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# STATE DEPARTMENT AND DIPLOMATIC NOMINATIONS

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## HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION  
ON THE

NOMINATIONS OF THOMAS C. MANN, AS UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; DOUGLAS MacARTHUR 2d, AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS; ROBERT C. GOOD, AS AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA; C. ROBERT MOORE, AS AMBASSADOR TO MALI; RAYMOND R. GUEST, AS AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND; ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE, AS AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN; GEOFFREY W. LEWIS, AS AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA; AND JAMES W. LAMONT AND ELIZABETH F. O'BRIEN, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

MARCH 2, 1965

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## STATE DEPARTMENT AND DIPLOMATIC NOMINATIONS

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1965

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 4221, New Senate Office Building, Senator J. W. Fulbright (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Fulbright, Sparkman, Smathers, Clark, Aiken, Carlson, Williams, and Case.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We are meeting this morning in open session to hear the nominations of various appointees to the Foreign Service. The first on our list this morning is Ambassador Douglas MacArthur 2d, of the District of Columbia, presently Ambassador to Belgium, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

(The biography of Mr. MacArthur follows:)

### DOUGLAS MACARTHUR 2D

Present position: Ambassador to Belgium.

Considered for: Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

Born: Pennsylvania, July 5, 1909.

Education: B.A., Yale University, 1932.

Marital status: Married.

Experience.—Government:

Year 1935: Appointed Foreign Service Officer unclassified, vice consul of career and secretary in the diplomatic service; vice consul, Vancouver.

Year 1936: Foreign Service school.

Year 1937: Vice consul, Naples; vice consul and third secretary, Paris.

Year 1940: Third secretary, Vichy; vice consul, Lisbon; Foreign Service officer 8.

Year 1944: Assigned to Department; secretary of mission, staff of U.S. political adviser, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, London; secretary and vice consul, Paris.

Year 1945: Second secretary, Paris, in addition to duties as vice consul, Foreign Service officer 6.

Year 1946: Consul; assigned as consul, Paris, in addition to duties as second secretary; Foreign Service officer 4.

Year 1947: Foreign Service officer 3; first secretary, Paris, in addition to duties as consul.

Year 1948: Consul, Brussels.

Year 1949: Assigned to Department; Chief, Division of Western European Affairs; Deputy Director, Office of European Regional Affairs.

Year 1950: Foreign Service officer 2.

Year 1951: Counselor of Embassy, Paris.

Year 1952: Foreign Service officer 1; assigned to Department.

Year 1953: Counselor of Department of State.

Year 1955: Foreign Service officer, class of career minister.

Year 1956: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Year 1961: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium.

Memberships and clubs: Not stated.

Office: American Embassy, Brussels, Belgium.

Home: Care of the American Embassy, Brussels.

Legal residence: District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. MacArthur, will you come forward and take the witness stand, please? We are very pleased to have you, Mr. Ambassador. This is not the first time you have been before this committee.

#### STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS MacARTHUR 2D, NOMINEE TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. MACARTHUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; it is a great privilege to be back here today.

#### SUMMARY OF NOMINEE'S EXPERIENCE

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, would you very briefly give us a very short summary of your experience? You have been in the Foreign Service since about 1935, have you not?

Mr. MACARTHUR. Yes, sir. I have been in since 1935.

I started out, Mr. Chairman, as vice consul in Vancouver, Canada, and after a period of roughly a year and a half there, I returned to Washington for the Foreign Service school and then went to Naples, Italy, where I was assigned to the Consulate General. I stayed there until 1938, when I was assigned to the Embassy in Paris remaining there until 1940, when the Germans occupied that city.

I was one of the three members of the Embassy assigned to accompany the French Government which was fleeing before the German advance to Tours and then Bordeaux. The Government was in Bordeaux when the armistice was signed and I was then assigned to the Embassy at Vichy. I remained at Vichy until November 1942. After the Allied landing in North Africa, the German authorities arrested me and I was deported to Germany and I remained there in deportation and internment until 1944, when I was exchanged in a diplomatic exchange.

In the summer of 1944, I was assigned to General Eisenhower's command in Normandy and I served as an assistant political adviser to the Supreme Commander, occupying myself primarily with the French question, because I had served and worked with the French Resistance in late 1941 and 1942.

Following the liberation of Paris, I was assigned to the Embassy in Paris, where I remained until 1948, when I was reassigned to Brussels.

I remained in Brussels until 1948, and then returned to Washington to be Chief of the Western Europe Division. I remained in that post for a few months until the Office of European Regional Affairs was organized to backstop NATO and the European integration movement and I became the Deputy Director of that new Office.

In 1951, I was assigned to the SHAPE headquarters to serve as General Eisenhower's political adviser on international affairs. I remained there until the end of 1952, when I was brought back to the State Department and named Counselor of the Department in early

1953. I was Counselor of the State Department until the end of 1956, when I was appointed Ambassador to Japan. I served in Japan from the beginning of 1957 until 1961, when I was appointed Ambassador to Belgium. I have been Ambassador to Belgium ever since.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you would qualify as a career Foreign Service officer.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

#### EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES

The CHAIRMAN. For our information, would you comment about our relations with the Common Market since it is very much in the news?

Mr. MACARTHUR. Yes, I would be delighted to, Mr. Chairman.

In Europe today, I think there are two somewhat conflicting views as to the future organization of Europe and the future relationship of Europe with the United States.

One view, held by such European statesmen as Paul Henri Spaak, Jean Monnet, the late Robert Schumann, father of the Coal and Steel Community, have strongly believed that if the voice and influence of Europe is ever to be exercised constructively, there should be some merging of European sovereignty. These statesmen point out that for the last 100 years in certain important respects, Western Europe has had greater assets than either Russia or the United States: for example, in total population, total industry, total technical and scientific skills and talents. To these statesmen, the tragedy of Europe of the last 100 years has been that it was organized on the basis of national states, each one motivated by a fierce and burning nationalism which led them into recurrent rivalries—economic, commercial, political, military, colonial—culminating in the great European civil wars by which Europe opened its veins and bled itself white.

Feeling strongly this way, they have sought an integrated Europe. They have sought to merge the political and economic and other resources of Europe so that they could work together for the benefit of Europe as a whole rather than to have Europe's assets diversified between national states which used them in rivalries with each other.

They also believe that in certain important respects, Europe and the United States are interdependent. They believe that it is not possible to assure the security of Europe without the participation of the United States in an integrated European defense and without the great protective umbrella of American military power.

They also believe that in another important respect there is interdependence. This is an economic interdependency. They maintain that Europe and the United States economically and financially and commercially need each other, that if either of us loses the great market that the other presents, the one who lost that market would be in trouble. They also believe that if there is a financial or economic crisis in the United States, Europe will rapidly feel the devastating results of such a situation and vice versa. Consequently, they believe strongly in the fact that the new Europe that they are trying to build, an integrated Europe, should work in the closest cooperation with the United States and, wherever possible, harmonize the policies of Europe as they are being developed, with those of the United States so that the policies of Europe and the United States can supplement and

complement each other rather than having the two policies meet in headon policy confrontations or go in widely different directions.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that these European views are supported, in my judgment, by the overwhelming majority of the European people and the governments of Western Europe.

#### KENNEDY ROUND NEGOTIATIONS

At the present time, as you know, we and the Common Market face, within the framework of GATT at Geneva, a very important negotiation, a tariff negotiation, the so-called Kennedy round. The objective of this exercise is to reduce the barriers to trade so that there can be expanded international trade. I think at the moment, one of the primary things in most people's minds in Europe today is these negotiations within the GATT framework at Geneva, the so-called Kennedy round, by which we hope to assure an across-the-board reduction in tariff barriers, and from which will result an expansion of our exports. Of course, very important in the negotiations, looms the question of agriculture as well as industrial commodities.

Agriculture is particularly important to us because we export to Western Europe as a whole, the Common Market and the rest of Western Europe, something just over \$2 billion worth of American farm products each year.

I think there has been very substantial progress in the so-called European Economic Community, which was brought into being by the Treaty of Rome signed in 1957, and negotiated by Mr. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister. I think that the speed with which the European Economic Community has been realized perhaps outstripped even the most ardent hopes of its most ardent supporters. They face, in my judgment, one final problem before the European Economic Community will become irreversible. This is an agreement on the common agricultural policy. They reached an agreement on the problem of feed and wheat grains and the like, a few weeks ago, and this perhaps was the most difficult aspect of the common agricultural policy. If they succeed in reaching final across-the-board agreement on agricultural policy, I think that the European Economic Community, to all intents and purposes, will probably become irreversible.

On the political side, there has not been similar progress because there are certain basic feelings that five of the members of the Community hold which one member does not hold, so there has been, thus far, relatively little progress in that sector.

#### EUROPEAN UNIFICATION VIEWED WITH OPTIMISM

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to be rather optimistic about the attitude of the majority of the people and governments of Europe with regard to the unification of Europe. Do you really feel optimistic about the ultimate outcome?

Mr. MACARTHUR. Let me put it this way, Mr. Chairman. This is a development of tremendous importance, perhaps almost comparable, in its long-term effect in terms of world relationships to the discovery of the New World in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. A development of this importance and complexity does not come into being overnight.

I have lived or worked in most of the countries of Europe at one stage or another. I detect a totally different atmosphere in terms of aspirations and hopes.

