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**JOURNAL**

JUNE 1957

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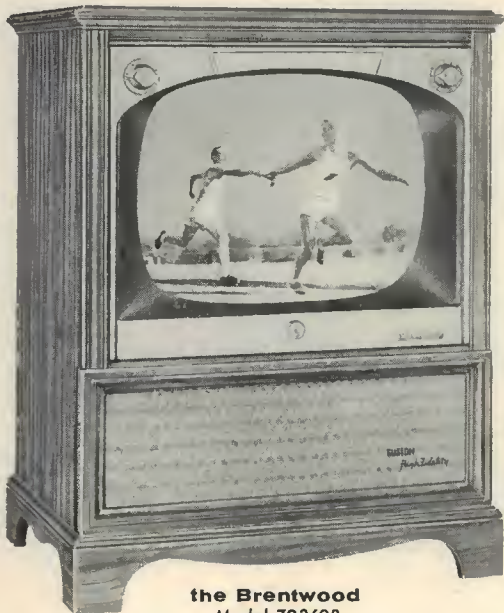


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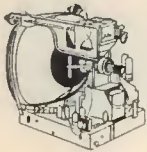


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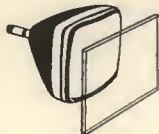
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Volume 34, Number 6

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NEW DELHI By Paul Child

A glance at the Journal's cover painting of last month and this month's shuttered patterns of New Delhi impresses one with the variety of talents and interests of this painter-photographer. Early this spring Mr. Child (USIA Exhibits, Washington) had a very successful showing of several of his European photographs at Bader's Gallery, 17th and "G" Street, N.W., Washington.

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## Ambassadorial Appointments

The following nominations have been sent by the President to the Senate:

BLISS, Don C.	Ethiopia
CABOT, John M.	Colombia
FARLAND, Joseph S.	Dominican Republic
FLAKE, Wilson C.	Ghana
HILL, Robert C.	Mexico
MCCONAUGHY, Walter	Burma
THOMPSON, Llewellyn	U.S.S.R.
WHITE, Francis	Sweden

## LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

	37 Years	
NOVOTNY, Frank		London
	30 Years	
GATTAS, Tewfik		Cairo
HARE, Raymond A.		Cairo
KELLY, Genevieve		Sydney
	25 Years	
TAFT, Orray		Sydney
	10 Years	
DEVINE, John E.		Bonn
LOUPE, Sylvain R.		Bonn

## HONOR AWARD

William M. ROUNTREE, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, was awarded a Career Service Award by the National Civil Service League, May 6, in Washington. Mr. Rountree was one of ten career employees of the federal government to receive this honor.

## BIRTHS

COBB. A daughter, Susannah, born to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Cobb Jr., December 12, 1956, in Fort-de-France.  
 CROSBY. A son, Hunter Lamar, born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Crosby, April 9, 1957, in Berlin.  
 MARTIN. A daughter, Pauline Maria, born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Douglas Martin, April 18, 1957, in Washington.

## MARRIAGES

BOHLEN-TROWBRIDGE. Janet Trowbridge and Edwin Bohlen were married April 14, 1957 in Stockholm. Mrs. Bohlen is a niece of Lester Corrin Strong, one-time United States Ambassador to Norway. Mr. Bohlen, a Foreign Service officer assigned to Kabul, is the nephew of Charles E. Bohlen, newly appointed Ambassador to the Philippines.  
 THOMAS-GROVES. Edna Groves and Harry F. Thomas were married in Tripoli, December 15, 1956. Mrs. Thomas is assigned to the Embassy.

## IN MEMORIAM

STERLING. Frederick A. Sterling died in Washington, April 21, 1957. Mr. Sterling who joined the Foreign Service in 1911 was Ambassador to Sweden at the time of his retirement in 1942.

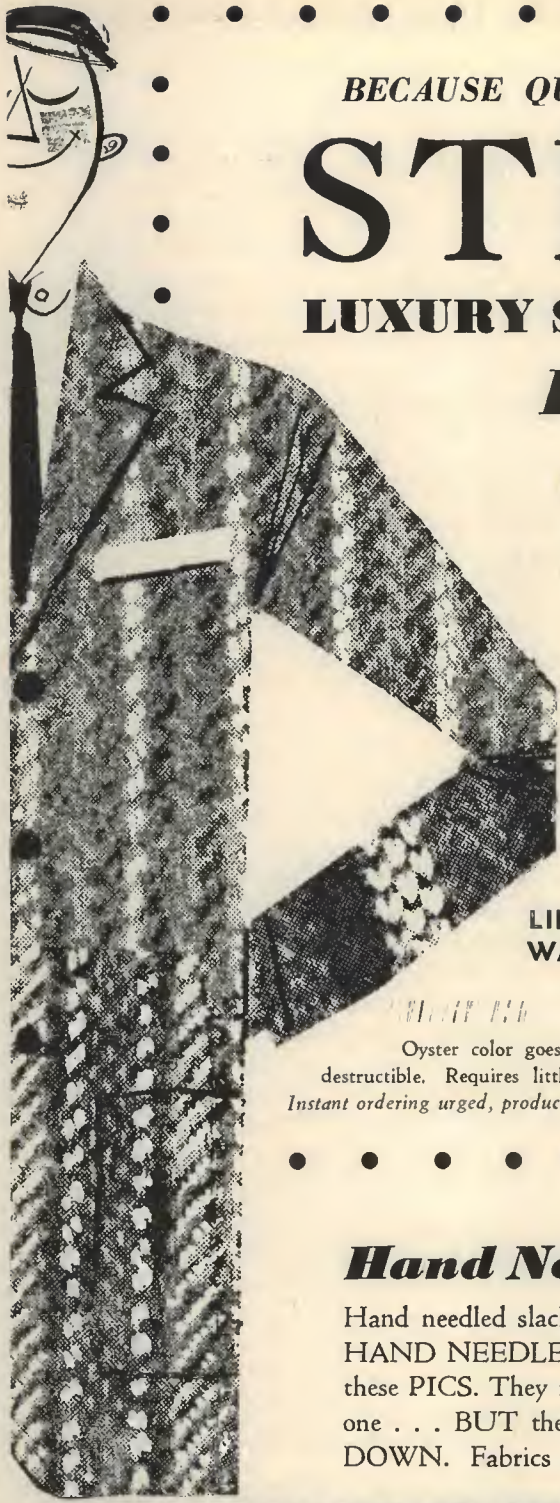
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## A ROLLING STONE SEEKS SCHOLARSHIP AID

by BETTY HAHN BERNBAUM

*AUTHOR'S NOTE: Though these are purely imaginary letters, the story they tell is based entirely on facts compiled from research into the files of two hundred children of active or retired Foreign Service Officers, who have applied during the past fifteen years to the American Foreign Service Association for scholarship aid. It is the story of a Foreign Service child whose education—caught catch-as-catch-can while tagging along with his father around the world—made it impossible for him to get into the college of his choice. Once at the college he managed to enter, he not only found the going a bit rough, but his father found prohibitive the financial burden of maintaining his son there. Somehow this Foreign Service father hadn't managed to accumulate any savings during his long Foreign Service career; and I'm sure you will understand why when you read this rather typical story about a Foreign Service youngster who could be your son or mine.*

\* \* \*

Midwestern College

Dear Dad,

How are you and Mom and the girls? I'm fine.

As you know I found my first semester at this American college a little confusing; but this semester I have been doing better work. My greatest difficulty has been in expressing myself correctly in English, especially the grammar and composition.

Knowing you are planning to retire from the Foreign Service this year, I realize that the financial strain will be too great for you to continue to send me away to college and educate my sisters without some kind of outside help; so I wrote a week ago to the American Foreign Service Association to request an application for one of their scholarships.

Today the Committee on Education of the Foreign Service Association sent me the application forms. With them is a request for two letters to accompany my application—a letter from you and from one of my profs. Would you please get your letter off to me right away. Thanks a lot.

Jim

\* \* \*

Committee on Education  
 American Foreign Service Association  
 1908 G Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

You asked me to write you a letter about myself, my background and future aims, to accompany the enclosed application for a scholarship awarded annually to children of Foreign Service personnel, active or retired. I understand you specifically want me to mention in this letter any advantages or disadvantages to my education from my life abroad. This, I'm afraid, will be a rather lengthy

*Betty Hahn Bernbaum is a member of the Committee on Education of the American Foreign Service Association and the wife of FSO Maurice M. Bernbaum, director of the Office of South American Affairs.*





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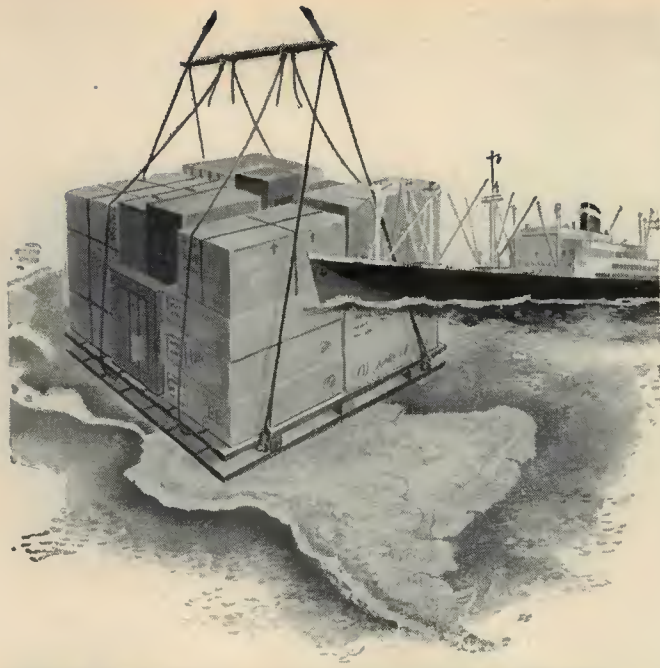
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## Rolling Stone



letter; as I feel that I have been both handicapped and helped by living in so many different countries of varied cultures, peoples, languages and climate.

On the whole, I believe the disadvantages caused by the continual adaptation to varying academic standards of different schools, the changes of language and the lack of continuity of courses have perhaps outweighed the advantages derived from moving about so much. And unhappily, because my education has taken longer than normal to complete, I am older than the majority of classmates.

I have attended twelve different schools in ten different countries, receiving my instruction in five different languages. Since I was ten years old, I've changed schools every year and I feel I need to study at least two consecutive years in the same country. As I had to do schoolwork in foreign languages, I always lost time at first in each new country and often we were transferred in the middle of the school-year. This frequently resulted in my being set back a grade in school. In Italy, as there was no American school, I had to attend an Italian school (1950) and so was put back three years because I knew no Italian. In Israel schooling was given in Hebrew, which I never did learn, so I couldn't go to school there. And in the Azores there were no schools I could attend which was also the case in Iraq.

Sometimes my schooling was interrupted and retarded for rather dramatic reasons. In one South American country student strikes and revolutions prevented my attending school for many months. We were evacuated from China after having been there for one year, part of which time was spent under occupation by the communists. Since democratic principles are not taught in schools behind the Iron Curtain, one does not receive an impartial education. In Nazi Germany my father and I were interned for six months in Bad Nauheim. After a few months in Korea, our family was evacuated from that post in the middle of the school year. And malaria, incurred at another post, kept me out of school for several months.

Due to the above my adjustment to American college campus life was a little difficult at first.

However, let me say that I've come to enjoy "seeing the world" because this experience has given me the opportunity for broadening my point of view, and my association with many peoples has led to my interest in international affairs (about which I've more to say in the second part of this letter). I've enjoyed studying the different modes of self-expression that one finds abroad and

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3. The plan is a combined group life—accidental death and dismemberment—hospital surgical major medical expense insurance “package” arrangement. It is necessary to subscribe to the group life insurance in order to have the other forms of insurance that are available to you.

4. Our pamphlet of March, 1955 has been completely revised. It will be mailed to members and to administrative officers at foreign posts as soon as it is received from the printer; but probably not for another six or eight weeks. Meanwhile, the Protective Association will be glad to answer any questions you may have about the group insurance program.

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Address applications and inquiries to:

**THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**  
**e/o Department of State, Washington 25, D.C., or**  
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## Rolling Stone

their excellent museums, galleries, concerts, ballets, theatres and lectures. A more specific advantage of my diversified education is that I'm fond of languages and have found it easier to learn them abroad than it would have been back home. Although I don't have a completely proper schooling because of the many school changes, I feel that the education I received by living in foreign nations has somewhat made up for any loss of academic training.

Before I go into the subject of my future aims, I wish to explain about my missing transcripts. Complete records from my preparatory schools will be very difficult to obtain. My father has already made two unsuccessful attempts to secure marks from the school in Peiping, China, which school is now closed. Securing my records from the English schools in Egypt and Australia presents an equally difficult problem because, under the British school system there, they issue only temporary marks and do not relate them to the final certificate which is awarded on the basis of final examination given only after a minimum of two years of study. We were transferred from Australia in mid-term and Egypt after being there one and one-half years. Though I was graduated from high school in Egypt, I was given merely a letter of recommendation rather than a high school diploma because I did not fulfill the rigid requirements of their two-year syllabus. And simply because I was not able to get a high school diploma from the English school in Egypt although I was deeply interested in taking courses in international relations at a New England college, I found last year that I couldn't get into the college I wanted to.

As to my future aims, I plan to take the Foreign Service examination after completing my college course. I am fluent in five languages—Spanish, German, Italian, Greek and French. I am also extremely interested in how different governments work and the way in which nations conduct their foreign relations. Living abroad has given me an opportunity to know the people and understand the problems of many of these nations. And I would like to learn more about them, having already learned a great deal from them. With my qualifications I believe I can best prove myself useful to my country by going abroad as a Foreign Service Officer.

I hope this letter tells you what you wanted to know about me. Thank you for any consideration you may be able to give my application for one of your scholarships.

*James Jones*

Committee on Education  
American Foreign Service Association  
1908 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This letter is being written to accompany the Foreign Service scholarship application of my son, James Jones.

Because suitable facilities for English speaking students at college level are not available abroad and because (if it isn't already too late) I wish to provide my four children with some sort of an American education, I have recently applied for retirement. We are probably no different from most other Foreign Service families with four children in

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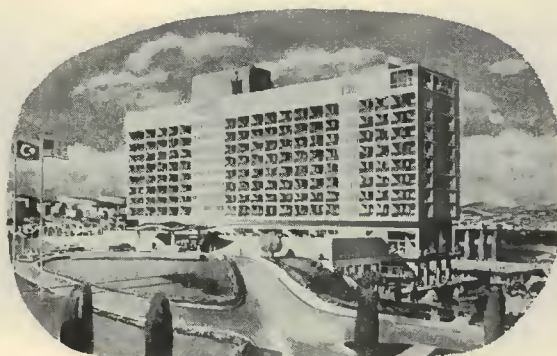
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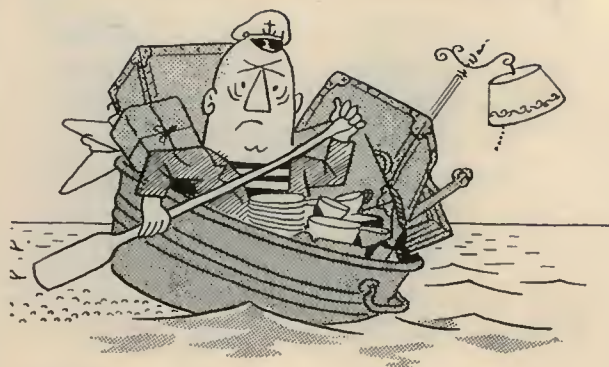


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## Rolling Stone

finding there has not been much chance for capital accumulation. That and having no personal means of my own make it impossible for me on my salary to finance sending my children home to school while I remain in the Service. I have experienced three costly evacuations and separations from my family, one calamitous year of high medical costs and a series of expensive posts in the past ten years. More recently, after our total losses in Korea (with only partial reimbursement from the Department) we were stationed in Israel where I had to send Jim to Switzerland to school because the schools in Israel use the Hebrew language almost exclusively. The principal of one school there told me that it takes two years for a child to learn sufficient Hebrew to be able to pursue his studies independently. Two years was too great a period to lose for a boy of Jim's age; and nearby Beirut was inaccessible because of the state of war between Israel and Arab states. Jim had already been put back three grades in Italy because there was no English-speaking school there and he had to repeat the fifth grade during our South American assignment because he knew no Spanish when we arrived at that post. Sending Jim to school in Switzerland was a costly business I could ill afford, and today we have no savings. Jim will definitely need more financial assistance than I can give him in order to complete his college courses.

In spite of his interrupted education Jim has consistently made outstanding grades. Perhaps his recent quick adjustment to American college life was due to the fact that he's so used to change. I don't think I am prejudiced in saying that my son, Jim, has developed into a fine young man in spite of his erratic education.

In closing I wish to thank your committee for any possible consideration you may be able to give my son.

