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THE COUNTIES & THE CARDINAL

Hotel Shelbourne.
 St. Stephen's Green.
 Dublin, Eire.
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Mr. Richard H. Nolte.
 Institute of Current World Affairs.
 366 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dick:

I've now discovered that the American Irish are not just sentimental over that Emerald Isle. Eire, or at least Dublin, is indeed like a precious jewel. Here at the Shelbourne Hotel on St. Stephen's Green the stair tiers and railings lean and sag with the most respectable possible venerability. In one of the ground floor sitting rooms, you can see guests taking their tea in pink coats upon their return from the hunt. Matter of fact, one bulletin board on a lobby pillar contains nothing but the week's hunt club listings. And upstairs, the valets can be found scrubbing away at the muddy boots, and preserving their shape with wooden forms. In the dining room, they may not feature Irish Stew (when I asked for an Irish specialty, I was courteously informed, "We have a French chef"), but there is a definite Georgian air about everything, from the flaming dish warmers to the elegant, impassive diner against the wall who looks just like Gilbert Stuart's George Washington. I later learned that George was a she, that the stern, tightly-drawn face fringed by spartan gray curls and the ruffled collar and jacket merely indicated a country woman in the grand style. And outside the hotel, Dublin is equally delightful. The Irish seem to glow with friendliness (and perhaps a bit of spirits too). Book stores along the Liffey quay have old edition bargains which long ago were assumed to be unavailable. St. Stephen's Green and Merrion Square, and the area around Phoenix Park, still have that beautiful white wainscoting and red brick Georgian architecture which New York's Washington Square and London's Berkeley Square have lost to modern times.



LEINSTER HOUSE: EIRE'S PARLIAMENTARY DAIL

But I suppose I didn't come here to lose my heart to Eire. I came to learn about Irish neutrality. It's a peculiarly stubborn neutrality. Eire is a country of 27,137 square miles (the size of West Virginia, with Delaware and Rhode Island tossed in) and 3 million people (94 per cent of them Catholic and not a single Communist to be counted in either rank). Today's Eire obviously is not equating the Christian West with the Godless East. Yet because

of "That Dreadful Partition" -- which gave the Irish Free State 26 counties, but left Ulster's six (and predominantly Protestant) counties under England -- Eire is damned if it is going to go all out in any such alliance as NATO which requires it to respect British territory. But this has its qualifications. The Irish couldn't be more closely involved, nor dependant, upon a neighboring parent isle which absorbs 80 per cent of Ireland's products in the British market. Way back in 1914, the then firm governmental ties with Britain, and the natural sympathy for a neutral Belgium ravished by the Kaiser, were nudging the Irish toward the Allies. But two years later, 1916, saw "The Bloody Massacre" of 12 Irish patriots, the abortive attempt at independence and the hardening of hatred against the British. Eire stayed out of World War II and now not only is staying out of any military tie-up with the West but, on the contrary, under her Minister of External Affairs Frank Aiken she seems to be taking a more and more articulate role in the United Nations and closely identifying herself with India and Afro-Asian moral neutrality. As this has taken form, the Irish Catholic clergy in the U.S., specifically His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, has felt impelled to express keen disapproval that an Irish-Catholic Motherland should be anything less than militantly anti-communist.

So, if I am to put limits on Irish neutrality, I suppose I might say that Eire moves away from close ties with the West because those Six Northern Counties still belong to Britain; Eire moves back again toward the West as the Opposition cites the disapproval of the Irish Church Militant in America. And between these two limits, Minister of External Affairs Aiken takes what occasion he can find to give Eire the voice of a small independent with a world conscience.

I did not get to meet Aiken because on the morning of my appointment the Minister, just back from a grueling session at the UN General Assembly, came down with a bit of flu. But in entering Iveagh House, the wonderful old mansion here on the Green which the Guinness stout and ale barony deeded to the nation, I did find Cornelius C. Cremin, Ireland's former Ambassador to Britain and now Permanent Secretary of her Ministry of External Affairs.



CREMIN

"We don't call ourselves anything," Cremin replied to my question about Irish neutrality. "We say largely what we think, without referring to the popularity of our statement with other countries. We have no final policy of neutrality. We don't know where we'd be if there was a war again. What we are for is the prevalence of law in the UN, the absence of acquisitiveness, and constructive efforts to solve problems. If a problem comes up, we think we should face it. We don't solve it without

facing it."