Today Europe is on the forward edge of a great wave of expanding economic and industrial activity, comparable perhaps to the wave we started riding about 30 years ago as we bottomed out of our depression. In Western Europe, consumer spending, for example, since the Common Market treaty was concluded in 1957, has risen roughly 40 percent. This great wave of economic expansion and well-being, has changed the social structure of Europe. Today, the small automobile, the frigidaire, the television is within the grasp of the industrial worker of Western Europe. This great prosperity—this great wave of expanding prosperity—is attributed by many people to the movement toward European economic unification with the gradual elimination of barriers of commerce and trade between the member.

#### GRASSROOTS SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

So I think there is what you might describe for this moment a grassroots support. I do a great deal of lecturing at the universities in Europe. I think the young people of Europe look to the future with a different outlook than their parents. The majority of them, I think, that I have met in the universities, believe that there can be some merging of sovereignty without abandoning certain of their national heritages and the like; that there is not an incompatibility between some modest merging of sovereignty, some organic structure of a new Europe, based on some form of federalism, and the maintenance of national characteristics and heritages in which they take great pride.

I may be wrong, but my own personal judgment is the judgment that I gave you; that in these matters, there is a basic grassroots support for this great movement toward European integration. I would not believe necessarily that there would be any immediate progress in the political field, any spectacular progress in the political field. I recall that in our own case, it took a good many years from the time of our independence under the Articles of Confederation until we adopted a Constitution for our Federal Government, which then underwent a further period of trial and adjustment. I think in the matter of European political integration, which presents complex problems which have their emotional content, that the progress will be slow. But personally, I feel that the direction is there and that the eventual result will probably be achieved.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smathers, do you have any questions?

Senator SMATHERS. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am privileged to know Mr. MacArthur. I think he is an excellent appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

Senator CARLSON. No, thank you.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. MacArthur, do you have any interests which might conflict with the Government's interests in this new position?

Mr. MACARTHUR. No, I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not have thought so, since you have been in the Foreign Service as long as you have.

I believe that is all, unless you have anything further you would like to say.

Mr. MACARTHUR. No, sir, I appreciate very much this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Robert C. Good, of the District of Columbia, President and Director, Office of Research and Analysis for Africa, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, to be Ambassador to Zambia.

Mr. Good, we are glad to have you this morning.

(The biography of Mr. Good follows:)

## ROBERT C. GOOD

Present position: Director, Office of Research and Analysis for Africa, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State.

Considered for: Ambassador to Zambia.

Born: Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 7, 1924.

Education: Student, Amherst College, 1942-43; B.A., Haverford College, 1945; B.D., Yale, 1951, Ph. D. in international relations, 1956; Rockefeller Foundation fellow, 1960.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

Non-Government:

1947: Director, American Friends Service Committee Neighborhood Center, Frankfurt am Main.

1948: Administrator, international student seminars, Philadelphia.

1953-58: Instructor, later assistant professor, international relations, Social Science Foundation, University of Denver.

1958-61: Research associate, Washington Center, foreign policy research, Johns Hopkins.

1960-61: Director, Carnegie Endowment seminars in diplomacy, Washington.

Government:

1960: Coordinator, President-elect Kennedy's Task Force on Africa.

1961: App. FSR-1; Director, Office of Research and Analysis for Africa, Department of State.

Coauthor: "Alliance Policy in the Cold War," 1959; "Neutralism and Non-Alignment: The New States in World Politics," 1962.

Coeditor: "Reinhold Neibuhr on Politics," 1960.

Memberships and clubs: President, Neighbors, Inc., Washington, 1962-. Member, Society for Religion in Higher Education, African Studies Association.

Office: Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Home: 1400 Iris Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Legal residence: District of Columbia.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. GOOD, NOMINEE TO BE AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the Foreign Service?

Mr. GOOD. I have been a Foreign Service Reserve officer, Mr. Chairman, since 1961.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Zambia?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, I have, sir; in 1963.

The CHAIRMAN. What were you doing there in 1963?

Mr. GOOD. I was on a trip for the Department of State in my capacity as Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for Africa.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have any libraries there?

Mr. GOOD. We have a library for the U.S. Information Service; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have not burned it yet?

Mr. GOOD. Not yet, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope you can get there before they do.

Mr. GOOD. Thank you very much, sir.

#### UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH ZAMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any reason to believe our relations with Zambia are going to be friendly?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. GOOD. The President paid a visit to this country in December and reiterated at that time his desire for friendly relations with this country. He is a person who has visited here many times and has indicated his cordiality to our mission in Zambia. He is a person who is beset, as most of the African leaders are, with very serious problems and is looking for some assistance from the United States.

#### U.S. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of assistance is the Zambian President seeking?

Mr. GOOD. We are at the present time, Mr. Chairman, giving technical assistance to Zambia. Zambia is reasonably well endowed economically. It mines a great deal of copper. It is the second or third largest copper producer in the world and therefore, the foreign exchange problem in Zambia is reasonably good. But they have manpower problems, as most of the new African states have, and they are in the business of preparing their people to assume all of the responsibilities of independence. In this respect, we are able to offer them meaningful technical assistance which amounts in the current fiscal year, I think, to a little over \$1 million.

#### U.S. AID MISSION IN ZAMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have an aid director there already?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, we do, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you the first Ambassador to Zambia?

Mr. GOOD. I am.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the aid get there first? Are we that anxious to extend aid before we get an ambassador?

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, we have had a small aid program in Zambia which was Northern Rhodesia before its independence last October, for about 2 years now. It was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia was a recipient of some of our aid when the political responsibility for that area emanated from Salisbury, the capital of the Federation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Zambia still part of the British Commonwealth?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, it is still a part of the British Commonwealth.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think we should undertake an aid mission in Zambia? This interests me. Do you think it is our duty to have an aid program in every country in the world as soon as they come into existence?

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to answer your broad question about every country in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so in this particular country, then?

Mr. GOOD. In this particular case, Mr. Chairman, I think this is more than justified.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

#### ZAMBIA'S GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE

Mr. GOOD. Zambia, if I may just elaborate a bit on the background, is a country which is important in regard to our general interests in Africa, partly by virtue of its geographic location. It is in central Africa. It borders on the areas of southern Africa which are still ruled by white minority regimes and where there are considerable political problems now building up. In this respect, Zambia becomes a focal point for African interests. It becomes automatically a focal point for the interests of the East Bloc. So its geographic location and its prospective role in the evolution of developments in southern Africa, I would say, is the first reason why we have some concern for the development of good relations with Zambia and for assisting that country.

#### A COPPER-PRODUCING COUNTRY

Secondly, as I mentioned before, this is a country which is a major copper producer. In that respect, we have major American investments in Zambia.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I believe, barring only the Republic of South Africa, Liberia, and possibly Libya, Zambia contains the largest share of all U.S. investments in all of Africa; a little short of \$200 million is invested in Zambia, primarily through American Metal Climax, which is a major participant in a group called the Roan Selection Trust.

#### FAIRLY TYPICAL AFRICAN COUNTRY

The CHAIRMAN. What you said about Zambia can be said more or less of every country in Africa. We have said it even more strongly about the Congo, have we not? We have taken the lead in sending in United Nations forces and extending aid. I wonder if you feel that the United States has a responsibility to institute aid programs in all of these countries.

Mr. GOOD. I think, Mr. Chairman, you can make similar statements in a general way. I think it is, however, possible to identify some of the focal points in terms of the developing politics of Africa and, in my estimation, Zambia is certainly one of these.

#### APPARENT HOSTILITY OF AID RECIPIENT NATIONS

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that in a great many of the states where we have given the greatest amount of aid, it has inspired the

most vicious antagonism—for example, Egypt, and Indonesia? Is that not so? France, one of the largest recipients, is now the most unpleasant.

Mr. GOOD. I would not accept the proposition, Mr. Chairman, that our aid has inspired the antagonism, I think the question would have to be asked what the alternatives were and where we would be if we had not made the attempt to establish a meaningful presence in these areas by means of aid. In my estimation, in most of these cases, our position would be worse today had we not established an aid presence in these areas.

#### EGYPT AND UNITED STATES AID

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the situation would be worse in Egypt today if we had not had such a large aid program?

Mr. GOOD. I suspect so, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How could it be much worse? What do you think would have happened?

Mr. GOOD. May I say I am not prepared to speculate in any detail about the U.A.R. which is not my bailiwick and which I did not concentrate on.

The CHAIRMAN. You know it as well as I do. You have read the papers about it, have you not? The idea that aid is a panacea for our international relations, I think, may be carried too far.

It surprises me that we send an aid program to Zambia before we even send an ambassador. It shows a little overeagerness, does it not, to extend aid? How did we negotiate this without an ambassador?

Mr. GOOD. May I respond to the United Arab Republic question and then return to clarify the situation in Zambia with regard to our aid program. I would not suggest for a moment that it would be wise to consider aid a panacea anywhere in the world. I think this is one tool and an essential one in most situations in our kit bag. I think the purpose of aid—in addition to long-term economic development—in most areas of Africa that I am familiar with is to assist these countries in developing a certain level of stability, and also to establish in meaningful and constructive terms a certain degree of American influence.

#### REASON FOR EXISTENCE OF AID PROGRAM IN ZAMBIA

With regard to the question of Zambia, Mr. Chairman, once again, may I just recall the history of this area? Zambia, then Northern Rhodesia, was one of three parts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We began the aid program for the Federation several years ago. It was negotiated at that time by our consul general located in Salisbury. The aid program preceded the independence of Zambia, but under the auspices of the Federal Government located in Salisbury. The aid director who has gone to Zambia has gone to continue a program which has been in existence there for about 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smathers, do you have any questions?