*Gerald Jones*

Secretary, Committee on Education  
American Foreign Service Association  
1908 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

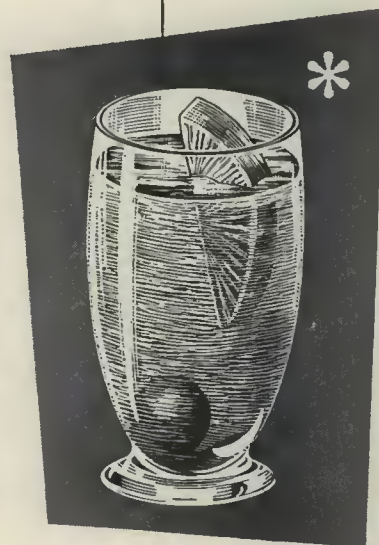
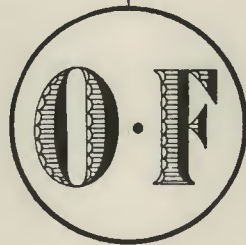
Dear Madam:

James Jones is a student at our school who is highly deserving of scholarship aid. In spite of gaps in his knowledge and faults in his methods of study resulting from an education disrupted by years of travel abroad, there is in James none of that insecurity which so often characterizes children who are obliged to move rather frequently from one location to another. Instead, he seems to find real challenge in meeting new situations and therefore has quickly overcome many academic difficulties.

Although James is fluent in five languages, he has been experiencing a little trouble with English. However, he is quickly overcoming this difficulty and we feel here at school he will soon be able to speak English without any noticeable accent. In his studies he has proved himself a mature, enthusiastic and cooperative student.

James has a fund of knowledge gained from living abroad that is not ordinarily tapped by a standard collegiate examination. He is capable of independent thought and his insatiable curiosity and seriousness of purpose make him a fine student. His friendly personality causes

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## Rolling Stone

him to be popular and well-liked by both classmates and teachers. In the short time James has been with us he has demonstrated a strong sense of leadership. If he continues as he has done so far, it is highly probable that James will be on the Dean's list of Honor Students. We, of the faculty, believe him to be the outstanding member of his class.

We sincerely hope he will be able to continue his studies here with us.

Please let me know if the school can be of further help to your committee.

George B. Strick  
Dean, Midwest College

\* \* \*

Dear Dad,

Great News!

I just received a letter from the Foreign Service Association saying I've been awarded a \$500 scholarship to be used toward my tuition next fall.

The fellows and I plan to celebrate tonight. I sure wish you and Mom and the girls could be here to join us.

From now on I plan to concentrate even harder on preparing myself for a career in the Foreign Service. I consider it a great honor, Dad, to represent the United States abroad as you've done. As the son of a Foreign Service Officer I am aware that there is plenty of hard work to perform in your profession and only a limited amount of glamour.

But there's only one thing that worries me about the Foreign Service, Dad. Wouldn't it be better for me to remain a bachelor if I'm lucky enough to pass the Foreign Service exams? I've been thinking that maybe I'd better not get married so I won't have any children to educate abroad. You've sure had it rugged in that respect.

Thanks for everything you've done for me all these years. Love to Mom and the girls.

Jim



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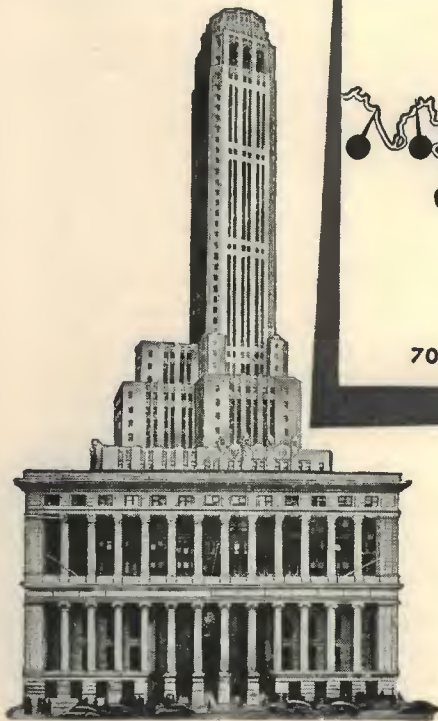
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BY  
**JAMES B.  
STEWART**

### Wilbur J. Carr—Master Architect

The June JOURNAL is dedicated to Wilbur J. CARR, honoring his forty years (1892-1932) of devoted effort to the creation of and maintenance of an outstanding American Foreign Service. On the cover appears a heartwarming letter of congratulations to Mr. Carr from the Secretary, Henry L. Stimson, and in the leading article Ambassador Robert P. SKINNER pays a glowing tribute to his old, beloved friend and coworker whom he first met in 1897 when he, Mr. Skinner, entered the Consular Service.

Ambassador Joseph C. GREW has an article of appreciation which ends with these words: "... we salute him with gratitude and affection and may he continue to develop the noble structure of which we shall always regard him as the master architect."

Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of Foreign Administration, "let his memory run back through the years" and told of his long and close association, beginning in 1898, with the father of the American Foreign Service—Wilbur John Carr.

\* \* \*



**HOLMES-ALLEN.** "Married on April 26, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Julius C. Holmes and Miss Henrietta Allen of Ottawa, Kansas. Mr.

Holmes is now Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest."  
**BUTRICK-DANIEL.** "Married at St. John, New Brunswick, May 6, 1932, Consul Richard P. Butrick and Miss Gretchen Alice Daniel of Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Butrick who was on temporary detail at St. John, has been assigned to Shanghai."

**Briefs:** Election of new officers of the Foreign Service Association: President, Leo J. KEENA; Vice President, Norman ARMOUR; Executive Committee: Homer M. BYINGTON, Ellis O. BRIGGS, Walter A. FOOTE, H. Freeman MATTHEWS, J. Pierrepont MOFFAT.

► Johnny CARRIGAN recently recalled that it's almost a quarter of a century since some of us used to foregather on the first floor, South side, of Old State prior to descending on one of the "greasy spoon" restaurants in the vicinity of 17th and The Avenue. Sometimes we crowded into a couple of taxis and "went for oysters." Some of the members of the "club" were Chief Byington, Pink (Lowell PINKERTON), Joe MCGURK, Charlie HOSMER, Herbert Hengstler, Clarence GAUSS, Ed MONTGOMERY, Bob MURPHY, Harry Havens, Monnett DAVIS, Jack Hickerson, Fletcher WARREN, Jack ERHARDT, Jim Murphy.

### The Ring Lardner-Ma Jong Age

Hugh GIBSON, American Minister, Bern, in 1924 received a book by Ring Lardner from his friend Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State. In his letter of thanks, "Ring" Gihson cut loose and let go his mind on the subject of "despatches and reports."

(Continued on page 18)



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## 25 Years Ago (from page 16)

" . . . But on the level, Joe, I'm off writing to the dept because its more fun writing to Santa Claus or pitching fast ones down a well and take it from me you had ought to adopt some new methods to spead up production and then they would be some insentive to turning out despatches like tin lizzies only now you can sweat over a report for 1 mo like a consul at a Embassy dinner and make it 1 inch thick without counting inclosures and the most you ever got out of the dept is a pink card like the ones they give you when I went to sun. school and when you get 10 of them they make me turn them in and take 1 blue one and then when you get 10 blue ones I get a Bible and it would be better if the dept would of sent us cigar store coupons instead of them cards and then when we got enough of them we could chose something useless that we want only it seems to me it would be better still if the dept would read our despatches and then let us have them back and I could sell them to some mag like the *Sat. Evening Post* or the sporting section of the *Atlantic Monthly* and that would not only give some tone and pepp to the mags but would help me meet the expense of feeding hungry millionaires that come along here and sit down on my chest and it never seems to enter their pure mines that us ministers aint paid any more than the gospel variety they dont expect nothing of and even invite them to sun. dinner and give them their old clothes not but I got enough old cloze and my wife never lets up on me to get some new ones just because shes jealous since Hugh Wilson lost all his things in the earthquake and from what I hear has turned into a regular dude.

" . . . Well Joe as Lady godiva says I now draw near my cloze because some parties in the other room is shouting they want to learn me to play ma jong which is just plain foolish and hoping you are the same I am always,

Your obedient Servant,

Hugh Gibson"

### Goings on in Prohibition Days

Sadie Moore and Anne O'Neill in collaboration: ". . . On another occasion Anne was dumbfounded upon returning to her office to find an enormous florist's box on her desk. Wondering who in the world would be silly enough to send her such a box of flowers she couldn't open it fast enough. With the top lifted just enough to see *bottles*, in rushed Smith, messenger and ace bootlegger, yelling: 'Miss Annie! Miss Annie! That ain't for *you!* That's for the CEME-TERY.'"

This is the same Smith who, taunted by the gangling messenger Brown—the one known as the missing link—whirled on Brown and hit him over the head with a bottle. Brown had him arrested and Charlie COOKE (famed protocol wheel-horse for many years) went down to see what he could do and incidentally to protect his main source of supply. He challenged Smith about hitting Brown. Smith wailed: "Mr. Charlie, I didn't hit him." "Then what *did* you do?" "Well," replied Smith, "I jes' eased a bottle over his 'ead."

P.S. My old friend, Joe Satterthwaite, writes: "I read your column in the JOURNAL as the first item of interest."

Harking back to about the year 1927, the new Director General recalled that it was to me he addressed his first official communication when he was Vice Consul in charge at Guadalajara.

## Heard on the Hill...

# During the Budget Hearings

MR. SPEAKER, there is an article by James Reston of the *New York Times* which I include as a part of my remarks entitled "United States Envoys Are Found to Lack Languages of Assigned Capitals—Study of Eisenhower Appointments Shows Deficiency Exists Among Many High Officers—Dulles to Seek Remedy."

As the House knows well Mr. Reston is an expert on Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Service.

Mr. Speaker, it is very shocking to my mind that so many of the very fine career Foreign Service officers are not selected to represent our country abroad. Many of them speak various languages. A good many of our political appointees speak no foreign language. It is very vital to us, I think, particularly in these troublesome times, in the cold war, to have people speak the language of the country to which they are assigned and to understand diplomacy. Diplomacy is not learned in a day but takes years of training. Our trained Foreign Service officers know not only the language of foreign countries but they know their historical background and their past political and economic situation and national defense resources and strength. Our Foreign Service officers do not receive enough pay, and their expenses are very great. In many countries—I will not name them now—the climate is very bad for them and for their children. It works a severe hardship on them. The schools are very expensive, and they have many incidental expenses. They are our first line of defense and they are our eyes and our ears, and they need our finest encouragement.

Mr. Speaker, I hope something will be done to help them in every way possible. In helping them we help ourselves, and give America protection, greater prestige and power in the world.—*Representative Edith N. Rogers speaking before the House, April 30, 1957.*

♦♦♦ WE SEEK approximately \$5,000,000 or 2½ percent of the State Department's total budget for the Foreign Service Institute and our training program. Of this, about \$3,000,000 goes to paying the salaries and expenses of the trainees, and about \$2,000,000 is actual training costs.

Practically all the increase requested for actual training costs, an increase of \$650,000, is to provide training in one of the so-called "world languages." Today fully one-half of our officers do not have useful knowledge of French, Spanish, or German. Approximately 70 percent of the new officers entering the Service do not have a "useful" knowledge and facility in any foreign language.

A few years ago it was found necessary to relax the language requirements for entry into the Service because, generally speaking, our high school and college educational

system does not produce students able to speak foreign languages. But this makes it the more imperative that we ourselves provide language facilities for those who elect to enter the Foreign Service.

The usefulness of officers without language skills is limited, particularly at the lower level. It is imperative that this situation be remedied.—*Secretary of State John Foster Dulles speaking before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, April 30, 1957.*

TOO MANY PEOPLE have to work overtime in the Department of State and the Foreign Service. We do not regularly keep track of overtime. But the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs reports a grand total of 119 years of uncompensated overtime performed in Washington in the past two and a half years and in the field in the past year and one half. This is typical. It is bad for health and efficiency. It places excessive strains upon our staff, and that is dangerous not just for them, but for the nation.

I turn now to the matter of the Representation Appropriation. The Department is requesting \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 1958. The House has cut this request in effect to \$672,800. I wonder how many recall that a decade ago, in 1947, the Congress allowed \$800,000 for this item. In terms of comparative purchasing power the retrogression is even greater than the dollar figures indicate. The value of the representation dollar has declined by at least 25 percent since 1947. And there will be at least eleven more missions in 1958 than in 1947.

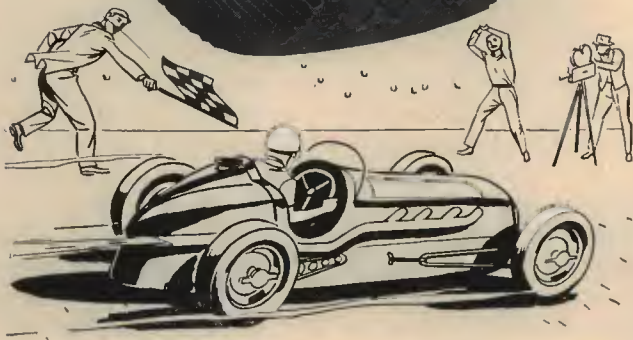
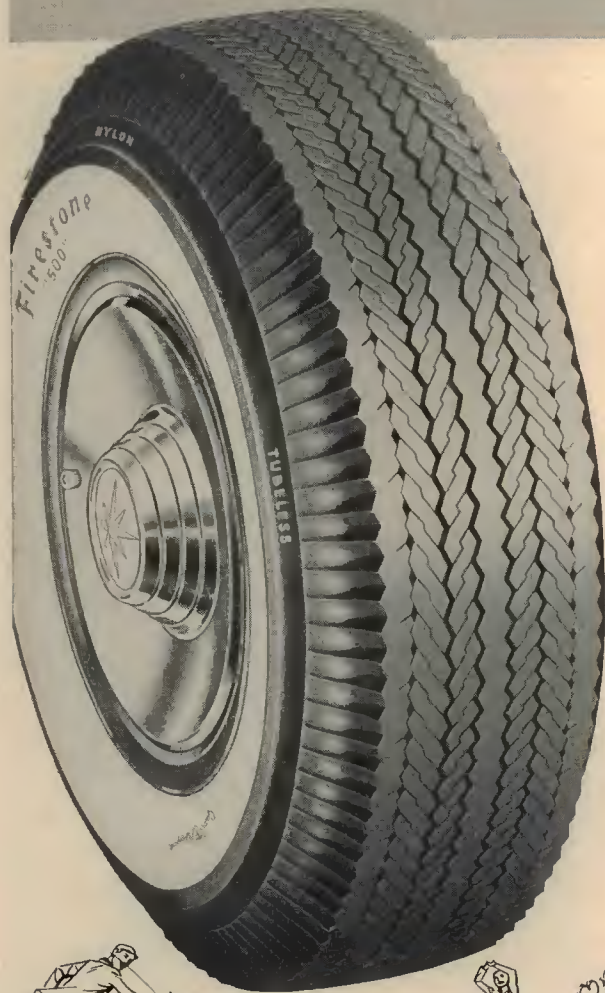
The debate in the House on this item gave rise to some levity. It is, I submit, no laughing matter. To an increasing degree diplomacy is conducted outside of the office, and outside of office hours. This involves receiving and returning degree diplomacy is conducted outside of the office, and the like.

Today, officers without private means cannot do this adequately; and even if they do have private means, they should not have to meet these costs out of their own pockets.

I recently noted the following statement in "A Century of American Diplomacy," written by my grandfather, John W. Foster, over fifty years ago:

"It may be said to the credit of the Congress [in 1782], that . . . it made liberal allowances to its diplomatic representatives abroad, considering the poverty of its treasury and the large demands upon it for the conduct of the war. The annual allowances to Dr. Franklin and Messrs. Adams and Jay were over \$11,000 each—a more liberal sum than is granted to our representatives at those capitals today, if the relative cost of living is taken into consideration."—*Secretary of State John Foster Dulles testifying before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, April 30, 1957.*

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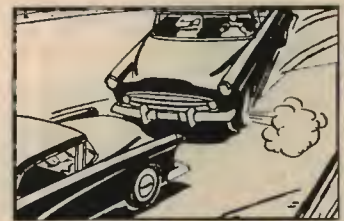
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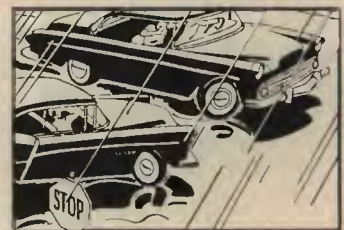
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# "Planned Leak" Headed for the Discard\*

By EARL H. VOSS

THE "planned leak" is likely to fall into disuse as a device to get information on United States foreign policy before the public under the State Department's new public relations chief.

Andrew Berding, recently sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, feels there are better ways to get more news before the public.

He is determined to return the so-called background news conference to its basic purpose of amplifying and explaining news developments, not revealing them. He believes spot news should be given out officially, not made available to a small group of reporters *sub rosa*, a technique for which his predecessor, Carl McCardle, has been both acclaimed and criticized.

