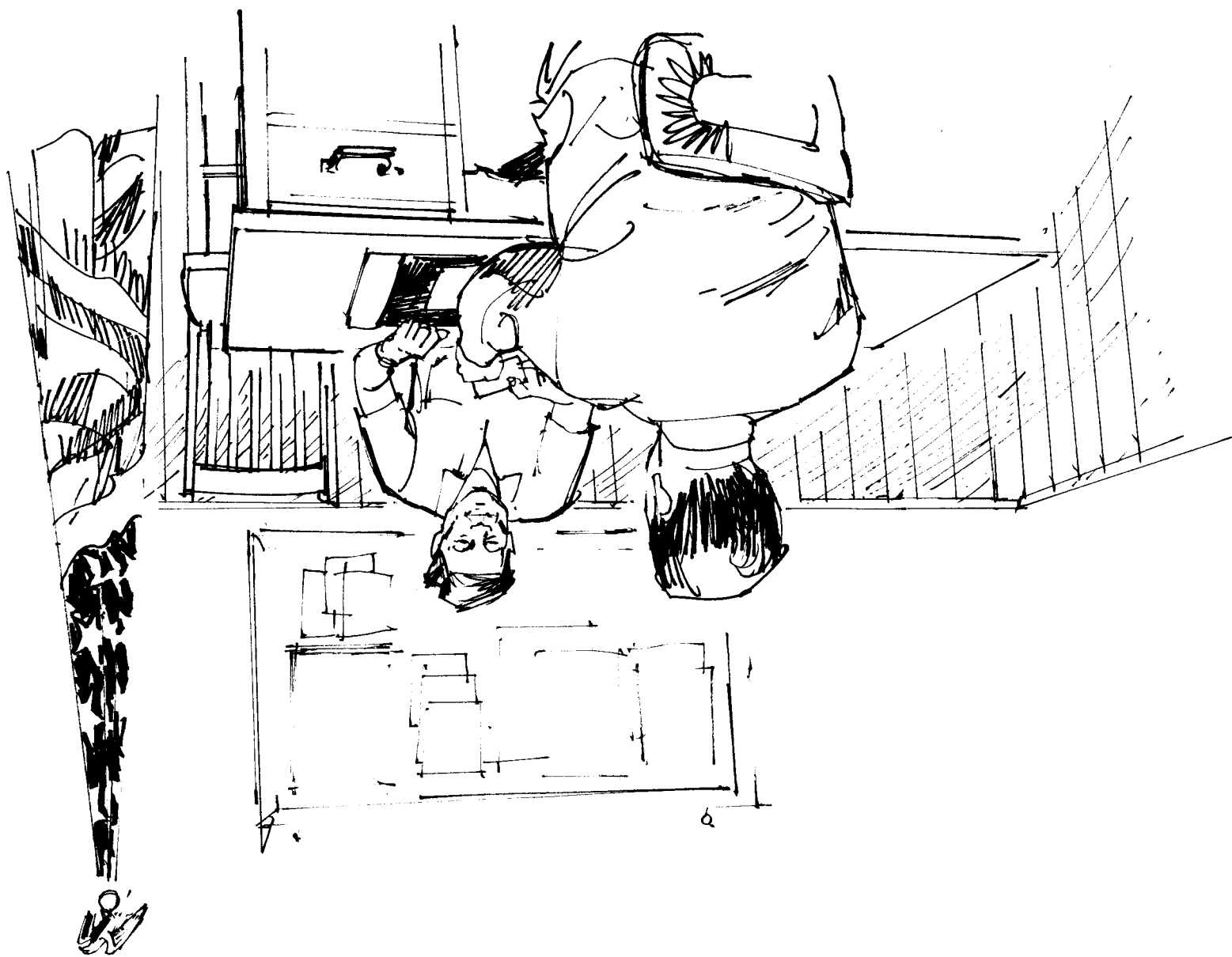
Like any other member of the Country Team, the military members must resign themselves to a certain amount of frustration even when they know they are right. In one underdeveloped country the naval attaché concluded that the most urgent needs of the local navy were:

1. In peacetime, control of an immense smuggling trade being carried on from a neighboring country by sea; and,
2. In wartime, a well-developed antisubmarine capability in its shallow coastal waters.