## TERMINATION OF U.S. AID PROGRAMS

Senator SMATHERS. If we begin aid in a certain country, are we ever able to stop aid programs without incurring the wrath of the country who gets the aid?

Mr. Good. I would assume, Senator Smathers, that stopping an aid program would present certain difficulties. I would emphasize in the case of Zambia that our aid is not economic, but technical assistance. We are in a position to supply people who are able to teach others skills. This is a modest program at the present time, a little over a million dollars for the current fiscal year.

## SIZE OF U.S. AID PROGRAM IN ZAMBIA

Senator SMATHERS. Do you anticipate that it will grow larger or less large?

Mr. Good. The Department has asked for a very modest increase in the aid program for Zambia for fiscal year 1966. I believe we have asked for an increase of some \$400,000.

## AID TO ZAMBIA SHARED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

May I also say, Senator Smathers, that the United Kingdom, which was the former metropolitan power in this part of Africa, is maintaining a rather large economic development and technical assistance program for Zambia. They are carrying the lion's share, some \$19 million in 1965.

Senator SMATHERS. Do you think you could get them to carry more of a share and we less?

Mr. Good. I do not know, sir.

Senator SMATHERS. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

## ZAMBIA'S ALINEMENT WITH UNITED STATES IN U.N. CONGO VOTE

Senator CARLSON. Mr. Good, I believe Zambia was one of the new nations admitted to membership in the United Nations this year; is that not right?

Mr. Good. That is true, sir, in December.

Senator CARLSON. Since I was a delegate last year and am a delegate this year, I am somewhat familiar with the situation. I am also familiar with some of the problems that we had with the African nations as a result of our Congo operation. Do you think if the issue had come to a vote, Zambia would have voted with the United States this year?

Mr. Good. Senator Carlson, it would depend on what the vote was. President Kenneth Kaunda is concerned about the Congo situation quite clearly because he neighbors on the Congo. Zambia is immediately south and east of the Katanga Province. We have had a number of conversations with President Kaunda about the Congo situation, and he is most anxious to help develop a meaningful alternative to the present military developments that are so disturbing in the north-eastern part of the country.

Senator CARLSON. The Congo situation is, of course, one of the problems that was, and is, confronting this session of the United Nations. It has been a real problem.

You have been interrogated at length about our aid to Zambia. It occurs to me that this is probably one of the wealthiest areas of Africa, and if there is any nation in Africa that we should not be contributing very much aid to, it might be this one. Certainly, they have great wealth there and Zambia ought to be encouraged to stand on its own. I wish you well in your task.

Mr. Good. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The Senator from Delaware?

#### LANGUAGE AND POPULATION OF ZAMBIA

Senator WILLIAMS. Mr. Good, what is the predominant language in Zambia?

Mr. GOOD. There are a number of tribal languages. The predominant working language is English, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. How many people in Zambia?

Mr. GOOD. About 3½ million.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF COUNTRY

Senator CASE. What kind of resources does the country have? You spoke of copper. Does it have resources on which it can support itself internally?

Mr. GOOD. This is a very serious problem in Zambia, finding means to diversify the economy as much as it possibly can. At the present time, it is largely dependent upon copper for its foreign exchange earnings. It is relatively self-sufficient in agriculture.

Senator CASE. Relatively. Would you give me more information about this? Can it really feed itself comfortably?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, I believe it can, Senator. At the same time there is a great potential in Zambia in terms of irrigation schemes for developing an export economy in the agricultural sector, and there is a good deal of planning now underway. As a matter of fact, this is one of the objectives of our very small technical assistance program, rural development in this respect.

#### TECHNICAL AID FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Senator CASE. Do you mean rural development of agriculture for export purposes? What about internally? Can it support itself the way the United States can in great comfort?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, though obviously at a much lower level of consumption.

Senator CASE. Is the agriculture very primitive?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, for the most part, it is.

Senator CASE. Is there any agricultural aid being given for this purpose?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, part of the rural development program is aimed at the further development of what is now a sort of marginal low level, quite primitive agricultural economy.

Senator CASE. You say we have spent about \$1 million and we are asking for \$1,400,000. Specifically, what are the programs? Would you outline them for me?

Mr. GOOD. What would be envisioned in the expanded program, you mean, Senator?

Senator CASE. What have you done and what are you planning to do?

Mr. GOOD. The rural development program is designed to assist Zambia by placing at the disposition of the Zambian Government a few American technicians who will be available very much the way our extension workers are available in this country to help staff small centers throughout the country, where people are taught. Developing more sophisticated methods in terms of planting, harvesting, plowing, and so forth.

Senator CASE. Of the \$1.4 million you are asking for, what are the major uses of it?

Mr. GOOD. Much of this is for the salaries and expenses of our small technical assistance team.

Senator CASE. Of American experts in the field?

Mr. GOOD. Yes. And I think it should be emphasized that when we talk about a technical assistance program of this kind, we are really talking about salaries for Americans and their living expenses.

Senator CASE. Is this largely in the agricultural programs?

Mr. GOOD. This is a substantial part, sir.

Yes, as far as the rural development program is concerned. We are also giving a certain amount of assistance in the area of education—that is to say, participant training and some equipment. But it is this kind of thing, Senator, that this program would represent.

#### BRITISH FINANCIAL AID MOSTLY FOR PERSONNEL

Senator CASE. What is the British money being spent for?

Mr. GOOD. I am not familiar in any detail with the breakdown of that money, but again, it would be for a number of British expatriate technical assistants. It should be emphasized, as has already been pointed out, that Zambia does have a foreign exchange surplus. They are not short of money. They are short of skills and I think most of the British financial help would be once again for personnel; a great many more personnel from the U.K. are there than from the U.S.

#### ZAMBIA'S INVESTIGATION ABOUT LOAN

The CHAIRMAN. Has not Zambia applied for a very large loan to construct a railroad on its east coast?

Mr. GOOD. Senator, that has been under review for a considerable period of time. There have been a number of surveys conducted, a survey by the UNECA, a survey by the IBRD. The Zambian Government has not made a final decision with regard to this.

The CHAIRMAN. They are contemplating such a railroad, are they not?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, I believe they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't they investigated the possibility from the World Bank of a loan amounting to several hundred million dollars?

Mr. GOOD. They have asked the Bank to do a comprehensive survey, Mr. Chairman. The Bank's recommendation was that a rail line would not be as economic and as serviceable in opening up Zambia as an elaborate road system. No final decision, to my knowledge,

sir, has been made by the Zambian Government as to exactly how it will proceed. I do not believe they have actually submitted to the IBRD an actual application for this purpose.

#### EFFECT OF ANONYMITY OF MULTILATERAL AID

The CHAIRMAN. Why would it not be better to have whatever technical assistance they need given through U.N. technical assistance or another multilateral agency? Is it not a fact that when we have an internal disturbance such as in Selma or in Harlem, the countries where we have bilateral aid tend to react? Our domestic disturbances often inspire an attack on the U.S. Embassy or a burning of a library. We know they are unrelated incidents although the recipient countries think they are related.

Mr. GOOD. Are you suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that the number of Americans visible in one of these countries conditions the kind of reaction you get?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I have read that, in countries that have sensitive internal situations, a great many of the white settlers in Zambia are leaving and going back to South Africa. Is that correct?

Mr. GOOD. There has been some exodus. There are still about 75,000 Europeans, both South Africans and British.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the Negro race?

Mr. GOOD. Over 3 million, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are examples of this. In Algeria, and numerous other places, racial problems eventually erupt. I wonder if difficulties might not be minimized if aid were given on a multilateral basis rather than bilaterally. We still have some problems in this field and are likely to have for a number of years.

Mr. GOOD. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but I think I would make actually the alternative argument that if you have small numbers of Americans doing truly effective jobs and relating themselves constructively to the populations of these countries, this helps to offset what otherwise would be a totally dangerous reaction to the United States in the event of a Selma.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you think of any instances in which our presence has endeared us to the local population?

Mr. GOOD. I think this is presently the case in Zambia, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only one we know. It must be a unique country.

#### NOMINEE'S EXPERIENCE IN FIELD OF AFRICA

You served as coordinator of President Kennedy's task force on Africa in 1960?

Mr. GOOD. That is true, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do in connection with that task force?

Mr. GOOD. This was one of a great many task forces set up on a number of subjects, many of them foreign policy subjects. My particular task force was run from George Ball's office at that time. He was asked to coordinate several of these and I was asked to bring together representatives of the academic and business community, principally in this case the academic community, to draw up a series

of recommendations for President-elect Kennedy and for Governor Williams, who at that time had been named to his present post.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, I believe?

Mr. GOOD. That is true, sir, in 1960. I traveled in Africa.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that for the purpose of studying in Africa?

Mr. GOOD. No, it was not connected with the task force. That preceded it. That was for my academic interests at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you study in Africa at that time?

Mr. GOOD. I took my family to Paris. That was our headquarters for a good part of 1960. I traveled in north Africa and west Africa in connection with that research.

The CHAIRMAN. According to your biographical sketch, you were a member of the African Studies Association. What is that association?

Mr. GOOD. It is an association of people interested primarily in Africa, mainly academic people but also members of the business community.