In the past four years, Secretary of State Dulles has been the hidden source for many important revelations of new developments in American foreign policy. Most of them were passed out in private to a small group of Washington reporters who subjected them to their own interpretations. On occasion, the interpretations missed or distorted the point the Secretary was trying to make.

Mr. Berding hopes to persuade Mr. Dulles in the future to make spot news developments more generally available. Also he favors making transcripts of any background conference briefings and circulating those transcripts widely among news media. In the past many of the private briefings in Washington intentionally were not made a matter of record.

## **Help for Foreign Press**

Another project of Mr. Berding's is to pay more attention to correspondents from foreign nations.

He took the first step in that direction at Bermuda, after the conferences between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. Secretary Dulles held two background conferences—one for American correspondents and another for the British. It was Mr. Dulles' first backgrounder for a group of foreign correspondents.

Working with foreign correspondents is one way of putting into practice a principle which Mr. Berding learned during his own days as a foreign correspondent in Europe: The most effective (and cheapest) way to get public backing for foreign policy is to reach the people through the mass media—the press associations, newspapers, radio networks and television.

It is his intention to concentrate on these mass media

and use only a minimum of pamphlets, exhibits and other public relations techniques.

He has also resolved to make more effective use of speeches by important department officials for explaining American foreign policy. He intends to read early drafts of all important speeches with a view to getting more substantial information into them.

One thing that will make Mr. Berding's job easier than his predecessor's is the appointment of Massachusetts' former Governor, Christian Herter, as Undersecretary of State. In contrast to the recently-resigned Herbert Hoover, Jr., Mr. Herter is affable and eager to meet the press. He may soon take some of the speech-making load off Secretary Dulles.

## **To Examine Restrictions**

There are two widely accepted restrictions on diplomatic reporting which are scheduled for reappraisal by Mr. Berding. The first is the traditional refusal to discuss with newsmen matters under negotiation. The aim was to avoid pressures on the negotiating countries.

But Mr. Berding points out that when several nations are negotiating the chances for leaks are multiplied. The American version of the negotiations may thus be late in reaching the public. In future multilateral negotiations he may try to release reports on their progress.

The other restriction is that which occurs when State Department officials, concerned with a specific area of the world, plead for suppression of news about American policies which may offend certain nations. Mr. Berding intends to weigh the bad effects abroad against the good effects in this country, and to get more news out on controversial policies.

Secretary of State Dulles already has been sold on the need for frequent press conferences, and his new public affairs secretary intends to encourage him in this.

Last week, for instance, Mr. Dulles might have been tempted to avoid a news conference grilling on his Aswan Dam and Formosa policies, precipitated by a newly released biography by *Time* reporter John Robinson Beal. But he chose instead to meet the press and set the record straight.

## **He's Well Prepared**

Mr. Berding does not pretend to know all the answers. But he brings to his new job an unusual amount of preparation. As policy adviser to several chiefs of the United States Information Agency, he worked closely with State

(Continued on page 47)

\*Reprinted with permission from the *Washington Evening Star* of April 14, 1957.

# A Review of the Mutual Security Program

By E. J. BEIGEL

ON APRIL 8 the Secretary of State appeared before the Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program and outlined certain proposals intended to change the form of the Mutual Security Program to "make it more effective in promoting our national interests." His statement climaxed ten months of reconsideration by both branches of the government of the purposes and form of the aid program. The formal presentation to the Congress of the fiscal year 1958 program is under way as this issue of the JOURNAL appears. This article sets forth in brief summary the nature of the program and some of the principal considerations of the numerous studies that have been made in the review of the program.

The perennial questions about the Mutual Security Program are: what are its purposes and results? how long should it continue? how much should be spent? how should it be administered? It may be useful at the outset to recollect the nature of the program. Regardless of its form or ultimate purpose, almost all aid in the first instance has been intended to provide to other countries goods and services for military or civilian uses, or a combination of the two. This is the case whether the aid is military, economic or technical.

With the development of the program has emerged a glossary of short-hand terms to connote or describe its various aspects.

The Mutual Defense Assistance Program, now called the Military Assistance Program, has since 1949 provided "military aid" to foreign armed forces for purposes of mutual security. Military aid refers to military equipment, or "end-items," together with training in the use of such equipment. The equipment is either made in the United States or is procured abroad, or "off-shore," but in all cases is financed out of military assistance funds, and is usually provided on a grant basis. The Military Assistance Program should be distinguished from U. S. expenditures abroad to procure equipment and supplies, build facilities and otherwise support or maintain U. S. forces located abroad.

Economic aid in its various aspects has from time to time been subtitled to connote the purpose or context in which the aid has been extended, such as defense support, direct forces support, budgetary support, common use aid, development assistance, or special economic assistance. This practice has contributed to the confusion that has prevailed about economic aid.

Actually, the various names for economic aid have been

*E. J. Beigel has been concerned with foreign aid programs while serving in both the economic and political areas of the Department. While in the Office of Western European Affairs, where he is presently assigned, he received an honor award for meritorious service to the Department and the Government on problems relating to United States military and economic aid to France.*

useful and meaningful. "Defense support" has referred to economic aid provided to countries whose military posture or program we are helping to support. Such aid has been designed to maintain the level of economic activity which might otherwise be jeopardized by the burden of their defense programs. Defense support has also frequently included an amount of economic assistance intended for development purposes. Countries receiving defense support aid are also usually receiving military assistance. Frequently a large part of the local currency proceeds of the sales, or "counterpart," of aid-financed commodities are also used in the local military budget of these countries. In such cases the size of the local military budget deficit often figures in determining the amount of defense support required. "Development assistance" has referred to economic aid extended in order to bring about increased economic development in those countries where we do not have military assistance programs. It has usually related to needs connected with local investment plans or projects.

In the proposed new form of the economic aid program,

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"It's hopeless, Fincham! . . . I'll have to report this country so backward it thinks it's supposed to live off its own money! . . ."



defense support would henceforth comprise "only the assistance required to meet so much of the economic burden of military defense as the country cannot itself afford." It would be joined with military aid, and the two forms of aid would be included together in a separate title of the United States defense budget. Defense support as well as military assistance would both normally continue to be extended on a grant basis.

The second major innovation in the economic aid program is the proposal that all economic development assistance, including that which goes to countries with which we have common defense, should be considered together, and should be placed on a long-term basis rather than on the basis of annual appropriations and advance illustrative allocations by countries. To achieve this an economic development fund would be established, to extend development loans on terms more favorable than are possible through existing institutions. The fund would be a continuing authority, with capital authorization sufficient for several years, to be renewed when needed. The fund would extend aid for specific programs or projects submitted and justified by applicant countries.

In addition, it is recognized that there will be a continuing need for a limited amount of grant aid to certain countries for development purposes, as well as an amount necessary to meet contingencies as they may arise throughout the world. These amounts, together with technical assistance, would henceforth be combined to form the aid budget.

The above review suggests that the proposed new form for the Mutual Security Program is an evolution rather than a revolution from the past. The proposals, the Secretary of State has indicated, were based upon the studies commissioned or carried out by the committees of Congress, as well as those made by and for the executive branch. The studies comprise the following:

1. "Foreign Policy and Mutual Security," the draft report printed and submitted to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at the end of December, also referred to as the Richards report. The 84-page staff report, prepared under the direction of the then committee chairman, examines the objectives, methods and results of foreign policies and programs involved in the mutual security and related legislation. The report is accompanied by and based upon a 353-page transcript of closed hearings held by the committee for six days in October and November. It includes some remarkable testimony on such matters as our basic national security interests and military policy, power relationships with the Soviet Union, small versus large wars, our foreign base complex, and the role of exotic weapons. Among the witnesses were Messrs. McCloy, Bedell Smith, Mosely, Finletter, Kennan, Murphy, Nitze, Radford and Quesada.

2. The Senate last July created a Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program, to make exhaustive studies on the extent to which aid "serves or can be made to serve the national interest." The special committee is made up of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations together with the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services. The committee arranged for a series of eleven research and analysis projects to be undertaken by private institutions, and a series of on-the-spot surveys in forty-four aid-receiving

countries to be made by ten prominent citizens.\* These studies, totalling more than 1500 pages in all, were printed

**\*The major research projects covered the following subjects:**

The Military Assistance Program, including the report of a Special Civilian-Military Review Panel and studies on Military Assistance and the Security of the U. S. 1947-56 (by the Institute of War and Peace Studies of Columbia University) and Military Aid Programs (Systems Analysis Corporation).

The Objectives of U. S. Economic Assistance Programs (Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Foreign Assistance Activities of the Communist Bloc and Their Implications for the U. S. (Council for Economic and Industry Research)

American Private Enterprise, Foreign Economic Development, and the Aid Programs (American Enterprise Association)

The Use of Private Contractors in Foreign Aid Programs (Jerome Jacobson Associates)

The Role of Foreign Aid in the Development of Other Countries (Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change, University of Chicago)

The Foreign Aid Programs and the U. S. Economy (National Planning Association)

Agricultural Surplus Disposal and Foreign Aid (National Planning Association)

Foreign Aid Activities of Other Free Nations (Stuart Rice Associates)

Personnel for the Mutual Security Program (Louis J. Kroeger and Associates) and Administrative Aspects of U. S. Foreign Assistance Programs (Brookings Institution).

The Senate studies are probably the most extensive review of foreign aid sponsored by Congress since the final report of the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid (referred to as the Herter report) in May, 1948.

for the committee during January-March. The committee also held open hearings for nine days in March and April.

3. "Technical Assistance," the final report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on this subject, issued in March. This 668-page document also includes several preliminary reports and seventeen staff and field studies prepared during the past year on all aspects of technical assistance throughout the world.

4. "Report to the President" by the President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program, also referred to as the Fairless report. This group of seven prominent citizens, headed by Benjamin F. Fairless, was appointed last September, travelled in nineteen countries, and submitted its 36-page report to the President early in March.

5. "A New Emphasis on Economic Development Abroad," a report by the International Development Advisory Board, and referred to as the Johnston report. This 18-page report was also submitted to the President early in March. It is the latest in a series of reports submitted by this advisory board of thirteen citizens headed by Eric Johnston. The board was established by the President in 1950 to advise and consult on basic policy matters arising under the Act for International Development (Point IV).

## II

A succinct statement of the purposes and probable duration of economic aid was given to the House committee by Deputy Under Secretary of State Murphy last October 11, when he said: "The pressure for economic growth among the less developed countries is not going to abate in our

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# "Our Tongue-Tied Foreign Service"

By LEON AND LEILA POUILLADA

AN EDITORIAL in the October 1956 issue of the JOURNAL, from which the title of this article is shamelessly borrowed, pointed up the need to develop adequate language skills in the Foreign Service. While the Department has been making noteworthy progress in the matter of language and area training at the Foreign Service Institute more vigorous efforts are required if we are really to untie the tongues of our Foreign Service employees.

Language training programs can, like Gaul, be divided into three parts:

1. *Programs designed to arouse the interest of Foreign Service employees and their dependents in languages.* The Foreign Service Institute has done commendable work on programs of this type and they are gradually gaining momentum and popularity. No matter how well-conceived this type of program may be, however, its limitations should be recognized. Its principal values lie in the psychological effect on the foreign population of having Americans sufficiently interested in their country to try to learn their language, and the satisfaction the students feels in being able to communicate with servants, shop in the bazaar and so forth. By its very nature, however, this type of general program cannot produce a corps of fluent language experts.

2. *Programs designed to meet the need for Foreign Service officers to acquire and retain fluent command of at least one world language (French, Spanish, German, Russian, Arabic, Chinese).* It has been axiomatic in the diplomatic services of all countries (including until recently our own) that anyone who aspired to enter the career ranks would come equipped with command of at least one world language. It is disturbing to learn from a recent survey that fifty percent of the officers in our Foreign Service are not adequately equipped (even by their own self-appraisal) in any world language. It also revealed that language deficiencies are largely concentrated in three groups of officers: (a) A few senior officers who have allowed their language skills to lapse; (b) Officers, recently integrated under the Wriston program, whose previous employment did not require foreign language proficiency; and (c) New entrants to the bottom ranks of the Service who, under relaxed standards of admission, have been admitted on the understanding that they will make up their language deficiency within a stated period.

It is interesting to contrast briefly the deficiencies in language studies in the United States with the extensive programs reportedly being carried on in the Soviet Union.

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*Leila and Leon B. Poullada are currently at Kabul, where Mr. Poullada is First Secretary. Mr. Poullada is a Language and Area officer.*

In all South Asian countries where the writers have served, the number of Soviet diplomats fluent in the local language has been impressive. A recent article in the *New York Times* revealed the full scope of the Soviet language effort. According to this article not only are foreign languages a compulsory part of the curriculum in the elementary and secondary schools of the U.S.S.R. but a drag-net system of scholarships brings the ablest language students into institutes of higher learning such as the National Institute of Foreign Languages, where they are subjected to a strenuous five-year course in which one or more foreign languages constitute the core of the curriculum. It is from schools of this kind that the Soviet diplomatic service draws many of its officers and the results already observable abroad are indeed impressive.

However, the only forthright solution is for the Foreign Service to provide a combination of adequate study facilities coupled with a system of sanctions and incentives. Taking into account the heavy work-load and social duties (also work) of most officers, the penalties for failure to acquire minimum language skills will have to be considerable to arouse the necessary individual effort. On the basis of experience both in learning and teaching languages, the writers have reluctantly concluded that Draconian measures

Language Training at the Foreign Service Institute.



will be needed to bring all officers in the Service up to the required mark. In the writers' opinion nothing less than a time limit for passing required examinations (given on a service-wide basis) coupled with loss of promotion eligibility for failure to pass, will achieve the desired results. Some measures in this direction have already been taken by the Department in recent instructions to the Field such as that requiring efficiency reports to include specific statements about the officers' efforts to improve his language ability. These measures will no doubt stimulate the more conscientious, but for the Service as a whole stiffer requirements will be needed.

So much for the "stick" approach. Any effective program of personnel management must also include the "carrot." In the long run, the latter will, of course, produce more lasting results. Incentives should therefore be devised for rewarding employees who achieve fluency in certain languages. The Foreign Service Institute should prepare a list which would include all the "world" languages plus other languages of importance to the Foreign Service in which an actual or potential shortage of fluent speakers exists. In the writers' opinion, Arabic and perhaps Chinese and Russian, should be considered "world" languages for this purpose—in addition to French, Spanish and German. No special incentive would be offered to Foreign Service officers for fluency in only *one* of these "world" languages, since this should be considered a basic requirement for employment. But fluency in any additional language on the list should receive special recognition.

What form should these incentives take? Two possibilities are suggested here. No doubt others can be devised. A number of European countries offer monetary "language bonuses" to their diplomatic officers. The systems vary from country to country but the British method is fairly typical. Anyone who feels qualified, applies for an examination in the language of his choice. The test is both oral and written. Different tests are given for varying levels of proficiency, additional cash bonuses being awarded for each examination successfully passed. The bonus is an in-

crement to yearly salary usually averaging about 100 Pounds. This is a *permanent* increment and is not lost with promotion to a higher salary bracket.

The Department might do well to investigate, if it has not already done so, the various incentive programs of other countries and devise a suitable one for our Foreign Service. Perhaps a better incentive than money would be to offer "language preference" points towards promotion. This might work as follows: A separate language dossier could be prepared on each officer, listing the languages on which he has successfully passed examinations and for which he is entitled to receive a certain number of "promotion points." After selection boards have rated all eligible candidates on a competitive basis without reference to language ability, the language dossiers would be handed to the boards and additional points would be awarded to those officers entitled to language credit. Thus, of two officers originally rated at the same level, the one with superior language qualifications would earn preference for promotion. This would indeed be a powerful incentive and stimulus to serious language study. It would also spur officers to gain ever higher language proficiency since this would progressively enhance promotion opportunities throughout their entire career. A similar system could be worked out for the Staff corps. Administrative details would admittedly present some difficulties but if the need for developing language skills is as great as everyone seems to agree it is, the obstacle could be overcome.

3. *The Foreign Service also faces a critical shortage of Language and Area experts*, particularly in the so-called "exotic" areas which have in recent times become increasingly important to the foreign relations of the United States. To improve the quantity and quality of Language and Area training will require a greater effort than has thus far been made.

To be really effective a Language and Area specialist should acquire a deep understanding of the history, art, religion, social structure and economy of the region. He must also have a good command of the language. Unless he can converse with government officials, businessmen, merchants and leaders of religious and minority groups and can at least read the local press in the vernacular, his specialized training will not pay full dividends. Measured by these standards, language and area specialization programs, in South Asia at least, have in the past been inadequate though we understand that greater emphasis is now being given to reading especially during the latter stages of specialist training.

The problems involved in establishing an effective corps of Language and Area specialists are many and complex. To surmount them will, in the writers' opinion, require improved training programs. The following minimum considerations are suggested:

- a. Recognition of the special difficulties involved in the study of the so-called "exotic" languages.
- b. Improvement of initial and "follow-through" training programs.
- c. Improvement of teaching methods.
- d. Provision of special incentives.

