



ADST Honors Powell, Carlucci, and Thompson at Gala Dinner

ADST presented its three major awards to former Secretary of State COLIN POWELL, Carlyle Group Chairman Emeritus and former Secretary of Defense FRANK CARLUCCI, and ADST Publishing Director MARGERY BOICHEL THOMPSON before 200 ADST members and guests at the Tribute to Excellence dinner on February 23. The biennial black tie event took place in the Willard Hotel ballroom.

Ambassador TOM PICKERING presented the RALPH J. BUNCHE AWARD FOR DIPLOMATIC EXCELLENCE to General Powell. The Bunche Award recognizes contributions to diplomacy and foreign policy that exemplify the combination of outstanding leadership, scholarship, creativity, and achievement that is the legacy of Ralph J. Bunche. Pickering praised Powell for "his support for the Foreign Service, his continuing struggle to assure adequate funding, his emphasis on leadership as a major attribute to be acquired by our diplomats around the world, his sense of service, and his

commitment to making the Foreign Service and the State Department and all of its employees second to none in the service of their country."

Mr. Carlucci received the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LEADERSHIP



Frank Carlucci receives Business Leadership Award from James Kimsey

AWARD from JAMES V. KIMSEY, founding chairman of America Online and first recipient of the award. The award certificate cited Carlucci's outstanding accomplishments in global business as leader, manager, and innovator. Kimsey noted

that Carlucci had become the indispensable "go-to-guy" as he rose through the ranks of the Foreign Service and then from secretary of defense to CEO of Sears World Trade to head of Carlyle.

Ms. Thompson accepted the CYRUS R. VANCE AWARD from ADST Chairman JIM DANDRIDGE. The award recognized her distinguished service in promoting knowledge and understanding of American diplomacy.

The Bunche and International Business awardees receive framed citations and Steuben crystal eagles. The Vance Award confers a framed citation and cash.

Ambassador DONALD MCHENRY, former Senator SAM NUNN, former Secretary of State and of Treasury GEORGE SHULTZ, and former Deputy Secretary of State JOHN WHITEHEAD



Colin Powell accepts Bunche Award from Tom Pickering

previously received the Bunche Award. The International Business Leadership Award was presented to J. BRUCE LLEWELLYN, Chairman and CEO of the Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Company, in addition to Mr. Kimsey. The first Vance Award went to ADST Oral History Director STUART KENNEDY in 2004.

New ADST Directors

Former Secretary of State COLIN POWELL became an honorary director of ADST in February. With his addition to the board, all living former U.S. secretaries of state now serve as honorary directors of the association.

At its meeting on February 9, the ADST Board of Directors elected Ambassador (ret.) STUART A. BERNSTEIN and Ambassador (ret.) TIMOTHY L. TOWELL to three-year terms on the board. Following numerous assignments as a career Foreign Service officer, Tim Towell served as ambassador to Paraguay (1988–1991) and director for Africa at the Peace Corps. He is currently a consultant on international affairs. Stuart Bernstein, a prominent business and community leader in Washington, D.C., served as ambassador to Denmark in 2001–4.



Jim Dandridge presents Vance Award to Margery Thompson

Excerpts from Our Dinner Speakers

COLIN POWELL

ALMA AND I ARE SO PLEASED TO BE WITH THE OLD GANG. It is a special evening for us. I'd like to begin by expressing my sincere and heartfelt thanks to ADST for its service to the Department and its service to the cause of American diplomacy. From that simple little Sears cottage that you occupy on what I still call Arlington Hall Station you do so much. You do so much to make sure that we document the contributions of America's diplomats over the years, from your oral history programs to the publications programs, and in so many other ways. Not just to record the history but more importantly to use this valuable information to train new generations of Foreign Service

“America’s diplomats are getting the job done around the world”

officers, new generations of noncareer personnel, political appointees who are going out to serve the nation. This is such an important program. . . . Please accept my congratulations for all you have done to support me, to support the Department, and to support the cause of American diplomacy over the past 20 years.

