

Foreign Service

JOURNAL

AUGUST, 1956

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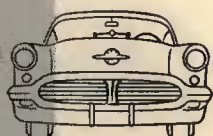
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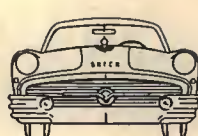
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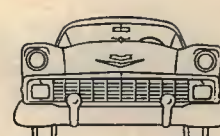
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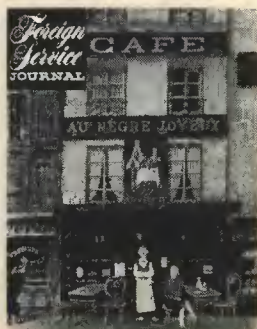
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ROBERT SIVARD'S COLORFUL CANVASES ARE AS MUCH APPRECIATED IN PARIS, WHERE MANY OF THEM WERE PAINTED AND EXHIBITED, AS IN NEW YORK CITY WHERE HIS AGENT (MIDTOWN GALLERIES) SOLD OUT THE ENTIRE COLLECTION WITHIN THREE DAYS OF THE OPENING, IN THE SPRING OF 1955. THE "CAFE AU NEGRE JOYEUX" ON THE LEFT SANK WAS ONCE A FAMOUS ARTISTS' HANGOUT AND THE HAUNT OF HEMINGWAY. TODAY IT SELLS COFFEE SEANS. FOR MORE OF SIVARD'S UNIQUE PORTRAITS SEE OUR INSIDE SACK COVER.

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WALTER C. DOWLING	Korea
CECIL B. LYON	Chile
LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT	Canada
SHELDON T. MILLS	Afghanistan
ALBERT F. NUFER	Philippines
JAMES G. PARSONS	Laos
LOWELL C. PINKERTON	Sudan

Retirements:

JAMES C. DUNN	Brazil
ANGUS WARD	Afghanistan

MARRIAGES

FARRELL-OAKLEY. Sandra, daughter of Consul and Mrs. R. Kenneth Oakley, was married to William F. Farrell, June 20, 1956, in Calgary, Alberta.

ROCKWELL-MORGAN. Rosalind Hollow Morgan was married to Stuart Rockwell in Washington, D. C., June 19, 1956.

BIRTHS

BARRETT. A daughter, Melanie Patricia, born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Barrett, June 14, 1956, in Dublin.

BRAGGIOTTI. A son was born to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. D. Chadwick Braggiotti, March 17, 1956, in San Salvador.

BREWIN. A daughter, Barbara Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. Roger C. Brewin, III, May 24, 1956 in Bombay.

CLEARY. A daughter, Mary Lee, born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren P. Cleary, June 6, 1956, in Durban.

DOZIER. A son, John Whiteford, born to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dozier, April 21, 1956, in Aruba.

FLANEGIN. A son, William Lanphere, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Flanegin, May 20, 1956, in Penang.

HENNEMEYER. A son, Christian Rudolph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hennemeyer, April 7, 1956, in Bad Godesberg.

HINTON. A son, Jeffrey Joe, born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane R. Hinton, May 13, 1956, in Washington, D. C.

PHELAN. A son, Richard James, born to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Phelan, Jr. June 9, 1956 in Pittsburg, Kansas.

RENDALL. Two daughters, Margot Alexander and Anne Carroll, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Rendall, June 23, 1956, in Bern.

RICHARDSON. A daughter, Elizabeth Hanna, born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Garland Richardson, May 16, 1956, in Alexandria, Virginia.

IN MEMORIAM

LUEDTKE. Charles L. Luedtke, Foreign Service officer, retired, died on May 28, 1956 at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, Takoma Park, Maryland. Prior to his retirement in 1944, Mr. Luedtke had served as Agricultural attaché at various posts in South and Central America, including Buenos Aires, Quito, Panama, and San Jose.

McCLURKIN. Robert J. G. McClurkin, Foreign Service officer, died in London, May 6, 1956. Mr. McClurkin was assigned to the Imperial Defence College in England.

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AS THEY SEE US

By RICHARD STRAUS

While the impact of the United States information effort abroad is not to be underrated, the impact made by literature about the United States published abroad by local houses in the native tongue is much more likely to make an impression on foreign audiences—especially if it sustains prejudices already established.

Of the books recently published in Germany purporting to mirror this country, four stand out both because of their thoroughness and because of their circulation. These four are Robert Jungk's *Die Zukunft hat schon begonnen* (recently published in English translation under the title *Tomorrow Is Already Here*), L. L. Matthias' *Die Entdeckung Amerikas Anno 1953* and Peter von Zahn's *Fremde Freunde* and *an der Gnesen der Neuen Welt*. Let it be made clear at the outset that Mr. von Zahn's two books are the antidote to the other two.

To judge the impact of the books, the circumstances in which they are being read must first be understood. The propaganda which was pumped into Germany during the twelve years of the Hitler regime built on certain prevalent prejudices. America, the land of mechanical development, the land of the dollar, the land where human beings are but cogs in a great machine. Hitler sharpened these impressions by making it the land of the war-monger (for the purpose of enriching dollar-hungry capitalists—who were usually Jews), the land of the war machine where young "red-blooded" Americans were used as cannon-fodder by war profiteers (more Jews) and finally the land, the success of whose fighting forces was due to a war-machine which disregarded all social and cultural ambitions of the people for the same profit motive.

While such characterizations sound absurd to us, they fell on the open ears of Germans who had read Upton Sinclair and Sinclair Lewis, who had read, and seen newsreels over and over again, of bread lines during the depression, of strikes being broken by police night sticks, of race riots, of gangster wars of the prohibition era, and of crooked politicians. The land of the unlimited opportunities, of "Winnetou" the Indian and "Old Shatterhand" the invincible man of the prairie, began to take a different face. The mirror of America, always fuzzy, began to reflect a distorted picture.

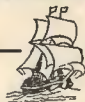
When Germany became the chief battlefield in the cold war, the Soviet Union found fertile soil for its anti-U. S. propaganda. Until now, among the great preponderance of the population, this propaganda has had little effect because of the United States' generous economic aid in the post-war period, because of the presence of the GI (whose behavior, while not always exemplary, clearly demonstrated the difference between a well-oiled, impersonal machine and the U. S. fighting forces) and, perhaps most importantly, the recognition of most Germans that their political interests lie with the United States. Yet discussions with Germans, not only the "man-on-the-street" but intellectual leaders such as politicians, journalists and teachers, time and again prove that the barrage of propaganda has left its mark.

This describes the climate into which the four mentioned books entered during the last two years. Robert Jungk takes the U. S. and describes one small aspect, one slice of the pie: the mechanical monster! There is the story of the

(Continued on page 8)



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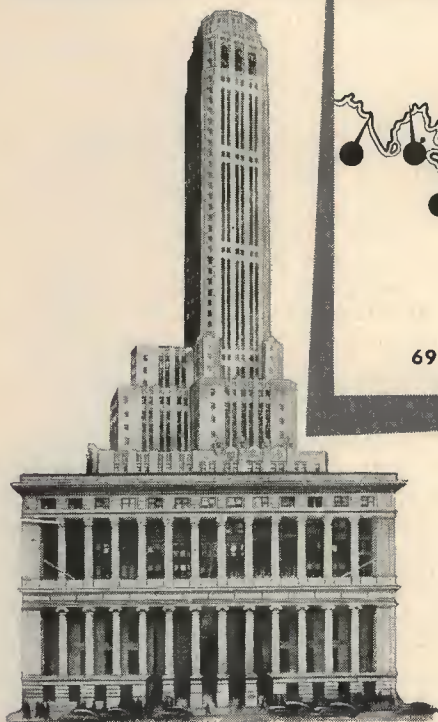
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AS THEY SEE US (from page 6)

young aviator who is whirled about at incredible speed until the very tendons of his body are about to tear. There is the story of Los Alamos and the pure devotion to mechanical advancement without any regard to human values. The story of the Imperial Valley and the farmers who refuse to let nature take a breathing spell but are determined, by flood lights and mechanization, to squeeze the last ounce of good from the earth. There is the story of artificial insemination of cattle (as seen from the bull's point of view)—all of them describing the American effort to grasp control of the very basic forces of nature, the American's insatiable demand to meddle with God's handiwork.