It is a fact that most of the "exotic" languages in which the Foreign Service is deficient are languages which are not easily learned by Westerners in general or Americans in

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## Service Glimpses



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1. Hamburg. Often referred to as "The White House on the Alster," the American Consulate General looks out over the Alster lake in mid-city Hamburg. This winter view was taken by M. Lee COTTERMAN, administrative officer.

2. Tokyo. Labor Attaché Edward M. SKAGEN (right) is believed to be the first member of the diplomatic corps to be presented a Sbo-Dan certificate for proficiency in the Japanese game of Go—considered the world's oldest and most complex intellectual game. Shown with Ambassador MACARTHUR and Mr. Skagen are: Atsutaka Moriyasu, Mrs. Toshi Toyama, and Sachiko Honda. Miss Honda is a professional Go instructor.

3. Djakarta. The Honorable John M. ALLISON with members of his staff at the Merdeka Palace on the occasion of presenting his credentials to Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia. From left to right: Colonel Robert B. Collier, Army attaché; Lt. Colonel Jack C. Scott, Naval attaché; Ambassador Allison; Dr. Kusomo Utoyo, Chief of the Protocol Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Charles Nelson SPINKS, Counselor of Embassy.

4. Algiers. Merritt N. COOTES presents the Medal of Freedom, on behalf of the Department of Defense, to Jean Merlin, manager of the Hotel St. George. Foreign Service Officers will recall the friendly assistance given by Mr. Merlin when the hotel was an office and residence for American forces in 1942-43.



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5. Dar Es Salaam. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika (center) is shown here with American Consul Robert L. Ware Jr. and the caretaker of the Livingston Memorial at Kwiwara. The house where Dr. Livingston and Henry Stanley spent many weeks after their historic meeting in 1871 has recently been restored. Consul Ware presented photostatic copies of the original issues of the *New York Herald* covering the search by Stanley for Livingston.

6. Salzburg. Officers of the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area command honored Salzburg's Principal Officer, Jeremiah J. O'CONNOR, at a farewell party during the German Fasching season. Those from the Salzburg Consulate attending the party were: First row, Linda Schram, Phyllis Weissinger, Helen MacPherson, Ed Christie, James

ROGERS, Phyllis Ryder. Second row: Rita Charland, Anneliese Driesen, Louis KIRLEY, Judith FROST, John WILKERSON, Betty BURGESS, Emmy Kirley, Les Tihany. Third row: Vince Savada, Bill ISPIRIAN, Henny Rogers, Harrison BURGESS, Jerry O'Connor, Al MacPherson, Jackie Kirley, and Bill FROST.

7. Carthage. Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are shown leaving the North Africa American cemetery, accompanied by John Scholl, director of the cemetery, and Ambassador and Mrs. C. Lewis JONES. Representatives of the major religious communities in Tunis and an honor guard of Tunisian Spahis participated in the wreath-laying ceremonies at this final resting place for 2,840 American service men.

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## Mutual Security

THE presentation to the Congress of the Mutual Security Program for the coming fiscal year began while this issue of the JOURNAL was in the press. We present on page 22 an article that describes the nature of the program, indicates the many public studies on the subject that have appeared almost daily this spring, and highlights some of the points made in them about the purposes, form and administration of the program. The words "foreign aid" have probably given rise to some of the feeling against the program. This is unfortunate, for the aid is not foreign to our own national interests, nor does it represent some urge to eleemosynary endeavor abroad. The program has always been based rather on the view that only a peaceful, stable and growing free world can contribute to the tranquility and prosperity of the United States. To this major premise of enlightened self-interest has been added the knowledge that many countries in the world continue to lack the wherewithal to acquire the weapons and support the armed forces necessary to safeguard their national independence, or the resources essential to catalyze their economic growth. It is this combination of factors which underlies the Mutual Security Program to be discussed and debated on Capitol Hill during the coming months.

For many the belief in the continuing need and rightness

of this program is an article of faith shared, fortunately, on a wide bipartisan basis, although the majorities in Congress supporting the program have declined over the years. Memories tend to be short in this field. The tangible benefits of the postwar aid programs, for example, as key elements in tipping the balance of power, especially in Europe, in our favor, at times seem to have been too easily forgotten. Whether the excellent studies commissioned by the Congress will repose on many desks unopened, or will serve to reenlighten and enlist new support for the Mutual Security Program, remains to be seen. The Administration has, we believe, shown considerable courage and flexibility in rearranging the program within the past eight weeks in order to take account of the principal conclusions of the reports and studies described elsewhere in this issue. It has also done so in the face of a ground swell of public opinion favoring sharp cuts across-the-board in the budget for next year. The Congress may be expected to be acutely sensitive to this widespread opinion, and the paring in this case can be held to a minimum only if the objectives and requirements of the program for fiscal 1958, and its essential role in U.S. policy, are presented with perhaps more certainty, clarity and candor than may have been the case at times in the past.

## Today's Challenge

THE EYES of the teeming multitudes in the backward parts of the world are watching us and our way of life. . . . They say that what we have achieved is magnificent, but that the process has been slow in comparison with that of our competitors, the Russians. They say that Russia has achieved in thirty years what it has taken us 175 years to accomplish, and that perhaps it would be wise for them to take the short-cut. Not having been reared amid our standards of freedom, they are not too sensitive to limitations on liberty. They look the other way at talk of what might happen if they should take Russia's path toward economic strength.

The thing that they do understand, however, and that they do take exception to, about our way of life, is our alleged insensitivity to spiritual and cultural values. They accept our technology and are happy to imitate it. They also accept our superficial manners, such as lipstick and jazz. But they are not sure that we have a higher culture that is worth imitating. They hold the strong conviction that the emphasis in our way of life finds expression only in material terms, and they do not want their new societies erected on that foundation.

Here is the greatest challenge of all for the men with liberal education.

The truly educated man who lives worthily, at no time permits material considerations to dominate his life. When serving a corporation, he never forgets that there are values which transcend tons of production and dollar volume of sales. He knows that the end of life is not the production of goods as such, but an effort to make it possible for more human beings to pursue the good life, as they conceive the good life to be.

This is the lesson that we must teach the world.

The young man who entered American industry at the time when the physical conquest of our continent was under way, when the railroads were spanning the prairies, the steel mills were being built, and the great banks were being established, must have had great excitement from the prospects that lay ahead of him.

Today the challenges are far greater, far more exciting. Young men with vision will see this, and will accept the new responsibilities with eagerness and without fear.

The rewards for living worthily transcend anything that human history has known. They will go to those who, by cultivation of the mind and illumination of the spirit, reach the highest level of inner growth.—*Clarence Randall, advisor to the President on foreign economic policy, in a lecture on "A Businessman Looks at the Liberal Arts" delivered at Harvard University.*

## Western World

Just before the important NATO conferences were held last month at Bonn a new magazine, *Western World*, made its first appearance. Writing in the *New York Herald Tribune* Roscoe Drummond said of its appearance: "One thing that has been needed for a long time is a candid, responsible, intellectual exchange, which can reach the whole Atlantic community, nourishing public opinion and leadership opinion. To meet this need a group of leading Europeans and Americans have done a bold thing: they have joined to bring into being an independent, international monthly magazine designed to be a voice for thoughtful citizens on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a privately financed, privately owned publication. It has no government support and no government subsidy. That is good. . . ."

"*Western World* rests on a premise which has long seemed valid to me, that the outcome of the cold war will be determined not by what the Soviet Union does against us, but by what the Western world does or fails to do—in its own behalf. The editors of the new magazine put it this way:

"No Western people can now overlook the stark fact that the community will live or die by its own decision (or indecision).

"Its disappearance would be a catastrophe of the first magnitude for all the peoples concerned.

"To forestall it, *Western World* proposes a novel remedy—neither harsh recrimination nor syrupy appeals for agreement where there is no agreement, but a continued two-way conversation, an unremitting exchange, plus a readiness to listen—in short a truly intercontinental forum."

The North American edition is being edited by Edgar Ansel Mower, the European edition "Occident" by René Dabernat, foreign editor of the "Paris Presse" and if the first issue is any indication this magazine will indeed perform a very useful function.

## Old State

"Who Loves a Slab?" the *Washington News* queried recently in quoting the comments of T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbins before the 10th anniversary luncheon of the National Home Fashions League. Mr. Gibbins, whose books on architecture and decoration have been best sellers for the last decade, expressed himself in favor of tearing down the Old State Department building because "It's too dull and too literal" but he was quick to add that if a "modern" building is the alternative, leave it alone.

"In the thirties it was fashionable to be a little bit satiric about Washington," he said "but we New Yorkers who used to laugh at the Greek columns come to Washington now, a little more humble and modest." Mr. Gibbins criticized his New York colleagues for contributing to the "absolute and total bankruptcy of modern architecture."

"They're in love with a form called the slab—a slab for the United Nations, for the Lever Brothers and Seagrams buildings."

## Embassy House Organs

One of the most interesting Embassy house organs to come to our desk is the Rome Embassy *News Bulletin*, published weekly, often running to 12 pages, and full of pertinent information for members of the large Embassy family at Rome. It seems to be edited with a careful but not heavy hand, as witness one quip recently:

In case you find a mistake in this Bulletin, please consider it is there for a purpose. We publish something for everybody and some folks are always looking for mistakes.

Its columns included signed articles, information about recent book and periodical arrivals at the Embassy library, notices about local dressmakers and baby sitters, comings and goings of personnel and prospective VIP arrivals, and in an April issue we read that two USIS employees have received the 1000 Hour Sick Leave Awards, Rebecca St. Clair in Genoa and Salvatore Ganci in Palermo.

## "First Line Defense"

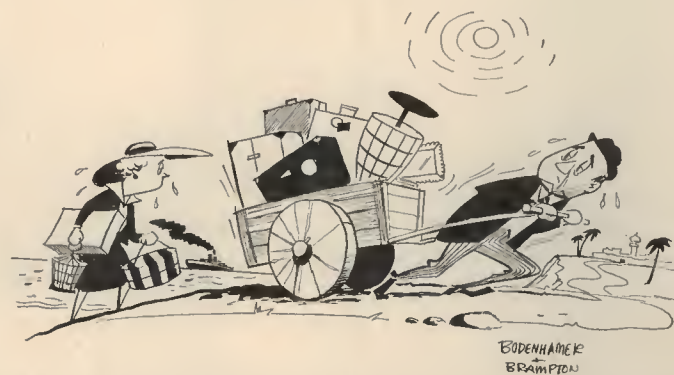
In a recent column in the *Washington Post-Times-Herald* Malvina Lindsay said that America's "First Line Defense" was getting all too little backing in the current Congressional economy drive. In tribute to them she wrote:

"One meets them everywhere, these earnest men and women who are zealously studying foreign languages and cultures, shedding home ties and possessions, and preparing with a sense of dedication to be their Nation's emissaries in far parts of the world.

"They may be in the Foreign Service, or in technical assistance to better international relations. They are the soldiers of the hot peace, and they form a thin shield between a cold war and an atomic one.

"Yet, unlike the American emissary who carries a gun, they get little support at home. In the current economy drive in Congress they have become the popular cats to kick. . . ."

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"Headline: "Congress Authorizes New North African Posts; Cuts Travel Allowances."

# TIGER SHIKAR

By HOBART N. LUPPI

A COMMOTION NEAR the dak bungalow drew us away from the fire in whose light the skinner was working. A bearer had returned to the camp from a nearby village and was babbling excitedly to a circle of listeners. Two dacoits had stopped him on a jungle road and taken his money. They had threatened his life and questioned him regarding the size of our party and how we were armed. Dacoits, or outlaws, still operate in India in large groups from forest hideouts, making lightning raids upon villages where they kill, rape and plunder.

We all kept our rifles close by the rest of the night fearful that if the dacoits were members of a large band, they might attack if only to get our weapons and ammunition.

*Hobart N. Luppi is Second Secretary at New Delhi.*

We were not sorry that our fears did not materialize. The week had been eventful enough and that last day particularly so—we had shot two tigers.

The tiger shoot had begun seven days before—one morning last December. In a car sluggish and sagging with the weight of bedrolls, canned food, rifles and other camping items, we—my three friends, Sarbinder Singh, Basant Singh, Tara Singh and I—nosed through the congested suburbs of Delhi and headed for Pilibhit, two hundred miles east and on the border of Nepal. Gursharan Sial, District Magistrate at Pilibhit, a relative of Sarbinder and a friend of mine, had asked us to join him for tiger shikar.

We arrived in the late afternoon and found that Gursharan was already in the jungle. A few of his as-





sistants were waiting for us. With their jeep leading the way, we set out for the camp in Mala Division. We sat quietly as we drove through the forest entranced by its beauty—the luxuriant undergrowth, the majestic trees, the chattering monkeys and birds. The smell of green was heavy in the air, and Delhi seemed far away.

We moved into the red-brick dak bungalow with Gursharan and looked around while bearers spread our bedrolls on the charpoys and stowed our gear.

Gursharan was combining the shoot with an official inspection of the forest. Since he did not intend to return to Pilibhit for at least a week, he had set up a large camp. In the various outbuildings and the three tents set up in the compound, other members of the party were put up. There were trackers, bearers, cooks, sweepers, drivers and a mahout. In addition there were two farmers highly esteemed in the district as experts in tiger shikar. These shikaris, Bharat Singh and his cousin Sita Ram Singh, I had met on my last visit to Pilibhit and was very happy to see them with us. Both had shot a number of tigers, and Bharat was to shoot another during this hunt. They had joined not only to assist the District Magistrate but because they loved the sport.

As night fell the kerosene lamps were lighted. Gursharan and Bharat led the way to the dining room where we grouped around the warmth of the fireplace. During the entire evening the subject of conversation did not vary.

Tigers are usually shot from a machan. A young buffalo is staked out in an area known to be frequented by tiger. Young buffalo are generally used as bait. They are of sufficient size, are inexpensive (a yearling is 3 to 4 dollars) and using them does not offend any religious beliefs. The buffalo is tied to a stake proximate to a tree suitable for the hanging of a machan. If it is not securely tied the tiger will carry it off into the undergrowth where it may not be found or where, if found, there may not be a tree suitable for a machan.

Seldom does a hunter sit up over live bait. Usually he waits until the animal staked out has been killed. Then he can be certain that the tiger will return to the scene the next night. It takes a tiger two days to consume a young

buffalo. The tiger will return to investigate even if he should make another kill in the interim.

When a kill is discovered, the machan is put up. The charpoy (Indian bed) is commonly used for such. It is hoisted into the tree and tied in a level position. Forest rules require it to be at least 17 feet above the ground and, even so, there have been instances where tigers have leaped higher.

Using charpoys for machans is convenient, but there is considerable disadvantage in that they are not specially constructed and creak and crack when there is movement. The hunter must remain motionless. Though the tiger has a poor sense of smell, he has a keen sense of hearing. Sitting on a machan is lonely, tiresome and backbreaking. It is because of this, the great amount of preliminary work necessary before one may get a shot at a tiger and the extremely dangerous nature of the animal that shooting tiger from a machan is considered fair sport.

In the morning we went by jeep to check the buffalos staked out the previous evening. We found them all standing, blandly chomping grass and looking about with their great vacuous eyes. They had been placed in haste so we spent the rest of the day pushing our way through the forest checking tracks, searching for better locations for the bait. Across our paths ran deer, wildcats, boar, jungle cocks, peacocks and other small game.

We shot one *pardha* (hog deer) for food. More shooting would have disturbed the area, made the tigers uneasy. We found the pug marks of many tigers. Bharat identified each as that of a male, female, or cub. Those of the male tiger are square where those of a tigress are more round.

Gursharan's estimate was that there were approximately 20 tigers in the Mala Division. We found pug marks evidencing that some tigers were traveling in pairs. Adult tigers live alone most of the year. The exception is during mating season—just beginning.

Each tiger or pair of tigers lives and hunts within a definite area, and one tiger does not infringe on the territory of another without there being a fight. Generally tigers sleep during the day in dense, grassy areas and hunt during the night.

We carefully staked out the buffalos and returned to camp optimistic about what the results of our day's work would be. While the deer was being turned into curry, we had some water heated and took a bath. I shaved for the first time since leaving Delhi. My Sikh companions didn't have to bother. In keeping with their religion, they did not shave or cut their hair. I noticed I had brought only one blade and made a mental note that I'd better conserve it since there would be none to borrow.

We ate the excellent curry with *chappati* (unleavened bread) and tea. *Pardha* tastes like veal and has none of the gamey taste usually associated with venison. We staggered off to bed full of good food and tired. I burrowed down under three blankets, finally found some warmth and then didn't even dream.

The next morning there was no kill, and again we spent the day tracking, shifting some pudda and leaving others where they were. We went to bed that night less optimistic, but the following morning we found three kills. All had broken necks, the blood had been drained and part of the hind quarters eaten.