I am especially honored to receive this award in the name of a great man, RALPH BUNCHE, an inspiration to all diplomats and as, we all know, a tireless worker for peace. He was something else to a kid like me growing up in New York City in the 1940s — he was an inspiration. It was a time in this country when blacks were considered not second- but third-class citizens. A lot remained to be done to achieve the promise of



Jack Hood Vaughan, Premier Sponsor Tim Towell, and Secretary Powell

our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution to reap the benefits of equality achieved by the Civil War, and it hadn't happened yet. Young black kids growing up needed inspiration and I've often been asked by young people, "Who were your role models when you were a young person?" Well in the forties you could look to Jackie Robinson, you could look to a Joe Lewis, you could look to A. Philip Randolph. But there was one, in the late forties, who was above all, who strode on the world stage like no one else did, and his name was Ralph Bunche. He was an inspiration, not only to young blacks coming along, but to all people who believed in humankind, who believed in peace, and who believed in freedom. So it is a special honor for me tonight to accept an award that is given in his name. . . .

I've read a lot recently about new initiatives in the Department, the emphasis being on ambassadors who don't just listen, but go out and do things. Well, when I look at TOM PICKERING, and Ralph Bunche, and Frank Carlucci, and I look at BOB OAKLEY and so many of the people in this room, you have not been just listening. You have been the ones who have transformed the world over the last 30–40 years. It is not a new skill, and it is not a lost art. It is still happening today, whether it is an

Ambassador JOHN BLANEY in Liberia, who made sure that Charles Taylor left, or Ambassador JAMES FOLEY in Haiti, who put his life on the line to make sure that Aristide left, or JOHN HERBST in Uzbekistan and now Ukraine, who does such wonderful work on the part of the United States of America.

America's diplomats are getting the job done around the world and will continue to

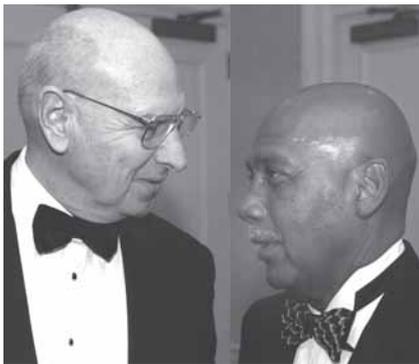
do so with the support of CONDI RICE and the support of the Congress, which is so essential. They are helped in their work by the examples of those of you who have gone before them. And they are helped by the preparation that you see from the Foreign Service Institute and all the people who work now under Ruth Whiteside's leadership. Let me take this opportunity to say that in RUTH WHITESIDE, the Department and Secretary Rice have picked well; you have a star now in charge of that institute. Congratulations.

. . . We worked very hard at convincing Congress that it is in their interest and in the interest of the American people to properly fund the Department — not only to fund our overseas accounts but to fund the accounts we needed to improve the Department, to start hiring again. We can't have a thriving organization that is not bringing in young people constantly. And I'm so proud of the fact that as a result of the Diplomatic Readiness Initiative, led during my time by somebody here this evening,

More dinner photos on pp. 6–12

Under Secretary of State for Management GRANT GREEN — and a great job he did with Ruth and the other RUTH [DAVIS], and all the wonderful members of their team — we now have 50,000 Americans a year applying to take the exam to become a part of this great organization called the State Department. And we can be so proud of that effort.

I also wanted to make sure that we have a diverse Foreign Service. We don't have enough minorities at the senior levels. We have to do a better job. But just as with the army, if you want a great battalion commander in 15 years, or a general in 20, you've got to bring in a new second lieutenant, or a new consular officer in the JO class. You've got to inspire them; you've got to get them to believe in what they are doing. You have to



Tom Pickering, Irv Hicks

grow them, and you have to make sure that they are well led. That's why leadership became such an important part of our effort. It was also important to make sure they had the best technology available, information technology. So we made sure that we updated all their systems, so that every desk in every embassy, and every office in the State Department is now completely online. . . .

What I was trying to accomplish was to make sure that nobody did it better than us. Nobody did it faster than us. . . . The world we live in . . . is a flattening world. I'm not quite sure it's as flat as Tom Friedman

says, but it is certainly a flattening world. It's a globalized world. It's a world so different than the world most of us grew up in. It's a world without a Cold War.