Cremin said that Eire turned down an invitation to join NATO because of a NATO statute declaring, "Each nation guarantees the territorial integrity of the other." This would have meant underwriting Britain's claim to the Six Northern Counties, which Eire scrupulously has refrained from doing up to now. "And we haven't used the major reason as a pretext. The real reason given (for non-alignment) is the genuine reason," Cremin declared. "We have many disadvantages here (in not being aligned), but at least we have not great responsibility, where America has. We don't think you should play politics in

international relations. And we don't think this 'Neutral Bloc' is a very good thing. We recognize it exists. But we don't feel that our activity today has pushed us more and more to take the leadership in a given grouping. We don't ambition that position. We are not trying to form any grouping.

There have been a number of controversial moves by Eire since she became a member of the UN in December, 1955.

+ The most controversial, by far, concerns the placing of the admission of Red China on the UN discussion agenda. In November, 1956, William Cosgrave, Fine Gael (United Ireland) Minister of External Affairs at the time, told the UN General Assembly that because of the recent Communist suppression of the revolt in Hungary, it was not a "suitable" time for discussing Red China's admission. But Cosgrave also declared: "Sooner or later in this Assembly we have got to make up our minds whether we are going to leave the de facto Government of over 500 million people without representation in the UN, or whether we should try to come to some arrangement acceptable to the conflicting views which exist among us on this matter."



DUBLIN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLBOYS

In 1957, Hungary was not so imminent and the Irish delegation, headed by a new Minister of External Affairs, Aiken, said he thought the admission matter should be at least "discussed" since it is the Assembly's duty to discuss any matter which might endanger world peace. Although the shift in remarks from Cosgrave's "sooner or later" to Aiken's equivalent of "now" was only one of timing -- and Eire's move still neither involves nor implies actual voting for the admission of Red China -- His Eminence Cardinal Spellman of New York and His Grace Archbishop (now also Cardinal) Cushing of Boston made no secret of their displeasure. Cremin, of the Ministry here, discreetly says he does not know what was in Spellman's "mind" to impel him to speak out on the secular concerns of another nation. But he adds that there is no denying the Cardinal was "not very happy." Elsewhere, I have been told that Spellman got Aiken on the phone and bawled him out vehemently, announced he would attend no public functions where Aiken was to be present, threatened to discourage Irish-Americans from buying tickets on Aer Lingus, the Irish Government-owned airline, and if Spellman did not encourage, he at least did not discourage, the appearance of a rash of critical articles on Aiken and Eire's stand in American Catholic publications. Archbishop Cushing spoke out too, but apparently only during 1957, not during Aiken's subsequent speeches on the need for discussing Red China's entry. Here in Eire, I am told the Catholic clergy "will swallow a great deal to keep out of politics" -- because of the hot water they got into in backing Eamon deValera's candidacy in

the 'thirties. Nevertheless, some people say that Cardinal D'Alton and the Archbishops of Cork (an outspoken supporter of the late Senator McCarthy) and Galway did criticize the Government's stand. And the Fine Gael Opposition lost no time in jumping up in the Dail (Parliament) and quoting the unfavorable comments in the American Catholic magazines.

Perhaps to smooth things down, Eire's new "Taoiseach" (Prime Minister), Sean F. Lemass, told his Fianna Fail (Party of Destiny) at its annual convention earlier this month that if the admission of Red China ever did make the UN agenda for discussion, "the Government would be disposed not to support it (Red China's actual admission) unless very specific safeguards were forthcoming in relation to the restoration of the rights of the Chinese people, particularly in regard to religious freedom..." (Eire has had a good many Catholic missionaries mistreated in Red China.)

+ Also on the China question, this same Minister Aiken last month saw to it that Eire co-sponsored a resolution with Malaya condemning this same Red China for its "violation of human rights" in Tibet. The resolution passed by the whopping majority of 45 to 9. I asked if His Eminence got on the phone again to Aiken, but perhaps in a different tone? Officials here say they have not yet had word on this one.

+ Beginning in 1957, Aiken proposed a "step-by-step" withdrawal of all troops and military equipment from Germany and Eastern Europe. He would have both the U.S. and Russia withdraw their forces until they were some 1000 miles apart. Aiken said Berlin then would be able to "take its rightful place as the capital of an all-German federation." He has explained that his plan differs from others put forth by such as Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki and America's George Kennan because his thinking is "not that anybody should drop his nuclear arms or any other sort of arms, but simply that they should take them with them."

