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50th Anniversary of the United Nations

An Extravaganza Like No Other

By Joy Fox

In 1945, in the aftermath of a devastating war, the countries of the world created the United Nations with the intention of stabilizing international relations and giving peace a more secure foundation. To mark its golden anniversary, the U.N. planned a variety of activities culminating in an unprecedented three-days of celebratory speeches, gala parties and back-door diplomacy.

Most of the world's leaders, representing more than 150 nations (U.N. membership is 185 countries) — trailed by numerous aides, bodyguards and reporters — descended upon New York City for the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, making the event the largest gathering ever of world leaders.

"This was really a unique occasion for which there was no precedent," said United Nations Chief of Protocol Livio Muzi Falconi who was responsible for all delegations entering the U.N. compound. He continued, "It was a huge protocol and logistical challenge; my



best defense against chaos was alphabetical order."

The whirl of activity — together with the attending torrential rain, traffic snarling motorcades, brigades of security agents, sold-out hotels and restaurants, booked theater performances, speeches galore, noisy protesters, a flood of journalists — formally opened on Saturday night, October 21 with a gala banquet hosted by New York's Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.

Sunday morning began with a most unusual "photo-op." World leaders, normally accustomed to giving orders, had to stand side by side receiving instruction from a Kodak photographer, who, using special equipment, composed the perfect photographic record of the historic occasion.

Once they were captured on film, all of the 190 participants were moved into the General Assembly Hall and settled in for a marathon of speeches. Each leader was allotted five minutes for

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Yitzhak Rabin (1922 - 1995)

Burying a 'Martyr for Peace'

By Jonathan R. Moller
with reporting by Kari Fazio

Death is a life event which most people, in any culture, commemorate with ceremony. Ceremony provides a framework for mourning. Particularly when a death is sudden and senseless, there is a heightened feeling of loss and tragedy. Ceremony marks the beginning of a complex, healing process. The interment of a larger-than-life hero is, in fact, more than a burial; it becomes an event which reflects a nation's essence.

With the crack of an assassin's bullet, the life of Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's Prime Minister, was ended. He was shot by a Jewish settler on Saturday, November 4, 1995 just after addressing a massive peace rally in Tel Aviv.

"For 27 years, I was a military man. I fought all the time. There was no chance for peace. I believe that now there is a chance for peace and we must take advantage of it," Rabin had just told the crowd of 100,000. He continued, "I have always believed that most of the people want peace and are ready to take a risk for it."

Reticent, yet tough-minded, a man of action not of words, Yitzhak Rabin was more than a national figure. With incredible courage and vision, he overcame insurmountable odds to bring peace to an embattled region. In the process, he earned respect around the world of both friends and former enemies; he had become a world leader.

It is easy to appreciate that the way a person is regarded while he is alive is

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U.N. DPI/Photo by Paul Skipworth for Eastman Kodak

190 world leaders, the largest gathering in history, posed for a group photograph before the opening of the Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

The following list of participating world leaders was supplied by the United Nations Office of Protocol.

Afghanistan – Najibullah Lafraie, Foreign Minister
 Albania – Sali Berisha, President
 Algeria – Liamine Zeroul, President
 Andorra – Marc Forne Molne, Prime Minister
 Angola – Jose E. Dos Santos, President
 Antigua and Barbuda – Lester Bird, Prime Minister
 Argentina – Carlos Saul Menem, President
 Armenia – Levon Ter-Petrosian, President
 Asian-African – Tang Chengyuan, Secretary General
 Australia – Bill Hayden, Governor-General
 Austria – Thomas Klestil, President
 Azerbaijan – Heydar Alirza Ogly Aliyev, President
 Bahamas – Hubert Ingraham, Prime Minister
 Bahrain – Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Foreign Minister
 Bangladesh – Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister
 Barbados – Owen Arthur, Prime Minister
 Belarus – Alyaksandr Lukashenka, President
 Belgium – Jean-Luc Dehaene, Prime Minister
 Benin – Desire Veyra, Minister of State
 Bhutan – Dawa Tsering, Foreign Minister
 Bolivia – Edgar Camacho Omiste, Permanent Representative
 Bosnia-Herzegovina – Muhamed Sacirbey, Foreign Minister
 Botswana – Ketumile Masire, President
 Brazil – Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President
 Brunei Darussalam – Sultan Hassanall Mu'izzadin Waddaullah, Chief of State
 Bulgaria – Zhelyu Zhelev, President
 Burkina Faso – Ablassse Ouedraogo, Foreign Minister
 Burundi – Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, President
 Cambodia – Sdech Krom Luong Norodom Ranariddh, First P.M.
 Camaroon – Paul Biya, President
 Canada – Jean Chretien, Prime Minister
 Cape Verde – Antonio Miscarenhas Monteiro, President
 Caribbean Community – Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary General
 Central African Republic – Ange-Felix Patasse, President
 Chad – Idriss Deby, President
 Chile – Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, President
 China – Jiang Zemin, President
 Colombia – Ernesto Samper Pizano, President
 Comoros – Mouzaour Adballah, Foreign Minister
 Congo – Arsene Tsaty-Boungou, Foreign Minister
 Costa Rica – Jose' Maria Figueres Olsen, President
 Croatia – Franjo Tudjman, President
 Cuba – Fidel Castro Ruz, President
 Cultural & Technical – Jean-Louis Roy, President
 Cyprus – Glafcos Clerides, President
 Czech Republic – Vaclav Havel, President
 Denmark – Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Prime Minister
 Djibouti – Roble Ollhaye, Permanent Representative
 Dominica – Edison C. James, Prime Minister
 Dominican Republic – Jacinto Peynado Garrigosa, Vice President
 Ecuador – Gala Leora, Foreign Minister
 Egypt – Amre Moussa, Foreign Minister
 El Salvador – Armando Calderon Sol, President
 Equatorial Guinea – Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President
 Eritrea – Petros Somomon, Foreign Minister
 Estonia – Lennart Meri, President