#### U.S. AMBULANCES TO ZAMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. I note that we gave Zambia some ambulances in recognition of their independence. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. GOOD. Yes, this was part of the independence gifts.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they delivered?

Mr. GOOD. I believe they have been delivered, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they been used?

Mr. GOOD. I believe so, sir, though I do not have specific information on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Good.

Next is Mr. Robert Moore of Washington, presently counselor of embassy, deputy chief of mission, and consul general, Damascus, to be Ambassador to Mali.

(The biography of Mr. Moore follows:)

#### C. ROBERT MOORE

Present position: Counselor of embassy, deputy chief of mission, and consul general, Damascus.

Considered for: Ambassador to Mali.

Born: August 16, 1915, Galena, Ill.

Education: Robert College, Istanbul, 1931-33; Institut de Poitiers, Tours, France, summer of 1931; University of Berlin, summer of 1933; Harvard University, B.A., 1935; New York University, M.A., 1940.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

Non-Government: 1935-43, investment reviewer for banking firm.

Government:

1943, liaison officer, Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

1943-45, req. officer, Foreign Economic Administration.

1945-46, acting special representative, staff, FEA, Ankara.

1946 senior economic analyst, Foreign Service Auxiliary, Ankara; app. in Foreign Service Staff.

1947, app. FSO-5, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service; 2d secretary, Ankara.

1948, assigned to Department.

1949, FSO-4 and consul; officer-in-charge, Turkish affairs.

1951, acting officer-in-charge.

1952, FSO-3; consul and 1st secretary, Paris.

1955, detailed to National War College.

1956, counselor of embassy for economic affairs and deputy director, ICA, Ankara.

1957, FSO-2.

1959, counselor of embassy and deputy chief of mission, Phnom Penh.

1960, Also consul, Phnom Penh.

1962, counselor of embassy, deputy chief of mission, and consul, Damascus.

1963, app. FSO-1 and consul general; consul general, Damascus (continues to serve also as consul of embassy and deputy chief of mission).

Military: 1942, USNR, ensign.

Memberships and clubs: Rotarian.

Office: American Embassy, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

Home: Care of American Embassy, Damascus.

Legal residence: Washington.

### STATEMENT OF C. ROBERT MOORE, NOMINEE TO BE AMBASSADOR TO MALI

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moore, we are very glad to have you this morning.

Mr. MOORE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you come into the Foreign Service?

Mr. MOORE. I came in, strictly speaking, in 1946, although in 1943, I joined the Lend-Lease Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you doing now?

Mr. MOORE. My last post was in Damascus.

The CHAIRMAN. How were things in Damascus when you left there?

Mr. MOORE. Things were a little bit tough in Damascus.

The CHAIRMAN. Were we on friendly relations with their Government?

Mr. MOORE. I am afraid our relations with the Government are a bit difficult. I think, however, that at level of the people, we have amazingly good feeling and friendship.

#### NOMINEE'S SERVICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The CHAIRMAN. You have served in the Middle East quite a while, have you not?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, in the sense that I served in Turkey a number of years and in Syria.

The CHAIRMAN. How long were you in Turkey?

Mr. MOORE. I did my 2 years of study there as a youth and then served two tours, once during the war and once from 1956 to 1959.

The CHAIRMAN. Subsequently, you were in Phnom Penh?

Mr. MOORE. Then I was in Phnom Pehn.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had some very interesting positions. I would not say they were the easiest.

Mr. MOORE. I found that to be the case, sir.

#### BASIC FACTS ABOUT MALI

The CHAIRMAN. Tell me a little about Mali. I am not sure I know much about Mali.

Mr. MOORE. To be perfectly frank, I have been learning about Mali in depth since last Tuesday. I did have an opportunity to

make a trip from Paris in 1954 and to spend 3 days in Mali. Hence I have had, if not a feel for the country, a certain interest in its well-being. At that time, of course, it was one of the eight territories of French West Africa.

Basically, it is a country that has rather limited resources, but one of the principal resources is its people, who seem to be quite dynamic, quite hard working, quite determined, with quite a spirit of independence. The country itself had close ties with France as one of the territories of French West Africa, and was thus a dependency of France for many years. After independence, there was a reaction, of course, as the Malians did not want to identify further with the former mother country, but I am happy to say that in the last year, relations with France seem to have become quite cordial again. Arrangements are underway with Paris at this time, I believe, for further discussions between the two. During the interim period, however, I think it is the bloc that has had the primary influence in Mali.

#### RED CHINESE ACTIVITY IN MALI

The CHAIRMAN. I have heard rumors that the Red Chinese are very active in Mali?

Mr. MOORE. The Chinese have been active in Mali.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they doing there?

Mr. MOORE. They have programs of aid in Mali.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of aid?

Mr. MOORE. Some forms of aid have not yet taken concrete form, but there are promises of a textile plant.

#### U.S. AID PROGRAM IN MALI

The CHAIRMAN. Are we going to match this aid?

Mr. MOORE. We are not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have an aid program there?

Mr. MOORE. We have a small technical assistance program.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. MOORE. This year, 1965, it will apparently come to about \$1 million.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not given them any arms?

Mr. MOORE. No, I think, back in 1960, we gave them a few trucks. But we have not been a supplier of arms.

#### FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO MALI

The CHAIRMAN. Do the French provide aid to Mali?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, since independence in 1960, I think French aid has totaled about \$75 million. Bloc aid—not necessarily utilized but promised—has totaled about \$100 million. That is the amount of the commitment. How much has actually been drawn down is something we do not know.

#### REDUCTION IN U.S. AID

The CHAIRMAN. According to our figures, the actual U.S. economic assistance in Mali in 1964 was \$3 million.

Mr. MOORE. Well, there was a reduction, I know, in 1965.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, and \$1,206,000 in 1965 and anticipated \$985,000 in 1966. This is most unusual. How do you account for that?

Mr. MOORE. Our programs have been related to specific projects to begin with and some of these projects have been phasing out. Also, I think it is perfectly true that the atmosphere at times has been somewhat difficult and, faced with our worldwide aid commitments, and we have had to be rather cautious and careful in our aid to more and more countries.

#### CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ask for this assignment?

Mr. MOORE. No, I did not, sir. I go where I am sent. I never ask for an assignment.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a career Foreign Service officer?

Mr. MOORE. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There were no political appointees applying for this job?

Mr. MOORE. I am not aware of any, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smathers?

Senator SMATHERS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Aiken?

Senator AIKEN. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

Senator CARLSON. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Williams?

Senator WILLIAMS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

#### EXPULSION OF U.S. POLITICAL OFFICER FROM SYRIA

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to delay the committee, but since you have just been in Syria, would you tell us about the expulsion of our political officer there?

Mr. MOORE. I know very little about it. This happened after I left.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know the gentleman?

Mr. MOORE. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no information for the committee about that incident?

Mr. MOORE. No, except that there has been for the last few years, with the new regime, quite a feeling of suspicion toward the American Government with regard to its attitude toward the present revolutionary regime.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much, Mr. Moore. We are very pleased to have had you.

The next is Mr. Raymond R. Guest, of Virginia, presently director of Bessemer Securities, Inc., to be Ambassador to Ireland.

(The biographic sketch of Mr. Guest follows:)

## RAYMOND R. GUEST

Present position: Director of Bessemer Securities, Inc.

Considered for: Ambassador to Ireland.

Born: New York City, November 25, 1907.

Education: B.A. (1931), Yale University.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

Non-Government:

1931-55, operated farm, Front Royal, Va.

1948 to present, director of Bessemer Securities, Inc., New York City.

1955 to present, owns and operates horse breeding and racing farm at the Powhatan Plantation in King George, Va.

Government:

1946-47, Special Assistant to Fiscal Director of the U.S. Navy.

1948-53, Virginia State senator.

Member of Virginia Commission on Fisheries and Game since 1959.

Military: 1941-46, U.S. Navy, commander.

Retired 1964, commander, U.S. Naval Reserve.

Office: Bessemer Securities, Inc., New York City.

Washington residence: Powhatan Plantation, King George, Va.

Legal residence: Virginia.

**STATEMENT OF RAYMOND R. GUEST, NOMINEE FOR AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND**

The CHAIRMAN. We are pleased to have you, sir.

Would you state briefly for the record a little of your experience.

Have you ever represented the Government in any capacity?

Mr. GUEST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the Bessemer Securities Co. in New York?

Mr. GUEST. It is a holding company, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any interests which would in any way be likely to conflict with your duties as Ambassador to Ireland?

Mr. GUEST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this been discussed with the State Department?

Mr. GUEST. I have been discussing it with them; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been to Ireland?

Mr. GUEST. Many times, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smathers, any questions?

Senator SMATHERS. No questions.

You have the endorsement, I understand, of your Senators?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, sir.

Senator SMATHERS. Senator Byrd and Senator Robertson?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, sir.

Senator SMATHERS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Aiken.

Senator AIKEN. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

Senator CARLSON. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Williams?

Senator WILLIAMS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Guest, apparently, my colleagues are quite satisfied.

## IRELAND'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Senator AIKEN. I might ask one question.

Are you familiar with the Irish political situation?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, sir.

Senator AIKEN. Do you know what part Ireland plays in NATO?

Mr. GUEST. Well, I know that they have played a very big role, sir, a peacekeeping role.

Senator AIKEN. They do not belong to NATO.

Mr. GUEST. I beg your pardon, sir. I thought you said U.N. I beg your pardon.