Operation of major naval craft was considered beyond the capability or needs of the country at this stage of its development. Therefore, it was urged that the local navy concentrate on shallow-draft patrol craft which could fill both needs and not waste the nation's limited resources on larger fleet vessels. Unfortunately, the prestige value of big ships made the local government adamant. When the United States refused to provide heavy ships, another power stepped in to make a profitable sale. Today hundreds of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated naval equipment is an immense "white elephant," obsolescent and rusting, and the military attachés must settle for the doubtful satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

U.S. Marine carries injured Haitian child to evacuation helicopter following rescue operations in the wake of a hurricane.





CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Tragic, comic parade through U.S. consulates

Americans expect a great deal from their consuls, and they get it. An American in trouble in a foreign land sounds the battle cry almost as a reflex action: "Call the American consul!"

This is generally followed with: "I'm an American citizen (and/or taxpayer), and I demand my rights!"

It is part of the consul's job to see that those rights are protected. Of course, it frequently turns out that the rights are not quite what the irate citizen imagined them to be, and his wrath may fall on the head of the consul and the ear of his Congressman. For there are many things consuls cannot do—from cashing checks to performing marriages—much to the surprise of some American tourists. (As a notary public, he can, however, notarize the license forms even though he can't perform the ceremony.)

However, if the American consul seems to fall short in some respects, he makes up for it in others, where his service often far exceeds the expectations of his fellow countrymen.

He might find a child's life in his hands, as happened recently in Honduras, when a 4-year-old child was bitten by a rabid dog. The American consul quickly located serum in Panama and arranged with the air attaché at the Embassy to have it flown in. When the serum arrived at the airfield the consul took it from the plane and rushed it to the hospital.

After months of searching, Stanley found Livingston. Consul Edward T. Brennan had no such satisfying climax to his grueling search for a missing American student who disappeared while descending the M'Bomou River in the Central African Republic. The student had been alone in a dugout canoe and was believed to have disappeared near the treacherous Gozobangui Rapids. Later he was reported seen by a native fisherman downstream from the rapids. The Embassy

in Bangui asked Consul Brennan to conduct as thorough a search as his time and facilities permitted.

Because it was the height of the tropical rainy season and the rivers were at the flood and roads were muddy, consular work was at a low ebb. Brennan traveled a heartbreaking 2,700 miles over rugged roads and trails, slogged on foot through jungles, savanna, and marshland. He returned to the capital at Bangui to arrange for use of the only helicopter in the country—a small one owned by the Central African Republic Air Force. With this, he spent days inspecting the numberless islands in the river which might have held a survivor. When the student's anxious family sent a friend, accompanied by a reporter from his hometown, to investigate the disappearance, Brennan took them into the area and conducted his third search.

It was fruitless. Brennan learned that the alleged sighting report was a cruel hoax. The student was never found.

American consulates around the world are asked to trace nearly 1,000 lost Americans each year. Rarely are they able to spare a man to devote the time and energy that was put into the search by Consul Brennan. As a rule, the search follows a well-set pattern. The consulate will check with any relatives of the missing person who are known to be in the country. If an itinerary can be obtained, a check is run on places he was due to visit. Another check is made with the local immigration authorities. In many countries, especially some behind the Iron Curtain, cooperation may be poor; in others, cooperation may be good, but records may be poor; in still others, cooperation and records may be excellent, but there might be as many as 200 possible ports of entry through which the missing American might have entered or left the country.

Most consulates don't have the staff available to develop leads beyond the routine

checks. They can simply provide relatives with lists of reputable private investigators and, if the circumstances warrant, ask local police to help.

Reasons for disappearance range from amnesia to kidnaping, but frequently they are no more than a prolonged lark by a happy traveler. In most countries, good relations between the American consul and local police result in a telephone call to the consulate instead of an entry on a police blotter if an American tourist gets a little too boisterous.

All too often the consul is called upon to visit the scene of a tragedy to look after the interests of the United States and its citizens. This can be a particularly difficult task in underdeveloped areas where so many Americans travel these days on diplomatic and economic assistance missions. On May 4, 1963, a scheduled aircraft of Air Afrique crashed on a jungle-covered mountain in Cameroon in west Africa. Among the passengers were two employees of the U.S. Foreign Service—Miss Nicole A. Boucher, secretary, and Joseph Capozzi, a State Department courier carrying diplomatic pouches with classified papers.