Ethiopia – Heles Zenawi, Prime Minister
 Fiji – Maj. Gen. Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka, Prime Minister
 Finland – Martti Ahtissari, President
 France – Jacques Chirac, President
 Gabon – El Hadj Omar Bongo, President
 Gambia – Baboucar Ismaila Jagne, Foreign Minister
 Georgia – Alexander Chikvaizde, Foreign Minister
 Ghana – Jerry John Rawlings, President
 Guatemala – Ramiro de Leon Carpio, President
 Guinea – Kozo Zoumanigui, Foreign Minister
 Guinea-Bissau – Gen. Joao Bernardo Vieira, President
 Guyana – Cheddi Jagan, President
 Holy See – Angelo Cardinal Sodano, Secretary of State
 Honduras – Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez, President
 Hungary – Arpad Gonez, President
 Iceland – David Oddsson, Prime Minister
 India – P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister
 Indonesia – Soeharto, President
 Int'l Fed. of Red Cross – Mario Enrique Villaruel Lander, Pres.
 Int'l Org. for Migration – James N. Purcell Jr., Director General
 International Red Cross – Cornelio Sommaruga, President
 Iraq – Taha Marouf, Vice President
 Iran – Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister
 Ireland – Mary Robinson, President
 Islamic Conference – Hamid Algabid, Secretary General
 Israel – Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister
 Jamaica – Percival J. Patterson, Prime Minister
 Japan – Tomiichi Murayama, Prime Minister
 Jordan – King Hussein Ibn Talal, Chief of State
 Kazakhstan – Nursultan A. Nazarbaev, President
 Kenya – Stephen Kalonzo Musyoko, Foreign Minister
 Korea, Republic of – Kim Young Sam, President
 Kuwait – Sheik Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Chief of State
 Kyrgyzstan – Mukar Cholponbayev, Chairman of the Leg. Assem.
 Lao – Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Deputy Prime Minister
 Latvia – Guntis Ulmanis, President
 League of Arab States – Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr, Perm. Observer
 Lebanon – Bahige Tabbarah, Minister for Justice
 Lesotho – Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili, Deputy Prime Minister
 Liechtenstein – Mario Frick, Prime Minister
 Libya – Omar Mustafa Muntasser, Foreign Minister
 Liberia – Wilton Sankawulo, Chairman
 Luxembourg – Jean Claude Juncker, President
 Macedonia – Stojan Andov, Acting President
 Madagascar – Albert Zafy, President
 Malaysia – Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi, Foreign Min.
 Maldives – Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President
 Mali – Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, Prime Minister
 Malta – Guido de Marco, Deputy Prime Minister
 Marshall Islands – Amata Kabua, President
 Mauritania – Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar, Prime Minister
 Mauritius – Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister
 Mexico – Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, President
 Micronesia – Bailey Olter, President
 Moldova – Mircea Ion Snegur, President
 Monaco – Prince Rainier III, Chief of State
 Mongolia – Punsalmaagin Ochirbat, President
 Morocco – King Hassan II, Chief of State
 Mozambique – Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President
 Myanmar – Maung Aye, Vice Chairman
 Namibia – Sam Nujoma, President
 Nepal – Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister
 Netherlands – Wim Kok, Prime Minister

New Zealand – James Bolger, Prime Minister
 Nicaragua – Ernesto Leal, Foreign Minister
 Niger – Mahamane Ousmane, President
 Nigeria – Tom Ikimi, Foreign Minister
 Norway – Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister
 Pakistan – Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister
 Palau – Kuniwo Nakamura, President
 Palestine Liberation Organization – Yasser Arafat, Chairman
 Panama – Ernesto Perez Balladares, President
 Papa New Guinea – Ben Micah, Special Envoy
 Paraguay – Juan Carlos Wasmosy, President
 Peru – Alberto Fujimori, Vice President
 Philippines – Fidel Ramos, President
 Poland – Jozef Oleksy, Prime Minister
 Portugal – Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes Soares, President
 Oman – Sayyid Fahad Bin Mahmoud Al-Said, Dep. P.M.
 Qatar – Sheikh Abdulla bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Dep. P.M.
 Romania – Ion Iliescu, President
 Russia – Boris Yeltsin, President
 Rwanda – Pasteur Bizimunga, President
 Saint Kitts and Nevis – Denzil Douglas, Prime Minister
 Saint Lucia – John Q.M. Compton, Prime Minister
 Saint Vincent and The Grenadines – James Mitchell, P.M.
 Samoa – Tuiloma Neroni Slade, Permanent Representative
 San Marino – Marino Venturini, Capt. Regent
 Saudi Arabia – Bin Abdulaziz al-Saud, Sec. Dep. Prime Min.
 Senegal – Habib Thiam, Prime Minister
 Seychelles – Marc Michael Marengo, Permanent Representative
 Sierra Leone – Valentine Strasser, President
 Singapore – Goh Chok Tong, Prime Minister
 Slovakia – Michal Kovac, President
 Slovenia – Milan Kucan, President
 Solomon Islands – Danny Philip, Deputy Prime Minister
 South Africa – Nelson Mandela, President
 South Pacific Forum – Nikenike Vurobaravu, Deputy Sec. Gen.
 Spain – Felipe Gonzalez, President of the Government
 Sri Lanka – Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, President
 Suriname – Runaldo Ronald Venetiaan, President
 Swaziland – King Mswati II, Chief of State
 Sweden – Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister
 Switzerland – Jacob Kellenberger, Secretary of State
 Syria – Farouk Al-Shara', Foreign Minister
 Tajikistan – Emomali Rakhmonov, President
 Tanzania – Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago, Perm. Rep.
 Thailand – Banharn Silpa-Archa, Prime Minister
 Togo – Dahukou Pere, Pres. Nat. Assem.
 Trinidad & Tobago – Annette des Iles, Perm. Representative
 Tunisia – Habib Ben Yahia, Foreign Minister
 Turkey – Suleyman Demirel, President
 Turkmenistan – Saparmurat Niyazov, President
 Uganda – Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President
 Ukraine – Leonoid Kuchma, President
 United Arab Emirates – Bin Zayed al-Nahayan, Dep. P.M.
 United Kingdom – John Major, Prime Minister
 United Nations – Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary General
 United States – Bill Clinton, President
 Uruguay – Hugo Batalla, Vice President
 Vanuatu – Maxime Carlot Korman, Prime Minister
 Venezuela – Rafael Caldera, President
 Vietnam – Le Duc Anh, President
 Yemini – Abdorabou Mansour Hadi, Vice President
 Zaire – Marechal Mobutu Sese Seko, President
 Zambia – Frederick Chiluba, President
 Zimbabwe – Robert Mugabe, President

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their remarks and drew lots for the day and time, with the exception of President Clinton, who as leader of the host country, was allowed fifteen minutes and spoke first. To everyone's happy surprise, nearly all respected the five minute "rule" and obeyed three little "traffic" lights installed on the large black marble podium turn from green to yellow at four and a half minutes and red at five — "even Cuba's Fidel Castro, who took more than four hours at a previous U.N. appearance in 1960, complied," noted an incredulous protocol veteran.

The social event that evening was a principals only black-tie reception hosted by President and Mrs. Clinton at the New York Public Library. Each leader and accompanying spouse arrived at the white-tented entrance and stepped onto red carpeted stairs. They were then greeted by U.S. Chief of Protocol Molly Raiser before receiving a formal welcome from (and photograph with) the President and First Lady. Guests were served hors d'oeuvres and cocktails while being entertained by the West Point Band and a string ensemble.

Besides listening to a steady stream of formal speeches, world leaders used the occasion to schedule dozens of bilateral and trilateral meetings with colleagues. President Clinton, for example, met among others, with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin. In addition, scores of quick, discrete "pull-asides" took place, allowing leaders to engage in effective, personal diplomacy.