(Continued on page 48)



# From the Field:

## Djakarta

A few weeks ago the Chief of the United States desk at the Indonesian Foreign Office, Mr. Ganadrum, brought me an invitation for the *wayang* show to be held that night at Merdeka Palace, the Indonesian White House. I was particularly delighted because I was eager to see one of the famous *wayang* shows, as well as to see the Palace and have a closer look at its famous incumbent. The *wayang* is a puppet show—dear to the hearts of the Indonesians and cherished by them for centuries. I arrived at the Palace at nine o'clock, was smartly saluted through the gate by the soldiers on duty, and shown to a parking place in the gravelled courtyard. The Palace was formerly the residence of the Dutch Governor General, and is thoroughly European in design and construction with great marble halls and sparkling crystal chandeliers—broad and spacious—18th century continental elegance exported to the tropical colonial scene. One could almost imagine Mozart playing for Marie Antoinette. But such a dream would refer to the physical place alone—for the audience was one that would have seemed strange indeed at Schönbrunn or Versailles.

The place was filled with several hundred Indonesians who had come early and were prepared to spend the night, which is what you have to do if you are going to see one of the shows through to its conclusion. They were seated on the floor or in chairs, happily and comfortably curled up with that extraordinary agility of limb which appears to make them at ease in the most amazing postures. A few, but only a few, from the diplomatic corps were present, and the Foreign Office people were zealously and politely trying to explain in whispers just what was going on in the performance which we were witnessing. The audience was somewhat more comprehensible to me than the play, but both were enthralling in a very exotic kind of a way. Everybody from children to grandfathers was there—like a big

family party, which is just what these shows are in the villages where they were developed. Across the aisle from me sat an old man with a dark brown leather face, utterly lost and delighted in the play. He wore a black sarong and the little white cap which is the mark of distinction indicating that its wearer has made the *Madj* or pilgrimage to Mecca. . . On the front row sat government officials, and in the very middle President Sukarno eagerly followed his favorite *wayang*.

Now for the stage performance. The *wayang* antedates the Moslem conquest of Indonesia in the 14th-15th century. It is Hindu in origin, and the tales are based on the great Hindu epics of Ramayana and the Mohabarata. The characters of the play are puppets about two feet high rather stiffly cut out of leather with many perforations which give an interesting shadow effect to the play when seen from the back side of the screen against which they are placed. These characters are lined up by the conductor of the whole show into two sides representing the good people and the bad people, or the forces of good and evil. Also on each side are two great fan-shaped pieces of leather, brilliantly painted with devices of lions, tigers, gold trees, etc.

These represent the mountain, or the universe, and the ends of the various acts are marked by the closing in of these forces on the characters. While the basic stories are the well-known Hindu classics, it is easy to gather from often hilarious and enthusiastic audience reaction that, like the goings-on at a French *chansonnier*, the old themes are spiced liberally with current political and social comment. The language used is also ancient—an old Javanese which I am told isn't very far out of Sanskrit. So even my best efforts with Bahasa Indonesia gave me no hope for catching on.

The boss of the whole performance is the *dalan*. He





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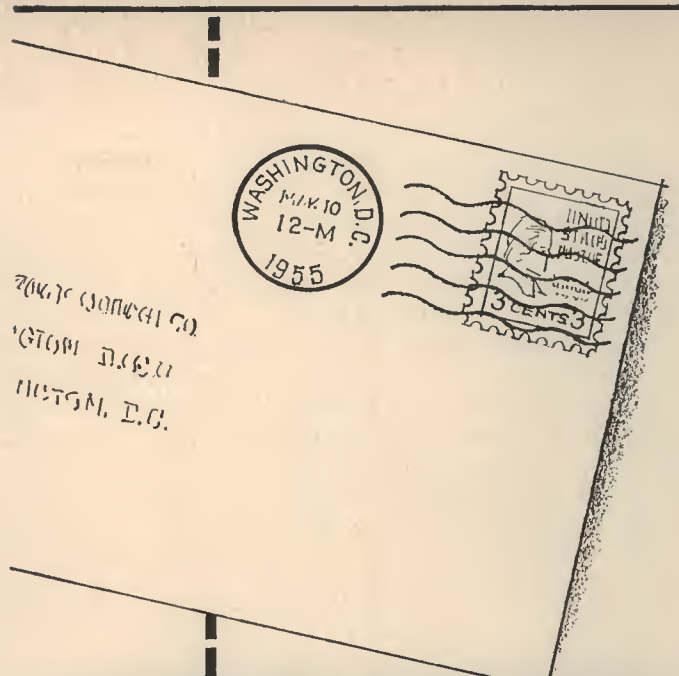
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## From the Field

manipulates the puppets which he holds up on long sticks made out of buffalo horn. When the character is to be static, the *dalan* jabs his supporting stick into the soft pithy piece of trunk of a banana tree which has been cut and laid horizontally at the base of the big screen which is the background for the performance. A very bright light is thrown on the screen. If you are sitting on the same side of the screen as the light, you see the colors of the puppets and watch the *dalan* and his manipulations. If you are sitting on the other side of the screen, you see, of course, just the black shadow. The *dalan* chants the words of the play, and manages the whole thing. Behind him is the gamelan orchestra, a prominent characteristic of the country and utterly unlike anything I've heard before. The Indonesian scale has five tones, so it is a weird one to the westerner.

The play goes on for about twelve hours, all night. It reaches no particular conclusion. Its theme is the conflict between good and evil, with the belief that this is a sort of cosmic battle in which the gods or other supernatural forces hold all the power and make all the decisions, and a man is only a poor pawn in their hands, powerless to act or even think. This belief perhaps explains the prominence of sorcerers and soothsayers of all kinds in this country.

I stayed until something after midnight, and then made my farewells to Mr. Ganadrum and another Foreign Office man, Prince Bintoro, brother of the Sultan of Jogjakarta. They chided me on my early departure, but in the incense-laden air and the still heat and the pulsating gamelan music I was fighting sleep and was satisfied that I wasn't being impolite. I had gotten a great deal from the experience, and felt most grateful to them for it.

*Mary Vance Trent*

### Sydney

The completion of thirty years of service at the Consulate General by Genevieve Kelly, FSL, was recently celebrated at an office party given by her colleagues. A feature of the party was the reading of congratulatory letters from both Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Miss Kelly is highly respected in the Commercial section, where she works, for her ability to recall immediately and accurately trade reports dating from up to ten years ago.

Because of her dislike of making public appearances, it was necessary to devise some stratagem to insure her presence at this party being given in her honor. The required device was supplied by Consul Orray Taft whose completion of twenty-five years of service approximately coincided with Miss Kelly's anniversary, and the party was announced as being given on his behalf. Only when all were assembled, including Miss Kelly, was its true purpose revealed. She took the reading of the congratulatory letters and the presentation of her award in her stride, but when newspaper reporters attempted to interview her she retired rather hastily from the scene.

*Theodore L. Lewis*

### Rangoon

The month of April is marked in Rangoon by the Burmese Water Festival or Thingyan celebration. This four-day holiday precedes the Burmese New Year (we are

just entering the year 1319 of the Burmese era), and it comes at the time of year which the people of Rangoon call "the hot weather." The essence of the Thingyan celebration is water-throwing. The idea is to drench all your friends and, incidentally, anybody else who happens to be passing by at the moment with as much water as your pail, squirt gun, empty condensed milk can or saucepan will hold. This indiscriminate water-throwing is benevolent in motivation: it is supposed to cool the recipient in these torrid days and wash all of his impurities away, so that he may begin the New Year refreshed and stainless.

The first day, which came this year on Friday, belongs to the children. In theory at least, the grownups are supposed to hold their fire—or in this case, water—for the second, third and fourth days. However, it soon became apparent to us that the definition of "child" used in this tradition is very elastic and includes many individuals who might have extreme difficulty in purchasing a half-fare railway ticket. The Embassy remained open on Friday and sharp guard had to be kept while we were going to and from work, lest some enterprising youngster, armed with the deadly-accurate squirt guns which had been on sale in all the street bazaars, should score a bull's-eye through the small cracks left open in the automobile windows to prevent asphyxiation.

For the three days of the actual festival itself, only those Americans who were willing to risk a soaking ventured out to watch the funmaking. Crowds of young (and some not so young) Burmese men and women were in the streets or riding in trucks or jeeps, in every case with receptacles of water handy for throwing. There were many elaborate and attractive floats slowly cruising about, made up with papier-mache and bamboo to represent legendary Burmese animals, river steamboats, old-fashioned sampans, etc. As these floats progressed slowly through the streets the occupants sang, danced, played musical instruments and shouted jocular remarks, all the while splashing water on and being splashed by all those they met.

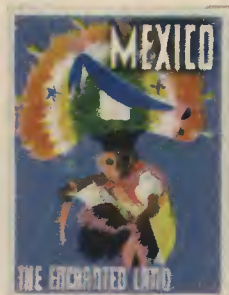
At intervals along the streets, barricades were set up to force passing vehicles to run through a gauntlet of water-throwers, some using hoses. The only way to watch the fun without being drenched was to cruise about in a closed car with the windows rolled up, the windshield wipers working furiously and all doors locked from the inside to foil any merry-makers who might try to open the door for an instant to splash in a pail of water. A few hardy souls in the Embassy ventured out in open jeeps wearing bathing suits or similar attire, equipped with turkish towels and water guns. They usually arrived home in a state somewhere between sunstroke and pneumonia, but nonetheless exhilarated. The whole atmosphere was one of cheerfulness and merry-making—and very pleasant if you don't mind a little water.

Ambassador SATTERTHWAITHE bade farewell to the Embassy on April 1, leaving Counselor Daniel BRADDOCK in charge. Vice Consul Charles RASSIAS has transferred to Algiers; Public Affairs Officer Paul NIELSON, his deputy Ed NICKEL, and Chief Librarian Zelma GRAHAM have received their orders and are preparing to leave. Mrs. Graham's departure will mark the closing of an era since she has been on duty in Rangoon almost continuously since December, 1948.

*Herbert D. Spivack*



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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

By Francis Colt de Wolf

**John Foster Dulles: A Biography**, by John Robinson Beal, published by Harper and Bros. . . . \$4.50

A much discussed portrayal of Mr. Dulles with emphasis upon his current role as Secretary of State.

**Low's Autobiography**, by David Low, published by Simon and Schuster . . . . . \$5.00

The humorous but sensibly written life of London's brilliant political cartoonist.

**The Surprise of Cremona**, by Edith Templeton, published by Harper and Bros. . . . . \$3.50

The author provides a zestful account of her impressions and experiences while traveling through the less familiar parts of Northern Italy.

**The Short Reign of Pippin IV: A Fabrication**, by John Steinbeck, published by Viking Press . . . . . \$3.00

A fanciful tale of a future return to the monarchical system in France written with true American affection for the French.

**The Great Giveaway: The Realities of Foreign Aid**, by Eugene W. Castle, published by the Henry Regney Co. . . . . \$3.00

In a somewhat breezy style the author makes a nonetheless honest attempt to present the arguments against the policy of continuing foreign aid.

**Southeast Asia in Perspective**, John Kerry King, Macmillan, New York, 1956, 309 pages. \$5.00.  
Reviewed by STANLEY K. HORNBECK

In a brief and commendatory foreword, Edwin F. Stanton, formerly a career United States Foreign Service officer and one-time Ambassador to Thailand, virtually reviews this book. Its author, he says, describes what has happened in Southeast Asia during the past decade and why the United States is both interested and concerned with these developments; describes the policies of the United States with respect to these Asian countries; and cogently urges that we attune our actions and statements much more closely to the political, economic, and psychological currents flowing through Southeast Asia today.

The author is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia. He writes against a background of military service in the South Pacific and of subsequent travel in

some and study of all countries which "lie south of China and east of India." His "Southeast Asia" consists of seven countries on the mainland and two—the Philippines and Indonesia—in the western Pacific. What he sets forth serves not only to place in perspective fundamental facts regarding that region and the political life and outlook of its peoples, collectively, but also to "explore four broad questions which are of immediate concern to United States and Southeast Asia relations."

Disclosing at an early point a somewhat subjective, close-up and partisan view of the animation of the "nationalism" now rampant in the region under consideration—"The Southeast Asian people also demand . . . an end to their long period of foreign-imposed spiritual, physical and intellectual eclipse"—and apparently failing in some contexts to have in mind the exceptional experience and outlook of the Philippines, he manifests throughout this study a clear comprehension of the Communist menace, and of the folly, for American purposes, of policies of expediency or of transitory effort—such, for example, as "sudden courting of a national leader" or planning in terms of short swing aid.

In the concluding chapter he brands as "unreasonable" various assumptions regarding the potentialities of this or that course which, if and insofar as they are made, will, in his opinion, lead only to errors. He calls attention to recent changes in Soviet tactics and to the challenge thereby offered to the "present shape of United States policy," which "is scarcely prepared to meet this guileful turnabout." And he suggests, with amplification, "five enumerated adjustments . . . to provide United States policy with the broad terms of reference" needed "to arrest America's sliding influence in Southeast Asia." In this context, he would relegate military aid to a "subordinate role"—except in the cases of South Vietnam and Laos.

One may or may not go along with the author in some of his many enumerations, or with the publisher in the statement that "this book serves as a guide equally important for the layman as well as the specialist." In the opinion of this reviewer the book is well worthwhile for the layman, more for the specialist, and most for those who formulate and those who implement policy. For "In the year ahead, Southeast Asia and the surrounding areas are bound to play a role of increasing importance in world affairs. . . ."

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**Indian Foreign Policy, 1947-1954—A Study of Relations with the Western Bloc**, by J. C. Kundra. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Netherlands (*Institute of Pacific Relations*). New York, 1955, xii, 239 pages. \$4.50.

Reviewed by EDWARD R. O'CONNOR

To Dr. Kundra the "Western bloc" seems to have essentially a negative character. Thus he can easily assert that "... the West is an ideological alliance because it faces a counter alliance to whose ideology it takes exception" (p. 78). It is in terms of this framework that India's principal policies toward the Western alliance system, toward the United States, and within the Commonwealth are described. The author's approach is entirely descriptive and shows little acquaintance with political analysis. Indeed, it reads more like an information office publication than a doctoral dissertation. "Indian Foreign Policy" is primarily an anthology of quotations from Nehru and other governmental spokesmen to illustrate Indian official attitudes toward international questions. The author seems to assume that within the above-quoted framework these official statements represent self-evident truth—hence he sees no need to evaluate them.

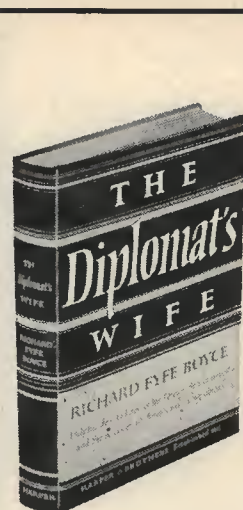
**The Trusteeship System of the United Nations**, by Charmian Edwards Toussaint, Stevens and Sons, Limited, London, 1956. 288 pages with index. \$7.50.

Reviewed by BENJAMIN GERIC

This is a scholarly and readable treatment of the origins and operations of the Trusteeship System. The author gives an objective account of the sensitive problems resulting from the historical fact that certain nations exercise authority and control over other peoples and that these other peoples and their real or assumed friends are agitating to throw off these controls in favor of self-government or independence. This is commonly called the "colonial problem" and the Trusteeship System was devised as a method by which the international community can exercise some degree of supervision over those colonial powers who have voluntarily brought certain non-self-governing territories within the System.

The form of this international supervision and its effectiveness constitute the main subject matter of the book. The author begins with a brief background of the origins of the trusteeship concept which she traces to the natural law theories developed in the 17th and 18th centuries which laid it down that governments derive or should derive their just powers from "the consent of the governed." These ideas of Rousseau, Locke, Burke and Jefferson were enunciated in a number of instruments, including the Declaration of Independence, and became in reality progenitors of the principle that the colonial relationship, to be defensible, must rest on the moral justification that it is functioning for the benefit of the governed.

The immediate predecessor of the Trusteeship System was, of course, the Mandates System of the League of Nations. The Trusteeship System, as adopted at San Francisco in 1945, is, in effect, the Mandates System with certain additional features, such as the right to send visiting missions to the territories, and the practice of permitting petitioners to appear in person before the Trusteeship Council or the General Assembly. The author discusses the contrast between the League Mandates Commission, which was composed of experts, and the Trusteeship Council, which is a political body. She feels that the difference, while marked,



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is not as great as might be imagined, since political factors also played a role in the composition and working of the Mandates Commission.

An interesting and novel aspect of this book is the attempt to show that the broad principles laid down in Chapter XI of the Charter apply to all dependent territories, including those few brought within the Trusteeship System which constitutes a more detailed type of supervision. The Trusteeship System provides the possibility for all colonies to be brought within it. However, none of the colonial powers has voluntarily placed its colonies within that system and therefore persistent attempts have been made in the United Nations to set up machinery to deal with colonies which would be comparable to the Trusteeship System. These attempts, it is pointed out, are opposed by the principal colonial powers who tend to invoke the domestic jurisdiction restriction of the Charter with respect to the territories over which they are sovereign. It is this basic tension between the colonial and the anti-colonial powers of the United Nations which constitutes the essence of the problem as reflected in many of the resolutions emanating from the General Assembly. The author, however, quite rightly deals with this issue only to the limited extent in which the controversy affects the trust territories themselves.