Earlier today I spoke to 1600 students at a high school in Northern Virginia, and we talked about this. . . . The point I made to the young people . . . was, look at other things that are going on. Europe no longer faces the threat of nuclear war and is increasingly whole, free, and more democratic. But democracy is not

“...we are still a nation that is trusted”

easy; it's taken us a couple of hundred years to get where we are, with a lot of obstacles along the way. It's not an easy system to master. But Europe is in the process of mastering it. I look at Asia, where we didn't fight a cold war; we fought hot wars, and I had two tours in Vietnam and one along the DMZ in Korea. Now I see a region of the world where it is economics and trade, the information revolution, and a flattening world of globalization that is reshaping Asia. It is not being reshaped by armies facing one another but by businesses competing with one another.

Those “isms” are gone: communism, fascism. Now it is education, crime, energy, issues of that kind, dealing with HIV/AIDS, and those kinds of problems. These are not merely problems; they are opportunities. They are opportunities for America to show its leadership, because whether you call anything an opportunity or a problem or a challenge, the world nevertheless looks to the United States of America to solve it, to be the leader in solving it.

Whether it is Afghanistan, Iraq, problems with Iran, dealing with North Korea, the Middle East peace

process, it is America they come to. Do they come to us simply because of our political power, our economic power, or our military power, or do they come to us for an even more basic set of reasons? It is because, notwithstanding the anti-American attitudes that come and go, and at the moment they have come, we are still a nation that is trusted. We are still a nation that takes in people from all over the world, still an open nation, a nation that clearly communicates to the world that we seek sovereignty over no one and want to raise up all human families and help people to a better life. As long as we never lose that value system, as long as we continue to believe in ourselves, then we will be able to take advantage of the opportunities out there and be able to deal with the problems and the challenges that come with them. We can only do this if we believe in ourselves; if we keep our economic situation in good order and our growing economy on an even keel; and if we have a strong military for defense, the first responsibility of government.

But it's also so important that we have a strong diplomatic corps, that we continue to bring along young men and women who will be in harm's way, as surely as an infantry soldier, to serve foreign policy interests of the United States of America, and who have families who are also willing to make their sacrifice of service. We still have those kinds of Americans; they still show up in large numbers. At FSI, with the help of ADST, we will continue to turn out the kinds of leaders that we will recognize in this room 30 and 40 years from now.

FRANK CARLUCCI

IT IS A PARTICULAR HONOR AND PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE TONIGHT. . . . I consider myself to be an improbable recipient for this kind of award. I went to business school and

(Continued on page 8)

KENNEDY ON ORAL HISTORY

Oral History Director CHARLES STUART KENNEDY received the Forrest C. Pogue Award from the Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region Organization on March 24 in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of oral history. Following are excerpts from the acceptance remarks Stu prepared for that occasion.

My interviewing technique is simple. I put my victim in front of a \$35 Radio Shack cassette recorder and essentially say "Tell me a story." And what a story it has been.

Dealing with the Soviets has been a major focal point of our program. I have accounts going back to the 1940s in the middle of World War II, where my informants describe how the KGB harassed them and how hostile our "ally" was to American diplomats even while America was shipping vast amounts of war supplies to the USSR. . . .

Berlin was the focus of much of the Cold War, as it was considered the most likely place where a conflict could break out. I have heard accounts from those in Berlin, from the airlift of 1948 to the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1962, from the experiences of those who were present in 1963 when KENNEDY said "Ich bin ein Berliner" and in 1989 when REAGAN said "Tear down that wall, Mr. GORBACHEV" to the wall's dismantlement in 1989. . . .

From the American perspective it seems that the French are always trying to thwart American proposals. One man I interviewed, a top NATO official in Brussels, said his young children thought there was a nationality known as "those goddam French," as he would come home from the office, slam his briefcase on the table, and say, "Those goddam French" did such and such.

If you want to know what to do when your embassy is blown up, or when you are in the midst of a war or civil unrest, we have many accounts, including those of ROBERT DILLON, whose embassy in Beirut was hit by Islamic extremists in 1983, and PRUDENCE BUSHNELL, whose embassy in Nairobi was blown up by al-Qaeda in 1998. . . .

Asia is another long-term preoccupation of the United States, with the question of China dominating the scene. I have accounts of our dealings with the CHIANG KAI-SHEK government during World War II and later on Taiwan. . . . The Opening to China is the subject of a number of interviews, from those who accompanied HENRY KISSINGER on his historic trip to Beijing to those who did the actual work of establishing our posts in that huge country. . . .