While the speeches continued on Monday (and again on Tuesday), leaders' spouses were treated to a lunch inside the Temple of Dendur at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The celebration officially came to a close that evening at Lincoln Center with a special performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, "Ode to Joy," by the New York Philharmonic.



Courtesy of the New York City Police Department

One of many motorcades arriving at the New York Public Library site.

On the subject of security, Brian Gimlet of the Secret Service noted, "This was the largest security responsibility the Secret Service has ever undertaken due to the number of protectees visiting New York at the same time."

*"My best defense
against chaos was
alphabetical order."*

*U.N. Chief of Protocol
Livio Muzi Falconi*

Protecting and transporting the dozens of leaders was the function, depending on guest rank, of the Secret Service and U.S. State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. Clearing the way for all motorcades and dealing with the 60 expected and an equal number of unexpected demonstrations, was

the logistical migraine of the New York City Police Department. The FBI and CIA gathered, analyzed and then circulated intelligence from around the world on potential threats.

All tolled, over 4,000 federal agents and thousands of city police officers — including sniper and counter assault teams, helicopters, patrol boats, bomb detection specialists, and other high tech resources — were posted in and around the anniversary celebration locations, creating an absolute security umbrella over all New York.

"New Yorkers were more than just tolerant of the many U.N. related inconveniences and disruptions, they were welcoming. I expected nothing less from the capital of the world," boasted Mayor Giuliani.

Putting it all in perspective, General Assembly President Diogo Freitas do Amaral of Portugal, who presided over the commemorative session said, "There will not be another occasion like this until the U.N. has its 100th anniversary."

He is right, no doubt. ■

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reflected in the ceremony which attends his death. [A preacher at President Kennedy's funeral in 1963 remarked with wry irony that a man's death may sometimes be considered his greatest gift to those who survive him for it forces them to consider the quality of his life and reflect upon their own individual goals and standards.]

The responsibility for developing and executing the events of the days following Rabin's assassination fell primarily on Minister Uzi Baram. From the start, Baram recognized that his plan had to account for the Israeli peoples' utter shock at the shattering of the unwritten code, that dated back two thousand years to the destruction of the second temple, that no Jew would kill another Jew to advance a political objective. And he had to acknowledge the genuine fear and concern that the strides for peace, for which Rabin gave his life, would be in vain. The Rabin funeral had, as well, to meet religious, historical and state ceremony standards while respecting the wishes of the immediate family. It also had to remain true to Israeli society's belief that all citizens are part of a single family.

With all this in mind, Baram and his staff began to coordinate the logistics and to assemble the security apparatus for the funeral and the surrounding activities that would enable the Rabin family, friends, Israelis and international dignitaries to pay their last respects. It required no fewer than 10,000 police officers, soldiers and security agents to be deployed to ensure the safety of all.

Jewish law dictates that a deceased be buried in a simple wood casket as soon after death as possible, in most situations, by the day after death. This requirement was balanced with the sheer impossibility of conducting a state funeral on such short notice, so rabbinical authorities approved an additional 24 hour delay.

On Sunday and through the night,

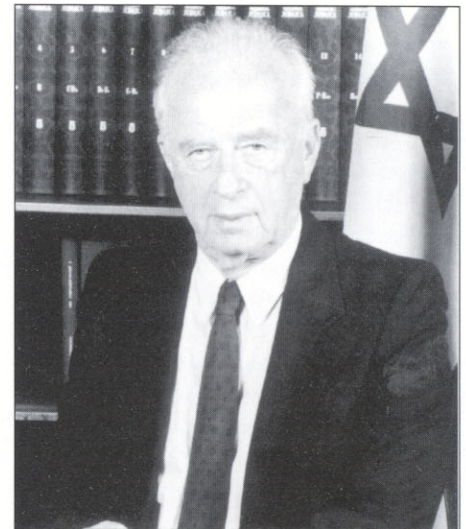
while 4,000 official invitations continued to be dispatched through diplomatic channels, an estimated one million mourners (in a country of five million), filed past the coffin as it lay in state in the open air courtyard of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) surrounded by flowers, candles and an honor guard. Simultaneously, dozens of world leaders and thousands of dignitaries — including Presidents Chirac and Clinton, and Prime Ministers Chernomyrdin, Chretien, Keating and Major — began to descend on Israel for the funeral service. In all, 80 nations would be represented.

Early on Monday afternoon, six generals and two police chiefs placed the Prime Minister's body onto a blackened

The interment of a hero is, in fact, more than a burial; it becomes an event which reflects a nation's essence.

military vehicle and escorted the casket on a slow two-mile drive through Jerusalem to its burial place at the Mount Herzl Military Cemetery (Israel's Arlington). Rabin's family followed the pallbearers and another blackened military vehicle, this one overflowing with flowers. The procession route was mobbed with citizens saying farewell.

When the coffin arrived at the cemetery, sirens sounded throughout Israel as the entire nation joined in observing two minutes of silence in Rabin's honor. Afterward, the chief rabbi of the Israeli army began the funeral service. Many world leaders spoke to the audience — some of them wearing blue caps they



Israeli Government Photograph

Yitzhak Rabin

were given to protect them from the sun's heat — but it was a former enemy, King Hussein of Jordan, who offered one of the most touching eulogies:

"I never thought that the moment would come like this, when I would grieve the loss of a brother, a colleague and a friend, a man, a soldier who met us on the opposite side of a divide, who we respected as he respected us," he said. "A man I came to know because I realize, as he did, that we had to cross over the divide, establish the dialogue and strive to leave also a legacy that is worthy of him. And so he did. And so we became brethren and friends. I have never been used to standing except with you next to me, speaking of peace, speaking about dreams and hopes for generations to come that must live in peace, enjoy human dignity work together to build a better future that is our right." (Many Arab leaders including Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, had come to Jerusalem at considerable political risk for the first time since Israel occupied all of the city in 1967.)

Following the speeches, Rabin's family
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ly accompanied the coffin to the nearby burial plot. After a rabbi chanted kaddish, the traditional Jewish prayer for the dead, Rabin, now in a shroud, was lowered into the ground. A mix of family members, friends and honored guests then had the opportunity, as a traditional sign of respect, to throw some earth and stones onto the grave. Senior Israeli officials then placed a series of wreaths on the now-filled grave and in a final military salute, an honor guard fired three salvos. The relatively informal burial, characteristic of all ceremony in Israeli society, concluded with a procession that led mourners past Rabin's grave and family.

In the words of Egypt's President Mubarak, "The best memorial to Yitzhak Rabin is to continue what he started, which is the peace process." ■



Friends and former enemies talking peace: Jordan's King Hussein, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak with Israel's Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres.

Israel Government Photograph

Deli Diplomacy

Pastrami for a Russian Visitor

By Carey Goldberg

There was the historic walk in the woods at the Geneva arms control talks in 1982, and before that, the Cold War kitchen debate. Now, Vice President Al Gore has invented a new method of informal superpower interaction: deli diplomacy.