**The Road to Inner Freedom**, Baruch Spinoza, *Philosophical Library*, New York, 1957, 209 pages. \$3.00.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

Spinoza needs no introduction to persons who have an academic background.

(Continued on page 38)

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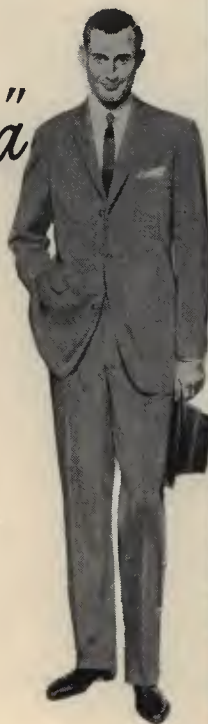
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## The Book Shelf (from page 37)

This very short treatise will be found of interest especially to those who like to reminisce on their former college studies in philosophy, or who are interested in obtaining, in capsule form, a surprisingly thorough treatment of an important part of Spinoza's works. "The Road to Inner Freedom" is based on Spinoza's "Ethics," which is one of his two most important achievements, the other being a treatise on political philosophy.

**Executives: Making Them Click**, Joseph Dean Edwards, University Books, Inc., 404 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., 242 pp., \$4.00.

Reviewed by FRANK V. DOWLING

Mr. Edwards, with the persuasive pitch of the "Madison Avenue soft sell" makes a subtle and direct appeal to the ego of the reader. Slowly but surely hard-headed pragmatism gives way to fancy and the reader finds himself playing the role of the benevolent and omnipotent leader of industry. The book will have greatest appeal to the novice executive and perhaps to the ivory tower executive who lives in a world of recondite generalities and never stoops to detail.

The book is written in a light, easy-to-read style and the vocabulary is non-esoteric. His descriptions of stereotypes are well-written and true to life. The anecdotal references are well chosen and lend flavor to the work. Aside from the sheer pleasure of reading this well-written book its chief value lies in its itemization of the varied factors relevant to good top management.

The book purports to be "a successful plan to replace so-called *Executive Development Programs*." It falls far short of this ambitious goal. The terms used are loose and non-definitive. Throughout it is virtually devoid of any criteria for measuring acceptable performance. Lip service only is paid to such things as interpersonal relationships, psychological blocks to communication and "climate" or milieu. Solutions to listed problems are solved by a simple formula: (1) Recognize the problem; (2) Eliminate or isolate the cause; (3) Executives will "click."

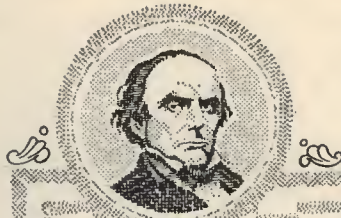
**Esperanto**, by John Cresswell and John Hartley. Published (1957) by the English Universities Press, Ltd., London (David McKay Co., Inc., New York), 205 pp. Illus. 7¼ by 4½. 7/6.

Reviewed by HAROLD E. DINGER, Naval Research Laboratory

Esperanto, the latest addition to the well-known "Teach Yourself" language series, consists of 16 graded lessons in the international language Esperanto. The first five lessons are designed to provide a basic working foundation of essential grammar and vocabulary; the balance of the lessons are based on the subject matter of special newspaper features, such as Weather, Radio, Television, Hobbies, etc.

Only three errors were noted, apparently typographical. Also rare are "Britishisms" which often mar British textbooks for American students. The subject matter has been well chosen, and although it is necessarily limited, it provides an excellent foundation for further study. Since Esperanto is a language in which a considerable degree of proficiency can be attained by self study from a good text, this book should help fill a need in the English-speaking field for those who wish to familiarize themselves with this relatively easy and useful language.





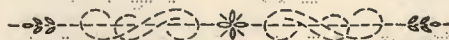
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## Mutual Security *(from page 23)*

time. There is a vast and historic movement in train here. Governments that ignore or resist it will be swept aside. The Soviets see this, and hope to manipulate it to their advantage. They undoubtedly expect that out of the ferment and frustrations of the drive for economic expansion numerous openings will be presented to an alert and vigorous Soviet foreign policy and to its supporters in Communist organizations abroad. We have important strengths on our side if we act on them. Most of all, we are bound by our own traditions and values to see the key to our security in the continued existence of a system of free and independent nations. The Soviets are impelled by doctrine to consider that their security depends upon their having effective control over these States. Our basic aim in the world is consistent with the desire of other nations to remain independent. But among the new nations in particular, more than good wishes will be needed to make independence a permanently going concern. This is where our economic and technical assistance programs enter. We have done much already to help these countries to make up lacks in skills and resources. Doubtless we can improve on our aid activities in many ways in the future. We do not have to fashion them as a response to Soviet economic policy, however. We need rather to be sure that we are contributing as effectively as we can to making freedom a workable proposition in the less developed countries. If we continue to act on that basis, with a positive program of our own, we will be advancing our abiding interests."

The studies and reports noted above are largely in agreement about the kinds of military and economic aid that should be continued. They differ widely on the question of "how much?" Some merely point out that the amount will depend upon the sum total of each of the country and regional programs, both military and economic, that the United States intends to tackle over any given period.

In the field of military aid there is considerable room for wide variation, depending upon the nature and timing of plans to provide both conventional and new, or exotic, weapons to foreign armed forces. The principal research study on military aid concludes that to maintain existing military forces is likely to cost more rather than less in future years. The Secretary of State has suggested that "in some instances the size of the local forces that Mutual Security helps to support may, perhaps, be reduced without undue political and military risks. That would suggest declining costs for us. On the other hand, it may be necessary to reorganize and equip our allies with more modern weapons. This suggests increasing costs. Perhaps the two factors will roughly balance each other."

The Army Chief of Staff on December 10 alluded to the inter-relationship between our domestic and foreign military programs. He referred to the presence of forty percent of the U. S. Army abroad as "a sobering reminder to any potential aggressor" and suggested that "the aggregate strength of indigenous and U. S. Army forces in vital strategic areas must be sufficient to provide a strong forward shield, capable of repelling either a surprise or deliberate attack by Communist bloc forces. Trip wire or token ground forces for this vital mission will not do. They are needed in sufficient strength to prevent a forward surge

of hostile land forces seeking safety from our atomic weapons by a quick intermingling with our defense units. They are needed to retain the battlefield and the beaten zone of atomic weapons outside of the friendly lands which we are charged to protect. They must be strong enough in defense to gain us the reaction time needed to ready our retaliatory blows against the enemy. Finally, forces are needed in quantity to convince our allies that their defense does not rest exclusively on the use of heavy atomic weapons but provides other less drastic possibilities more appealing to their peoples."

It is striking that most of the general reports on economic aid concentrate on questions relating to the economic development of less developed countries. One study proposed that \$2 to \$3 billion in this form of aid should be provided each year out of foreign aid funds, which would be perhaps ten times the current rate, while the highest official estimate for development loans would not exceed a fourth of that amount at an annual rate. The contemplated development loan fund would adopt the kind of approach to business-like project and program financing on a multi-year basis that the World Bank has been trying to follow. The president of the Bank on April 18 welcomed the new proposal as recognizing "that the promotion of development is a major objective of the free world and that its attainment requires assistance beyond that which can be provided on a sound banking basis." He welcomed the trend towards substituting loans for grants as the primary financial device in development assistance programs. But he warned against making loans repayable in foreign exchange on a scale that would lead to defaults or debt adjustments, or of casting the additional burden in the form of loans with token interest rates and unduly long periods of repayment which would tend to undermine respect generally for contract obligations. He envisaged loans repayable in the currency of the borrower provided they are administered on a business-like basis with a clear obligation to repay, on terms appropriate to the type of project being financed, and provided it is made clear that any ultimate transfer of such repayments into foreign exchange would be done only in a manner that would not impair the credit standing of the country.

There is general agreement on continuing bilateral technical cooperation and technical exchange programs that now reach forty-nine countries, as well as contributions to the present multilateral technical assistance programs. Technical assistance involves about \$150 million a year.

Specific requirements of U. S. policy toward a small number of key countries constitute the hard core of the question of how much and how long defense support aid must continue. For the past several years ten countries situated directly on the periphery of Communist China and the Soviet Union have absorbed more than half of all foreign aid, both economic and military. The on-the-spot country surveys largely endorse the present magnitude of aid for these countries, and no real change in this situation appears to be in sight.

A general notion of the over-all magnitude of the Mutual Security Program on a continuing basis is suggested by comparing the aid appropriated in recent fiscal years with the comparable amount requested for fiscal year 1958, in round figures, in billions of dollars:

## Mutual Security

	1956	1957	1958
Economic and technical .....	1.7	1.7	2.0
Military .....	1.0	2.0	1.9*
Total .....	2.7	3.7	3.9

Questions about the administration of the aid program have been raised regularly since 1948, with more vehemence in some years than in others. The latest in a series of Brookings Institution studies, prepared for the Senate committee, examines comprehensively the principal issues involved and the arguments for and against all the practical alternatives to the present administrative arrangements. Last year the aid program involved about 20,000 American personnel. Military aid alone required 11,000 positions abroad to perform the training and logistics functions of the Military Assistance Advisory Groups. The economic aid programs had established 8100 positions at home and abroad, of which 5800 were established by ICA and its predecessors (including 1750 specialists in agriculture, education, health and industry), 1000 by other agencies (half by the Department of State), and 1300 on contract. Forty percent of the 6800 non-contract economic aid positions were classified as "administration"; and of the 4100 "substantive" positions, nine-tenths were in technical assistance programs involving less than one-tenth of the economic aid funds, while six percent were concerned with defense support and development assistance which account for nine-tenths of the economic aid funds. In light of this, the Kroeger study on personnel strongly recommended against integration of the ICA with the Department of State. The Fairless report did not examine the issues, but recommended the merger and integration of the ICA with the economic activities and staff of the Department of State "as soon as practicable." The Brookings study did not make recommendations. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State has expressed his own preference to continue the separation of the operating responsibilities of aid administration from the regular functions of the Department of State, while indicating that the new form of the aid program would call for considerable changes in the character and composition and the organization of the ICA.

\*The President's budget message of January 16 requested \$2.4 billion for the Military Assistance Program, but on April 18 the President announced a savings of \$500 million from the 1957 military aid appropriation. For the purpose of this table, the savings, if reappropriated, would cover part of the 1958 requirement.

On May 9 it was announced further that under the revised program some \$900 million in "defense support" would be shifted to the military side, giving the following new totals: Military, \$2.8 billion; Economic and technical, \$1.1 billion, including provision for the new economic development fund.

### INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The first annual bridge tournament to be sponsored by the State-USIA Recreation Association will be played throughout the world during the month of July. Each post wishing to enter the play should designate a representative to send entries to the Association no later than June 30.

Earlier plans to have several elimination rounds have been abandoned on the advice of the American Association of Playing Card Manufacturers. Winners will be chosen on the basis of one night of competition. Geoffrey Mott-Smith, internationally known bridge expert, has prepared the hands to be played. Play must be completed before July 31.

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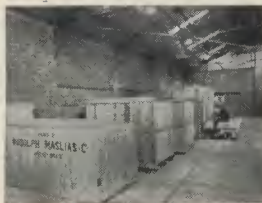
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## Fiat Ho

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Society of HO*, established in accordance with its Seven Articles, was originally launched in *Vientiane* and its founders have sent us the Articles for publication believing that many in the Foreign Service, particularly those in areas exposed to the Hazards of the handshake, may be interested in forming chapters. Following are the first four Articles:

### THE ARTICLES OF HO

BE IT KNOWN, that certain foreign bodies affected to the body politic of the Kingdom of Laos, desirous of lightening the burdens thrust upon them by the demands of Southeast Asian social intercourse, and cognizant of the contribution which may be made toward this end by an arrangement which mitigates and moderates, on a basis of mutual advantage, a most onerous aspect of said intercourse, have banded together to call into being a Society for the common good, based upon the principles of Comity, Comfort and the Operation of the Golden Rule, and for that purpose have agreed upon and subscribed to the following Articles:

#### ARTICLE I

*Style:*

1. The style of the Society is "Hands-Off," hereinafter to be known as "HO."
2. Accredited members of the Society are identified as "HO."
3. Comportment in keeping with the tenets of HO is also described as "HO." Thus, it is HO to wai. (Art. IV, 4.)

#### ARTICLE II

*Purpose and Policy:*

1. The purpose of HO is to enable its partisans, reciprocally and to their mutual benefit, to shirk and avoid where possible the manual labor and moral anguish of the indiscriminate social handshake.
2. The policy of HO is one of concerted non-aggression and laissez-faire, or a "Hands-Off Policy."

#### ARTICLE III

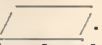
*Membership and Eligibility:*

1. Membership in HO is achieved by a simple negation of the handshake vis-à-vis other HO, duly identified by the HOSIGN (Art. IV). Dues are nil.
2. The ability to exercise manual restraint is the sole touchstone of eligibility in HO. This is estimated to eliminate, *per se* and *de natura*, circa 99% of all Latins, Gauls, Orientals under the influence of Gallico-Latin mores, Heel-Clickers (Teuto-Scandians) and Babbitts. These categories are not, however, ruled out *ipso facto*; their sociological sports are welcomed to the fellowship of HO.

#### ARTICLE IV

*Sign and Symbol:*

1. HO recognize other HO by HOSIGN, manifested as the HOSIGN, visual, or the HOSIGN, vocal.

2. The HOSIGN, visual, is depicted as a rhomboid Rough Diamond enclosing pointedly unclasped hands, invisible, viz: . It is formed, manually, by joining the tips of the thumb and any one finger of the shaking-hand, held discreetly to the breast; vocally, it is given by uttering the word "HO." The HOSIGN, visual, is used under conditions of inordinate social clatter; the HOSIGN, vocal, under conditions of extreme constriction or manual overloading.

3. It is redundant to use the manual and vocal manifestation simultaneously. Where conditions permit of choice the HOSIGN, vocal, shall have preference.

4. It is HO, when feeling expansive, to make use of additive greetings to supplement the HOSIGN: the nod or half-bow, the finger-wiggle, the friendly grimace, the wai<sup>1</sup> are all HO, provided there is no proffer of the hand. It is also HO, when feeling high, to render the HOSIGN, vocal, as "HIGH-HO," or a recognizable variant thereof.

FIAT HO!

These are the articles of HO, done at our Founding Capital of Vieng Kham on the Mekong, Mother of Waters, in this the Year of the Rooster.

The  Committee

By the Committee:

*W. W. Blancke, Hon. Sec'y.*

<sup>1</sup>The "wai" is the Indo-Asian gesture, palms together before the face, which is the form in this the parent chapter of Laos. Other chapters may adapt comparable gestures of the host country, e.g., the Sinitic self-clasp or the Carioca ear-tweek. Lewd provocative gestures, e.g., the cocked snook (Anglo) or the cut sleeve (Latin), are not HO.

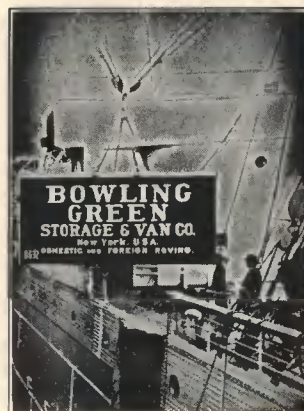
### LANGUAGE TEACHING TODAY

AT THE fourth Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages in Boston 1,000 teachers from graduate schools, colleges, high schools and elementary schools compared notes on what is happening in their classrooms. No longer is the emphasis on grammar alone for the first two years of study, as it has been in the past. Now students are taught, sometimes in the fourth or fifth grade, to speak French or Spanish or Italian. This system was first thought of when American soldiers in World War II, who had studied French or German in school, found they could not speak a word of the language, and blamed their teachers.

According to Dr. William H. Locke, chairman of the conference, it was not the fault of the teachers entirely but also of the colleges that asked only an ability to read a foreign language in their entrance examinations. "Americans can learn to speak foreign languages. The difficulty has been that our methods of teaching have not given them enough of a chance," Dr. Locke said. He believes that by the time the student goes to college all foreign literature courses should be taught in the language, and that in time Americans will speak these languages with the ease common among well-educated Europeans. We hope that this new system of teaching grammar and conversation together will prove that it can happen.—*New York Times*.

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## Tongue-Tied (from page 25)

particular. The structure, syntax and the cultural concepts imbedded in these languages are quite unfamiliar to the American student. Often the student is faced with a bewildering multiplicity of local language variants and dialects. South Asia alone, according to some linguists, offers seventeen "major" language groups and several hundred variants. To be really effective in this area a South Asia language officer should know well at least three basic languages: Hindustani (which is really two languages, Urdu and Hindi, with a common *spoken* vocabulary of perhaps 40 percent but different roots and scripts), Bengali, and at least one South Indian language, probably Tamil (a Dravidian language of different ancestry from Hindustani and Bengali which are Indo-European). In addition to these three "major" languages, he would also find at least a basic knowledge of Persian essential in Afghanistan and important in Pakistan as well as in Muslim areas of India.