To an American these aspects of American life fit into a general pattern, so much broader, so much fuller. Where Jungk sees the young aviator, we also see college kids to whom a football game is much the most important event. Where he sees farm mechanization, we also see the individuality of the American farmer and his pride in his land—and the tenant farmers and share croppers who plough the land to squeeze out enough to get by. We see the full range of city and rural life where he sees a small portion of the spectrum. But to many it contains the prejudices built up during the last thirty years.

While Jungk paints an accurate picture of the narrow field he describes (with the exception of certain obvious exaggerations and flash conclusions to which he is prone as demonstrated by some of his other writings), Matthias cannot be described with any word short of vicious. His distortions of the American way of life are deliberate, carefully chosen, designed to hit the sore spots of the nation. He goes on, beyond the sore spots, to tear down, in very European terms, those aspects of life in which America excels, American achievement and American ingenuity. He attacks the basic tenets of American life.

Thus, for instance, he attacks the living standard of the average worker and discounts even the purely symptomatic achievement of the American worker in being able to own his own automobile.

Matthias establishes, for example, the thesis that no American laborer can afford his own house. I am certain that both Mr. Walter Reuther and Mr. George Meany would be delighted to refute this claim. But what is really beginning to happen here? Did Americans claim that *every* laborer can afford his own home? Of course not. Matthias puts up a strawman and proceeds to knock him down with phony or outdated statistics.

It would be difficult, well nigh impossible, even in a book twice as long as Mr. Matthias' 333 pages to expose each of the twists, half-truths and perhaps slanders undertaken by the author. Little is known of his background. The dust-jacket claims that he spent ten years in the United States—if so, he either saw nothing or forgot all. On the other hand, his footnotes, conveniently collected at the end of the book in anything but scientific form, are introduced by a

(Continued on page 10)

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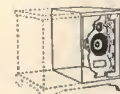
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AS THEY SEE US (from page 8)

paragraph stating that the book was written in Germany, without the use of a library on the American scene and with the impossibility of comparing quotations with the original text. Unemployment figures might serve as an example. In citing figures for the period 1900-1950 he cites only 1900 figures taken from a 1902 source.

It must be remembered that the average reader of this book—seeking the sensational exposé—will hardly bother about establishing the authenticity of the sources. Matthias makes it easy for him to believe. Each logical step follows the other. A sample argument runs like this: American professors are rejected by American society, hardly make a living wage, are subject to the capricious whims of college boards who are more interested in football than in academic learning. In public schools the same holds true, only more so. The lack of social standing of the teacher, lack of financial remuneration and the whims of school boards not only cause the standard of learning to be low—they cause a flight from the profession. As a result, American learning is worthless and, citing Bernard Iddings Bell, the average young American is "immature, without discipline, without any ability to render any judgment, blatantly vulgar, full of bad manners."

This summary clearly characterizes the book.

Peter von Zahn is Washington correspondent for NWDR, the North West German Radio System. He has been in the United States since 1951. It would be erroneous to indicate his feelings toward America by pointing to the fact that he lives on a Virginia farm near the capital or that he named his youngest daughter after that flower of the Confederacy. Those are solely symptoms of his approach to the United States: open-minded, open-hearted. His book *Fremde Freunde* (*Foreign Friends*) which appeared in 1953 (Hoffman and Campe, Hamburg) is such a new and different approach to the United States that it startles the reader used to the standards of the books described above.

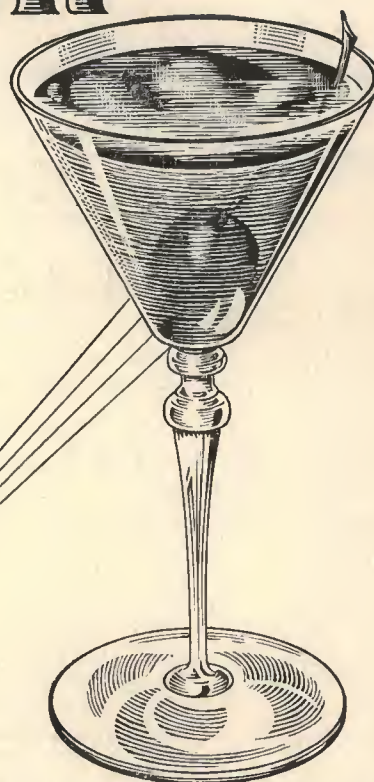
Von Zahn sees everyday America. He sees its faults, its beauties, its cities, prairies, villages and mountains. But above all he sees its people and he finds, *in toto*, that they are no better or worse than people elsewhere. What a great verdict! He talks about television (and presents pros and cons, believe it or not), about Billy Graham. And then talks about all the 48 states and Alaska. He makes stops in nearly every State of the Union and presents something typical for each area. This is no *Inside USA*, it's rather more like Robert Benchley describing a trip.

The book is not uncritical. It isn't meant to be. It pokes goodnatured fun at the things that we overdo (or forget to do). It is satirically critical when it finds corruption, false pride or a lack of thoughtfulness. Is it surprising that he frankly discusses McCarthyism?

Peter von Zahn is an observer with that keen insight of recognizing the important and discarding the superfluous which is the mark of a true literary master.

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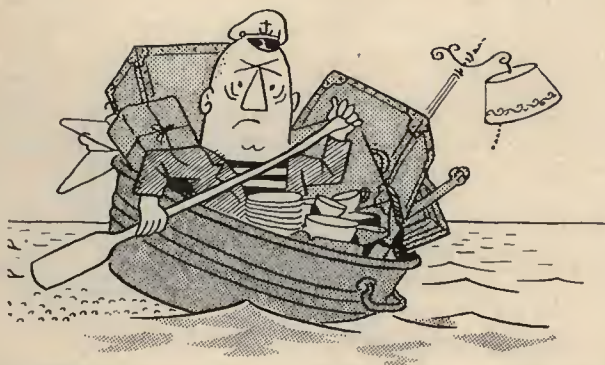


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Among Our Contributors:

FSO George T. Churchill's report on the hectic but happy career of a Cub Scout Pack leader at Rome will, we think, be welcomed by cub scout enthusiasts in many parts of the globe. Mr. Churchill is a graduate of Yale, served with the Army overseas, was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1950 was stationed at Frankfort on the Main, and is now at Rome. **Richard Straus** was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1940 where he was graduated by the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. He entered the Department in 1948, and spent seven years in German Affairs. He was "Wristonized" in 1956 and is currently Public Affairs Advisor to the Office of European Regional Affairs. **Baron Silvercruys**, Belgian Ambassador in Washington, needs little introduction to our readers. His witty talk on the functions of the diplomat, before the Brussels' Cercle Gaulois caused members of our Embassy there to suggest its being published in the JOURNAL. We are indebted to the Embassy, too, for the excellent translation and to **Edward L. Fischer** for the delightful illustrations he contributed to this article. Mr. Fischer is a member of the International Advertising Association, a member of the Art Directors Club, and a member of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America. He lives in a Brewer-designed house in Newtown, Penna. and commutes to New York City. **William S. Bodenhamer**, who illustrated "Cub Scout International," (page 26) is a graduate of the University of Arkansas, and is a commercial artist in Washington. His first JOURNAL cartoon appears on the Editorial Page of this issue. We are very happy to have on the front and inside back covers photographs of a few of the paintings of **Robert Sivard** whose original style and freshness of approach have won him wide critical acclaim on the Continent and in the United States. One of the Paris critics wrote at the time of his showing in 1953, "Sivard is not simply two camera eyes that snap pictures at a 50th of a second—he is probably one of the most valuable of the young American artists." Sivard grew up in New York and was trained as a commercial illustrator. The past ten years were spent mostly overseas, first with the Army as a Captain, and then with international organizations. He was graphics officer for USIS, Paris, and returned in the fall of 1954 to be assistant to the deputy director, USIA.