The Vice President made an unscheduled stop on January 31 at Katz's Delicatessen in New York City to introduce his Russian colleague, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, to the joys of corned beef and pastrami on rye.

The Prime Minister, normally a borscht-and-potatoes man, did not appear to "get it" at first, and ordered a frankfurter with mustard and sauerkraut, said the night manager. But his entourage prevailed upon him to try true deli, she said, and both dignitaries enjoyed the two-handed sandwiches so much that they took doggie bags with

them when they left.

The deli foray came as Mr. Chernomyrdin wound down from Washington meetings at which he reassured American officials that despite a Communist resurgence and Government promises of new social spending, Russia's economic reforms would continue apace. He was also fueling himself for a luncheon speech that would have the same soothing goal, this time before hundreds of business people at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The pastrami power seemed to work. The Prime Minister delivered a long discourse on the improvements in the Russian economy; his diction, which sometimes descends into an indistinct, jowly mumble reminiscent of Marlon Brando in "The Godfather," was clear; his tone calm, confident, almost lilting.

In another notable change of sched-

ule in his one-day visit to New York, Mr. Chernomyrdin canceled a trip to the Empire State Building so he could go to Greenwich Village and visit the bier of Joseph Brodsky, the Russian born poet, who recently died.

But the deli visit seemed the high point of the day. Mr. Chernomyrdin's press secretary, Viktor Konnov, said that when Mr. Gore was asked if he had paid for the food, he said that he had indeed: about \$16 for three sandwiches.

Standing around chatting after Mr. Chernomyrdin's luncheon speech, several top-level members of his delegation decided that if they had to choose a headline for the day, it would be "There's no such thing as a free lunch — especially at Mr. Katz's." ■

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Election Fever

At the UN: Ready, Set, Don't Run !

By Barbara Crossette

In a season of Presidential primaries and caucuses, hard-hitting television spots, raucous bus convoys, pancake breakfasts and snow-bound photo-ops, its is easy to miss the other election of 1996.

In this election, most candidates won't even announce they are running. Nearly all the campaigning, or non-campaigning, will go on behind closed doors. More than likely, the winner will be decided before the voting takes place. There isn't even a date for the election. The prize: the title of Secretary General of the United Nations.

At the end of this year, Boutros Boutros-Ghali will complete a five-year term as the world's top diplomat, crisis administrator and — some would say — scapegoat. Surprisingly, a lot of people seem to want his job, including him, though he's not saying so.

To further complicate matters, the renewal of Mr. Boutros-Ghali's term or the selection of a new United Nations Secretary General is a decision that is directly linked to the American Presidential election. Many diplomats here believe that the United States will not make its preference known until after November. Traditionally, when the stakes are this high, no one moves in the United Nations until Uncle Sam speaks. But some American officials say that it will only be a matter of weeks before the White House makes the only decision that really matters: whether to invite Mr. Boutros-Ghali to



Courtesy of the United Nations

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the sixth (and present) Secretary General of the United Nations.

stay or go.

As for the decision itself, most diplomats and officials here are betting that the Secretary General will stay on, if only by default. The job of finding a successor in the midst of a Presidential race and then selling the new candidate to the world simply would be too much for the Clinton Administration to take on now.

If the Republicans win in November, though, all bets are off. A hostile Republican Administration could create havoc in the final hours of Mr. Boutros-Ghali's first term. Then Europeans might seize the initiative in support of Mr. Boutros-Ghali, forcing the United States to veto or leave the field.

The Secretary Generalship is an odd-



With most candidates not even announcing that they are running, who will be the next Secretary General.

ball job. The United Nations Charter specifies only that the person in that job — “appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council” — shall be the organization's chief administrative officer. In other words, the only powers a Secretary General has are those assigned to him by the General Assembly or Security Council. Sometimes the instructions are contradictory. Cut the staff, says one order. Create a new department, says another.

The Secretary General — who is paid \$286,075 a year (\$193,306 after deductions) and gets a \$25,000 expense allowance, a house on Sutton Place and a car and driver — spends his days preparing reports on current topics for the Security Council, reading volumes of cables from worldwide operations, traveling to member countries and talking on the telephone, almost around the clock, with government heads and his envoys in the field.

If the Secretary General tries to

In this election, most candidates won't even announce they are running.

strengthen his own image or that of the organization, he draws immediate fire from powerful member nations, most often the United States. He is a leader who is not allowed to lead.

During the cold war, which began not long after the creation of the United Nations, neither the West nor the Soviet bloc wanted a strong Secretary General, and so candidates were chosen for their neutrality: Trygve Lie of Norway, Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, U Thant of Burma, Kurt Waldheim of Austria and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru. Mr. Boutros-Ghali, 74, is a former minister of state from Egypt.

Since the end of the cold war, there has been no debate of significance here

or in the capitals of the world about what kind of Secretary General the United Nations needs. But the emergence in recent months of some strong would-be candidates indicates that the time may have come for a more high-profile figure.

Gareth Evans, Australia's Foreign Minister, is in the non-running, as is President Mary Robinson of Ireland. So are Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway and Juan Somavia, who represents Chile at the United Nations and has been active in trying to steer the organizations toward more global social issues. Two Africans are often mentioned: Kofi Annan of Ghana, an insider who has headed United Nations peacekeeping operations, and Richard Goldstone of South Africa, who is now chief justice of the international War Crimes Tribunal on the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Sadako Ogata, the Japanese scholar who is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, would get enthusiastic backing, though she seems not to be interested.

By unspoken tradition, a Secretary General has never been chosen from among the five permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia.

Otherwise, would this be the place for Jimmy Carter, an ex-President with a growing record in international diplomacy, or Andrei Kozyrev, who recently resigned as Russia's Foreign Minister?

Sir Brian Urquhart, who worked for the U.N. for four decades before retiring as an Under Secretary General in 1986, says the world never had a better opportunity to invent a new process for finding a Secretary General. "Either this is an important job or it isn't," he said. "But the permanent security council members who control this thing have to be forthright about what they really want." ■

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Focus On...

On the Road

Advance Lingo

In this election year, the President, along with the many presidential hopefuls are campaigning across the country with the desire to "meet real people" and to raise money. To facilitate a successful visit, an Advance Team is dispatched. These specialists often use a "lingo" all their own. Here are some buzz words you might come across, especially if interacting with a presidential advance team.

POTUS – President of the United States. Also, VPOTUS (Vice President of the United States) and FLOTUS (First Lady of the United States).

"Is POTUS running on time?"

Clutch – A quick (60 seconds or less) handshake, often with a photo. "Sir, we need to do a couple of clutches before you depart."

Straphanger – Folks who should know better but who latch on to a principal

and won't let go until forced to. "Clear all the straphangers from the room."

Blood – When members of an Advance Team anger locals. "You know there will be blood if we cancel the event."