On Indochina I have interviewed a man who was in Hanoi when the troops of HO CHI MINH took over in 1954 and others who left Saigon and Phnom Penh by the last helicopters in 1975. . . . I am now talking to those who went back after the opening of relations in the last few years.

The African experience is well covered, from the colonial days to the rise of independent nations and that

continent's problems. . . . Several narratives tell of evacuating our embassies in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Somalia under fire, our work in famine relief, trying to end apartheid in South Africa, and our lack of positive response to the Rwanda genocide.

"I essentially say, 'Tell me a story.' And what a story it has been."

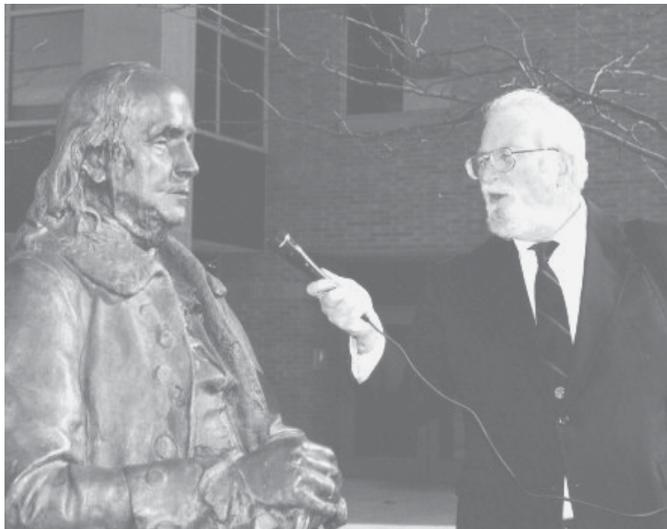
Latin America oral histories relate dealing with dictators and drug wars and promoting democracy. During the 1980s, our people in Central America, trying to bring order out of chaos, faced nasty right-wing governments and equally nasty communist guerrillas. . . .

As time went on I became more intrigued with the early lives of our subjects, who came from an extremely varied background and included immigrants and the children of immigrants. . . . And, if one wants to do a history of the problems that attitudes toward gender caused in the governmental workplace or the change in the status of minority officers over the years, there is no better place to start one's research than our collection. . . .

Our Foreign Affairs Oral History collection spells out in great detail the internal politics of the Department of State and the policy conflicts with other elements of the government, particularly the Defense and Treasury Departments, the White House, and the Congress.

. . . Thousands of accounts of experiences all

(Continued on page 5)



Diplomatic Oral History Program: Ambassador Mary Ryan

The oral history interview of the late MARY A. RYAN is now available through ADST. Following are abbreviated excerpts of the 187-page interview.

On mentoring

"I think mentoring is critically important. If you love the service—if you care about the service—then you want more junior people in it to be successful and to do it well. And the only way to do that, I think, is through mentoring. [Besides] the official mentoring program, there's also unofficial mentoring, where you watch out for people on your staff and make sure they understand. Ambassador RUTH DAVIS used to do a wonderful session on how to write evaluations and how to read evaluations—your own—and how to do your own statement. Because a lot of junior officers don't know what a good EER is."

On Spiers and management

"RON SPIERS is a brilliant man. GEORGE SHULTZ had asked him to be under secretary for management. He was at that time ambassador to Pakistan. His real interest was not management. His real interest was policy. But he was very skilled at management, because he was a real leader [with] tremendous leadership qualities. I don't think leadership and management are the same. I think that the Department was blessed to have Ron at that time in management. It was a difficult time. It was after the attacks on our Embassy in Beirut and the Marine barracks bombing. We had the whole Inman push."

On visas and courtesy

"The allegation was made that I created a culture of courtesy around the world, as if this was something reprehensible. And I intend to use that at the Particular Judgment, just

in case God has forgotten that I did one thing right in life, which was to make sure that visa applicants were not demeaned in the process of applying for a visa. I wouldn't have called it a culture of courtesy necessarily, but that's fine by me, because I did do that. And I am proud of that, because I don't think anybody should be demeaned in the process of trying to come to our country. They're complimenting us by applying, really."