Vice Consul Wingate Lloyd chartered a Cameroon helicopter for a quick survey of the crash site, arriving just as Capozzi was being moved down the mountain. The fatally injured courier died 6 days later. Miss Boucher perished in the crash. Vice Consul Lloyd returned to Douala to make the necessary medical arrangements for Capozzi and to arrange an expedition up the mountain to search the scattered wreckage for the courier pouches. With the help of a group of Peace Corps volunteers, an AID officer, and an Embassy attaché, Lloyd spent 7 days combing the area. All that was recovered was the metal hasp of one pouch and the charred remains of a few papers.

In coping with local laws, the American consul will do everything short of engineering an escape to assure fair treatment of



Protection and welfare of U.S. seamen is one of the oldest consular responsibilities. Here, American Vice Consul Paul J. Hare boards a ship in the port of Tunis in 1964 to investigate a case involving an American seaman.

Americans in trouble. In a well-traveled Latin country, where Americans have been jailed for a remarkable range of violations, including honking the horn of an automobile in an "obscene" manner, the consul must move with alacrity. Local law requires that in major violations culpability be established within 72 hours. If the charge against a tourist is not dismissed in that time, he may find himself involved in a trial which could continue for a year or more.

To handle such cases, Diego C. Asencio of New Jersey, former chief of Protection and Welfare in a U.S. embassy in Latin America, established a unique "early warning system." A United States citizen under arrest could select a lawyer from a list provided by the American consul. A commercial service would alert the lawyer through a radio "beeper" carried in the pocket. The lawyer would call in immediately. Within half an hour of the arrest of any American, a lawyer could be on his way.

Asencio's office was able to process 1,000 cases of all types a month. In addition to trouble with the law, Asencio's responsibility included repatriation of indigent Americans, taking charge of the bodies and property of deceased Americans, and problems involving such things as immigration, customs, and car registration.

The key to success in such an operation, Asencio says, is "good relations established with local authorities through personal contact."

The issuance of visas is another major function of the American consulate.

The visa officer is never without his burden; he knows that whenever an immigration visa is involved, for better or worse, the life of the applicant may be radically affected by the answer. The word "yes" may transport a family to a whole new way of life; a quiet "no" can fall like a thunderclap on the ears of the hopeful. One unsuccessful visa appli-



U.S. consular offices in London are among the busiest in the world.

cant, with a live grenade clutched in his hand, confronted a vice consul in Latin America. The visa officer, with the help of other embassy employees who knew of his plight, managed to leave the office only seconds before the applicant destroyed himself and part of the building.

Approximately 70 percent of the 2,500 Foreign Service employees involved in consular work abroad are engaged in the processing and issuance of visas—about 700 Americans and more than 1,000 locally employed foreign nationals. Within the Department of State, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs is charged with the administration of the immigration laws. The Administrator issues

Consul Harry K. Lofton (right) and Frank B. Dean of USIS (center) make their way through Ecuadorean jungle, 10 hours from the nearest road, in search of two American mountain climbers who disappeared in 1963 while scaling a 17,000-foot volcano. At times the trail was a morass. Ten days after the pair disappeared, Lofton and Dean found one of the missing men still alive, but sick and exhausted. The other was never found.



Some work must be done in triplicate. Here, three carbon copies of Sgt. Richard E. and Virginia Ruth Minor (left), stationed at Torrejon Air Force Base, Spain, are documented as American citizens by consular assistant Libby Gomez.

visa regulations, but final responsibility for the issuance and denial of visas rests with the consular officer. Visas are processed at 273 posts throughout the world from Kigali (Rwanda), which handles fewer than 10 a year, to major posts such as Mexico City and London which issue more than 50,000.

One of the oldest functions of the American consul is care of American seamen.

Consular work relating to American vessels—referred to in the manual under the heading “Vessels and Seamen”—usually is routine in nature, comprising a friendly greeting to the ships’ captains, having them sign Marine Notes of Protest, safeguarding ships’ papers for a day or so while the ships are in port, and, once in a while, processing the signing on or discharge of an American seaman. Caring for the American Merchant Marine in foreign ports is the oldest major function of the consular corps.

Occasionally more than a friendly greeting is called for. In Okinawa the captain of an American ship radioed his shipping agent that he was carrying two “crazy seamen” in irons. He wanted them removed under guard when the ship put into Naha. The shipping agent notified the consul, who went aboard with a psychiatrist.

They found the sailors handcuffed to their bunks.