RON – When a principal remains overnight. "Is this trip a RON?"

Chum – Pins, pens, key-chains and other trinkets handed out by the advance staff. "Don't forget to bring the chum." Also, Serious Chum (Cufflinks, paperweights, photo-albums, etc.)

Blue Goose – The presidential podium, complete with microphones, step, armor and presidential seal. "Make sure the lighting guys spot the Blue Goose."

Walka – WHCA. Acronym for White House Communications Agency. "When will Walka have the switchboard up?"

Saber – Motorola two-way radio, usually with a surveillance kit. "Grab a fresh battery for your Saber." ■

TRAVEL ADVISORY

Avoiding Trouble

Warnings issued by the U.S. Department of State recommending deferral of all travel, presently cover:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, Croatia, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Israel (Jericho area, Gaza Strip, West Bank), Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, North Korea, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. Consular Information Sheets containing more limited warnings currently cover: Azerbaijan, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Haiti, Latvia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Peru, Russia and Zaïre. For updated status, check with the Department of State/Citizens Emergency

Center (202) 647-5225 from a touch-tone telephone, (202) 647-3000 from a fax machine or download information directly from the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (202) 647-9225; 9600/N/8/1.

The U.S. Public Health Service/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has made no changes to its plague list but has added Iran and Senegal to its cholera list and has removed Romania and added Liberia and Sierra Leone to its yellow-fever list. A separate advisory warns of an Ebola virus outbreak in Zaïre. For additional information, access the CDC's International Travelers Hotline (404) 332-4559 or Faxline (404) 332-4565. ■

THE WORLD: InBRIEF

United Arab Emirates

Business Customs and Practices

Excerpted from *THE WORLD: InBRIEF* (ISSN 1074-2719) series of country profiles.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is located at the southern coast of the Persian Gulf and the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Oman. It is considered one of the five Gulf States along with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar but has no defined boundary with neighboring Saudi Arabia and with most of Oman. The border with Qatar is disputed. UAE maintains substantial control over the southern approaches to the vital Strait of Hormuz. The country's terrain is predominantly a flat, barren coastal plain that merges into a vast desert wasteland with a mountain range in the east; the climate is characterized by extremely high temperatures and little rainfall. Dust and sand storms are frequent.

Rapid modernization, enormous strides in education, and the influx of a large foreign population have altered the society, but have not fundamentally changed the country's traditional values and orientation. Most Arab traditions and Islamic conventions are customary among Emirians.

As in the other Gulf nations, the traditional greeting in the UAE is a handshake while saying *Salaam Alaykem* (peace be with you). This may be followed by an embrace and the kissing of right and left cheeks. A man should only shake a woman's hand if it is offered to him; (women tend to be accorded a secondary status in this society). Conservative attire is considered appropriate for Western visitors. When

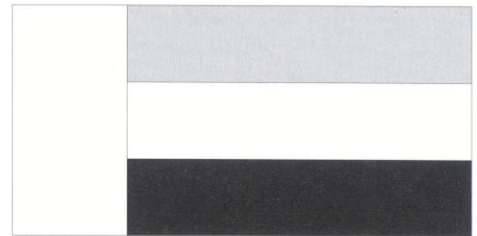
walking along, do not be surprised if an Emirian businessman holds your hand. It is simply a sign of friendship. Always schedule appointments in advance. Arrive on time even though it is not uncommon for your host to be late. At business meetings, many discussions may take place simultaneously.

It is considered impolite to point or signal to another person with your hand. Avoid using your left hand when gesturing. Objects should be passed with both hands or only the right hand. Never use your left hand alone for it is commonly used for personal hygiene functions and is considered unclean. Food is most often eaten with the fingers of the right hand. Do not direct the sole of your foot at another person.

Rapid modernization, enormous strides in education, and the influx of a large foreign population have altered the society, but have not fundamentally changed the country's traditional values and orientation.

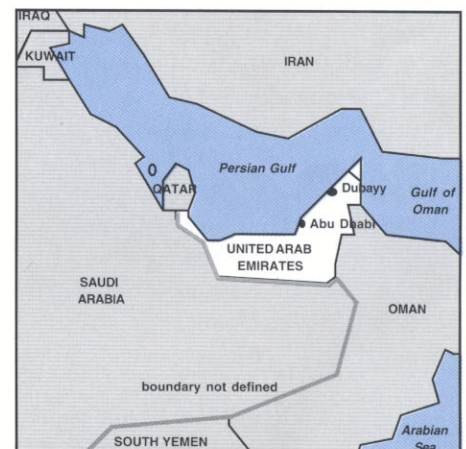
Inshalla (god willing) is a common expression that can be equated in its usage to the Western term "okay". In general conversation, avoid discussing controversial subjects such as the role of women in society and the Arab/Israeli conflict and refer to the Persian Gulf as the Arabian Gulf. Also, keep in mind that while the UAE is a sovereign nation, it is composed of seven individual sheikhdoms, each with its own government, hierarchy and leaders.

Emirians enjoy offering an abun-



dance of food to their guests. Hosts encourage guests to take second helpings and are pleased when they do, but a guest may politely decline without risk of being insulting. Hosts tend to be generous and like to present fine and valuable gifts. Take care in admiring possessions because your host may immediately insist that you accept the item as a gift. Do not try to out do your host's generosity and do not present an alcoholic beverage as a gift. (Devout Muslims pray five times a day and are prohibited from consuming pork and alcohol.)

Visitors should note that the entire country is 9 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time. Friday is a day of rest and worship. In the UAE, the Islamic calendar is based on the lunar cycle; holidays vary from year to year with the exception of Independence Day which is always observed on December 2nd. During the month of Ramadan, work schedules are altered and many offices close by noon.



What to Serve?

A Great Performance for Uncommon Guests

By George Pullman

How do you serve dinner to a large gathering of kings, queens, presidents and prime ministers?

“Very, very, very carefully,” said New York’s Chief of Protocol Irene Halligan.

No pork or shellfish (Jews and Muslims). No beef (Hindus). No alcohol in preparing the food (Muslims). Nothing difficult to cut or potentially messy (everyone). No color scheme that might offend. And simultaneous service for all.

When asked about other culturally sensitive issues, Halligan replied, “Smoking was allowed.”

To most, the 50th anniversary of the United Nations was simply an historic event, the largest gathering of world leaders ever. But to the caterers selected by New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to provide dinner to more than 650 dignitaries attending the Saturday, October 21 banquet he hosted — including 47 chiefs of state and heads of government — it was a complex and unusually challenging event.

Manhattan’s Great Performances had first to design a meal that would in no way be offensive, yet not totally boring. “We’re going for really neutral stuff,” said Liz Newmark, who owns the catering firm.