In addition to multiple languages, the area specialist is often confronted with different *levels* of speech within the same language. These exist in nearly all languages but rarely in so exaggerated a form as in the "exotic" ones. Within one language, different vocabularies and forms are often matters of rigid social prescription and wide variances are found in classical as against contemporary literature with still different forms used for official occasions, everyday polite speech and colloquial conversation. It is difficult to find equivalent examples in any Western language unless we hark back to Roman times and compare the classical Latin of Horace with the contemporary Vulgate and the still more common idiom of the plebeian masses. The Language and Area specialist must somehow command the major languages of his region and sort out the various speech levels for the proper social occasions and groups.

Recognition of these special problems points the way to the improvements which should be made in Language and Area training. Perhaps the first and most important step is to gain acceptance for the concept that once an officer is selected for Language and Area specialization he becomes part of a marked group whose needs and problems necessarily differ from those of other officers. Routine administrative and personnel practices cannot meet these peculiar requirements. Special consideration will have to be given to this group with the Foreign Service Institute playing a more prominent and controlling role in such matters as assignments, tours of duty, advanced training details, etc.

Until recently, initial training for most Language and Area specialists consisted of a year's study at a university. Both area and language studies had to be compressed into this relatively short time. After the study tour, the specialist was largely on his own. He often had to scramble by his own efforts for an assignment where his training could be put to use. In some cases lack of vacancies and shortage of personnel resulted in assignments to posts where his newly acquired language was not generally spoken. In many cases what had been learned became rusty from disuse and ground was lost instead of gained.

Then again there appeared to be no attempt at career planning for the Language and Area specialist as such. There was, and still seems to be, no planned program of

assignments aimed at safeguarding and developing the government's initial investment in the specialized training. Assignments to future posts depended, and still do, on the vagaries of existing vacancies, position classifications, coincidence of home-leave and transfer schedules of officer replacements and all the usual paraphernalia of personnel red tape. Recently there have been signs of improvement. The initial training period has been lengthened and is usually preceded by intensive language training at the Foreign Service Institute. Language schools, such as the one for Arabic in Beirut, have been set up in a country where the language is spoken to give the student practical experience along with academic training. A number of other improvements have been instituted or are on the way. But much more is needed.

In the writers' opinion, an adequate training program for a Language and Area specialist (particularly for South Asia) would consist of a period of "initial" training and a period of "follow-through" training. The initial training would include:

1. Three months' full-time intensive language training at the F.S.I.
2. One full year of academic language and area studies at a university.
3. Eighteen months of travel, residence and study in the area, nine months of which could be at a university with a specific research assignment to fulfill.
4. Assignment to a post in the area where the language is widely spoken.

This "initial" training period should be followed by a ten-year planned program of assignments which would constitute the "follow-through" training. This career-planning phase should be started as soon as the officer is selected for training. Before he finishes his university assignment both the Department and he should know in a rather definite way what his assignments for the next ten years will be. The objective of this plan would be to insure that this period of follow-up training will develop the language and area skill acquired during the initial training period. The career planning office recently established in the Department could make an excellent start by giving priority to planning the careers of Language and Area specialists in whom the government already has a very substantial investment which should not be dissipated by haphazard assignments. To insure that future slots exist at the right time and place for Language and Area officers, would it not be possible to establish one or more unclassified positions at appropriate posts and in the Department? This would permit assignments in accordance with career-planning needs rather than as dictated by the fortuitous existence of vacancies in the right grades at the right times. At present it is only rarely and by bare chance that the right officer and the right vacancy coincide. Only by creating extra positions not subject to rigid personnel classification can this difficulty be overcome. The actual duties of an officer occupying one of these positions would depend on his rank and special abilities. To establish such positions will require understanding and cooperation from the personnel and budget offices in the Department and perhaps special Congressional action, but this or some similar plan is an indispensable step.

## Tongue-Tied

Another problem which requires more study than can be given to it in this article is the question of language teaching methods. This is a murky and somewhat controversial field in which one risks drawing down the wrath of the linguistic scientists who have strongly influenced language teaching since the last war. Not being linguistic scientists, the writers are not qualified to enter into the merits of this controversy from a "scientific" viewpoint. Our comments are simply based on actual field experience in learning and teaching languages and we are interested in the practical question: What actually produces the best results from the standpoint of the student? These observations have led us to conclude that the new teaching techniques have much to commend them and are especially effective for students who want a quick useful but not necessarily accurate, command of a language. They are therefore better suited for general language programs than for training Language and Area specialists whose needs are of a different order.

The new systems of language teaching have discarded traditional methods in favor of "short-cut" or "direct teaching" courses in which the primary emphasis is on the spoken language. These lessons are often written in transliterative systems which employ so many diacritical marks to represent the strange sounds of the "exotic" language that in many cases it is just as easy to learn the foreign script as to learn the romanized transliteration.

Language schools for missionaries in South Asia with many years of experience in language teaching have long ago concluded that for students whose careers are to be in the area, it is just as easy and ultimately far more fruitful, to teach the local scripts from the beginning. Their language tests are therefore written in the native alphabets. Progress at first may be slower but in the long run the ability to read fluently gives the student a deeper and broader knowledge of the language. This principle is perhaps even more applicable to the Language and Area specialist whose language needs are of the same long-range nature but even more demanding than those of the missionary.

A similar argument can be made for the study of grammar. It is sometimes overlooked that grammar itself is a "short-cut" to language. It can be learned empirically or inductively from numerous examples, but for many adult students it is much quicker to learn the rule which is the essence of the many instances and then apply it to individual cases, rather than the other way around. A great deal depends, too, on the propensities of each student. It is the writers' feeling that these differences in susceptibility to various teaching methods have not been sufficiently recognized. Just as educational psychologists now recognize that some students are "eye-minded" and some "ear-minded," experience in teaching languages shows that some students learn more readily by methods which side-step grammar and rely heavily on direct spoken exercises whereas others can advance farther and more quickly by learning the basic rules of the language and applying them to individual speech situations.

As the reader may have guessed, this is a plea that the teaching methods now in general use for the training of Language and Area specialists be carefully reviewed. Not all traditional ways of learning a language are necessarily

(Continued on page 46)



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## Tongue-Tied

bad, any more than all the new methods are necessarily good. Perhaps the solution lies in a reasonable synthesis of the two systems which, after testing in the crucible of experience rather than in "speech laboratories," would incorporate the best aspects of both.

Lastly, the problem of providing adequate incentives to Language and Area specialists must be tackled. Judging from appeals which have been periodically circulated to the field, the Department encounters considerable difficulty in attracting sufficient numbers of candidates for Language and Area training. This has been especially true for those regions of the world, such as the Middle East and South Asia, where needs for specialists are growing. The reasons for the reluctance of Foreign Service officers to volunteer for this training are clear. To the candidate for Language and Area training, many disadvantages and few advantages are visible. If he applies for this training he must take one or two years out of his regular career while his colleagues in substantive assignments presumably enhance their chances for promotion. After his training he and his family have to look forward to a lifetime of service in a series of hardship posts with only occasional relief by assignment to Washington, which to many in the Service, is just another hardship post. In spite of references in the precepts to Selection Boards there has been little in the performances of past Boards to indicate that the Language and Area specialist serving in Madras, Jidda or Vientiane is viewed with any particular preference for promotion over his non-specialist colleagues in Madrid, Buenos Aires or Sydney. Furthermore, he may discover that prolonged service in one area will adversely affect his finances. He will find that his household appliances, clothing and car wear out much faster than they would in non-hardship areas and that cost-of-living allowances will seldom cover these added expenses. Not only must he re-equip himself and his family more frequently but he will find this process is more expensive than for his non-specialist colleague.

An illustration will make this clear: Officer X, an area specialist, and Officer Y, a non-specialist, serving at Lahore are transferred. Following normal Foreign Service practice they order from the United States a car and other items needed to equip themselves at their next post. As an area specialist, X is transferred within his area to Bombay. As a non-area specialist, Y is available for world-wide assignment and is transferred, let us say, to Rome. X at once finds that he must buy many items for Bombay which Y does not need to purchase for Rome. But even worse, in accordance with Foreign Service Regulations, X must pay the difference between what it would have cost to ship his purchases Lahore-Bombay and the actual shipping cost New York-Bombay.

All these considerations add up to rather powerful deterrents, even for those whose natural interests attract them to these uncomfortable areas of the world. The Language and Area specialist thus finds himself a member of a select group but one that is singled out for penalty more often than for privilege. This of course has its psychological advantages in creating a certain *élan* and *esprit de corps* among the specialist group. The Marine Corps and the Foreign Legion have found it advantageous to elevate this masochism (latent to some extent in all men) to heights of



## Tongue-Tied

heroism. But although this may have some appeal to the Language and Area candidate, the task of building a solid and effective corps of specialists will require powerful and positive incentives.

These incentives should be both psychological and material. The former category could include some of the reforms suggested in this article such as effective initial training and a planned "follow through" series of assignments. The Language and Area officer should be given the feeling, supported by tangible evidence, that he belongs to a specially-selected group over which the Department, and particularly the F. S. I., maintain a vigilant eye.

In the category of material incentives, the logical first step should be to remove or minimize some of the obvious inequities which now accompany the mere fact of being a Language and Area specialist. In addition to correcting obviously discriminatory procedures, positive incentive, either in the form of pay increments or through some system of "promotion preference" similar to that suggested for general language programs in the first part of this article, should be instituted. In this case too, separate dossiers could be prepared on Language and Area specialists which would be handed to Selection Boards only *after* all eligible officers have been rated, so that as between two officers of equal ability, the Language and Area specialist would receive promotion preference. Incidentally, a specialist officer who was extraordinarily gifted in language might thus earn a double promotion credit, one for his Language and Area specialization and one along with other officers who had successfully passed examinations in language listed for promotion credit. The languages of his area of specialty would, of course, not earn him credit in the *general* language incentive program.

To sum up, the problem which faces the Foreign Service in its attempt to untie the tongues of its employees is a complex and difficult one. Different types of programs will be needed for the different groups that have to be reached: one for employees interested only in acquiring a useful knowledge of the local language; another for all officers who need to have a command of at least one world language; and again another for the particular needs of Language and Area specialists. The key to the solution of these problems lies in the formulation and institution of adequate training programs and of incentive systems tailored to the results which the Department hopes to achieve.

## Planned Leak (from page 21)

Department public affairs officials through much of the Eisenhower administration.

Also, he has acted as press briefing officer for Mr. Dulles at most of the important international conferences of recent years, including the summit conference at Geneva in the summer of 1955. His recent trip to Canberra with Mr. Dulles for the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization foreign ministers' conference was the third SEATO meeting at which he has briefed newsmen.

The new Assistant Secretary is not the first, of course, to tilt at the ponderous State Department bureaucracy, and he is prepared to accept mixed results. But if he reaches even a few of his objectives, public understanding of American foreign policy is likely to be increased.

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## Tiger Shikar (from page 31)

A tiger normally kills by pouncing upon its prey, breaking its neck. He sinks his teeth into the throat and sucks out the blood; then begins eating from the hind quarters. In each case it was apparent that considerable effort had been made to drag the kills away, but they had been well tied. Gursharan ordered that the machans be tied in place.

Just before dusk we climbed into our trees. Gursharan and Sarbinder sat in one. Basant and Tara sat in another. Bharat and I sat in the third. We all hoped that the tigers would come early. Pug marks indicated there was a pair of tigers in the vicinity of my kill, though tracks showed that only the male had made the kill and eaten from it.

Bharat and I settled down and wrapped our blankets about us. I fitted the flashlight to my .375 Magnum and checked it. Despite the lowering temperature, I removed my leather jacket and leather gloves, for I found that with them on the slightest movement produced a most audible rasping sound.

At six o'clock two tigers started roaring from undergrowth approximately 200 yards away. It seemed to me they were fighting so thunderous were the emanations. Bharat whispered, "They're mating." He leaned forward again and murmured that when the pair meet, the female is very excited and bad-tempered but is even more so afterwards. During acts of mating the tiger severely mauls the tigress.

After a few minutes the tigers separated. Each went in opposite directions, roaring spasmodically so that we were able to mark their positions. Bharat admonished with movements of his hand that we should be motionless and silent, that one of the tigers was approaching. The tiger moved towards us quickly. Slowly I picked up my rifle. A deep-throated growl rose out of the high grass 30 yards to our right. I froze into a ready position.

The report of Gursharan's .405 crashed across the jungle even though his machan was half a mile away. Bharat and I wordless threw up our hands. We remained still. After ten minutes we again heard low growling in the grass. Bharat and I smiled. The tiger had not been frightened off.

A second shot rang out from Gursharan's machan. The tiger did not come back. An hour later we heard a cry from the road that might have passed for that of a hog deer but which we recognized to be Gursharan's. We lighted our flashlights.

Gursharan and Sarbinder drove up in the jeep. Gursharan was not very happy. His bullet had struck the tiger, for both of them saw the tiger fall back from its force. However, the tiger had bounded up and gone crashing off among the trees. He had fired the second shot as a signal for the jeep to pick him up. Gursharan hoped that a search in the morning would find the tiger dead.

Bharat got down, but I decided to stay in the machan all night since there was some possibility that the tiger would reappear. Bharat had had enough. It was getting cold and besides this was old stuff to him. He wanted more than a small possibility of getting a tiger before he would sit up all night. He left his coat and blanket with me. Later I was to be most thankful that he had.

The moon went down quickly, and it became very cold. I wished I could put on the leather jacket. I had been



careful when dressing to put on dark clothes and carry nothing that clinked or crackled but hadn't realized how much sound is created by leather. At about midnight I decided I couldn't sit up any longer. The machan seemed to offer no more comfort than a slab of rock. My thighs were numb, my knees ached, and my back was breaking. I couldn't get warm. I lay down as quietly as I could and put the coat and blankets over me like a collapsed tent. I decided then that I might survive the night and lay quiet.

The hours dragged by. Occasionally I stuck out my head and looked around. With no moon the jungle was black and even close-by trees were blurred by the sheen of dampness which draped my perch. Moisture collected and dripped from the leaves slowly soaking the blankets.

Shortly after three o'clock I heard a faint crackling of leaves to the rear and then beneath me. Was it a tiger? Or was it just a heavier shower of moisture? If a tiger, he would go to the kill and I would hear him eating. I listened intently for ten minutes. The tiger had not come. I had been mistaken. I dozed intermittently until dawn when Bharat came in the jeep.

I handed down the equipment and descended while Bharat walked around, his eyes scanning the ground.

"The tiger came," he said quietly.

He showed me tracks, unmistakably fresh, between my tree and the kill. He pointed with his finger.

"That's why he didn't go up to the kill."

Someone had neglected to remove a coil of rope, part of which had been used to tie the machan. Pug marks showed that the tiger had passed by my tree and was headed for the kill. He came to within a foot of the coil of rope and then abruptly veered off ninety degrees and did not return. I was chagrined. We returned to camp.

After breakfast we drove to where Sarbinder and Gursharan had sat the night before. The mahout and elephant were waiting. Since it couldn't be certain that Gursharan's bullet had been lethal, the elephant had been prearranged. On elephant back one is not only further removed from the embrace of a tiger—and wounded tigers commonly attack—but greater visibility is permitted and more guns may safely be brought to bear. Also, an elephant assists in following the blood trail.

The mahout struck the elephant's head with the goad. The elephant knelt and Gursharan, Bharat, Basant and I scrambled up from the rear onto the square wooden platform. Each of us straddled a corner post and Mindai, our tracker, perched himself at the rear of the platform. As our elephant rose a gun fell to the ground. With little direction

## Tiger Shikar

the elephant curled its trunk about the gun, lifted it over its head into the hands of the mahout.

"She's a very wise and brave elephant," said Gursharan. "Many tigers have been shot from her back."

We left the clearing, rocking back and forth above those giant, plodding feet and entered the tangled, marshy undergrowth into which Gursharan had last seen the tiger disappear. We had gone approximately 50 yards when the elephant stopped dead and threw up its trunk. Mindai slid down and inspected the ground ahead. He parted some shrubs so we could see the pool of dark blood. We all agreed that the tiger, badly wounded, had fallen and rested here after dashing out of immediate danger.

We found a blood-flecked leaf a few yards ahead and 20 yards to the right another heavy concentration of blood. All blood droppings were very thick and dark.

"It's a bone wound. Probably shot in the shoulder," said Bharat.

Angling back and forth we searched for two hours, finally coming to a large marsh. At its edge the elephant stopped. The mahout goaded her brutally. She grunted, threw up her trunk and, stamping angrily, backed off. Bharat directed the mahout to fire two shotgun charges into the reeds. We gripped our rifles expectantly, for the tiger when struck by shot would charge. The mahout fired. There was no movement. Perhaps the tiger was dead. For the elephant to show such fear, said Bharat, the smell of tiger must be very strong.