Senator AIKEN. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything else you would like to say about your assignemnt to Ireland, Mr. Guest?

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chairman, if confirmed, I will conduct myself so that my behavior will reflect dignity and honor on my country, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you well acquainted in Ireland?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, sir.

## GENERAL FACTS ABOUT IRELAND

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have any outstanding problems with Ireland at the present time?

Mr. GUEST. None that I know of, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who at the present time is Prime Minister of Ireland. It slips my mind.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Lemass, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has happened to Mr. de Valera?

Mr. GUEST. He is President, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator WILLIAMS. Do we have an aid program in Ireland now, and, if so, to what extent?

Mr. GUEST. I believe not, sir.

Senator AIKEN. Do you know the Foreign Minister of Ireland?

Mr. GUEST. Do I know him, sir?

Senator AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. GUEST. I believe that is Mr. Aiken.

Senator AIKEN. He is a very good man.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be sure to see that we get a foreign aid program with them if you are made Ambassador?

Mr. GUEST. I will certainly take my orders on that from you, sir.

## IRELAND RECEIVES U.S. SUGAR QUOTA

The CHAIRMAN. I believe we do give them a sugar quota; do we not?

Mr. GUEST. I believe they make their own sugar from beets.

The CHAIRMAN. I was surprised to know that they are an exporter of sugar. Did you know that?

Mr. GUEST. They might export it to Britain, I imagine, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No, to the United States. I believe the last sugar bill provided for a quota of 10,000 tons to Ireland. Do you know about that?

Mr. GUEST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not have anything to do with their receiving a quota, did you?

Mr. GUEST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very interesting development. I never imagined Ireland competing with Jamaica in the export of sugar.

Senator AIKEN. Is that pounds or tons?

The CHAIRMAN. It is tons.

Senator AIKEN. Was that imported from others?

The CHAIRMAN. It was a brokerage arrangement. They imported it from one country and exported it to us at twice the price. There is more than one way of giving aid, of course.

Senator WILLIAMS. Do we have an ambassador to Ireland?

Mr. GUEST. No, sir. I believe there has been a vacancy there for about a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Thank you, Mr. Guest.

The next is Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, of New York, presently Chief of Protocol for the White House, with the personal rank of ambassador, to be Ambassador to Spain.

(A brief biographic sketch of Mr. Duke follows:)

#### ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE

Position: Chief of Protocol for the White House, with the personal rank of ambassador.

Considered for: Ambassador to Spain.

Born: New York, N.Y., November 30, 1915.

Education: Graduate, St. Paul's School, 1934; student, Yale, 1934-37; Iona College, LL.D. (honorary), 1957.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

##### Non-Government:

1945-48: President, Duke International Corp., New York City.

1953-54: Vice chairman, Mayor's Puerto Rican Affairs Committee.

1954-60: President, International Rescue Committee (relief and refugee agency); also active as follows: 1954-60, executive committee, U.N. Commission of New York City; 1955-60, vice president, CARE and American Immigration and Citizenship Committee; 1955-61, Long Island State Park Commissioner; 1958, Cochairman, Zellerbach Commission on European Refugee Situation.

##### Government:

1949: Appointed Foreign Service Reserve officer secretary in the diplomatic service, and consul; to Buenos Aires as consul, second secretary (Foreign Service Reserve).

1951-52: Madrid as consul and second secretary (Foreign Service Reserve) special assistant to the Ambassador; Foreign Service Reserve appointment terminated May 1952.

1952-53: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to El Salvador.

1961 to present: Chief of Protocol for the White House with the personal rank of ambassador.

Military: 1940-45: Served from private to major, Army of the United States; assigned to U.S. Air Force in Europe 1943-45.

Memberships and Clubs: Spanish Institute of New York; chairman, Democratic State Committee on Nationalities and Intergroup Relations; trustee, Iona College; director, Duke University Development Board; member, National Council Foreign Relations; Foreign Service Association; the Pilgrims; SAR; Society Colonial Wars. Clubs: Brook, River, Racquet and Tennis (New York City); Travellers (Paris, France).

Decorations: Grand Officier, Ordre d'Honneur et Merite (Haiti); Commander, National Order Vietnam; Grand Cross of Merit, Order of Malta.

Office: Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Washington address: 2400 Foxhall Road, Washington, D.C.

Legal residence: New York.

## STATEMENT OF ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE, NOMINEE FOR AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, Mr. Duke. Would you for the record just very briefly outline your experience in the Government, how long you have been in the service?

Mr. DUKE. I am entering my 14th year of Government service, Mr. Chairman. I joined the Foreign Service in 1949, as a Foreign Service Reserve officer. I was assigned to the Embassy in Buenos Aires. After nearly 2 years there, I was assigned as special assistant to the Ambassador in Spain, where I served until February of 1952 when President Truman appointed me as Ambassador to El Salvador. I resigned from El Salvador and came home in June of 1953. President Kennedy assigned me as Chief of Protocol with personal rank of ambassador in 1961, where I have served until December of 1964.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak Spanish, do you not?

Mr. DUKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you well acquainted in Spain?

Mr. DUKE. I am a bit dated, Mr. Chairman. My service there was 13 years ago. But I have kept links and associations there.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir, Senator Aiken?

Senator AIKEN. I might ask him what part does Spain play in NATO?

Mr. DUKE. Senator, as you know, Spain is not a member of NATO.

Senator AIKEN. Yes, I know. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

Senator CARLSON. I wish you well.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case, do you have any questions of Mr. Duke?

Senator CASE. No.

## SENATOR PELL'S ENDORSEMENT OF NOMINEE

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Pell, who is a member of this committee, but could not be here this morning, informed me that he wished to make a statement in support of Ambassador Duke. He has a very high regard for Ambassador Duke.

We will insert his statement at this point.

(The statement of Senator Pell follows:)

Mr. Chairman, it is with particular delight that I speak in behalf of the nomination of Angier Biddle Duke, who has been a friend of mine for more than 30 years, to be Ambassador to Spain. I have always admired Angier Duke and found him to be a man of integrity and intelligence. Having worked for him when he was President and I Vice President of the International Rescue Committee I can vouch also for the fact that he has remarkable organizational ability, and skill at working out problems and working with people. In fact, he has developed to a great extent that old necessary skill of diplomacy of attaining his objective without ruffling feathers. He has developed to the maximum that old diplomatic technique of always letting the other fellow have his—Duke's—way. This is the kind of diplomacy we should wage abroad and it is the kind that Mr. Duke will practice.

Moreover, his organizational ability will stand him in good stead in a nation like Spain which is chockablock with American civilian and military personnel, not to count the various exotic problems left behind by American tourists.

Like his uncle before him, Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle, whom I visited in Poland before World War II and with whom my father served in London during the war, Angier Duke studies, wrestles with and grasps every problem with which he is faced.

I consider our Nation fortunate in having our man in Madrid be Angier Biddle Duke.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Duke, we are very pleased to have you. Do you have any questions you want to ask him?

Senator SPARKMAN. No, I just wish him well.

### STATEMENT OF HON. JACOB K. JAVITS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, may I have just 1 minute to put on the record my very high opinion of Angier Biddle Duke, who has appeared already before the committee, and my commendation to the committee, based on years of personal knowledge, friendship, and experience. I think he is a public servant of unparalleled quality and I hope very much the committee will confirm him.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator CASE. We have another man from New York, whose nomination is before the committee, Averell Harriman.

Senator JAVITS. Averell Harriman, Mr. Chairman, was my boss when he was Governor. I was attorney general. I was his lawyer. His distinguished career is so well known to all that it speaks for itself far better than anything I might say—and I could, I assure you, say a great deal. It is a pleasure to be here to support his confirmation.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is Mr. Thomas C. Mann of Texas, presently Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, nominee for the position of Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

(The biographic sketch of Mr. Mann follows:)

#### THOMAS C. MANN

Present position: Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

Considered for: Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Born: Laredo, Tex., November 11, 1912.

Education: Baylor University, B.A. and LL. B., 1934; University of Colorado, student, 1930.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

Non-Government—1934-42: Partner in law firm, Mann & Mann.

Government:

Year 1942: Appointed special assistant, Foreign Service auxiliary, Montevideo.

Year 1943: Divisional assistant, Division of World Trade Intelligence, Department of State.

Year 1944: Assistant Chief.

Year 1945: Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Security Controls; Acting Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs; assistant chief.

Year 1946: Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs.

Year 1947: Appointed Foreign Service officer 4, consul, and secretary in the diplomatic service; special assistant, Office of Assistant Secretary for American Republic Affairs; second secretary, Caracas.

Year 1949: To Department; Foreign Service officer 3; special assistant, Office of Middle American Affairs.

Year 1950: Director, Office of Middle American Affairs; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

Year 1952: Foreign Service officer 2.

Year 1953: Counselor of Embassy and deputy chief of mission, Athens.

Year 1954: Counselor of Embassy and deputy chief of mission, Guatemala.

Year 1955: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to El Salvador.

Year 1956: Foreign Service officer 1; personnel representative of the President with the rank of special ambassador to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the President of El Salvador.

Year 1957: A member of the U.S. delegation to attend the ceremonies for the inauguration of the President of Nicaragua; Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Year 1958: Consul general.

Year 1959: The representative of the United States on the Committee on International Commodity Trade of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.

Year 1960: The representative of the United States to the 16th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.; Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Year 1961: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Year 1962: Foreign Service officer, class of career minister.