The foreign-born captain told the consul in heavily accented English that *the sailors* were crazy and had threatened his life. The sailors told the doctor *the captain* was crazy and carried a pistol in his belt. The doctor and consul concluded *nobody* was insane, but all were suffering the strains of a serious personality conflict, probably compounded by a language barrier.

Arrangements were made by the consul for the sailors to ship out of Naha on another vessel, thus preventing a possible miscarriage of justice stigmatizing two American seamen.

And the nervous captain put his pistol back in the drawer.

In five minutes the whole town died

Samuel G. Wise, Jr., American consul in Trieste, was visiting in Venice in October 1963 when word came of a disaster in northern Italy. Wise immediately offered his services to the United States consulate in Venice. The following account is taken from his report.

When muddy hillsides suddenly slipped into the lake behind the Vaiont Dam, an enormous cataract spilled into the valley below. On that night of October 9, 1963, three thousand people lived in and around the Italian mountain town of Longarone. In 5 minutes the whole town died.

When news of the disaster reached the American consulate in Venice, the two American officers, the Italian staff, and the visiting Foreign Service officer from Trieste worked swiftly to get a clear picture for the Embassy in Rome and for Washington. The consulate needed to know immediately:

- 1) The cause of the disaster and the extent of damage in lives and property;
- 2) Aid available from Italian authorities and nearby American military bases at Aviano and Verona;
- 3) The names, whereabouts, and condition of all American citizens in the area;
- 4) Whether there was a possibility of additional destruction from the dam waters.

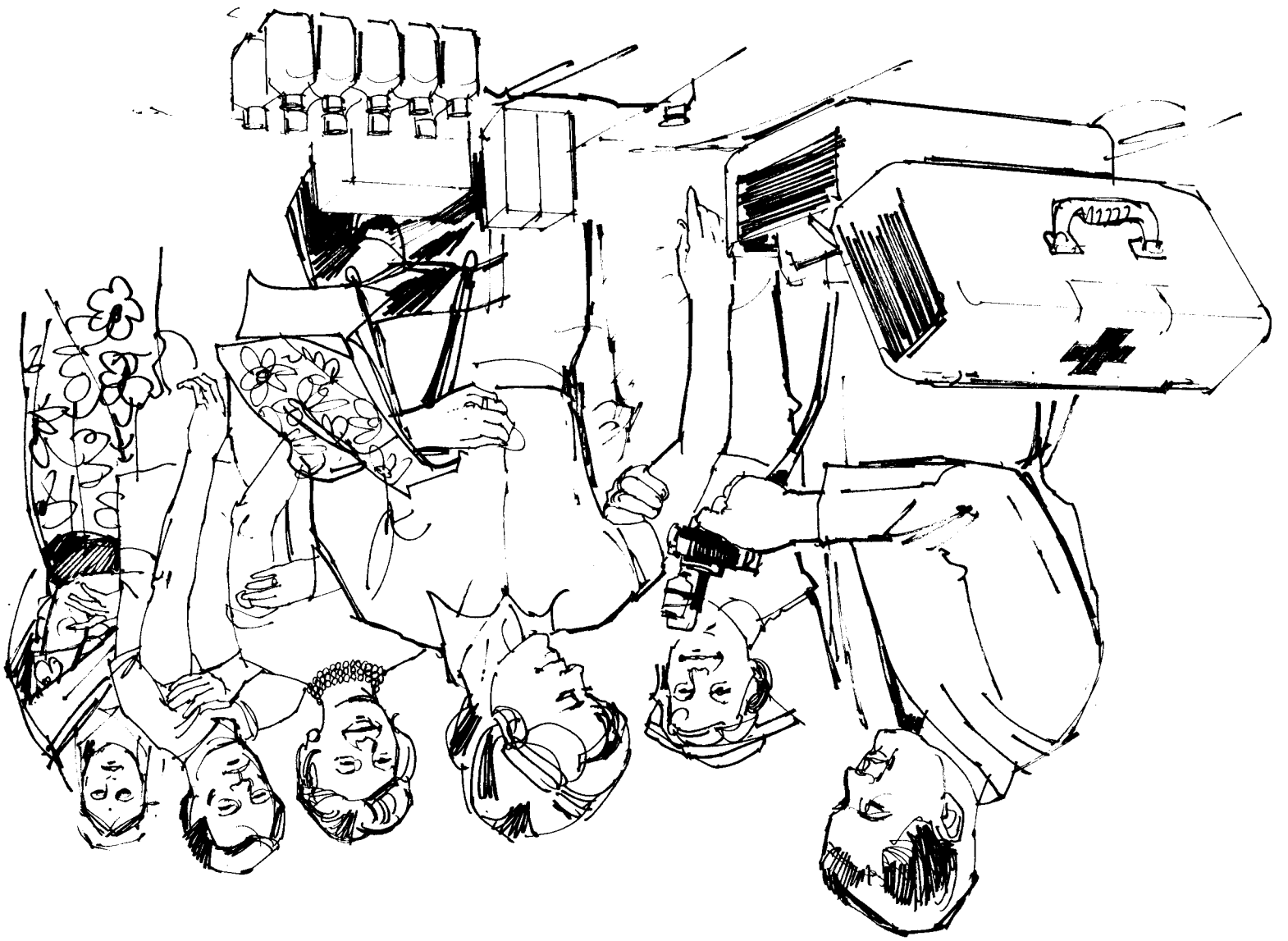
As the consulate staff assembled information for its initial report, calls poured in from people in the United States anxious for the safety of relatives believed to be visiting or living in the area. Following the telephone calls came the telegrams and lists of people from the Department of State.