After sharp goading the elephant finally stepped off through the marsh. There was no tiger and no blood markings were found. Gursharan and Bharat were certain the tiger had been there. The search was given up for the day. Though efforts were again made during the next days, the tiger was never found.

Mondav morning came, and we still had no tiger to show for all our plans and work since leaving Delhi six days before. Less than two days were left. We were an unhappy lot having lunch when a farmer's son came into the camp with news that brightened our hopes. Less than half a mile away, a tiger that morning, in view of the hoy's father, had attacked the herd, killed a cow and carried it off into the jungle.

Gursharan immediately dispatched the elephant to the site of the kill, and shortly afterwards he, Basant, Bharat and I followed in the jeep. We mounted the elephant just outside the forest edge and with the boy directing set off.

We had travelled scarcely 40 yards when we saw movements a few yards on our right among the elephant grass. The elephant pivoted in that direction. "There's the cow," I said. It lay in a patch of fern overhung with foliage. Its neck had been broken, and the fang punctures were still oozing blood.

Vultures sat in the tree tops with their forever-hungry, brooding aspect. They do not dare to disturb a tiger kill if the tiger's in the vicinity. "The tiger's on the kill," whispered Bharat. As he spoke the grass rippled ahead. "Quick, there he goes!" Bharat directed the mahout. The elephant was goaded into a fast walk. We leaned forward expectantly, our rifles trained ahead.

Suddenly the tiger erupted from the brush, dodged behind a tree and peered back at us. Only his head and tail

were visible. Gursharan and I who were sitting in the forward positions brought our guns up. It took a moment to line up our sights and in that moment the tiger jumped into the brush and disappeared. We never saw him again.

That evening Gursharan and Basant sat separately over kills from 5:30 to 8:30, but neither was successful. Basant's tiger did not appear. Gursharan's tiger came, but it was a very "educated" tiger. It prowled in the vicinity of the kill, intermittently sitting for intervals of 15 to 30 minutes. Finally it came and sat under the machan. Gursharan sat patiently knowing better than to move.

At approximately 8:00, just when Gursharan had expectations of the tiger walking up to the bait, someone fired in the neighborhood of his machan. Those at camp who heard it thought that either Gursharan had shot his tiger or wanted to be picked up. When the jeep came up the tiger was frightened off. It was bad luck and exasperating.

We wondered who could have fired the shot. None of us had fired and none but ourselves was authorized to shoot in this block. We surmised that it was a poacher. Gursharan was most doubtful because of the strict controls exercised. Later we attributed the shots to the dacoits.

The next morning, Tuesday, we all sat around the breakfast table dejectedly. There were certainly enough tigers in the jungle, but as yet we had none. Tomorrow we would be going home. Without enthusiasm we went out and climbed in the jeeps. Sita Ram, Basant and Tara went in one direction to check the bait and Gursharan, Sarbinder, Bharat and I went to see just what had happened the previous evening in the vicinity of Gursharan's machan.

We found where the tiger had lain just beneath the machan and at other points near it. His tracks to and from the area were over a single path which led to his lair in a marsh. He had already killed three buffalo but never had gone up to the bait when a hunter was in the machan. Obviously he was very "educated." He had been eating too well and a little strategy was called for. After discussion, Gursharan's plan was followed that a second machan be put up approximately 20 yards to the rear of the other, directly over the path the tiger had followed each time when stealing up on the bait.

Just as arrangements were finalized Sita Ram came running up with the news that a buffalo staked out on the other side of the division had been killed and carried off. It had been tied to a small tree stump and though the tiger had not been able to snap the rope, he had lifted the carcass high enough that the rope had slipped over the top of the stump. Sita Ram had followed the drag marks to a patch of undergrowth where he believed the tiger was sitting on his kill. He recommended that a beat be organized since that spot was almost encircled by a wide clearing where the tiger, if driven, would be exposed.

It sounded good. We immediately drove off in the jeep even though it meant missing lunch. On the way I remembered that I didn't have my .375 magnum. With little possibility of seeing a tiger, I had decided to take my Sako 30.06 and perhaps shoot a deer. I said nothing. Valuable time would be lost if we returned for my gun, and, after all, it was not very likely we would see the tiger. Too, tigers had been killed with 30.06 and even smaller caliber rifles.

We engaged fifteen beaters at a village and went on to where the buffalo had been staked. The pug marks were those of a male and the largest we had seen all week.

## Letters to the Editor

(from page 52)

doubted that treatment would be fair and reward in proportion to merit. We were quite prepared to believe, too, that the Department knew what it wanted of us, both now and in twenty years' time.

It is the latter *two* propositions, in short, which we have come to doubt. Beyond question, many of the shifts in policy and apparent anomalies in practice are no one's fault. We are not complaining because administrative practices are imperfect, or because conditions change. We are simply putting down, as clearly as we can, the realization to which we have come: that it is up to each of us to make his own decisions on matters respecting his professional and personal development. The Department does not, will not, and, in all human probability cannot, make these decisions for us. Nor can it give us credible long-term assurances on which we can rely.

Realizing these things, we consider that an officer who knows his own mind and relies on his own abilities and good luck can look forward to a useful and interesting time in the Foreign Service; he has no guarantee, however, that he will be able to put in a full thirty years in it. He may have to leave, and he should keep this possibility in mind. On any other presuppositions, we submit, he is building his professional house on shifting sand.

*Harry G. Barnes, Jr.  
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.  
Robert J. Martens  
William N. Turpin*

Moscow

### EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with great interest the JOURNAL's article by Perry Culley concerned with his experiences at Harvard University's School of Advanced Management. This is an encouraging example of the training programs being offered by the Foreign Service Institute and parallels emphasis being placed by American industry on executive development.

In June 1956, shortly after my return from two and one-half years' service in the Far East, I was enrolled in the four-week Executive Development Program of the University of Michigan's School of Business Administration. A total of fifty-three (53) students attended: forty-six (46) from American industry (represented by such corporations as U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Corning Glass, Westinghouse and duPont); three (3) from foreign business firms (Great Britain, Canada, and Iran); and four (4) from the U. S. Government (U. S. Air Force and Department of State). I was the sole Department of State representative.

A unique opportunity was provided to exchange ideas with American and foreign business executives. They had many questions to ask about the Foreign Service, foreign policy, and organization of our establishments overseas. It was not unusual for informal discussions in this respect to last until one or two o'clock in the morning. The problems of business in the field of administration and management insofar as "essentials" are concerned, closely parallel those of Government. These representatives of American

industry expressed their pleasure that the Department of State, like industry, recognized the importance of executive development and had taken steps to provide its personnel with such training.

It is hoped that the Department will afford these training opportunities to a greater number of officers returning from overseas. The sacrifices made today by reason of the temporary unavailability of these officers on the job will certainly pay dividends in the future efficiency of the Foreign Service and increased pride in its work. American industry has seen fit to make these sacrifices.

*John William Ford*

Washington

### HOW TO TRAIN A SKYE

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I'm sorry I delayed payment until you sent me a second notice. I can't do without the JOURNAL though—'cause I use the old ones to train my Skye to behave properly. It is effective to the degree that if the rolled-up JOURNAL is within his reaching capacity, he promptly tears it to bits.

You know, it might not be amiss to run an article in the JOURNAL on our Foreign Service pets—I'll bet you'd be surprised at the response from the field, complete with photographs.

*Grace E. Wilson*

Brussels

### BUFFALO OF DISTINCTION?

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As a professional advertising man I should like to criticize your choice of the illustration below for the Dimitry ad. The animal is obviously bald so therefore would have no use for a coiffeur even though he be a buffalo of distinction. We suggest the use of a hairier animal for the next advertisement.

*E.L.F.*

New York City

EDITOR'S NOTE: Though the water buffalo had only wandered into the column, as an illustration to Rehna Cloete's "The Nylon Safari," we have a suspicion that in the skilled hands of coiffeur Dimitry his would become the Tail of the Year, perhaps making the buffalo tail as fashionable in Africa as the pony tail is among the youngest set here.



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## Tiger Shikar *(from page 49)*

While the beaters formed on the other side, we proceeded to the clearing and selected among the few stunted trees available. Since we had to cover a large area, we each took a tree 75 yards or more apart. I cut away the thorny vines which enveloped mine before ascending. The topmost limb which could support my weight was at 9 feet but it was thin and did not offer a firm platform. I stepped down a couple of feet to a more substantial branch. I could see over the high grass but the safety factor left something to be desired. An adult tiger standing on his hind legs can stretch to a height of more than twelve feet.

The strident sound of metal being struck cut like a fine edge through the trees. The beaters were moving in. I checked my gun, plucked a few more leaves to better my view and got set. Soon I could hear them shouting, their voices high with excitement. The beaters were less than a quarter of a mile away. I screwed my eyes into sharp focus and scanned the forest edge. There was a crashing to my left. I jerked the rifle to my shoulder. Three *chittal* (spotted deer) flashed across the clearing.

The beaters were less than 200 yards away. Surely the tiger would have shown himself by now. I cradled my rifle disappointedly and leaned back against the trunk. There was no tiger. Either he had not been where expected or had escaped.

Then unbelievably I saw the foliage part, 40 yards to my left. Out strolled the tiger. His head low, growling with resentment, he padded at an angle away from me. He was big. Even in the high grass I could clearly see the white scruff around his head and the ridge of his back.

I lifted the rifle. It seemed so small and light. I sighted in through the grass at a point where I judged the bullet would strike his heart and slowly squeezed off a shot.

The tiger jumped straight up, all fours off the ground. I slammed another cartridge into the chamber. He whirled and with great bounds charged.

"I've missed him," I thought. My next thought was of the limb two feet above. I jumped up to it. I fired a second shot at 20 yards. He flinched, slowed. I fired a third shot. He seemed to be in trouble but still pressed on. Six or seven yards away he fell, rose and struggled forward. He came to a thorny brake a few yards in front of the tree and began to claw his way over.

I held my fire since I had only one cartridge left. At the top of the thicket his body convulsed. His head fell, and he nose-dived to the ground beneath my feet. He thrashed about momentarily, then stretched, stiffened. I fired my last bullet into him for good measure.

"I got him! I got him!" I shouted.

The others came running up. Upon examination we found that my first shot had gone through the tiger's heart. The second and third shots had gone one through each paw. The passage of each indicated that they had struck while the paws were in a raised position as he charged. The fourth shot was that I had placed into his shoulder as he lay below. The tiger had run forty yards with a heart completely shattered by the soft-nosed bullet.

The beaters, straining and struggling under the more than 500 pounds of dead weight, lifted the tiger into the jeep, and we drove back to camp. The tiger measured out 9 feet 10 inches. Gursharan and Bharat left to sit on their

machans. Sita Ram and I went to his village for a professional skinner.

Shortly after we had returned with the skinner Gursharan and Bharat arrived—all smiles. Gursharan's plan had worked. Bharat, who sat in the rear machan, had fired on the tiger as he passed by. Despite the fact that Bharat drilled him through the heart with a .575, the tiger ran 100 yards before dropping.

Success had come on the last day. We sat happily around the fire at the compound's edge watching the skinner. The skinner found a musketball just under the tiger's skin two inches from where my bullet had struck. The wound must have been inflicted long before because it had completely healed, and the ball had worked its way out of the flesh.

The skinner would retain the skin for several days after I returned to Delhi, cleaning and drying it. I told him to take care that the tiger's whiskers were not stolen. He replied that he would be very careful. Indians of the villages use tiger whiskers as a love charm and to brew a poison which, it is said, is very potent, works very slowly, and leaves no incriminating traces.

Throughout India tiger fat is treasured as an aphrodisiac and as a remedy for rheumatism. It is heated and rubbed on the body. We brought jugs of it back to Delhi.

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## News to the Field *(from page 29)*

"It is assumed that GIs and their officers stationed abroad need not only adequate housing but facilities for recreation. Yet in congressional zeal to cut appropriations of the State Department, a furor has been raised over expenditures for swimming pools, clubhouses and such for Foreign Service personnel.

"But if this Nation expects its civilian representatives to perform effectively their delicate missions in critical, and often primitive, areas of the earth, it should be vitally concerned with their physical fitness and their morale. Business corporations give much attention to measures that will insure productivity from employees sent abroad.

"Rep. Frank T. Bow of Ohio reminded the House that 'there are some places in this world where we owe it to those who make up our first line of defense in those areas to give them some recreational opportunities.'

"He told of finding 'some of our people' in Laos living in native huts where water had to be brought from a river in tanks, stored in gasoline drums, 'where you could see wiggly crawly things,' and boiled before using.

"The people we send to those faraway places,' he said, 'carry great responsibility for the Nation and the free world, and I think it is a shame that in a report of this kind (the one on State Department appropriations) there is nothing but castigation of the agency. . . .'

"Because of Maginot Line thinking by some members of Congress and much of the public, the corps that battles with ideas does not receive the consideration given to those who man strategic bases or build bombs. They are bombarded with criticism from behind, also have their weapons curtailed in the name of economy. Yet if they fail the bomb throwers take over and we get the war that will cost trillions—not millions—of dollars."

# Letters to the Editor

*Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name and address. All letters are subject to condensation.*

## OLD STATE

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

With all its disadvantages, Old State (War and Navy) affords a fine place to work, summer and winter. Whether or not it is an architectural masterpiece, it is somewhat unique in this part of the world and is an interesting specimen—far more so than the run of the mill mausoleums we put up all over the place.

Can't we afford one building for the fun of it and let utilitarianism go by the boards?

H. S. B.

Washington

## CAREERS AND THE SERVICE

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The recent spate of articles and Letters to the Editor concerning opportunities, or the lack thereof, for promotion in the Foreign Service are both amusing and appalling. From reading recent issues of the JOURNAL one might get the impression that most Foreign Service Officers spend their waking hours with a slide rule or a Univac trying to calculate their chances for promotion. "The Road to the Top" by a young F.S.O. in the March issue of the JOURNAL indicates he has real talent in mathematics, statistics and probabilities. Though in the Foreign Service for only two months at the time of writing his letter, he already had calculated the traffic congestion on the road to the top and had determined that new FSO-2's would have only a few years, if any, to serve in responsible positions before reaching retirement age. If the writer does not yet realize it some one should inform him that he has been in a responsible position for over two months already. To spend time mathematically calculating the odds for promotion is ludicrous and dangerous. Any answer you get from such calculations is almost certain to be wrong, and think of the dreadful things that could happen to a young FSO who learned that not even the exact science of mathematics is to be trusted.

During the ten years I have been associated with the Department and the Foreign Service I have never known or heard of a single case where an able officer failed to gain recognition and promotion. In fact, if you press me real hard I might be able to cite a few examples to prove you don't even have to be competent to be promoted. In any event, it is almost certain that the demand for competence within the Foreign Service so far, will exceed the supply, that any officer who possesses reasonable intelligence and applies himself will be rewarded amply both in promotions and in interesting assignments.

At the risk of being Pollyannalike I suggest the time has come to be a little less concerned with what the Foreign Service can do for our careers and a little more concerned with what we can do for the Foreign Service.

Henry H. Ford

Casablanca

## DECISIONS AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The prolonged discussion both in the JOURNAL and informally throughout the Service regarding the "Road to the Top" seems to some of us mid-career officers to be rooted in a fundamental misconception, namely, that the Foreign Service is a career service. The undersigned officers entered the Service in 1949 and 1950 after taking the entrance examinations to Class Six (now Class Eight). Among the changes in personnel policies affecting "career planning" which have occurred since we took our examinations are:

1. Fluctuations in the prescribed period of service in grade before which officers become eligible for promotion.
2. Changes in the Selection-Out procedure.
3. The expansion of the number of FSO classes from 7 to 10 and the resultant demotion (in terms of "distance from to top") of "mid-career" and junior officers.
4. The Wriston Program.
5. The 1953 moratorium on promotions.
6. The apparent desire of the Department to continue to permit lateral entry into FSO ranks on a large scale by making such entry open to all FSR's.
7. Other "on-again, off-again" personnel policies such as the interne program, the language-and-area program, two- or three-year tours of duty, etc.

This is a long list of important changes in personnel policy for such a short time. Such instability, we think, leads most "mid-career" officers who entered the Service at old Class Six to greet with skepticism, if not downright cynicism, any claim that an officer entering the Foreign Service can reasonably expect to follow a career in any sense planned. The average "mid-career" officer examines carefully each assignment and opportunity offered him, realizing that he would be unwise to make any decision on the basis of existing or promised personnel policy. He will weigh carefully the question of whether what he is offered or what he can get offered him is worth doing in terms of his own professional interests and intentions. He will not rely—he knows he cannot afford to rely—on the Department to look after these considerations.

We would not have it thought that we, or most of our contemporaries, are primarily interested in easy assignments, glamor, comfort, or big salaries. We knew when we joined the Service that there were many other jobs which pay better, demand less energy and time, and don't uproot families every year or two. We joined because we thought that we would be sacrificing these things in order to do interesting and important work. We never, I suppose,

(Continued on page 50)



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