On the aftermath of 9/11

"Every one of those 19 terrorists was run through the consolidated lookout system, and we had no information on them. That's the truth of it, but it didn't matter, because [JOEL] MOWBRAY [of the *National Review Online*] went with this story [containing] very, very inaccurate allegations, with no regard whatsoever to the truth. He never asked to talk to me or anybody in the Visa Office that I know of who could have set him straight.

"I did feel that I was the 'fall guy,' and fair enough. Maybe I should have resigned right away after September 11. I just didn't feel it was our fault—my fault or the fault of anybody in the Bureau of Consular Affairs or, by extension, any consular officer. I really felt the fault was with intelligence and law enforcement communities, agencies that should have given us information."

On immigration

"A national debate on immigration would be a good thing. Not just with people who want to keep the borders closed but with people who want to see more of an outreach. But to continue the way we are is to be really duplicitous and to be violating our laws. Because we make it as hard as possible for people to get here. And many die in the effort. But once



they're here they immediately go to work, and some of them have two and three jobs. They're not on welfare, they're working at jobs that basically no one else wants to do. I frankly admire the people who risk everything to get here to take jobs that no one else will take, to live so meanly, to struggle with the language, all to give their children a better future. I think in its own way it's very American."

Kennedy Speech

(Continued from page 4)

over the globe . . . range from the 1920s to the present. . . . Though we have been developing an oral history of diplomats, we have ended up with a history of the world in the last 60-plus years. The accounts are spotty and overlap, whole decades are missing for some countries, but the richness of this collection is unparalleled. . . .

We envisage the oral history program as continuous. New retirees continue to present themselves with their experiences, and there is no sign that the United States is going to cease being a major diplomatic player.



Gen & Mrs Donald Scott, Gen & Mrs Powell



Faizan Haq, Tahira Anwar, Gen Powell

Scenes from the Gala



Gov & Mrs James Blanchard, H.E. Said Jawad (Afghanistan)



Allan Wendt



Lt Gen Julian Ewell & Patricia Lynch Ewell



Kempton Jenkins



Dr & Mrs Mapoko Ilondo of Novo Nordisk



Clyde Taylor, James Shelhamer, Ruth Whiteside, General Powell



Bisa Williams



Capt Josh Weed, Kristin Carlucci



Johnny Young



Benjamin Rivlin, Donald McHenry



Marilyn Bentley, Ken Brown



Grant Green



Tony Quainton, Robert Pearson



Badi Foster



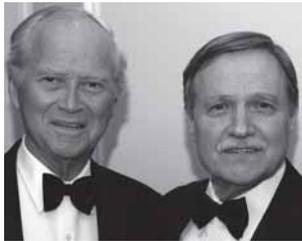
Gen Powell, Col & Mrs Phil Ishio



Carolyn Gretzinger, Abelardo Valdez



Victoria Kiechel, Tom Reston



Bruce Gelb, Ken Brown



Gil Robison (seated, 2nd from right) and his guests, with Nick Veliotes (standing, right)]



Bruce Laingen



H.E. Said Shihab Ahmad (Iraq)



Judy Felt, Minnie Fu, Patrick & Sandy Taylor



Jacqueline Quillen, Theodore Mann, Abigail Wiebenson, Steve Grant



Steve Rogers, Phyllis & Robert Oakley, Kent Rogers

Powell, Carlucci Speak at ADST Awards Dinner

(Carlucci continued from page 3)

into business basically at the behest of my father. I didn't like it. I took the Foreign Service exam on a lark, and to my great surprise I passed it. That launched me on a 26-year career, a rewarding career, in the Foreign Service, which I only left when I'd run out of money. I went back to business, where I had my ups and downs. I did some smart things; I did some dumb things.

The smartest thing I ever did was to join a small struggling group in Washington trying to put together a merchant bank. People thought it

***“Quality matters
in business
just as it matters
in diplomacy”***

couldn't possibly succeed in Washington. And as you're all aware, thanks to the efforts of my partners, Carlyle has grown and grown and grown and is now one of the, if not the, premier private equity house in the world. It has been a great experience for me to help them go global. My foreign affairs experience came into play a great deal.