Guy Wiggins served in Japan as a Dept. of the Army civilian after the war, and with the ECA/MSA/FOA in Indonesia and Washington. In 1954 he resigned from government service to study in Britain and India under a Ford Foundation fellowship. In August of that year, he writes: "I set out from London with a friend, intending to drive overland to India via the Balkans, the Middle East and Afghanistan. In the course of that fascinating, but frequently harrowing journey I came to appreciate and depend upon our Foreign Service as the incidents described will illustrate.



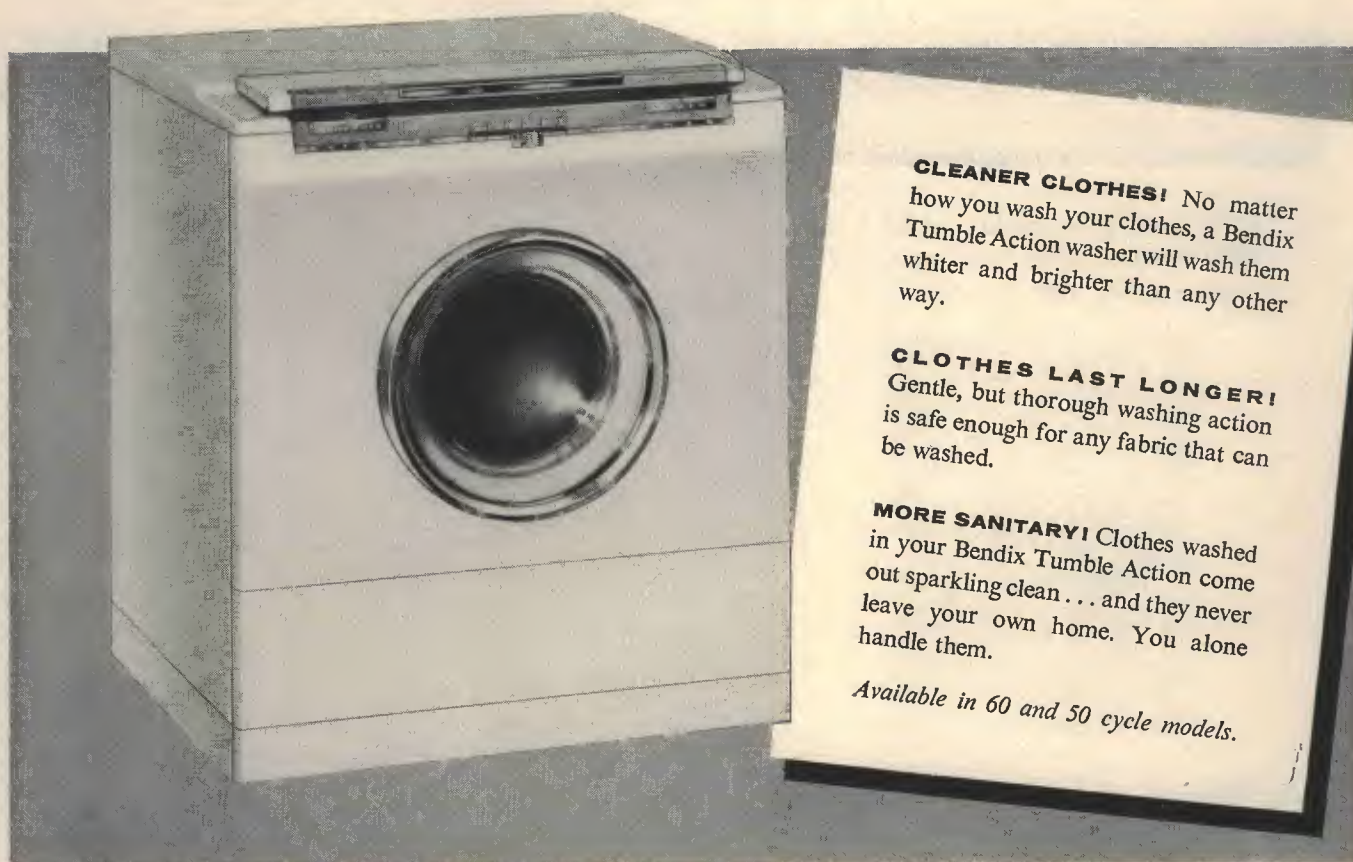
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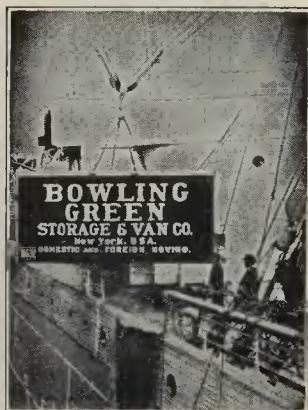
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25 years ago

BY
**JAMES B.
STEWART**

ROLE OF CONSULAR WIFE

Consul General ROBERT P. SKINNER, the guest of honor at a consular luncheon, in the course of his address which was entitled "A New Day for Consuls," paid the following tribute to the consular wife: "Not one half of us give sufficient importance to the role of the wife in the Consular Service. It is the wife after all that sets up the little American oasis in the foreign desert. It is the wife who meets and smooths over the problems of foreign association. It is the wife who creates the atmosphere of peace and contentment in which the Consul lives and works, and then at last it is the wife who packs up the thousand precious belongings and remembrances which we call 'home' and sets out for the other side of the world on the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Carr."

From Ten Years Ago, August 1931 JOURNAL

The Frivolous Point of View: Ten years after Mr. Skinner paid the above tribute to consular wives, that is, twenty-five years ago, one wife wrote the following:

Oh here comes Mrs. Stewart
Of the American Legation
To another cocktail party
Which is just one more oblation
To the honor of the Service
And the glory of the nation.
For I must sit at table
And try vainly to converse
With one who understands me not
And also the reverse.
Thru fogs of foreign language
I must try to make some sense
And give this man beside me
A little recompense
Or he'll be thinking poorly
Of my intelligence
For we're in the Foreign Service
And we must drink and eat
No matter where we'd rather go
Or who we'd rather meet.



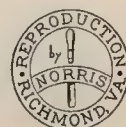
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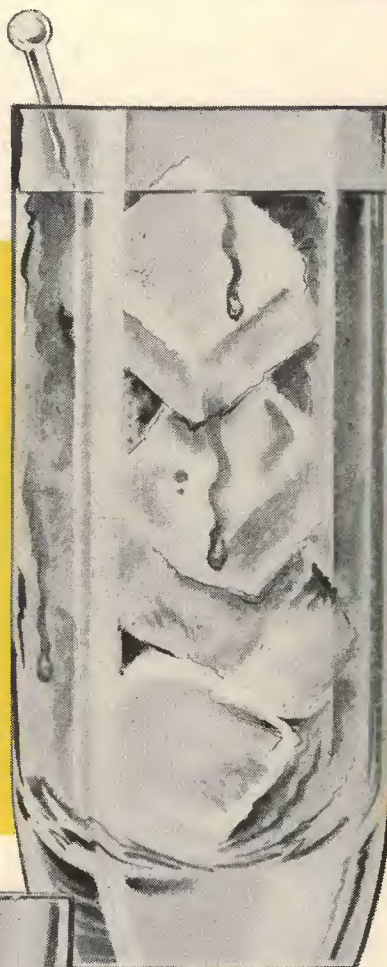
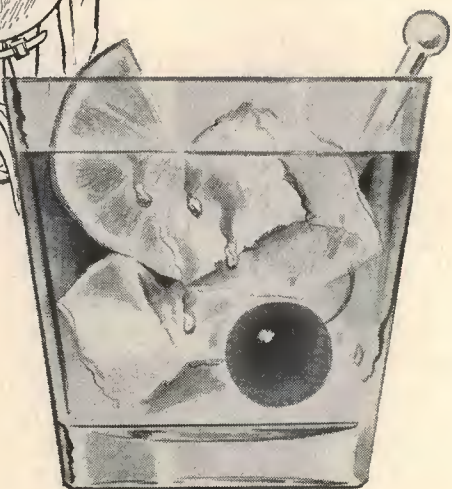




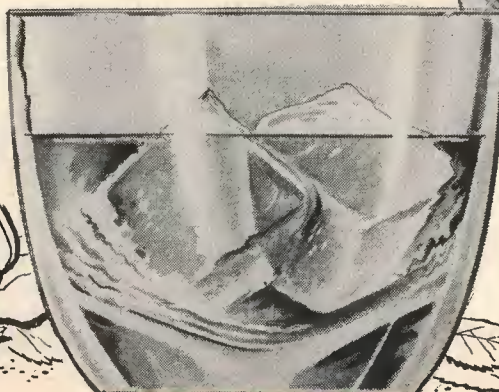
A taste of home . . .