Year 1964: Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

Memberships and clubs: Texas and U.S. Supreme Court bars.

Office: Care of Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Home: 4355 Lowell Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Legal residence: Texas.

### STATEMENT OF THOMAS C. MANN, NOMINEE FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you have been before this committee before in some capacity or other; have you not?

Mr. MANN. It seems to me I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Just for the record, when did you first enter the Foreign Service?

Mr. MANN. I entered what was called the auxiliary Foreign Service in 1942 and I believe it was in 1947 when I went in as a Foreign Service officer and took the examination.

The CHAIRMAN. You would qualify, I believe, as a career Foreign Service officer; would you not?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES IN NEW ASSIGNMENT

The CHAIRMAN. What responsibilities in your new assignment as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs will you have in regard to the foreign aid program?

Mr. MANN. I will work with Mr. Bell. I have not yet talked to him about how I can be of help to him in his work, but I would be interested in it.

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot avoid being interested in it, I am sure. We just heard the nominee for the first Ambassador to Zambia. Zambia as you know, was formerly a part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Rhodesia, and is now independent. I was surprised to learn we already had aid representation there before we had a political officer. This seemed to me to be a little bit overeagerness to extend aid. I think we might wait until we have a regular political officer present in the newly formed countries before extending aid to them. I offer that as a suggestion.

Mr. MANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should not be too eager to solicit for our aid program.

Mr. MANN. We shall bear that in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be further discussion about the aid program. I shall be very interested in your views about it, but I do not wish to detain you this morning.

We have had you before this committee on numerous occasions, and are well acquainted with your work. Personally, I think you have done an outstanding job. I will not delay the committee by asking you questions, unless you wish to volunteer some answers.

Mr. MANN. No, sir; I do not wish to take up the committee's time unless they have questions.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been in the Service long enough to know that it is sometimes dangerous to volunteer.

Mr. Sparkman.

#### NOMINEE'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE AID PROGRAM

Senator SPARKMAN. Mr. Mann, in your previous assignments, probably in your two previous assignments, you had a good bit to do with the aid program, didn't you, particularly the Alliance for Progress?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir; in two posts as Ambassador and in other posts as counselor, I worked on the aid program in the field, and then for 3 years, I was Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs here in the Department. Then last year, as U.S. Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, I was concerned with the aid program in Latin America.

#### PROGRESS OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Senator SPARKMAN. Do you feel that the Alliance for Progress has made progress?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir; I do. I think all the indexes in terms of increase in per capita income, increase in gross national product, wide increases on the economic front in 1964 have been gratifying, Senator.

Senator SPARKMAN. Some countries have gone further and faster in this?

Mr. MANN. Yes, some countries go faster than others; that is correct. But I was speaking about the general average of the hemisphere as a whole.

Senator SPARKMAN. I think a lot of people became rather discouraged during the first couple of years the program was in effect. But I have felt that it is now beginning to take hold.

Mr. MANN. That is our feeling. The various reforms, basic reforms that each country has instituted in the area—certainly, the decision of nearly all the countries to work out their national plans so as to get the maximum mobilization of their own resources and to use those to promote economic development and social progress has been very encouraging. The creation of CIAP, I think, was a major step forward in bringing about a better understanding of the obstacles in the way of progress and what might be done to remove them.

#### BROAD ECONOMIC SPECTRUM OF NEW POSITION

Senator SPARKMAN. Of course, in your new position, you will give attention to development programs all over the world.

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir. Of course, my new assignment, Senator, also relates to a very broad economic spectrum—aviation, shipping, all commodity problems, a great many trade problems, the whole field of our economic relations with the rest of the world, except,

of course, the Kennedy round, which, as you know, Governor Herter is working on directing.

Senator SPARKMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

#### INFLATION IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Senator CARLSON. Mr. Mann, you have been discussing our problems dealing with inter-American affairs. Is it not true that there are rather difficult problems of inflation in some countries?

Mr. MANN. We have many problems, including inflation problems, Senator; that is certainly correct.

Senator CARLSON. You mentioned the growth in both national product and increased expansion of the economy. Would it be unfair to state that in some instances, the problems are largely a result of inflation?

Mr. MANN. I was referring to growth in real terms which, of course, is quite different from growth in terms of the inflationary impact.

Senator CARLSON. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

#### LATIN AMERICAN GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME

Senator CASE. You said that there was an encouraging increase in per capita income.

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. In real terms, again?

Mr. MANN. In real terms, yes, sir; the goal of the Alliance for Progress was 2.5 percent increase per annum for every man, woman, and child, which in view of the population growth, is a very high mark. We ourselves in the State Department are not sure we have reached this. The people in ECLA, which is the U.N. organization, felt that this goal was passed. This does not mean that the wealth was always that evenly distributed, or even the increase, Senator. But the growth is there and the opportunity for a better distribution of it is therefore present.

#### PROGRESS IN POPULATION CONTROL

Senator CASE. Is there some progress being made in regard to the matter of population control?

Mr. MANN. Well, as the Senator knows, in the Latin American part of the AID program, we are spending about \$1 million a year under a provision of law which authorizes us to engage in research and training, exchange of information, and things of that kind. We are working very hard at that, because we consider this a part of the problem of economic growth and social progress.

Senator CASE. Is this generally recognized and accepted as a problem by the countries themselves?

Mr. MANN. I think there is a growing realization that this is related to all the things that the Charter of the Alliance for Progress talks about; yes, sir.

## EFFECTIVENESS OF INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Senator CASE. Quite a substantial amount of our aid in the Alliance for Progress is administered through a multilateral organization, the Inter-American Bank, is it not?

Mr. MANN. Yes, the Inter-American Bank in Latin America.

Senator CASE. Do you think that is an efficient way to administer aid?

Mr. MANN. I think the Inter-American Bank plays an important role, Mr. Chairman, in the free world's total aid efforts. I support it.

Senator CASE. Do the Latin Americans support it?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything else you would like to say to the committee?

Mr. MANN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much.

Next is Mr. Geoffrey W. Lewis, of Virginia, presently Counselor, Consul General, Amman, to be Ambassador to Mauritania.

Mr. Lewis, we are very pleased to have you.

(The biographical sketch of Mr. Lewis follows:)

## GEOFFREY W. LEWIS

Present position: Counselor, consul general, Amman.

Considered for: Ambassador to Mauritania.

Born: Brookline, Mass., May 20, 1910.

Education: Harvard University, A.B., 1932, 1933-34; Trinity College, Cambridge University, 1932-33.

Marital status: Married.

Experience:

Non-Government:

1933-37: Assistant dean, assistant history instructor, Harvard University.

1937-40: Private school headmaster.

Government:

1946: Staff member, Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems, London.

1946: Appointed P-7, foreign affairs specialist, Department of State.

1947: P-8.

1949: Acting Assistant Chief, Division of German Economic Affairs; GS-15; Acting Deputy Director, Bureau of German Affairs.

1950: GS-16; Deputy Director.

1953: Deputy Director, Office of German Affairs.

1953-54: Acting Director.

1955: Detailed to National War College.

1956: R-2.

1956: O-2, consul, secretary, diplomatic service.

1956: First secretary, consul Karachi; later, counselor.

1958: First secretary, Paris (USRO).

1961: O-1, counselor, consul general, Amman.

Military: 1941-46—U.S. Army, lieutenant colonel, overseas.

Office address: American Embassy, Amman.

Legal residence: Virginia.

## STATEMENT OF GEOFFREY W. LEWIS TO BE AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the Foreign Service?

Mr. LEWIS. About 24 years, sir. At least, I have been in the State Department or other Government service that long. I have been in the Foreign Service since 1956.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not in other bureaus of the State Department prior to that?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; I was in the German Bureau, and before that the Office of Occupied Areas.

The CHAIRMAN. You are presently in Amman, I believe?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; I have just come from Amman, from 3 years there.

## CONDITIONS IN JORDAN

The CHAIRMAN. How are political conditions in Amman?

Mr. LEWIS. They are pretty good.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not had any riots? I have not read of any.

Mr. LEWIS. Not lately, sir. We had one a couple of years ago but it was not very serious.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you account for that?

Mr. LEWIS. Well, sir, I think the Government there under King Hussein, who is a very courageous man, has been quite stable and has met the demands of the people to such a degree that there has not been the incentive to riots that there had been in earlier days.

Also, since the Cairo summit meeting a year ago last January, there has been a rapprochement, as you know, between Cairo and Amman and, as many of the Palestinians are very favorably disposed toward Nasser, this has been popular with them; the King's move toward rapprochement with Nasser has been popular with many of the people. I think that has added a great deal to the internal stability of Jordan.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Jordan making economic progress?

Mr. LEWIS. I think it is, sir, considering the very small, very poor resources it has at its disposal.

## U.S. AID PROGRAM IN JORDAN

The CHAIRMAN. We have a very large aid program there, do we not?

Mr. LEWIS. Quite large, relatively speaking.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been in the neighborhood of \$30 or \$40 million?

Mr. LEWIS. It has been, all told, pushing \$45 or \$50 million.

The CHAIRMAN. We took the place of the British in that case.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, we did.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a form of subsidy?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, a good deal of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you look upon it as a permanent subsidy?

Mr. LEWIS. A good deal of our aid has been subsidy. We are trying to cut down that part of it, at least, because it is a type of assistance that I think no one really wants.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever served in Africa before?