In the two years since I gained the title of “emeritus,” the business world has changed considerably. We've had some well-publicized abuses, followed by the usual congressional overreaction, and we're now in the era of Sarbanes-Oxley. Let me try to illustrate this era through three “models.” Business situation one: you're responsible. Business situation two: someone else is responsible. Business situation three: no one is responsible. Let me go into each.

Business situation one: you are responsible.

This is a huge problem, you need to do something and you need to do something fast. Hire lawyers, hire consultants, hire accountants, then hire more lawyers. Create a vast and indecipherable network of delegation to which you push all your decisions. If nothing comes out, hire IT people. Then hire more lawyers.

Business situation two: someone else is responsible.

This is great, couldn't be better. Hire lawyers to make sure it's really true. Try to know as little as possible about the activities of the responsible party. Have any calls for them transferred to the compliance unit. Have your special assistant transfer e-mail to the compliance unit. Hire lawyers as special assistants.

Business situation three: no one is responsible.

Sounds good, but the catch here is that usually means that you're responsible, or that you've left business for government. Repeat the steps in business situation one.

Well, seriously, I suspect business will survive this period of additional bureaucracies that we're going through, particularly as long as we have people with the entrepreneurial skills of JIM KIMSEY. But it is certainly tougher for us to compete in a global environment. Carlyle has been



Margarete & Jim Dandridge with Gen Powell

successful in large measure because its managers have been willing to accept responsibility for their failures as well as their successes. Quality matters in business just as it matters in diplomacy, and I've been fortunate to have been associated with quality in both environments.

Let me congratulate ADST on the fine work it is doing to support FSI in our diplomatic establishment and to express my appreciation to ADST for allowing me to be part of the bridge you are building between our diplomatic establishment and the private sector.

ADST Bookshelf — New Acquisition

📖 MAYNARD W. GLITMAN, *The Last Battle of the Cold War: An Inside Account of Negotiating the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty* (Palgrave Macmillan, Initiatives in Strategic Studies: Issues and Policies, 2006)—a substantive analysis by the treaty's chief U.S. negotiator of the complex struggles over U.S. INF deployments, Allied negotiating strategies, and confrontations with the Soviets. Foreword by Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. BURNS.

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James Huntley Book in ADST Memoir Series

JAMES ROBERT HUNTLEY'S autobiography, *AN ARCHITECT OF DEMOCRACY: BUILDING A MOSAIC OF PEACE* (New Academia Publishing, June 2006), chronicles the working life of an idealistic, action-oriented World War II veteran's lifelong search for peace through strengthening democracies and the international institutions that unite them. This sixth volume in ADST's Memoirs and Occasional Papers Series includes a foreword by BRENT SCOWCROFT.

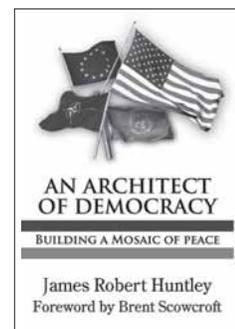
Early praise for the book from those who knew and worked with Jim Huntley underline the high regard in which he and his quest are held. From former U.S. ambassador to NATO ROBERT HUNTER: "Over half a century, James Huntley has played a major

*"a personal story of
our times, well told by
a master
practitioner"*

leadership role—in government and in the nonprofit and scholarly worlds—animating and strengthening bonds among democratic peoples and institutions, from the EU and NATO to the new intergovernmental Community of Democracies. This is a personal story of our times, well told by a master practitioner."

From the Rt. Hon. LORD [CHRIS] PATTEN, former European commissioner for external relations and governor of Hong Kong: "James Huntley shares with us his incomparable experience of diplomacy and the organization of civil society in a book rich with his wise insights."

And from DAVID KILGOUR, Canadian member of Parliament: "Jim Huntley is both an extraordinary American and an advocate for multi-



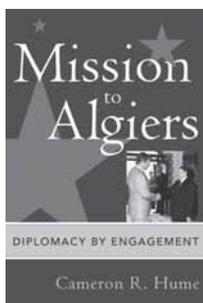
party democracies around the world. Every democrat anywhere should read this work."