AWAY FROM HOME

● Make yourself one of these fine bourbon drinks . . . with one of these finest of all bourbons. Savor the rich, mellow flavor . . . the same true-bourbon flavor you enjoyed at home. Never forget that the tastiest drinks at home or abroad . . . are made with Old Grand-Dad, Old Taylor and Old Crow.



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Panama and West Coast of South America.

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25 Years Ago (from page 14)

Officers of the AFSA: Honorary President, HENRY L. STIMSON; honorary vice-presidents, W. R. CASTLE, JR., WILBUR J. CARR, FRANCIS WHITE, JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS, HARVEY H. BUNDY. President, ARTHUR BLISS LANE, vice-president, GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, chairman of executive committee, HOMER H. BYINGTON, editor of JOURNAL, AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Consulting editor*, JAMES B. STEWART. **Briefs:** HARVEY H. BUNDY, whose appointment as assistant Secretary of State was announced by the President on May 15 last, assumed his duties on July 13, 1931.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY, son of Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, chief of the Passport Division, visited Shanghai during the week of May 10.

Secretary of the Treasury, ANDREW MELLON, called at the Embassy during his recent visit to London. His son-in-law, D. K. E. Bruce, has also been visiting friends in London.

When, at a later date, Mr. Mellon went to London as Ambassador "one of his first acts," according to former Ambassador NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, "was to call a staff meeting at which he asked each person present for a brief statement of his duties. He sat at his desk looking bored and seemingly half-asleep until a young Trade Commissioner, whose field was tax matters, made the statement that British income tax rates were much higher than the American. At that Mellon came wide-awake and took issue with the speaker. 'Don't you know,' he demanded, 'that an income of a million dollars a year is taxed 92% in the United States and only 89% in England?'

Whodunit: It was almost twenty-five years ago, during dinner on the roof of the Army and Navy club, that an old friend of mine, a naval officer, told to JOE MCGURK, FRITZ LARKIN, and me the following: 'I was at a window in the club reading room on a recent quiet Sunday afternoon when suddenly I noticed that every pedestrian on Connecticut avenue, walking south to Lafayette Square, would give a startled jump as though he had hiccups, turn around, and look over at the front of the club building. I first thought that they were looking at me, but, no, their sights were fixed higher, and it developed that someone on the roof garden floor was hitting the pedestrians on their hip pockets with either an air rifle, a sling shot or a pea shooter. The identity of the weapon is a mystery.'

A GI Without A Uniform

GEORGE L. BRANDT, FSO retired, tells this war experience: "I was one of our consular officers in Europe in 1944 and one night stood outside our Commanding Officer's billet after dinner awaiting transportation back to my army billet. The GI sentry looked at me and said, 'I wish I was in that suit, I'd be back home!' 'I'm worse off than you,' I said, 'the State Department sent me here, and the Army brought me here, and I'm under the orders of both.' 'Well,' he said, 'I don't have to bother about no State Department, but you can bring your family over and have a home!' 'No,' I said, 'families are not allowed in the war zone.' 'Have you got a family?' he asked suspiciously. I told him I had back in Washington, D. C. 'Anyway,' he continued, 'you can work as you please.' 'No I can't,' I said, 'I have to keep office hours and I'm subject to call at any time.' 'Shucks,' he said, 'you're just a GI without a uniform.' 'And without a gun,' I pointed out. 'That's right,' he said and patted his rifle."

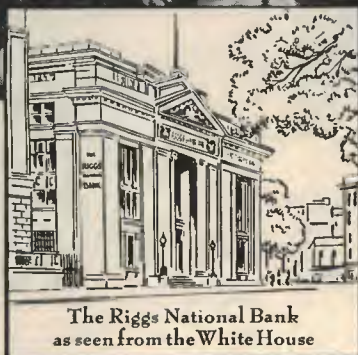
Washington Portrait

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Now from Firestone comes the automatic safety tire . . . the new Firestone Supreme. It gives you and your family protection never before provided in any tire at any price. It's the first and only tire with built-in peace of mind!



Blowout Safe! Should a blowout occur, an automatic safety valve closes in the life protector and retains 2/3 of the air. This lets you ride out a blowout without swerving and come safely to a straight-line stop. This is built-in peace of mind.



Puncture Safe! This tire has a special gummy rubber sealant that seals any puncture the instant it occurs — makes it completely puncture-safe. No more delays, no more fear of changing tires on a busy highway. This is built-in peace of mind.



Skid Safe! It won't skid, swerve, or slide like ordinary tires. Takes danger out of driving on pavements wet with rain or snow. And this exclusive tread is silent—won't hum on the highway. Won't squeal on the corners. This is built-in peace of mind.



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Plans for State's New Extension

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State Entrance on C Street, including an entrance and exit way to underground parking space.

THOMAS S. ESTES, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, and his staff are learning a new "language" these days as they confer with architects on the problems of constructing a \$57,400,000 building. More familiar had been the semantics of their colleagues' questions as to "Where will we park our cars during construction?" "Where will our offices operate after SA-3 is gone?" "Where will our section be situated in the new building?" Added to the already-large burden of the usual activities of the Operations office, and the many trips to the "Hill" for testimony before the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Estes' responsibilities for the new building have assumed awesome proportions.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committee have approved an appropriation of \$44,920,000 for FY 1957, for basic construction, in addition to the \$108,000,000 appropriated in FY 1956, for planning and design work. This appropriation falls \$10 million short of the funds requested, but the committee indicated that it would consider justification for the remainder in the fiscal year in which it could be used. The proposed extension, which will house the approximately 8000 employees of the State Department (including ICA) who now occupy space in twenty-nine scattered buildings, will be completed by 1960.

Plans for segment construction, which had been considered, have been abandoned because such an operation is

economically unsound, and the entire structure will be under construction at one time. October will probably see the first demolition and excavation work on Tempos One, Two, and Three on Twenty-Third Street. State Annexes Five, Six, and Seven on C Street between Twenty-First and Twenty-Third Streets, will be razed in the spring of 1957.

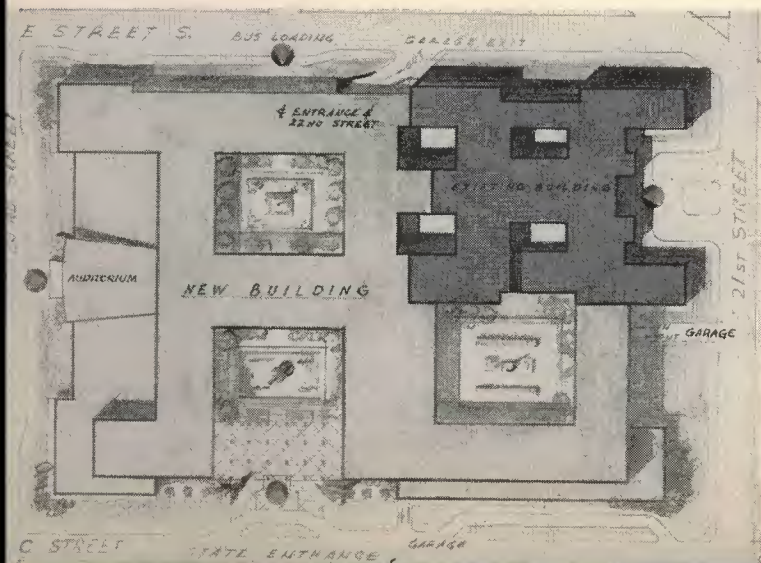
Although no contracts have been signed, some of the buildings which are under consideration for use as office space in the construction interim are the Munitions Building on Constitution Avenue, the recently-vacated Providence Hospital in Southeast Washington, and the 1825 H Street N.W. office building.