+ More recently, at this year's UN General Assembly, Aiken has put forth the idea of limiting the hazards of nuclear warfare through recognizing the existence of a "club" of nuclear nations. He wants "an agreement between the nuclear powers not to give the weapons to non-nuclear powers, and an agreement between the non-nuclear powers not to make or accent nuclear weapons." Here again Aiken added a new twist to the formulae which already have failed: He recognized that France should be included in the "club" because if she didn't have the weapons now, she soon would have. And after the rules of the club had been established, Aiken said he looked forward to some way of cutting off production by the nations which did have nuclear weapons.

+ Aiken also has put his country on the side of condemning South Africa's race relations policies, a move which caused South African Minister of External Affairs Eric Louw to accuse Eire of "adopting an unfriendly attitude." Since Eire was only a co-sponsor, not the sponsor of this resolution, I asked Crenin why his country was singled out for rebuke. "We're rather nuzzled," he replied.

Of the 19 Irish votes recorded at the last General Assembly, four were ones with which the USSR agreed and the US abstained: four were those with which the US agreed: nine were those with which both the US and USSR agreed; and two were those in which both the US and USSR disagreed with Eire's stand.

The four issues where the USSR agreed with Eire and the US abstained were: Cyprus, West Irian, South African apartheid and Algeria.



SMILELESS DEV

I saw Eire's Grand Old Man, Eamon deValera, one afternoon at his new home, Phoenix Park. "Dev" has been Eire's President -- and the Laird of Phoenix Park -- for only a few months. Cabinet and Fianna Fail leaders finally persuaded the 77-year-old, half-blind Dev to step out as Taoiseach (Prime Minister) on the argument that his move to the Presidency at this time would help put through the electoral reform and consolidation of political parties he had long sought. Phoenix Park is the former Vice Regal Lodge of Their Britannic Majesties' representatives. I can't conceive of it looking more regal and more beautiful than on the bright, chill November afternoon on which I saw it. There is a fine iron gate and gatehouse, a long drive, a vista of fields and lake and bridle paths. Dev's portrait hangs amidst the others of Irish statesmen, and near the Gainsboroughs and lesser artists whose canvasses bear metal tabs declaring, "On loan from the Museum." There was one lone car in the driveway by the main entrance, both as I arrived and departed, and I further gained the impression that Dev's life has quieted down when I was ushered in a good 20 minutes before my appointed time.

I found a very tall, very grim, old man in black cutaway, dark gray tie and eyes floundering behind glasses. Dev sat at his desk and placed me facing the light. I was told by the guard that the "usual" time for my sort was 10 minutes and Dev himself began by announcing: "I don't grant interviews. I can't say anything now, in my new position. Everything I've said you can read in pamphlets." He really didn't need to caution me. For even though my stay actually lasted 30 minutes (curtailed by one of those "arranged" phone calls from the secretary next door), the old man said nothing. He made one reference to his eyes, that they had given him trouble for a long while and that during World War II he had to leave a hospital prematurely after an operation because a convoy sighted approaching the coast of Eire was feared to be German. It turned out to be British. Dev indicated that this was a way of showing Eire had far more reason to fear that Britain would violate her World War II neutrality than Hitler. I tried to flush him out a little bit by reminding him of his stirring impromptu speech before the League of Nations in the early 'thirties when he threw away his prepared text on Ethionia and gave a classic testament on behalf of all small nations. My reminder fell flat. I tried again by quoting the remarks of Nehru and other Indian leaders, that their country had always looked to Eire's experience with Britain as their model. It fell flat too. So did the reminder that the Commonwealth membership status India now enjoys with Britain was originally the one Dev first suggested for Eire. When I wondered if the Afro-Asian countries in general also look to Eire's experience in emerging from colonialism, he murmured a quick, "You'd think so." When my dismissal was made plain, I realized that for perhaps the first time in my life I had talked with a human being for 30 continuous minutes without noticing even the trace of a smile.