To obtain information from the stricken area by telephone was impossible. An American officer and an Italian member of the consulate staff drove to Belluno, near Longarone, for an on-the-spot check. They found the scope of the disaster was even greater than early reports indicated. Mud and death were everywhere.

With so much to be done, there was little time for condolences. The services of the consulate were offered in coordinating and transmitting requests for additional assistance. Italian officials provided a list of Americans in the area registered with the police. A quick check of the disaster site and the three nearby hospitals indicated that none of the survivors from the peripheral areas were known to be Americans. Next morning, however, a revised list of survivors was issued, and it contained the names of two Americans, a couple from Scarsdale, New York, who had been taken to a small hospital in Pieve di Cadore, 20 miles north of the dam.

A consulate officer went immediately to the hospital and learned that the wife's condition required her evacuation to a hospital with greater facilities. This was arranged with United States military authorities. As soon as she could be moved, an American Army helicopter airlifted the couple to the Air Force base hospital at Aviano, where they were transferred to an Air Force hospital plane and flown to Wiesbaden, Germany.

After seeing the survivors safely off, the consular officer returned to the heartbreaking task of informing American citizens of relatives who could not be accounted for and must therefore be presumed to have died with the town of Longarone under a sea of mud.



ADMINISTRATION

900 Americans in the frozen Kush; after ice, the deluge!

The winter of 1963-64 in Afghanistan had something for everybody—snow, ice, fires, broken pipes, dry wells, earthquakes, and then floods. To the administrative personnel supporting the American mission in Kabul, Kipling's phrase from "Gunga Din" took on new meaning: "You will do your work on water" After laboring through that terrible winter to bring water in, the administrative people had to work through the spring floods to get it out.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country. All bulky supplies for the maintenance of the Embassy and the entire mission staff of some 900 Americans (most of whom are construction personnel with AID) must be moved overland from the ports of either Karachi or Beirut. Because Beirut is somewhat nearer to western sources of supply, the Embassy commissary had been maintained by a 3,000-mile overland line of communication from the Lebanese city.

Huge, colorful trucks make the trip from Beirut overland in 30 days or better. During the winter of 1963-64, however, snow, ice, and poor road conditions served almost to double the time of the journey. With 900 mouths to feed, the commissary averaged 2 truckloads, or 30 tons, a month to supply all Government agencies in the Kabul area.

Despite such arrangements, the commissary cupboard was frequently bare. To meet special Christmas needs, supplies were to be flown in from Beirut. Tragically, as the worst winter within memory gathered force over the Hindu Kush, the freight plane carrying these and other supplies was lost with all hands in a snowstorm somewhere in Afghanistan. With secondary roads impassable and many communities cut off, it was impossible to locate the exact point of the accident.

Meanwhile, the administrative sections of both the Embassy and the AID mission, which are responsible for maintenance and improvement of the several hundred houses owned or

It took 60 days for this truck to travel from Beirut to Kabul with supplies for 900 icebound Americans. Attempts to bring supplies by air ended in tragedy.



leased by the American Government in the Kabul area, worked at full steam. Beginning at the end of December, the Kabul area experienced a series of heavy snowfalls and freezing weather which virtually paralyzed local operations and cut Afghanistan's capital off from the outside world. For more than a month, the temperature every night dropped to 20° below zero. In homes, water supplies were generally located in small rooftop tanks; these froze solid in both tanks and pipes. In all but 5 of the 45 houses maintained by the Embassy's general services section, pipes were frozen for up to 6 weeks. Blowtorches, special insulation, and other devices were pressed into service to help maintain minimum supplies of water.