The completed building and landscaping will occupy all of the land now used by the Department between Twenty-First and Twenty-Third Streets, East to West, and between "C" and "E" Streets from South to North. The main approach to the building will be North from Constitution Avenue up Twenty-Second Street to the primary entrance on "C" Street. A second principal entrance will be on "E" Street and it is anticipated that Passport and Visa services, as well as the principal personnel reception area, will be located there. The main entrance to the present building will be used for both ICA and the organizational units of State which will require space in the present building.

The JOURNAL has already reported that sufficient space has been allocated to ensure a completely modern, and fully-equipped Library where the Department's \$3,000,000 collection of foreign and domestic publications will be concentrated and made easily accessible. It is planned that space will be made available in the Library, as well as in the main court, for the display of historical documents and memorabilia of the Department of State.

Another important facility will be the International Conference area which will include a large conference room fully equipped for simultaneous interpretation, smaller conference rooms and offices for delegates. The new Auditorium, whose entrance will be on 23rd Street, will be adjacent to the International Conference area, and will be partially equipped for simultaneous interpreting. It is anticipated

(Continued on page 34)





The Functions of THE DIPLOMAT

from a talk by BARON SILVERCRUYS

The true ambassadors of a country are its citizens, who carry abroad the reflection of the grandeur of their countries whose prosperity and renown they themselves have strengthened. Our task, though more modest, is not less exacting. We are the laborers in the vineyard of the first hour and of the eleventh hour. Hoe in hand we seek to turn the furrow: to bare the vein which can be exploited; to make that first difficult contact. We are meteorologists, if you wish, for it is necessary to prepare the atmosphere, to create a climate; stage producers, who seek to present the great political stars



before the footlights to their best advantage; prompters, occasionally, for in the dialogues of the great who can measure the importance of those behind the scenes who are ready with a whispered word.

Talleyrand at his traditional January 1 receptions used to say of the diplomatic corps that it was never a bird of evil omen, often a lifeline, sometimes a good front and always a bunion on the foot of the Foreign Minister.* I believe it is

Baron Silvercruchs, Belgian Ambassador in Washington, has been a career diplomat for thirty-eight years and has served since 1944 at our national capital. In September 1953 he



married the widow of the late Senator Brian P. McMahon. Home on consultation recently, Ambassador Silvercruchs described a diplomat in a speech he gave at a luncheon meeting of one of Brussels' better-known clubs. His definition was both penetrating and amusing, given perhaps with his head in the clouds but his feet on the ground, and it should be helpful to returning American diplomats who are hard-pressed during their visits home to describe what useful purposes they serve, if any.

Baron Silvercruchs spoke to a group of Belgians who are distinguished in business, the arts and government and to a number of officers from our Embassy in Brussels. To them he later gave permission to translate his remarks, but they must admit to some unhappiness at the frustrating task of rendering into acceptable English Baron Silvercruchs's rich and delightful, yet elusive, French.

even more in our days a corps of artisans who deserve neither paeans of praise nor scathing scorn.

Successful missions are those which make no noise and



which pursue their task with becoming quiet. Like the happy peoples of the proverb, they have no history.

In many professions, though it is not easy, one can with intelligence and a touch of genius become, say, an eminent lawyer, a professor of established reputation, a Nobel prize winner in chemistry, a financial expert, a recognized economist; even the swimmer can specialize in his favorite distance and become a champion. But to the Foreign Service officer is denied this convenient possibility of being able to concentrate in a special field. He passes the barrier of a stiff competitive examination but abandons all hope of limiting his activity to one field of research or practice. Our service takes its man and demands everything. He will be required at one time or another, and at times simultaneously, to face experts in a tariff discussion, to negotiate financial agreements, elaborate political treaties, prepare defense arrangements, discuss clauses of a loan and, nowadays I must add, penetrate the secrets of nuclear science.

Never have so many aptitudes been demanded in so many varied fields of someone with such limited preparation. His only consolation will be to accumulate throughout his career an encyclopedic ignorance without precedent in the history of human relations.

Happily, and this is his saving grace, the diplomat is frequently called upon to counsel those who consult him on the solution of a problem. He frequently does not know even the elementary aspects of the problem but by dint of long and attentive listening he will sometimes be able to light upon a new approach and to give sound advice based upon his wide experience.

Nothing that concerns his country can be foreign to him:

*Talleyrand's untranslatable pun: corps diplomatique—diplomatic corps
corps beau—corbeau—crow
corps d'age—cordage—rope
corps sage—corsage—front
corps au pied—cor au pied—bunion

figures on national production, national income, the budget, the defense effort, the tonnage and value of imports and exports, taxes, social insurance, development of the arts,



Diplomat

economic and political trends; but I must cut the list short. Render homage to the diplomat for his encyclopedic ignorance or, if you prefer, for his diplomatic knowledge, for basically these are the same thing.

But this is not all. He must be equally knowledgeable—that is to say ignorant—in these same fields regarding the country to which he is assigned, a Herculean task for this pigmy lost in the successive forests through which his country sends him in the four, nay five, corners of the world. And yet we are describing here the essential function of the diplomat. His mission must be exercised in the two directions. Good representatives actually take on, joyfully, a double task. It is not enough for them to mirror their own country, its interests, its difficulties, its preoccupations. They have a duty—at once the key to their success and the guaranty thereof—to interpret the countries to which they are accredited to those who have sent them. Lest they do not measure up to their task, they must ever keep their governments alive to those aspects of the major problems which, since they are on the spot, they can better evaluate.

In the exercise of these functions, the qualities which will be most useful are a sharp discernment, sound judgment, a studied opinion, firm convictions and a humble bearing. Those assets will enable the officer to create a favorable climate for the pursuit of his mission, assure him of the confidence of the authorities with whom he negotiates and justify the esteem of his fellow countrymen.

It is also a thankless job as it is preferable that there be nothing spectacular about it. A diplomat cannot play



the prima donna. He is indeed a player on the stage but he must beware of stealing the act—much less mount a soapbox. At most, he can prompt, discreetly. Like children, diplomats should be seen and not heard. The less they talk, the more they will be listened to.

While they are sources of information and tools of execution, their influence should be felt essentially in the preparation and in the conduct of negotiations. Their ability is demonstrated in the way they follow the instructions which they have received (and perhaps even inspired). No set-backs will stop them from pursuing their objective but they will try to substitute patience for haste whenever time is on their side.

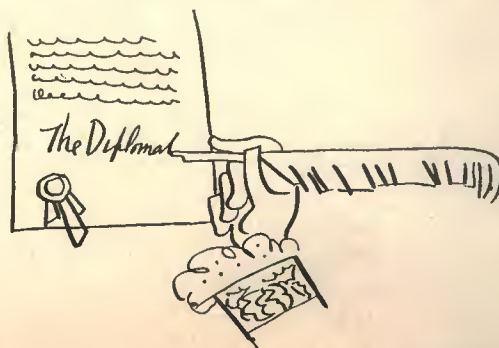
It is a delicate task, too, for it requires tact and is beset by the perilous pitfalls of protocol. No diplomat can escape the tedious chores of outworn customs: formal calls, dropping cards . . .