Mr. LEWIS. No sir, I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been to Mauritania?

Mr. LEWIS. No, I have never been there.

## BASIC FACTS ABOUT MAURITANIA

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mauritania a desert country?

Mr. LEWIS. Mostly desert, I am told, except for a strip along the Senegal River.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it Mali or Mauritania that broke off from Senegal?

Mr. LEWIS. It was Mali.

The CHAIRMAN. Mauritania is independent. How many people there?

Mr. LEWIS. About a million, spread all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is it?

Mr. LEWIS. About the size of Texas and California combined.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they live? Are they mostly nomads?

Mr. LEWIS. A lot of them are nomads. The population is heaviest along the Senegal, and there are a few towns like Nouakchott and Port Etienne.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capital?

Mr. LEWIS. Nouakchott.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not been there?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is it?

Mr. LEWIS. About 13,000 people at last count.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we have an Embassy there?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, we do. We have had one for the past several years, but there has been no resident Ambassador.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it habitable?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir. I am told it is in pretty good shape. It was started in about 1962 or so.

## IRON ORE AND COPPER MINES

The CHAIRMAN. What do they produce in Mauritania?

Mr. LEWIS. Well, they have a good iron mine. It has been producing for the last several years. I think last year it produced 4 million tons. It is run by a European combine. Just recently, the Homestake Co., here, together with a Canadian company, has become interested in a copper deposit which has long been known but has not been commercially exploitable until they developed a new process. We hope very much that the Homestake will go through with their plans and start exploiting this copper.

## LOCAL POPULATION IS NOMADIC

The CHAIRMAN. What do the local people do for a living? Are they herdsmen?

Mr. LEWIS. Some of them fish along the seacoast. Some of them farm along the Senegal River, but a great many of them are typical nomads, with goats and camels and some sheep, I suppose. It is a pretty bleak country.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to be a nice climate, dry and not like Washington.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir. A little bit hot, but they tell me it is cool at night and if it is cool at night, you can stand almost anything.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it you did not apply for this assignment?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir, but I am very honored at the appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a good soldier and serve where you are sent?

Mr. LEWIS. Sir, I am honored to be nominated as Ambassador.

#### AID PROGRAMS IN MAURITANIA

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about the aid program in Mauritania.

Mr. LEWIS. It has been very small.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an old French colony, is it not?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The French own everything of value there, do they not?

Mr. LEWIS. I guess they did and they still control it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a need for us to extend aid to Mauritania?

Mr. LEWIS. A judiciously aimed program, I think, is worthwhile, partly because the Soviets and the other Eastern bloc countries are beginning to show some interest.

The CHAIRMAN. If they wish to extend aid, why not let them? Why do we take that attitude with Mauritania? They have not burned our Embassy. Why do we not stay on good terms with them?

Mr. LEWIS. It seems to me perhaps we may find ourselves with a base situated in a fairly strategic part of the world—a Communist base, I mean—that might otherwise not have been founded there had we continued to at least show some token of friendship.

The CHAIRMAN. Your presence is enough to show a token of friendship. You do not have to force gifts on them, do you? You can be there and be friendly without setting up a huge aid program.

Mr. LEWIS. I quite agree that there is no point in forcing anything on them. But a country like that is very poor and sometimes a little bit of money goes a great way.

The CHAIRMAN. It often goes a great way, though, to alienate the inhabitants. They think they are being patronized. It is a problem in human relations more than anything else, I think.

Mr. LEWIS. I think one has to be very careful. These people are quite proud. They were getting a subsidy from the French and voluntarily gave it up, although it made things very difficult for them.

The CHAIRMAN. In any case, their relation to the French is traditional. I think you ought to be careful about extending aid. I think it may offend the inhabitants.

Mr. LEWIS. I intend to do so, as far as I have anything to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as I know, we have fairly good relations with Mauritania and I would not disturb this relationship. I think in the end, aid is resented.

Senator Sparkman?

## LANGUAGE AND POPULATION OF MAURITANIA

Senator SPARKMAN. Is French spoken in Mauritania?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir, French is the official language.

Senator SPARKMAN. Do you speak French?

Mr. LEWIS. Some, sir. It is pretty rusty now, but I hope to get it back in shape.

Senator SPARKMAN. Is the population mostly Arabic?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir, mostly. Twenty percent of them are of the Negro race, but the rest are Arabs.

Senator SPARKMAN. Does the country extend into the Sahara Desert?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir, it does. In fact, a good part of the country, is in effect, part of the Sahara.

Senator SPARKMAN. I believe that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Carlson?

Senator CARLSON. Mr. Lewis, will you pronounce the name of the capital?

Mr. LEWIS. Nouakchott, sir.

Senator CARLSON. I expect you will have to spell that for the reporter.

## MAURITANIA ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF COMMON MARKET

I was interested that on March 25, 1957, when the Treaty of Rome was signed, establishing the European Common Market, it provided that the oversea territories of France, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands become associate members. Do you know if Mauritania is still an associate member?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir, it is. It has been getting a certain amount of aid from the Common Market countries.

Senator CARLSON. Do you know what the amount of aid might be?

Mr. LEWIS. I am not sure, sir. I think it has been running in the neighborhood of \$2 to \$5 million for the past 3 years, but I am not certain on that.

Senator CARLSON. That would be a rather substantial amount, would it not, for 900,000 people?

Mr. LEWIS. Oh, yes.

Senator CARLSON. Is that still in effect?

Mr. LEWIS. As I understand it, they have been getting Common Market aid up to now.

Senator CARLSON. That is all.

## AMOUNT OF U.S. AID TO MAURITANIA

The CHAIRMAN. How much is our aid to Mauritania?

Mr. LEWIS. It has been running, sir, about \$100,000 a year, roughly. In addition, there has been a little supporting assistance since 1962, about \$100,000. This year, we are thinking of three projects which will probably total about \$120,000, if they go through. One of those projects would extend over into another year. That is a child health and maternity clinic. We also contemplate helping them out with some business machines and with some repair vehicles for their postal and telegraph system.

Senator CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, does Mauritania receive any food under the Public Law 480 program?

Mr. LEWIS. It has in the past, sir.

Senator CARLSON. How much?

Mr. LEWIS. I am sorry, Senator, I do not know the exact amount. The last shipment was a shipment for famine relief; about 100 tons, I think.

Senator CARLSON. That would be wheat, generally, or other food-stuffs?

Mr. LEWIS. It has been mostly wheat, as I understand it.

Senator CARLSON. I have no more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

#### SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Senator CASE. How close is the country to supporting itself in agricultural products, food and fiber?

Mr. LEWIS. Not very close, sir. One of the projects which they are very anxious to push forward is a road which would make the agricultural areas more accessible to the rest of the country and therefore would promote self-sufficiency, or at least work toward self-sufficiency.

Senator CASE. Is there arable land at present?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, there is some. It is down along the river, around the southern border. There are also oases scattered around where they grow dates.

Senator CASE. Is it a country that can be made self-sufficient in terms of its own food and fiber?

Mr. LEWIS. I should think it would be a long time, sir, before that could be realized.

Senator CASE. As you see it now, what does that depend on, new kinds of farming?

Mr. LEWIS. I think it depends upon better methods of agriculture, perhaps more intensive agriculture down along the river, perhaps some irrigation projects, small ones, which could make better use of the river water that they have. There may be some oases that could be developed to a higher degree than they are now. They are mostly just places where they grow dates.

Senator CASE. Do you think they can be interested in doing this job?

Mr. LEWIS. I think so, but I will have to get out there to find out for sure.

Senator CASE. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Lewis.

You have my best wishes. It will be an interesting experience for you.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, sir. It certainly will.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not have to worry so much about Vietnam out there.

Mr. LEWIS. No; that is one worry I probably will not have.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. James W. Lamont, of Maryland.

Mr. Lamont, will you come forward, please? Be seated, sir.

We are very pleased to have you this morning. You are one of the representatives of newcomers into the Service, is that correct?

Mr. LAMONT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES W. LAMONT, FROM THE ROUTINE FOREIGN SERVICE LIST OF FEBRUARY 1, 1965

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us briefly for the record where you were born, your education, and a few things like that for the record, please?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir; I was actually born in Princeton, N.J., but lived until about 2 years ago in New Brunswick, N.J. I began my college career in Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, and finished my undergraduate work at Rutgers in New Brunswick. I obtained a bachelor's degree in English literature there. Then I got a master's degree, also in English literature, from the University of Pennsylvania and now I am completing the writing of my dissertation in history at Rutgers.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you take the Foreign Service examination?

Mr. LAMONT. I took the written section a year ago last September, sir, and the oral a year ago in February.

The CHAIRMAN. What foreign languages do you speak?

Mr. LAMONT. At the moment, I speak no foreign languages. I have had courses in French and German, but I cannot claim any fluency.

## REASONS FOR ENTERING FOREIGN SERVICE

The CHAIRMAN. When did you develop an interest in going into the Foreign Service?

Mr. LAMONT. I developed this over the past 4 or 5 years, primarily, I think, for three reasons:

First, I wanted to be of some kind of service to the community, to the Nation, possibly to the world if this would be possible.

Second, I felt that international relations would be the key to whatever world we would have in the next generation.

Third, my dissertation is on the reform of the Foreign Service by means of the Rogers Act of 1924. As I worked on it, I became more and more interested in the Foreign Service as a career.