James Dillon was not so humorless. Dillion, like Dev, also has been given a recent promotion, but to greater activity, not less. Dillon is



JOVIAL DILLON

now Eire's Opposition Leader, combining the position which John A. Costello had as minority leader in the Dail Eirann with that of the Fine Gael party chairmanship which had been held by General Mulcahy. Dillon, who looks to be in his mid-'fifties, possibly 60, is the son of the Irish World War I political leader (under the British) who was forced to resign after the 1916 "Massacre." This Dillon was trained to be a lawyer, but never practiced. He spent two years in the early 'twenties in the U.S., working for Marshall Field in Chicago. Since that time, he has combined the callings of politician and businessman. Although Dillon repeatedly used the term, "Dreadful Partition," with all the theatrics needed for Dail debate, I suspect he is about as pro-British as any Irish politician dare be.

For one thing, Dillon was so annoyed with his party for opposing siding with the Allies during World War II that he resigned in protest and became an independent -- until 1951. For another, Dillon let

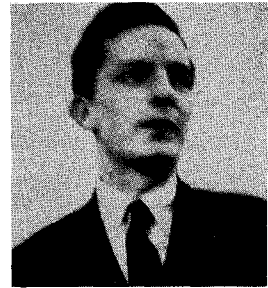
go a few remarks of admiration for the British "upper middle classes," their culture and tradition, that some politicians in Boston or Chicago would damn well hesitate to sleep-talk about. He also let go with a foud hope that once that "Dreadful Partition" is ended, Eire could assume her rightful role of interpreting England to America and America to England. But overall, Dillon, in contrast with Dev, was joviality itself. He has an elegant, literary manner of polishing off his sentences as they come out, and they come out with a delightful musical cadence in his voice. He answered his own phone when I phoned his Dail office for an appointment. And instead of forcing me to grunt and spell my last name, as I usually must do, he caught it instantly and said it was the same as that of a famous German dermatologist. Dillon had me in his palm before I even had arrived.

Dillon said he thought "80 per cent of the people had a bad conscience" over Eire not siding with the Allies during World War II, and have that bad conscience still. "They were immensely relieved when Russia joined on the side of the Allies so they could say, 'See, one is the same as the other.'" He said uncovered documents have revealed that once Hitler occupied Britain he was going to ignore Irish neutrality and make Dublin the headquarters for his Fifth Army. Today, Dillon made it plain, Eire presumes no neutrality like the Swiss ("who are not only dull, but Mammon worshippers") and that in any showdown there is no doubt at all that she would be "100 per cent anti-communist." Despite Eire's heavy Catholic complexion, Dillon thought it might be even more advantageous to Irish-American relations if the complexion paled a bit. With "Dreadful Partition" ended, he said Eire would be only a 70-30 per cent Catholic country, "and then America would be less suspicious and more friendly." Dillon seemed particularly concerned about the future of Irish trade when I saw him and told me that in a few days he would give a speech proposing a consultative group composed of British and American technicians who could help advise Eire and give her the know-how to industrialize. Up to now, he said, Eire has failed to obtain any U.S. aid "because the one invisible export that we lack is a Communist Party."

Well, this is the man who may succeed Lemass as Taoiseach in

the 1962 general election, or he may have a chance to oust him even earlier if he manages to produce a lack of confidence vote in the Dail.

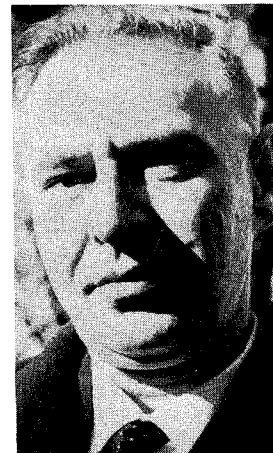
Another member of the Fine Gael Opposition I met was Declan B. Costello, the lawyer son of the Fine Gael's onetime Taoiseach and recent Dail minority leader, John A. Costello. Declan Costello looks as if he still is in high school. Actually, he is 33, the father of three, his party's Front Bench spokesman on foreign policy, as well as one of Eire's four delegates to the Council of Europe.



Although Eire's invitation to join NATO was declined during the time Costello's father was Taoiseach, and with the official reason of "Partition" given, Young Costello confided: "It pricks my conscience. The fact that we are militarily neutral should not mean that we are politically neutral. The Six Counties argument is a sort of an excuse for the underlying reason: We kept out of the last war and a small country may be able to stay out of the next. Partition should not be the determinant of our policy. I find it terribly difficult to argue with the statesmen of the West who say, 'Why the hell aren't you fighting the spread of Communism?' If we are not required militarily to help with the defense of the West, then we can with honor remain neutral, such as Sweden or Switzerland." But as it is, Costello said, "political considerations influenced our decision not to join the proposed European Defense Community and the subsequent Western European Union. The NATO shield which shields Western Europe shields us also. It may not be a particularly noble role to obtain all of the benefits of our neighbor's fortress without contributing to its costs, but it can at least be a realistic one." The question, he said, should be whether Eire's non-participation weakens the NATO defense shield. "Our interests in the UN are indissolubly bound up with the countries of the Atlantic Community and the other free democracies of the world. And our constant aim should be to ensure that no action of ours should weaken in any way their position." For instance, Costello said, External Affairs Minister Aiken's proposal for a "step-by-step" disengagement from Germany and Eastern Europe "directly conflicted with that of a friendly government like Dr. Adenauer's."