I will tell you of the misfortune which befell one of the first Ministers sent to represent the young American Republic at Paris. He was a military man by profession. He soon established an excellent reputation and reports of his success reached Washington. But the Secretary of State was nonetheless obliged to remind the General of the obligation which, being a bachelor, he had neglected to fulfill. He was requested to call on all the diplomatic missions, leaving cards as the custom required. The Minister called his old



coachman, his former aide de camp, and told him, "George, prepare the carriage, take two good horses and bring along some cards for we must leave some at each of the twenty or twenty-five embassies in the city." This tiresome operation irritated him all the more because he had to resolve an embarrassing question which did not appear to be covered by any precedent: How many cards should he leave for a certain Near East Minister who was accompanied by two wives? The rounds almost terminated, it remained only to make this particularly delicate call. The carriage stopped and the Minister said to his coachman, "George, here we are at the home of a Minister who has two wives. Leave him three cards." And the good old soldier, gaping and embarrassed, replied, "I cannot do it, Sir, I have only two left, the queen of hearts and the seven of spades."

The task, I have said, is a thankless one and also a delicate one but it is a task which is not without glory. To be elected to an academy, to be a member of the bar, the judiciary, the army, a university, to be the representative of a powerful concern, to act in the name of an influential group, to carry to the world the reflection of the art of one's country—can anyone engage in more captivating and noble activities? I maintain that when you are sent abroad as an employee of the State, when you have the honor to represent Belgium, there is not one of the activities just mentioned in which you do not participate. You carry the flag. You are associated in the exercise of your functions with no political party. You favor no cause over another but you defend all your country's causes; all of them and without reserve. You have no other ambition than to serve the interests of your country and give evidence of the genius of your people. I am proud to believe that in welcoming me here today you wished to render a just homage to those of my colleagues in the Foreign Service whose only concern is to join you in service to the King and Nation.





◀ The entrance to the dark, covered bazaar at Damascus is formed by the arches of a Greek temple that dates back to the days when Alexander's generals had divided up the "three-fold world" and the Seleucid dynasty ruled the Levant.



Author and Afghans. This chieftain replied in a most friendly way to the universal Muslim greeting of "Salaam-a-lekum" and the offer of a cigarette. His tribe had forty more days of travel ahead of them before reaching winter quarters.

Along the Overland



▲ In twenty minutes one crosses the narrow Bosphorus, from Istanbul to Uskudar, out of Europe into Asia. Here the ferry approaches the Uskudar wharf.



◀ The Turks of the Mediterranean shore, like these pictured outside a little eating place near Tarsus, are very different from their countrymen of the plateau. As these cheerful smiles suggest, however, they are no less friendly and hospitable.

▼ In every Iranian town the coppersmith plies his trade, turning out the handsome, useful handiwork shown here. While their elders bend to their labors, these two small boys play in a sunlit street in Meshed.

THERE WERE THREE of us setting out on this great adventure. First, there was Kate, a quiet English girl with an adventurous streak who threw herself into our nomadic existence with a zest. Then there was James, the nervous young man who responded to my notice when I advertised for companions in the agony columns of *The (London) Times*. Finally, there was myself, an American out to see the world.

Our route led us through Belgium and then Austria to Maribor where customs men with Red Stars on their caps checked our passports and opened the barrier into Yugoslavia where prosperous and familiar Western Europe abruptly ended. The paved highway turned into a gravel road and automobiles disappeared, becoming, in fact, such a rarity that barefooted children rushed out of peasant houses to watch our new little English Ford drive by.

In Belgrade, I found Dick Harmstone, an old college friend, waiting for us at the American Embassy. Dick took us to a state enterprise, the Crystal Bar, which was Belgrade's best nightclub. It wasn't exactly El Morocco, but it

(Continued on page 42)



Road to India

Photographs and text by GUY A. WIGGINS



1



Servi



3



1. Elisabethville—Assistant Secretary of State GEORGE V. ALLEN, on a visit to several posts in Africa, stopped at Elisabethville where he is shown with Jean Paelinck, Governor of Katanga Province, and Vicaire Apostolique Jean De Hemptinne. Others in the picture include ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, Consul General at Leopoldville, WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, Jr. who accompanied Secretary Allen on the trip, and THOMAS G. MURDOCK, Consul at Elisabethville.

2. Santiago—Carriages carrying American Embassy officials to

the Presidential Palace on the occasion of the presentation of credentials by the Honorable CECIL B. LYON.

3. Bangkok—Anna and the King of Siam, Mary and Abe Lincoln (MOLLY and STEVE SESTANOVICH), the Queen and King of Ayudhia (the King is JOE SZEKELY of USIS) and Marie Antoinette (VIRGINIA BIDDLE) attended a Lincoln's Birthday party given for 150 guests by the Sestanoviches.

4. Kabul—Mr. and Mrs. BRUCE MOODY (center) shown with ERNEST H. FISK, Consul General, Lahore (left) and WILLIAM



2



5



6

Glances



4



7

WITMAN, deputy director, SOA, at a wedding reception given by acting Public Affairs officer and Mrs. LEON A. SHELNUTT, USIS Lahore. Mr. and Mrs. Moody (Mary Lou Mopitz) are members of the USIS Kabul staff.

5. Washington—Dr. HENRY L. SMITH who recently received an honorary award in recognition of his ten years' service as Director of Language Studies for the Department of State, has assumed his new duties with the University of Buffalo.

6. London—WINTHROP G. BROWN, Minister for Economic Affairs

and Director of the United States Operations Mission, shows his eight-year-old son, Winthrop N. Brown, his Meritorious Service medal which had just been presented by Ambassador ALDRICH. This was Mr. Brown's second Honors' award.

7. Asuncion—Lt. Col. THOMAS CHEGIN, Mrs. Chegin, Ambassador ACETON, Mrs. ALBERT F. NUFER, Mrs. Ageton, Captain R. W. SLYE, Mrs. Slye, Mrs. Albert Norweb, Mrs. Casey and Lt. Comdr. ROBERT M. CASEY at a recent reception at the Embassy residence.

Cub Scouts International: Pack 236 at Rome



"They were sitting with a stare of rapt attention . . . I yelled 'akela'" WSB

By GEORGE T. CHURCHILL

SOMETIMES ALL IT TAKES to get to be a Cubmaster is a failure to say "No" at the crucial moment. I told them I wasn't the type to be a leader of youth and that I didn't consider my making PFC in Pittsburgh Boy Scout Troop 22 as sufficient background for this kind of undertaking. But they didn't listen. They said that boys need someone they can look up to (I'm 6' 5"), and that if I had no experience, they had even less. At the time, I was so flattered at being asked that I neglected to say No. Since then I have sometimes asked myself whether my colleagues could really visualize me, standing up to a howling mob of boys or whether they just couldn't see themselves doing it. In any case, our slender and inexperienced committee with Clark Holscher of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization as chairman, myself as Cubmaster and Ian McClean, also FAO, as assistant Cubmaster, embarked in the spring of 1955 on the desperate adventure of organizing an international Cub Scout pack on Roman soil. One year later we can attest that Cub Scouting is one of the most vigorous character-building programs known to man. To tell the truth, it's still too early to say what effect our program has had on the boys, but I can name a dozen or so grown men and women whose characters have been stretched to the limit during the past twelve months.

Our parent organization is the Parent-Teachers association of the Overseas School of Rome, an outfit drawn from the international community in Rome and unique enough to deserve a write-up of its own. The Overseas School PTA not only makes school policy, but also has energy left over to embark on other projects of a civic nature. Deciding that an international Scouting movement in Rome would be a worthwhile undertaking, the PTA, acting with its customary vigor, found volunteer committee members to start Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Cub and Brownie groups, lent the necessary starting funds, gave each budding organization a gentle but firm push and Scouting was on its way. The Cub Scout committee found itself with a loan of \$45 from the PTA, a bushel of literature telling how easy it is to organize and manage a Cub Pack, and a vast fund of ignorance as to what Cub scouting was all about. In the next weeks, we read extensively in the "Cubmasters'

Pack Book," the "Den Mothers' Den Book," and an optimistic little pamphlet called "Ten Easy Steps to Organize a Cub Pack." Later on it appeared that it wasn't as easy as all that.