Then, despite having to work with the dietary restrictions of just about every world culture, Great Performances came up with more than mere chicken. Guests started the meal with a grilled vegetable timbale with baby lettuce and New York State goat-cheese croutons. In addition to vegetari-

an and kosher options, entrees included roast chicken breast stuffed with leeks and shiitake mushrooms, and dijon-crusted rack of lamb with rosemary gloss. Wild rice and wheatberry pilaf served as a side dish, along with old-fashioned green beans. Dessert was courtesy of Ben and Jerry’s: a chocolate, vanilla, coffee ice cream blend known as the Multi Layer Ice Cream Bombe. And no, the Secret Service did not find the title even a little humorous.

But, determining the menu was just the beginning of the task. Great

PROGRAM

*World Financial Center Dinner
October 21, 1995*

*Master of Ceremonies
The Honorable Henry Kissinger*

*First Lady of the City of New York
Donna Hanover Giuliani
Presentation of Fiftieth Anniversary Gift -
Peter Max Paintings*

*New York City Host Committee
for the
United Nations 50th Anniversary
Chairman John S. Chalsty*

*Secretary-General of The United Nations
H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali*

*United Nations 50th Anniversary
Commemorative Film
Narrated by Walter Cronkite*

*Mayor of the City of New York
The Honorable Rudolph W. Giuliani*

*United States Representative
to the United Nations
The Honorable Madeline K. Albright*



Courtesy of the New York City Office of the Mayor

New York City Chief of Protocol Irene Halligan (center), presenting Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (left) to Jordan’s King Hussein and Queen Noor at the World Financial Center.

Performances also had to decorate the World Financial Center banquet hall — in colors that would not offend and betrayed no sign of national favoritism: shades of cream, silver, gold, as well as United Nations blue and white. In addition to coordinating a myriad of vendors providing furniture, lighting, table linen, flowers and produce, security issues had to be juggled among the Secret Service, New York City Police Department and an assortment of other law enforcement agencies.

“Fortunately, we were not responsible for the guest list or seating,” said Newmark. That was the responsibility of the Mayor’s office which issued invitations to all of the leaders with the exception of those who did not have formal ties with the United States: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Serbia and Somalia.

The final hurdle, according to Newmark was insuring that the 275 servers presented the meals at exactly the same moment to individuals in each rank group although they were scattered throughout the hall — first to all the chiefs of state, then heads of government, then ambassadors and other dignitaries.

It was accomplished, and yes, it was wonderful. ■

In the Spotlight — Protocol Offices & Officers

Livio Muzi Falconi

Protocol Chief at the United Nations

In June of 1995, United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali appointed a 58 year-old Italian, Livio Muzi Falconi, as his Chief of Protocol. The son of a diplomat, Falconi was born in Norway and lived in Central America, Austria, the United States, Bulgaria and Indonesia before embarking on a 35 year career of his own in Italy's foreign Service. He served three years as the deputy head of the Italian Protocol Service, before receiving his present United Nations appointment.

The following are excerpts from an interview PROTOCOLLUM conducted with U.N. Chief of Protocol Livio Muzi Falconi at United Nations Headquarters in December, 1995.

PROTOCOLLUM: You have been a diplomat for so many years, how would you define the term "protocol".

U.N. CHIEF OF PROTOCOL LIVIO MUZI FALCONI: Oil. It is the oil that makes a machine run. Rules must be observed but with a lot of sensitivity, common sense and carefulness.

Q: What was your overall impression of UN50 celebration?

A: I hope that this event produced something useful for the UN; not only for the UN but for all the countries that support the UN; and for it to have been an occasion for all these leaders to meet and exchange points of view. I even saw in some moments people who haven't spoken in many many years all of a sudden exchange

points of view and talking to each other over a cup of coffee or something like that and that was rather unusual. And I think it will be very helpful. I think that the world needs these sort of meetings. Non-communication is very bad. Communication is essential in order to make it possible not to have these terrible things which are called wars.

Q: What were some of the biggest challenges you faced in preparing for the 50th Anniversary.

A: It was a big project, and therefore the biggest challenge was trying to figure out before hand each step in this gathering. Not everything worked out exactly the way we had thought it should, but it gave the whole staff a basic rundown as to what should happen so everybody knew what every one else was going to be doing.

Q: What was the total number of chiefs of state, heads of government and observer leaders that addressed the General Assembly?

A: We include in this category also the vice-presidents; therefore it was 190. Which if you consider that the total membership of independent states the UN is 185, with 14 non-members and observers, just about every nation was represented at a very high level. So most did come and show support for the UN; it is not true that countries view the UN as something not useful.

Q: Many of your predecessors in this position have spent years in the post.

But more recently, there has been a much greater turnover. How do you account for that:

A: It is difficult to say. I think maybe because the job is linked very closely to the work of the Secretary General and it is important that there be a good understanding between the Chief of Protocol and the Secretary General as to what the Secretary General wants the Chief of Protocol to be doing. And that, of course, makes this office part of the close knit group that works around the Secretary General and changes with the Secretary General to give him the kind of help he needs to do his job.

Q: Where does the Secretary General fit into the order of precedence since he is not technically a chief of state?

A: He does not have a precise position but most countries attribute to him a chief of state status.

Q: In the United States the Chief of Protocol carries the rank of ambassador. Does the rank Chief of Protocol in the UN automatically connote the rank of ambassador?

A: No. My immediate predecessor was not an ambassador, she was a younger person who stayed in the job for about a year. I don't think it has anything to do with the age of a person, I think it has to do with the experience and with the fact that they know how to bring people together. The United Nations has its own structure and the official rank is Director.

In the Spotlight — Protocol Offices & Officers

Q: What has really excited you about your new role?

A: Well, it is the fact that I am not working for a single nation but rather for everybody. That has excited me and that is the main reason I took the job. To have that experience was something which I wanted to do for a long time.

Q: Prior to the 50th anniversary, the Holy Father was in the United States, and one of the focal points of his trip was here at the United Nations. The Vatican, of course, is in Italy and I am sure that you have a fair amount of experience dealing with the Holy See. But what was it like receiving the Pope here as Chief of Protocol?

A: It was an extremely exciting thing. I am a Catholic and I am proud of being Catholic. And I think my church has done very good things and very bad things. And some of the good things are linked to this Pope. He is a marvelous person; I have met him many times before because one of the duties of the Italian Protocol Service is to send off and receive the Pope each time he goes abroad, because he passes through Italy each time he travels. So he knows me and I think he was pleased to see a familiar face when he arrived in New York.

Q: The Pope is a religious leader. What are some of the differences in dealing with a religious leader as opposed to the leader of a nation?

A: There are not many. His speech for example was a political speech not a religious one. He tried to convince people and nations to work together for everyone's good.



U.N. Chief of Protocol Livio Muzi Falconi preparing to escort His Holiness Pope John Paul II in the General Assembly Hall.

Q: What kind of cooperation does your office receive from the United States Government as host country and New York City as host city?