Regarding the economic aspects of Eire's neutrality, Costello said: "We should work for an amalgamation of the Common Market Six (France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) and the Outer Seven (Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland and Austria) to prevent the eruption of rival trade blocs. We should play a much more prominent role in European affairs. It's a very serious situation. If no agreement is reached covering all Europe, and there are rival blocs of the Six and the Seven, we would be in neither and then forced closer and closer to one market: Great Britain. And if anything goes wrong with that market, such as cattle purchases recently going way down, our balance of payments would be very seriously affected. We have nothing to gain by joining the Seven. But I should like to see us join the Six if it was possible on specific terms: That we wouldn't be required to put higher protective tariffs against England, because England would retaliate against our agricultural exports." Costello explained that Eire enjoys "Imperial Preference" rights. This means Eire has free entry into the British market and, in return, allows British goods to come in under a lower tariff than that exacted on goods from other countries. (Incidentally, the Irish also enjoy mutual citizenship and there are no immigration barriers in traveling back and forth to Britain.)

Patrick (Paddy) Lynch, a onetime Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now alternates between two jobs, lecturing in economic theory at University College here in Dublin, and serving as chairman of the board of Aer Lingus, the Government-owned airline. Lynch is 41 but looks 55 (many of the people I've met here look far grayer and more red-eyed than their age warrants). He is a very modest man, soft-spoken, yet considered to be one of the best informed non-politicians on politics.



"Partition is the politician's view and I don't agree with it," Lynch declared. "There are better reasons for Irish neutrality. Communism against the Western world is the real argument, because if you wait till communism is at your door, it is too late." What if Partition were ended tomorrow, would Eire then join NATO? Or consider joining NATO, as Taoiseach Lemass has said? "It probably would be too late for NATO now. Even NATO's older members are questioning its use."

"better reasons".

Could Eire be considered to be a "free rider" on other nations' defense efforts? "We take the view neutrality is not a moral issue at all, but a diplomatic, tactical, strategic question. You, quite rightly according to American self-interest, remained neutral until Pearl Harbor. And if Pearl Harbor had not happened, you might well have remained neutral until the end of the war, feeling you could best help that way. We do not make an ideology of neutrality." But then Lynch added: "Our Minister Aiken believes that a small country ought to establish some moral claim to its status. He pressed for a vote on Tibet, notwithstanding India's silence. He thought there was a better chance for including France as a member of the 'Atomic Club' when the other H-Bomb proposals did not. And he was able to get considerable support among the liberal vote."

As close as Eire's ties are to America, do you think there is any misunderstanding by your American cousins on Eire's foreign policy objectives? "One thing only: Even the better American papers tend to identify Irish thinking with Roman Catholic thinking. That's an oversimplification. Aiken's stand on discussing the entry of Red China into the UN is proof of that. The majority of the Irish people are Roman Catholic, but there is a very influential Protestant section. And in its politics, Eire is more Christian than Roman Catholic. Even historically, the Church and the Nationalists are usually at opposite ends." Lynch further explained that even though the Catholic Church is not the Established Church in Eire, not the State Religion, it often is assumed to be because of the overwhelming number of Irish-Americans who are Roman Catholic.

Prof. Desmond Williams is considered to be one of Eire's most respected intellectuals, and he certainly looks like one: Rumpled hair, a checkered shirt, its open collar casually held together by a loose tie, sweater, jacket and a brass watch chain. This delightful egghead is 37. He teaches history at University College, is currently writing a biography of Hitler (his problem is to cut its length in half), frequently contributes to The Spectator and The Economist, and has a pronounced liking for Americans. I benefited from this last, sight unseen. In checking into my hotel here, there already was a dinner invitation waiting for me from Williams. And my Thanksgiving Dinner was spent at his Stephen's Green Club, down the block from here, discussing everything from Eire and Germany to the sleep-killing qualities of Irish Coffee. (Williams explained that the combination of the strong coffee with strong Irish whiskey

either keeps you tossing all night or makes your mind so active, even when presumably asleep, that you wake up exhausted. Anti-dote: One to two pints of water, preferably iced, immediately following this deliciously lethal beverage).