Relying on its own resources, the Embassy and U.S. AID general services sections improvised an electric coil arrangement which successfully thawed out pipes in several homes, as well as in the chancery. Another problem was immediately created, however, when this action uncovered severe leaks in the plumbing system, including one which sud-

denly shot a muddy stream from the wall of the Ambassador's private office.

Drinking water for most Americans in Kabul is provided from a deep well in the Embassy compound. For 36 hours the pipes leading from this well were frozen solid. The pump broke down and repairs could only be effected after 3 days of major overhauling by virtually the entire general services staff.

AID general services, which has the responsibility in Kabul for fuel deliveries to American homes, greatly stepped up its distribution of both kerosene and wood to all houses in the community. Purchasing teams fanned out to assure that adequate supplies could be obtained at a time when the main roads into Kabul from both north and south were blocked by snow. Two Embassy houses caught fire as a result of faulty chimney flues and were virtually destroyed. One officer and his wife lost everything they had, but the community rallied round with loans and gifts to tide them over until new quarters, clothing, and supplies could be arranged.

Nature then added insult to injury, with

two well-timed earthquakes. The first did no damage, but the second, which lasted for more than a minute, caused fissures to appear in a number of Embassy homes, damaging chimney flues and similar standing structures.

Throughout January and February the snow continued to fall. American householders became adept at getting up on roofs and clearing them off before melting or other dangers could harm the structures. During one period the International Airport at Kabul was closed for the better part of 3 weeks.

For some 2 months the operations of the Embassy were curtailed. Many families without water visited more fortunate friends to bathe and take care of children's laundry. Water for essential uses was brought to the chancery in large cans.

Throughout the period, general services staffs of both the Embassy and AID worked long hours of overtime to maintain essential functions. The month of March saw great improvement with the restoration of most services.

However, as maintenance units were congratulating themselves that the worst of the winter was behind them, heavy rains hit the capital.

Chargé d'Affaires William D. Brewer wrote a graphic summary of the Embassy's winter of discontent, ending on this laconic note:

"As this is being written, minor flooding has occurred in the AID maintenance compound itself, threatening the commissary and related structures."

□ □ □ □ □

The functions of the administrative officer are varied. A typical administrative section could include the following units: budget and management, fiscal operations, general services, personnel, communications and records

Mary Glenn McKinney in the administration section in Rangoon counts Burmese 50- and 100-kaat notes before taking them to the bank to exchange for new demonitized currency.



School facilities for American Foreign Service children overseas are provided by the embassy administrative section.



Sgt. Robert G. Rodgers inspects carbons for possible security violation in Tunis. In every embassy at the end of the day Marine guards make their rounds.

(including courier service), security (including Marine guards), protocol.

With all these responsibilities, an administrative officer could find himself operating a school for Foreign Service children, a currency exchange, a small police force, an employment office, and a garageful of cars, trucks, and mobile movie and medical units. Life is as full of surprises for the administrative officer as for any other member of the Country Team.

In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, the Embassy's administrative officer learned on November 20, 1963, that he had until January 15, 1964, to get the AID and MAAG groups out of the country bag and baggage. It wouldn't have been easy even in a large Western city. Not only did he have to move 236 employees and their 243 dependents plus their personal and household effects, he had also to dismiss 400 local employees, dispose of 40 leased properties, and ship out all office furnishings, equipment, and supplies.

By turning to every packing firm in Phnom Penh—a total of three—he got the families packed up for moving at the rate of 25 a week. LST's and military aircraft brought out the AID and MAAG property. On January 11, Cambodia was notified that the last of MAAG had gone; on January 15, that AID had been officially terminated.

The administrative section in the American Embassy, Helsinki, serves as procurement and personal services office for Americans posted in Moscow. Many items unobtainable in the Soviet Union are ordered from this nearest Western "market basket" including paints, wallpaper, draperies, cabinets, and replacement parts for American cars. Blood samples are sent to the Finnish capital for laboratory analysis; lab reports are then transmitted back to the American Embassy in Moscow.

Tracings of children's feet are often sent from Moscow for proper fitting of shoes.