In *Architect of Democracy*, Huntley details his life story. He began a promising career in youth work and community planning in Washington State, but the Korean War set him off on his quest for world peace. He spent a decade in the Foreign Service, mostly in USIA, where, along with many others, he helped the Germans take their place among the democratic nations and later worked on the foundations of NATO and the European Union. He conceived of the private multinational Atlantic Institute, reluctantly leaving the diplomatic service to help world leaders spur creation of the Atlantic Institute of Paris, and later headed the Atlantic Council of the United States.

Huntley devoted his career to study and networking in foundations (he was a program executive at the Ford Foundation), research organizations (he was a Fellow of the Batelle Research Institute), and nonprofit groups that prod democracies to unite for peace. He is a founder and current vice president of the Council for a Community of Democracies and has helped form and animate a dozen nongovernmental organizations dealing with peace and democracy. His previous writings include *Europe and America* (1970), *Uniting the Democracies* (1980), and *Pax Democratica* (1998, 2001).

ADST-DACOR Diplomats and Diplomacy Books

Spring and summer 2006 boast three new books in the ADST-DACOR Diplomats and Diplomacy Series, authored by CAMERON HUME, JOHN RICHARDSON, and RALPH PEZZULLO in April, June, and July respectively. Pezzullo's *PLUNGING INTO HAITI: CLINTON, ARISTIDE, AND THE DEFEAT OF DIPLOMACY* (University Press of Mississippi) will be celebrated with an early September book-signing, but readers may place advance orders now.



Cameron R. Hume's *MISSION TO ALGIERS*, the 26th volume in the Diplomats and Diplomacy series, was published by Lexington Books. Subtitled, *Diplomacy by Engage-*

ment, the book recounts U.S. relations with a resource-rich, mostly Muslim country in the Middle East–North Africa region in the context of today's highly charged global atmosphere. Hume provides timely insight into Algeria's often dramatic political, economic, military, and diplomatic developments. He also recounts both progress and setbacks in U.S.-Algerian relations and the parts played by the leading Algerian and U.S. political, diplomatic, and military actors.

As ambassador to Algeria from December 1997 to September 2000, Hume led the U.S. effort to promote democracy, the rule of law, and a market economy in this key Arab country grappling with an Islamist insurgency. Initially, the United States cut back its engagements in Algeria. Later, Ambassador Hume helped carry out a policy of expanding bilateral relations, including bilateral military-to-military relations, to encourage political and economic change, along with a reduction in terrorist violence.

Drawing upon careful records he kept of what he did, he has written an excellent case study of an important period in U.S.-Algerian relations. The University of Virginia's WILLIAM B. QUANDT, chronicler of the Camp David accords, says of the book: "At a time when the United States is encouraging democratic development in the Middle East, the Algerian case of partially successful transition to democracy should be better known. This is a good case study of what an ambassador actually does on a day-to-day basis . . . a well-written, firsthand account of recent history."

A career U.S. Foreign Service officer since 1970, Ambassador Hume holds the rank of minister-counselor and currently heads the U.S. embassy in Khartoum, in which role he has represented the United States at the

***"a well-written,
firsthand account of
recent history"***

Darfur talks in Abuja, Nigeria. He was ambassador to the Republic of South Africa from 2001 to 2004 and served three tours of duty at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. Earlier, after studying Arabic at the Foreign Service Institute's field school in Tunis, he was political counselor in Damascus and Beirut and director of the Tunis field school. He has also served as deputy chief of mission at the Holy See and deputy inspector general of the State Department.

Cameron Hume is both an astute observer and an unusually creative diplomat. His two earlier books—*The United Nations, Iran, and Iraq* (available from ADST), on how UN Security Council peacemaking changed in the years of the Iran-Iraq war and Desert Storm, and *Ending Mozambique's War*, on negotiations that ended a civil war—continue as

the standard works on their subjects. A graduate of Princeton University and the American University School of Law, Ambassador Hume is a member of the New York and District of Columbia bars.

Mission to Algiers is highly recommended reading for newly appointed ambassadors and all students of diplomacy.

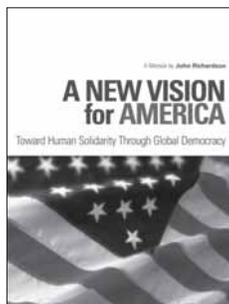
The 27th series volume, John Richardson's memoir *A NEW VISION FOR AMERICA: TOWARD HUMAN SOLIDARITY THROUGH GLOBAL DEMOCRACY*, published by Ruder Finn Press, presents the vision, values, and hopes of a senior public official during the Cold War chill. In the book's foreword, former deputy secretary of state JOHN C. WHITEHEAD states: "John has written a great book and lived a great life, dedicated to peace and freedom."

