

ain, would bring an end to the lucrative export of pedigree animals to the United States, Canada, and other disease-free areas.

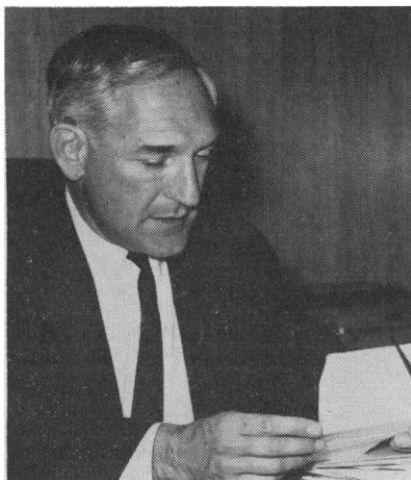
Farmers' organizations have in general supported the slaughter policy, even as the toll of slaughtered animals

has mounted. They have been prominent also in lobbying for a ban on meat imported from countries where the disease is endemic—in effect, Argentina and Uruguay, which export an estimated 11 percent of beef and 3½ percent of the lamb consumed in

Britain. These imports, though a small portion of the total supply, are important, since the meat is relatively inexpensive and provides competition that helps control prices for meat from domestic and other overseas sources.

Argentine and Uruguayan meat is

## International Programs: Frankel Resigns from State



Charles Frankel

Largely obscured by excitement over the sudden announcement of Defense Secretary McNamara's impending departure from government was the announcement that one of the key figures in this country's international cultural relations also intends to leave federal service.

He is Charles Frankel, who took leave from the Columbia University philosophy department in September 1965 to become Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Situated at the third level of the State Department hierarchy, and responsible for activities that are, at best, peripheral to the most pressing foreign policy problems, Frankel drew relatively little public notice, in office or en route to departure. As it turns out, this probably had more to do with the mysterious priorities of press coverage than with his widely admired performance as the government's chief officer for promoting international cooperation in scholarly and cultural activities. But, whatever the case, Frankel, on

the eve of departure (he is scheduled to leave at the end of this month), provides an interesting case study of the troubled state of affairs that now prevails between the Johnson administration and many of the nation's intellectual leaders.

Since resignation in anger is no longer an accepted mode of behavior in American public life, it is generally commonplace for departing administration figures, whatever their views on the overriding issue of Vietnam, to go in silence. Frankel did not altogether depart from this mode, but in one way or another it has become known that, in large part, because of the U.S. role in Vietnam and the administration's preoccupation with the war there, he has no appetite for remaining in Washington.

At the same time, Frankel is too much the team player, too concerned about the divisiveness that is spreading in this country, and too grateful for the opportunities that he had to accomplish things of importance to him in international cultural affairs, to speak out against the Johnson administration. So he points out that, during his service at State, he had considerable success, he feels, in spreading the concept that in international relations this country's cultural life is as important as its economic or military strength. He says he feels that in the State Department, in the White House, and in other departments of government there is now a greater awareness of the value of a thriving cultural interchange between the U.S. and other nations. He says he feels that he succeeded in enlarging the role of private individuals and organizations in the international cultural activities, and in getting the government "be-

hind these activities rather than in the middle of them." And he adds that he has nothing to complain about in his relationship with Secretary of State Dean Rusk or any other officials of the Department. "I'm not angry at anybody," Frankel says emphatically. "I was not hired to talk about Vietnam, and it has to be understood that there are multiple reasons for [my] getting out."

But Frankel chooses not to comment on reports, some in the press, others from acquaintances, that a major part of his decision to leave is simply opposition to the administration's Vietnam policies and a feeling that, amidst the Vietnam war, there is little opportunity for further progress in his area of responsibility. It is also said that he feels that in the "present wartime atmosphere, and with an election impending, the prospects are not good" for the further promotion of international cultural activities.

He states, "the reasons for my departure are ambiguous because the situation is ambiguous." However, amidst the ambiguities there is perhaps one firm clue to his reasons for departure. In 1965 Frankel published *The Neglected Aspect of Foreign Affairs*, a book-length study of U.S. cultural and educational policies abroad. In that work he observed, "Over the long run, a major nation's foreign policy is unlikely to succeed, or will, at any rate, become more costly and more completely dependent on violence and the threat of violence, if it loses the understanding and sympathy of intellectuals in other countries and in its own."

Frankel says he plans to spend the first part of next year as a scholar in residence at Aspen, Colorado, and then return to Columbia.—D.S.G.