A: Marvelous cooperation. We all worked incredibly well together. And the success of the 50th anniversary is proof of this.

Q: There has been a lot of coverage on the Mayor's decision at Lincoln Center with regard to Chairman Arafat. What is your reaction to the Mayor's decision?

A: I don't have a reaction. I am sorry it happened. We tried in every way with the help of both the host country and New York City to avoid that kind of incident. I am sorry it took place. I hope it is not the fault of the United Nations or my office. I am ready to do anything in the future to avoid these kind of incidents. There was no reason for it to take place; it

is a pity that it did take place. Better preparation would have avoided it.

Q: You mentioned earlier that for the first time many leaders, many nations who have not necessarily had the opportunity to talk in the past — even if it was unofficial and informal — had the opportunity at this gathering. Does any exchange in particular stand out?

A: The exchange of conversation between Castro and Clinton which in fact went on for quite a long time. It was quite strange. This very young man, Clinton, against this old man who was trying to be young.

Q: Did it surprise you that those two leaders in particular were able to or willing to spend time together?

A: I think Clinton made a very wise decision. ■

Remarks

State Dinner for France

The following are the toasts exchanged by President Clinton and President Chirac of the French Republic in the State Dining Room at the White House on February 1, 1996.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. President Chirac, Mrs. Chirac, members of the French Delegation, to our distinguished guests from France and the United States, Hillary and I are delighted to welcome a great friend of our country to America's house.

As President tonight I am thinking of the experience of one of my most illustrious predecessors, Thomas Jefferson. As every American knows, when Thomas Jefferson was Minister to France, he developed a fondness for everything French. When he returned home, his political opponents tried to turn the American people against him by accusing him of excessive Francophilia. (Laughter.) Patrick Henry struck the harshest blow. He denounced Jefferson, and I quote, for "abjuring his native victuals" in favor of French cuisine. (Laughter.) Somehow Jefferson overcame the attack and went on to become President. And, thank goodness, today Americans consider a good French meal to be a supreme treat, not high treason. (Laughter.) Still, I feel compelled to make full disclosure to our French guests — our extraordinary White House chef, Walter Scheib, is an American. (Laughter.)

A decade before Thomas Jefferson went to France, France came to the aid of the American people. Dozens of ships carrying cannon, rifles, mortars and clothing crossed the Atlantic to supply those who were fighting here for our independence. At Yorktown, General George Washington's troops were one-half French. And together with the French fleet, they decided our great revolutionary struggle in freedom's favor

there. So it is not exaggerated to say that the American people owe our liberty to France.

Today, freedom-loving people all over the world still look to France, not only for its strength, but for its values, the tolerance, the freedom, the progress. We see that in Bosnia where the heroism of France's soldiers and the determination of its President are helping peace to take hold.

We see it in Africa where France is battling poverty and disease to bring hope to millions. We see it in Europe where French leadership is transforming Jean Monnet's vision of an undivided continent finally into a reality.

And we see it in the struggle that France is waging against the forces of destruction in the modern world, against the terrorism, the organized crime, the drug trafficking — forces from which none of us are immune.

Mr. President, I am grateful to have you as our partner in facing all these common challenges. I have long admired your political tenacity, and I have a suggestion that in France they should begin to call you, "Le Comeback Kid." (Laughter and applause.) I also think all my fellow Americans should know that, as far as I know, the President is the only foreign head of state who once worked behind the counter at a Howard Johnson's restaurant. (Laughter.)

I know the deep affection he developed for our nation lives on and that he still takes vacations in California. Today, he gave me some good advice — he suggested that I should spend a little time out there in the next few months. (Laughter.)

Most of all, Mr. President, let me say I admire the course you have set for France and the strength and determination which you are bringing to pursuing that course. Our nations have a special responsibility to lead by example and by action. Under your leadership, France is meeting that responsibility. And the United States is very, very proud to be a partner on the verge of a new century with our very first ally.

And so let us raise a glass to France, to its President and First Lady, and to our enduring alliance. Long live our two nations. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CHIRAC: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, members of congress, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, Mr. President, allow me to thank you, to thank you very much and from the bottom of my heart for your very friendly words. I admire always the speeches here in the United States because you have quite a genius to find what you call, I think, the opening jokes — which we don't have in France. (Laughter.) And it's always a problem for me — I am wondering what could I say to open? (Laughter.) Then I don't say anything — and it works. (Laughter.)

I also wanted to tell you how moved I was this evening at the close — not of my state visit to the United States, but of my visit to Washington. You know the close — and you mentioned them — the intimate ties I have with America. It all started when I saw for the first time Americans. They were soldiers. It was when they landed in Provence. After, when I was a young student, I frequented your universities; and that's a kind like Jefferson, in the other way, I learned all about the preparation of American food which I love. And this was in Howard Johnson on Harvard Square — (laughter) — just in front of Harvard University. Unfortunately, now it disappeared — that's not my

fault — and it's a bank. (Laughter.)

I've been back very often, and it has always been the same wonderful experience. Now, I will do it in French, it will be easier for you when it is translated by somebody who can speak really English.

We know each other well, Mr. President, because we've met each other often. But this State Visit, I wanted this to be an opportunity of making the ties between our two countries even closer. And in the continuity of two centuries of history, a history which saw twice during this century the American people fight for France, fight for Europe, and for the idea which is close to our hearts and that we share the greatest most beautiful idea of all — liberty, and the sacrifice accepted by the American people — as the President will say in a moment —

[President Chirac interrupts trans-

lator: Just a minute. (Laughter.) I understand that everybody wants to start to eat, but I didn't say it again. (Applause.)]

PRESIDENT CHIRAC: The sacrifice that the American people accepted to make and that is true of the daughters and sons of America, we will not forget.

And Mr. President, you were able to see for yourself the strength and the vitality of these memories in the hearts of the French people when you came to Normandy and Paris for the 50th anniversary of the landing. And, surely, one can say that liberty is, as it were, the web upon which our friendship is woven.

Now, Mr. President, you may not know this but when Lafayette came back to France from America, he hung above his desk two identical picture frames. And in one of them, there was the Constitution of the United States. But in the other one, there was nothing. It was empty. And when people said, now why is this? Lafayette would say, wait and you will see. And the explanation came in 1791 when France, in her turn, gave herself a Constitution. And so our two constitutions were side by side, hung over Lafayette's desk, just as our two countries find each other side by side today to defend the ideas to which we attach the same great importance.

Now, some people say that we are two peoples separated by common values. To some extent this is a true image. And, as General de Gaulle said 30 years ago, are you sure that the best ally of the United States is not the ally that sometimes is capable of saying no? But we know that in difficult times, real problems, we can count on each other. And we know that when something vital, some essential values are at stake, we know how to move forward together, and to assume together the responsibilities placed on our shoulders by history, by our capacity to play a role on a worldwide scale, and our

determination to build peace in that world.