In a lively, personal style with self-deprecating humor, Richardson traces the evolution of his worldview from his elite prep school days and service as a World War II paratrooper through the years and into his eighties. After starting as a lawyer (Sullivan & Cromwell) and investment banker (Paine Webber), he moved on to public service. His book recounts his eight years as CEO of Radio Free Europe, touching on its ties to the CIA, and his later service as assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, CEO of Youth for Understanding, chair of the National Endowment for Democracy, and board member of numerous educational and service organizations. In between, other interests and sometimes self-assumed tasks focused on Poland and on refugees, initially sparked by his intense and energetic response to the 1956 Hungarian uprising. Throughout, his goal

(Continued on page 11)

ADST Announces Two New Series Books

(Continued from page 10)



remained that of moving toward a better world, led by the example of the United States as an inevitably flawed but vibrant democracy. He is a

cofounder of the Council for a Community of Democracies, as is JAMES HUNTLEY, with whom he will share a June 14 book launch at DACOR Bacon House.

Ambassador BRANDON GROVE characterized Richardson's book as "authoritative and informative in its narration of a life with an international purpose [that] combines his

large and hopeful view of the world with the necessity of getting things done in ways that work." The enduring value of *A New Vision for America* stems from the unique vantage points from which John Richardson shares his experiences in public affairs — failures as well as achievements—and the lessons he learned through softly conducted diplomacy.

BOOK ORDERS

MISSION TO ALGIERS: Diplomacy by Engagement
by CAMERON R. HUME

❖ Lexington Books, April 2006, 220 pages, index
Cloth \$57 (ADST/DACOR members \$51)
Paperback \$24.95 (ADST/DACOR members \$22)

AN ARCHITECT OF DEMOCRACY:
Building a Mosaic of Peace

by JAMES ROBERT HUNTLEY
Foreword by Brent Scowcroft

❖ New Academia Publishing, June 2006
600 pp., 12 illus., appendices, index.
Paperback \$30 (ADST members \$27)

PLUNGING INTO HAITI: Clinton, Aristide, and the Defeat of Diplomacy
by RALPH PEZZULLO

❖ University Press of Mississippi, July 2006
240 pp., 12 illus., index.
Cloth \$45 (ADST/DACOR members \$41)

A NEW VISION FOR AMERICA:
Toward Human Solidarity through Global Democracy

A Memoir by JOHN RICHARDSON
Foreword by John C. Whitehead

❖ Ruder Finn Press, June 2006
225 pp., 8 pp of illus., index.
Paper \$25 (ADST/DACOR members \$22)

THE UNITED NATIONS, IRAN, AND IRAQ: How Peace-making Changed

by CAMERON R. HUME

❖ Indiana University Press, 1994
280 pp, documentary annex, notes, bibliog., index
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On May 15, ADST Executive Director JACK ZETKULIC became associate dean of the School of Leadership and Management at the Foreign Service Institute—close enough to ADST's offices to be called upon when needed. The Department of State has assigned FSO MARILYN BRUNO to serve in Jack's place until our new executive director, DANIEL WHITMAN, arrives in mid-August. Dan is currently public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Yaoundé.



Colin Powell with ADST interns Marc Coda, Abigail Hahn, Sean Ridley, Caitlin Moore, Ryan Gassoway, Megan Fleming, Sheena Keller, Ely Elhamoumi



John Gunther Dean Sponsors Special Collection on Diplomatic History

Frontline Diplomacy, ADST's original CD-Rom containing the first 893 oral history interviews and 48 country readers, forms the core of the JOHN GUNTHER DEAN SPECIAL COLLECTION ON DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, established in 2005 at the American Library in Paris at the initiative of Ambassador Dean. Materials from French diplomats will be added to the electronic collection. Books and

journals already held that pertain to diplomatic history will be identified as such in the library's catalog. The American Library in Paris is committed to representing all points of view and will seek to augment this collection with appropriate scholarly materials, as well as with personal histories from diplomats of other nations.



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