Williams did intelligence work for the British Foreign Office during World War II and is an expert on Germany. He said the reason Eire was never forced into the Allied camp simply was because the British "were never completely convinced that it was essential to have us." This despite a documented conversation between Hitler and

Grand Admiral Raeder on December 3, 1940 indicating occupation of Eire might be the turning point of the war, were it not impossible to occupy Eire before England. "If the Germans could have landed 20,000 troops at Dublin, they could have landed 20,000 troops at Dover," Williams said. He also said the British "maneuvered" U.S. Minister David Gray, a cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's, into sending strong notes to deValera to pressure him into entering the war in 1944. Actually, according to Williams, the importance of the Irish bases was nowhere near as great after America had entered the war as before, when Britain was fighting Germany alone. Apparently right after the war, Prime Minister Churchill issued a blast at Irish neutrality, which deValera immediately answered on a nation-wide broadcast. Williams suggested that perhaps there was some hypocrisy in Churchill's condemnation of Irish neutrality since Dev's government allowed the British to fly over their neutral territory. Moreover, the Allies were operating freely out of Northern Ireland (only 11 miles across the Irish Sea from Scotland), Londonderry was an important naval base and one of the American armies actually used Ulster as a staging area before landing on the Continent.

I gathered a bit more on Eire's World War II experience from Erskine Childers, Jr., a bright, 30-year-old free-lance writer who studied at Stanford University, who is 3/4 American and whose father is the current Irish Minister of Transport and Power. Childers said that even though Churchill several times publicly threatened to "take" Eire in order to make use of her ports, Britain simultaneously maintained a secret mission in Eire urging the Irish to "stay put lest the Germans go through with their plans to seal Britain off from America." I also was told that the "close cooperation" with Britain included an understanding that deValera would try to hold off any German invasion for 36 hours, to give the British time to move down from the North. And of the half dozen or so spies who were landed on the Irish coast during the war, all but one were caught immediately (and the one after a few months), and British intelligence was given a prompt fill-in. Germany tried only once to smuggle arms in, and the shipment was caught. The Nazis evidently



FDR's cousin pressured Dev



TRINITY COLLEGE: Episocopal not Catholic

assumed the Irish to be more pro-German (or anti-British) than they were.

Childers also had a comment on Eire's role in the UN: "Aiken nearly always votes with the Afro-Asian group, but no Afro-Asian country can count on it. Aiken's objective is to be an independent bridge between the newly emerging states and the West. Eire is the only Western European country that has been through the Western type of colonialism and emerged as an anti-communist nation." (I apologize for not letting you see what Childers looks like. The truth is, I had my light meter set for indoor exposures and only realized it when the negatives failed to come out.)

Further illustrating Eire's success as a bridge between the NATO countries and Afro-Asia, Jack White cited the increasing number of foreign students Eire is getting. The students particularly are coming from the UAR and Ghana, countries which are willing to pay to send their young abroad to learn English — so long as their schooling is not in the country of "the old Oppressor."



White, feature editor of the Irish Times, is a Southern Irish Protestant working for a paper which also is identified with Protestantism. White said that although Southern Ireland's 3 million people were 94 per cent Catholic, and Northern Ireland's 1 million, 75 per cent Protestant, there is no particular cross-border Protestant camaraderie: "The Northern Protestants are more the tub-thumper type." But White did add that he would just as soon see an end to Partition: "As a Protestant, I would immensely prefer being part of a respectable 25 per cent minority, than of a negligible 6 per cent one."

6% Minority

Taking a hard look at his country, White declared: "Eire is a very Catholic country, but curiously very anti-clerical. The basic feeling of non-alignment here is just the small nation feeling. We have a very strong consciousness of being very small and poor. The big people may have something to win out of conflict. We can only lose." And he added: "The trouble with foreign affairs until now has been that so few people were concerned or informed about them. The fact that Eire is taking a certain attitude in the UN has developed a good deal of interest in them. It has led to the feeling that we can play some sort of a part."

Cordially,

Warren W. Unna