Now, peace for France means, first of all — and this is only natural — stability and security in Europe. And it is this new defense architecture that we must design together. It is our alliance that we must transform, renovate and consolidate, an alliance which should take into account the weight of Europe and the fact that Europe has a calling to take its own destiny in its hands and to shoulder fully its own share of our common responsibilities.

Peace today is also our joint action in Bosnia. And, Mr. President, I would like to pay a very special tribute to your personal commitment, to your political courage, and to your vision of the role that the United States would play in the world.

But peace is also the efforts that we, the rich countries, must make in order to come to the help of the countries which are poorer. Peace is development. It is the path along which so many countries of the South are now traveling. It is a difficult path towards democracy, towards economic progress, towards better quality of life for billions of men and women who need us.

I was saying this morning to the members of congress that I know full well the strength everywhere of the temptation to withdraw into oneself. And I know that that's a very powerful temptation today, at a time when danger of confrontation is, in fact, fading. And I know the strength of the temptation to devote all one's energies to oneself, to one's own difficulties; and in so doing, to turn away from the future of others.

But the future of others, of the rest of the world, is also our future. Their destiny is our destiny. And is it in line with our tradition, with the honor of our great nations that we should not discharge our responsibilities towards them? Mr. President, I know how very

see *France*, page 14



Dinner

HONORING HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND MRS. CHIRAC

Lemon Thyme Lobster with Roasted Eggplant Soup

*Rack of Lamb with Winter Fruit and Pecans
Sweet Potato Purée, Root Vegetables
Tarragon Huckleberry Sauce*

*Layered Artichoke, Leek and Herbed Cheese
with Greens and Endive
Balsamic Dressing*

*Apple and Cherry Sherbet Pyramid
Apple Brandy Sauce
Peanut Butter Truffles*

White Almond Bark Chocolate Fudge

*Beringer Viognier 1994
Zaca Mesa Syrah 1993
Roederer Estates L'Ermitage 1990*

THE WHITE HOUSE
Thursday, February 1, 1996

EISENHOWER SERVICE PLATE
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DINNER SERVICE

F.Y.I.

Questions & Answers

Q: What is the U.N. alphabet?

A: At the beginning of each General Assembly session, the name of one country is drawn, making it the "A" in that year's United Nations alphabet. This year, for example, Mozambique was picked; Myanmar, Namibia and The Netherlands followed next with Micronesia, Mongolia and Morocco at the end in the "Z" position. The order is then used throughout a particular session for everything from seating locations to voting slots.

Q: Does Cambodia presently have an Embassy in the United States?

A: Ambassador Var Huoth reopened Cambodia's embassy in the United States on July 20, 1995. The mission had been closed for twenty years following a break in diplomatic ties after the communist guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge occupied the Cambodian capitol, Phnom Penh, in April 1975. The Khmer Rouge proceeded to oust an American-supported military government and established the infamous killing fields, where as many as one million Cambodians died before the Vietnamese invasion in 1979. Cambodia held elections in 1993 under UN supervi-

sion and in September, the United States Embassy was reopened in Phnom Penh.

Q: Someone told me that President Clinton brought soda pop with him on his trip to Bosnia. Is that true?

A: Not only did President Clinton bring 200 cases of Coca-Cola, he brought huge sacks of mail and 5,000 Hershey bars when he paid a morale boosting two and a half-hour visit in January to nearly 1,000 American soldiers stationed at the airfield in Tuzla, Bosnia.

Q: Why did the U.S. Consulate in Bordeaux, France close?

A: The American consulate in Bordeaux closed on January 31, a victim — along with 11 other consulates and embassies around the world — of Federal budget cuts approved by Congress in July, 1995. Opened in 1790 under George Washington's administration, it was the first consulate created by the newborn United States. Bordeaux was chosen 205 years ago for the region supplied the colony's with arms and wine. ■

Questions (and answers) may be mailed to Protocollum F.Y.I., 100 Park Avenue, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10017 or sent via facsimile to (212) 316-4298.

France, continued from page 13

much you, yourself, attach importance to what is at stake in development. I know the importance that you attach to this appeal that comes to us, from all those and to you, from all those who in the world believe in America.

What is at stake is our very values, the interests of our countries and of our peoples: peace in the world, a lasting peace based on justice, a peace which would exclude no one, a peace which would be in line with the conception of

humanity and mankind that we share.

Mr. President, tomorrow is so clouded in uncertainty, so fraught with danger; but tomorrow is so rich in promise and hope. Let us move boldly into the future together and united. It is with this thought, this confidence in our shared future that I propose a toast to President Bill Clinton, President of the United States of America; to Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton; to all the happiness and good health that I wish you for yourselves and your loved ones. I

Exhibits

Presidential Gifts & White House Music

The National Archives in Washington, D.C. is preparing an exhibit on Presidential gifts. In addition to the ornate official gifts presented to Presidents on state occasions, thoughtful tributes crafted by ordinary citizens will be on display. The exhibit opens on March 22 and is scheduled to run through next February.



Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace

President Clinton's Saxophone on display at "Rockin' the White House."

The history of rock and popular music performances at the White House is the subject of an ongoing exhibit at the Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace in Yorba Linda, California. Through June, visitors can view President Clinton's saxophone at "Rockin' the White House: Four Decades of Presidents and Popular Music," as well as watch over 120 minutes of White House concerts, from Chuck Berry to Fleetwood Mac, on videotape. ■

also raise my glass to the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America and to the great American people, our oldest ally, our ally of always. Long live the United States. Long live France. Long live the friendship between France and America. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.) ■

Independent States of the World*

C

SHORT-FORM NAME	LONG-FORM NAME	ABBREVIATION	CAPITAL
Cambodia ^{1,2}	(no long-form name)	CB	Phnom Penh
Cameroon ^{1,2}	Republic of Cameroon	CM	Yaoundé
Canada ^{1,2}	(no long-form name)	CA	Ottawa
Cape Verde ^{1,2}	Republic of Cape Verde	CV	Praia
Central African Republic ^{1,2}	Central African Republic	CT	Bangui
Chad ^{1,2}	Republic of Chad	CD	N'Djamena
Chile ^{1,2}	Republic of Chile	CI	Santiago
China ^{1,2,3}	People's Republic of China	CH	Beijing
Colombia ^{1,2}	Republic of Colombia	CO	Bogotá
Comoros ^{1,2}	Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros	CN	Moroni
Congo	Republic of the Congo	CF	Brazzaville
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	CS	San José
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) ^{1,2}	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	IV	Yamoussoukro
Croatia ^{1,2}	Republic of Croatia	HR	Zagreb
Cuba	Republic of Cuba	CU	Havana

* - In this listing, the term "independent state" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory recognized as independent by the U.S.

1 - Diplomatic Relations with United States

2 - Member of United Nations

3 - With the establishment of diplomatic relations with China on January 1, 1979, the U.S. Government recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledged the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office of The Geographer

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