The first problem we knocked our heads against was the difficulty in organizing an *international* Cub Pack as specified by the PTA. We had blithely assumed that there existed such a thing as an international Scouting movement on the operational level. A little delving into the question revealed that Scouting was thoroughly national on the operating level and that international Scouting consisted only of a conference of the various national Scout organizations. There never was, and could not be, a truly international Cub Scout Pack.

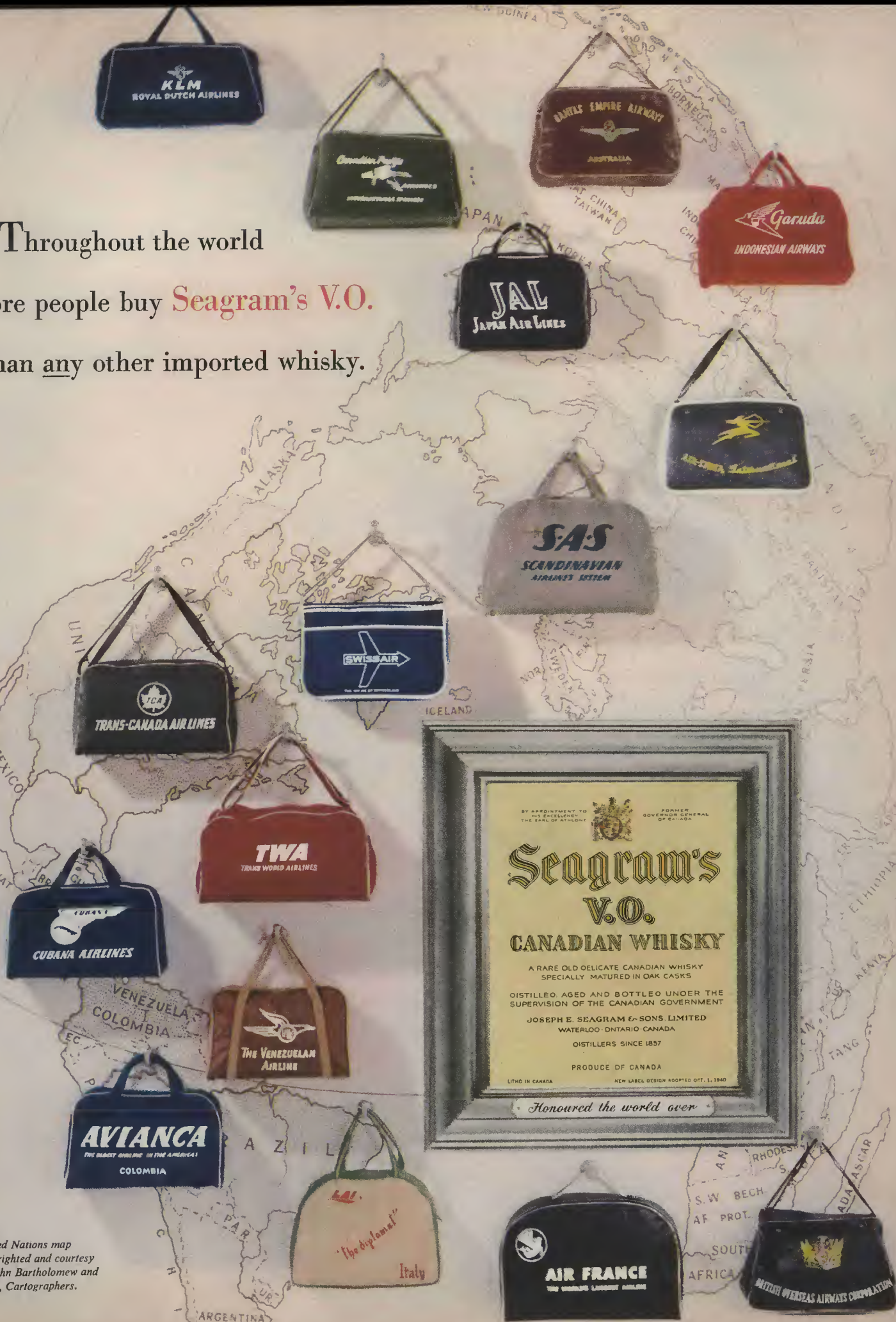
As the international community in Rome was about 80% American and the Overseas School itself was English-speaking, our next thought was to associate ourselves with the Boy Scouts of America. This idea was the beginning of a two-way stretch that almost decided us to sign up with the Junior Woodchucks of the World instead. As you can imagine, our Danish, Icelandic, Australian, Canadian, British and other colleagues had serious reservations about enrolling their boys in an organization with an American Nationalistic flavor. At the same time, the European Council of the Boy Scouts of America in Heidelberg firmly rejected

(Continued on page 28)



Uniforms arrived—after a delay WSB

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United Nations map
copyrighted and courtesy
of John Bartholomew and
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Cub Scouts International (from page 26)

our proposal to register with the BSA while remaining an international Pack. They laid down the law that only American boys could be registered with the Boy Scouts of America, wear the American Cub Uniform and qualify for the American badges. The European Council came up with the helpful suggestion that the non-American boys could be associated with the American Cub Pack, but be officially enrolled with the scout organization in their own country and wear their own national uniform and badges. This would have meant a continuous correspondence with at least eight far-flung countries and an almost insoluble supply problem, not to mention that the different national Cub programs are so divergent that the non-American Cubs could never qualify for their own badges by following the American program.

Happily, the committee members and parents unanimously agreed that the success of the Pack itself was more important than a simon-pure settlement of these bureaucratic difficulties. With an adjustment of the Cub Scout program to eliminate the most definitely American portions and a compromise solution of the problem of uniforms and badges, we were eventually able to get a charter as Rome Cub Scout Pack 236, within the European Council of the Boy Scouts of America, without relinquishing our international character. We scissored through so much red tape in solving our problem of uniforms and badges that we had best not make the details public lest the Boy Scouts of America catch us up in an unwitting infraction of some unknown regulation. However, we are sure that the Boy Scouts of America would agree with us that a healthy, vigorous Cub Pack is worth overlooking a few small irregularities.

The Cub Pack didn't stand still during the six-months' search for a basic charter. Quite the contrary! This was a period of sporadic energy and violent change, during which committee members and Den Mothers, especially the latter, were tried in the fire. The first monthly Pack meeting was the Cubmaster's real initiation into Scouting. Speaking to the most mature and sympathetic audience had always left me breathless and stuttering. Now I was standing in front of some sixty boys, aged from eight to ten, and an assortment of parents of all nationalities. Not only that, but instead of a quiet little lecture, I was scheduled to lead off with a rousing Cub Scout yell! A minute ago the Cubs had been wrestling in the aisles; now they were sitting with a stare of rapt attention on their unpredictable little faces, waiting to see what I would do. Would they yell when I did, or would they just sit there and giggle? Taking my courage in both hands, I yelled "Akela!" at the top of my lungs. "Akela!" they roared back at me, their eyes shining with enthusiasm. That did it; the ice was broken! We had our bad moments later on, but nothing ever seemed quite so difficult, at least to the Cubmaster, as those few desperate seconds of the first Pack meeting.

Speaking of difficulties, it seems we were intent on making all the possible mistakes in that first six-months' period. Most of them were the result of what the Army used to call Lack of Prior Planning. There was the time we obtained with great effort a movie projector and a film on cowboys for a Pack meeting and then discovered that none of us knew how to work the thing. You can't tell a hall full of boys that a promised film on cowboys isn't going to be shown after all. As I recall, we ended up by pulling the

film through the projector by hand and letting it gather in a great tangled mass in a box on the floor. Then there was the Cub Scout picnic on the rocky hill called Tuscolo, near Rome. With unerring woodcraft we selected a spur of the hill that was covered with thistles and provided neither shade from the sun nor sufficient breeze. The project for the month had been kite-making, and the thorny field was littered with the wreckage of kites that couldn't get over the rocky cliff bounding the picnic ground on one side. We broiled there in the hot sun until one of our Cubs climaxed, and ended the festivities by falling from the top of the cliff and had to be carried home with a slight concussion.