## NECESSITY FOR FLUENCY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The CHAIRMAN. I find it curious that if you have had a desire to serve in the Foreign Service you did not study a foreign language. You majored in English, did you not?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it ever occurred to you that it might be useful to have a foreign language?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir; I have had 2 years of college German plus a summer course in it. I have had French and also Latin.

The CHAIRMAN. I may say this is not unusual. Many of our young people do not have a foreign language, but it always seemed to me that it would be very appropriate if they did. It would save them a lot of time when they go into the Foreign Service.

There are language courses in the Foreign Service Institute, and I assume you will take advantage of those?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir; I began a course in Spanish yesterday.

## STANDING IN COLLEGE CLASS

The CHAIRMAN. How did you stand in college? I assume you must have been a good student, were you not?

Mr. LAMONT. I believe at Rutgers I was ninth out of a class of 300, scholastically.

The CHAIRMAN. When you took your A.B.?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it a B.A. in English or history?

Mr. LAMONT. In English.

## FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

The CHAIRMAN. What was your impression of the Foreign Service examination? Was it difficult and was it well designed for its purpose? What was your feeling about it?

Mr. LAMONT. I found it difficult, but not impossible. As far as the design is concerned, I would prefer to reserve judgment on that until I see exactly what type of work it is designed to produce people for. I do not know.

## STUDIES ABOUT FOREIGN SERVICE

The CHAIRMAN. Have you studied much about the Foreign Service, and the responsibilities of the Foreign Service officer?

Mr. LAMONT. Formally, I have just completed an 8-week course at the Institute concerning this.

The CHAIRMAN. Which institute?

Mr. LAMONT. The Foreign Service Institute. As I have said before, I have done reading in connection with my dissertation in this area.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you follow current events in international affairs closely?

Mr. LAMONT. I try to, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Sparkman?

## PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN COMPUTER WORK

Senator SPARKMAN. I notice some things in your biographical sketch here that interest me. I notice your first job was as a trainee in IBM fundamentals for nonprogs; what is that?

Mr. LAMONT. This is the fundamentals of computer work for non-programers.

Senator SPARKMAN. Then you took a trainee PERT fundamentals course. What was that?

Mr. LAMONT. Program evaluation and review techniques, sir.

Senator SPARKMAN. Then you took IBM Cobol. What is that?

Mr. LAMONT. Common business oriented language.

Senator CASE. What language is that?

Mr. LAMONT. This is a system whereby a computer can be fed instructions in something resembling English instead of strictly mathematical terms, sir.

Senator SPARKMAN. Then the next is RCA systems and analysis. Is that following the same line?

Mr. LAMONT. That is correct, sir.

Senator SPARKMAN. In other words, this was a series of courses dealing with computers, is that right?

Mr. LAMONT. That is correct.

Senator SPARKMAN. Did you say what language it was you started at the Institute?

Mr. LAMONT. Spanish.

Senator SPARKMAN. Is that the only language you are taking now?

Mr. LAMONT. That is correct.

#### NEW FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT IN BOLIVIA

Senator SPARKMAN. Have you received an assignment yet?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir.

Senator SPARKMAN. Where?

Mr. LAMONT. La Paz, Bolivia.

Senator SPARKMAN. When do you go there?

Mr. LAMONT. My official training at the Foreign Service Institute ends on the 6th of August and it will be within a matter of days after that.

Senator SPARKMAN. I believe that is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

#### DOCTORAL WORK IN HISTORY

Senator CASE. What did you teach at Rutgers?

Mr. LAMONT. History, sir.

Senator CASE. That had not been a major, had it?

Mr. LAMONT. It was a minor as an undergraduate and became a major when I began my doctoral work.

Senator CASE. Are you still working for your doctorate?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir, I am still completing my dissertation.

Senator CASE. Are you going to have it before you are much older?

Mr. LAMONT. I sincerely hope that is true.

Senator CASE. At New Brunswick?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. In what particular area is your doctoral work directed?

Mr. LAMONT. My specific area has been modern American history, with minor areas in modern European history, Latin America history, and Greek history.

Senator CASE. On what is your thesis?

Mr. LAMONT. The passage, implementation, and amendment of the Rogers Act of 1924.

Senator CASE. What is the Rogers Act?

Mr. LAMONT. This is an act that reformed the Foreign Service structure.

Senator CASE. This is what interested you in the Foreign Service as a career?

Mr. LAMONT. This was probably the thing that pushed me over the brink, so to speak, sir.

Senator CASE. Were you teaching before you got over the brink?

Mr. LAMONT. Teaching, yes, sir.

Senator CASE. You have lived most of the time in New Brunswick and Princeton?

Mr. LAMONT. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. It is nice to see someone from my State.

#### PURPOSE IN COMPUTER STUDIES

The CHAIRMAN. What was your purpose in the study of IBM computers, et cetera? What did you have in mind then? Did you plan to go into that work?

Mr. LAMONT. At that time, Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the Army management intern program and one of the philosophies of that program is to create a person who can go into any one of a number of fields in the Army and serve as a manager. The Army has thought during the past few years that the wisest policy concerning the development of computers was to give everyone coming in this type of program a chance to learn what computers are all about.

Senator CASE. Were you planning to go into the Army then?

Mr. LAMONT. I had started in on a career in the Army. I had taken the exam for that at the same time as the Foreign Service exam and the Army answered me first.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lamont, do you have anything to say to the committee?

Mr. LAMONT. Only that I appreciate very much this opportunity of coming this morning, Mr. Chairman. It has been most pleasant and I will appreciate having a career in the Foreign Service as much as I have started out on. I merely hope I can be a success at it.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Chairman, could I note for the record, Mr. Lamont's obvious good judgment in having gone to Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania to get his education?

Senator CASE. You mean as well as Rutgers?

Senator CLARK. As well as Rutgers.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much, Mr. Lamont.

The next witness is Miss Elizabeth F. O'Brien of the District of Columbia.

#### STATEMENT OF MISS ELIZABETH F. O'BRIEN, FROM THE ROUTINE FOREIGN SERVICE LIST OF FEBRUARY 1, 1965

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, Miss O'Brien.

Miss O'BRIEN. Good morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you give a very brief biographic sketch: where you were born, where you were educated, where you are now living?

Miss O'BRIEN. I was born in Philadelphia, but did not live there. I lived in Virginia for a number of years and then went overseas with my father, who was in the Foreign Service. I came back here to Washington and got my bachelor's degree from George Washington University this past June. I took a Foreign Service exam last March, the written part, the oral part in September, and was working for the Bureau of the Budget before I actually came on duty in the Department. My bachelor's was in international affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you go to school?

Miss O'BRIEN. George Washington University.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you stand in your class upon graduation from George Washington?

Miss O'BRIEN. The university does not actually compute standings, but I was told I was in approximately the top 10 percent.

#### REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The CHAIRMAN. What inspired you to take the Foreign Service examination?

Miss O'BRIEN. Well, I have been connected with the Foreign Service through my family for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way?

Miss O'BRIEN. My father is a Foreign Service officer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is he?

Miss O'BRIEN. He is a consul general.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Miss O'BRIEN. He was in Capetown. He is retiring this year, though.

The CHAIRMAN. You lived abroad with him, then?

Miss O'BRIEN. I lived in Germany, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you speak any foreign language?

Miss O'BRIEN. I speak German and Spanish. Not fluently.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak them fluently?

Miss O'BRIEN. Not real fluently, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have in mind in the Foreign Service? What is your ambition to do in the Foreign Service?

Miss O'BRIEN. Well, I want to go into the administration of the State Department and work in the administrative field. I wanted to have a career in public service and I was not sure whether I wanted to go into foreign affairs or stay here in Washington in a noninternational Government agency. But I thought in connection with my interest in international affairs, I would combine the two and try to work in the administrative area.

#### EXPERIENCE AS STAFF AIDE IN DISARMAMENT AGENCY

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed you were a staff aide in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is that correct?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do in that agency?

Miss O'BRIEN. Well, staff aide is a general term. It was a clerical position, working around and getting papers together. I was there at the time the test ban treaty was worked on and we had to work nights and weekends to get all the papers ready for Governor Harriman to take to Moscow. The actual clerical preparation—typing papers, making sure enough copies were available to send out to agencies for clearance—helped me get an idea of how policy is established and set up in government.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Sparkman?

#### BACKGROUND OF NOMINEE

Senator SPARKMAN. When were you in Germany?

Miss O'BRIEN. From 1952 to 1958, we were in Bonn and Berlin.

Senator SPARKMAN. Then you came back to this country?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes, I graduated from high school in Rockville, Md. Then my father was assigned to the Department at that time.

Senator SPARKMAN. Then you went to George Washington University?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes, sir.

Senator SPARKMAN. You majored in political science and history?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes, it is a major in international affairs at the university, which involves political science, economics, history, geography.

Senator SPARKMAN. Do you have your assignment?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes, sir; I am going to The Hague, the Netherlands.

Senator SPARKMAN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions, thank you.

I noticed when you were at Princeton, it was 1960. Was that a summer vacation job?

Miss O'BRIEN. Yes; it was. My father is from Princeton.

Senator CLARK. You said you were in the first 10 percent of your class at George Washington; did you get an honors degree?

Miss O'BRIEN. I did not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Miss O'Brien.

The committee's open session is recessed and we will have an executive session.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 a.m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene in executive session.)