There were other and more successful picnics, though, and looking back from a safe distance even some of the disasters have their humorous side. Take, for example, our first badge ceremony which was supposed to be an impressive affair with a candle-lit Awards Board and all the rest of it. As prearranged, the Cubmaster called on one of the Den Mothers to send forward a deserving Cub Scout to light the candles. In impressive silence, the Cubmaster passed a taper to the Cub and gave him the signal to light up. Whereupon he piped up in a solemn little voice and said, "My Mommy doesn't let me play with matches." That one brought down the house! After that, we might just as well have forgotten the ceremony and thrown the badges to the Pack.

In the fall of 1955, after a summer of Cub Scout picnics and outdoor Pack meetings, the committee faced up to several problems that had hung over our heads from the beginning. The first of these was the chronic difficulty in finding parents willing and able to participate in Scout work. We have gathered that this problem also exists in the United States and elsewhere, but it is aggravated overseas since so many of our colleagues in the international group must spend time traveling and are occupied with official functions at odd hours. The constant turn-over in personnel hits both the leadership and the ranks of the Pack; during the summer of 1955, almost exactly one-half of our registered Cub Scouts were transferred out of Rome. In the beginning, we had tried splitting into two Packs of about thirty boys each, roughly divided along the lines of the Overseas School and the Catholic Marymount School. Eventually, however, it was considered advisable to combine the groups as it was evident that the advantage of a large committee outweighed the disadvantage of an over-large group of boys. The problem of continuity of leadership, of course, is one that can only be solved by constant and vigorous recruitment.

Another problem arose because the American Cub Scout

(Continued on page 38)



"... Around the camp fire singing 'Old Macdonald' "



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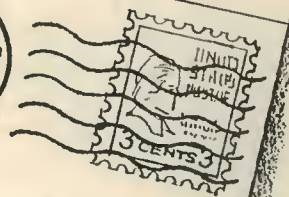
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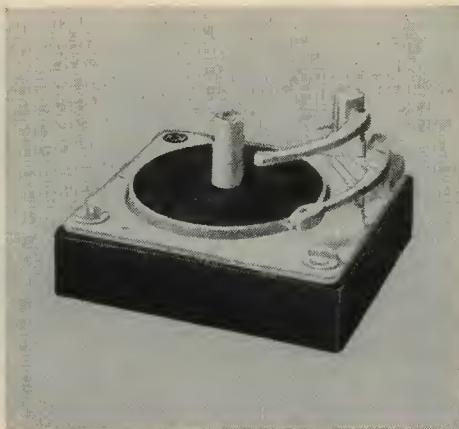
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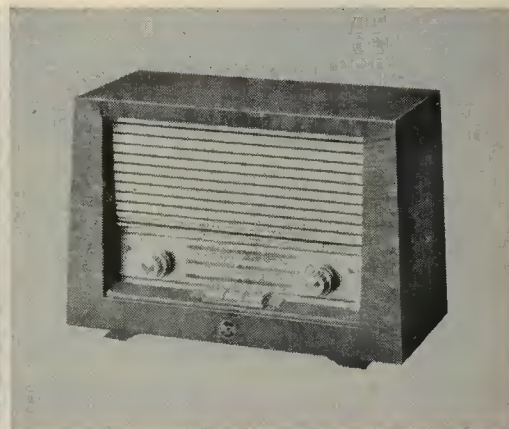
New Low-Priced Radio. Sharp 2-band reception. Durable brawn plastic case. Operates on 110 or 220 volts AC, 50-60 cycles. Model 67QR52.



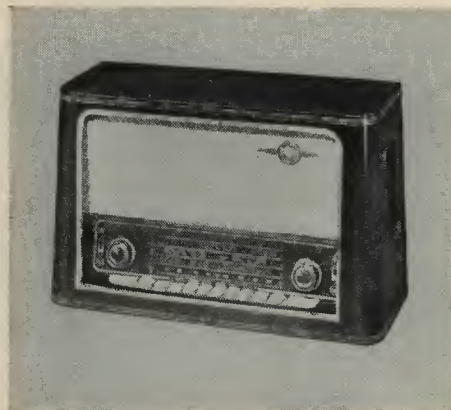
Choice of colors with this new 3-band radio—brawn, red or green plastic cabinets. Realistic 2-speaker tone. Model 67QR53.



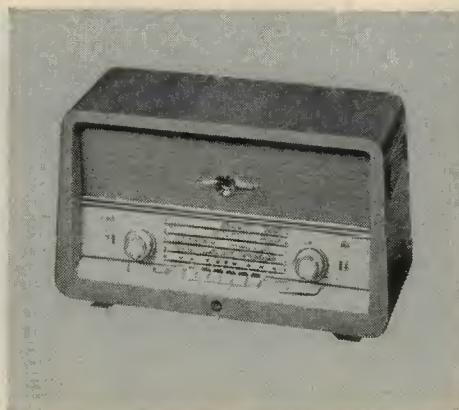
4-Speed Record Player. Completely automatic. Twin stylus pickup. Attachment C7JS2Q. Two other compact models.



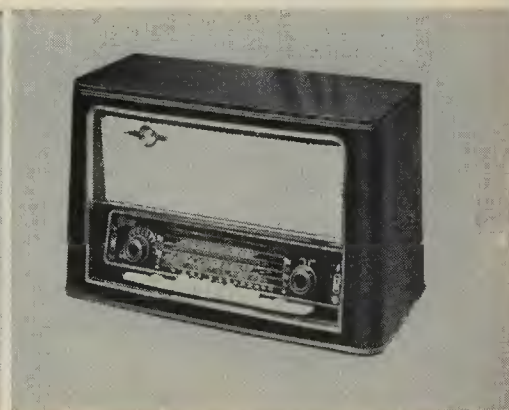
3-Band Radio. World-wide reception. 2 speakers. Phana-jack for record player. High glass walnut finish. Model 67QR53W.



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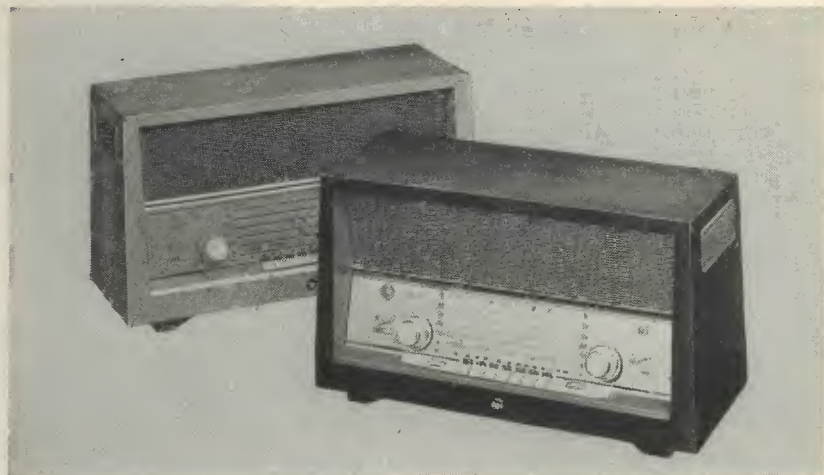
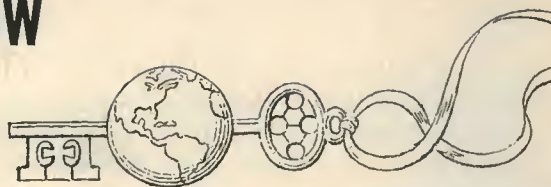


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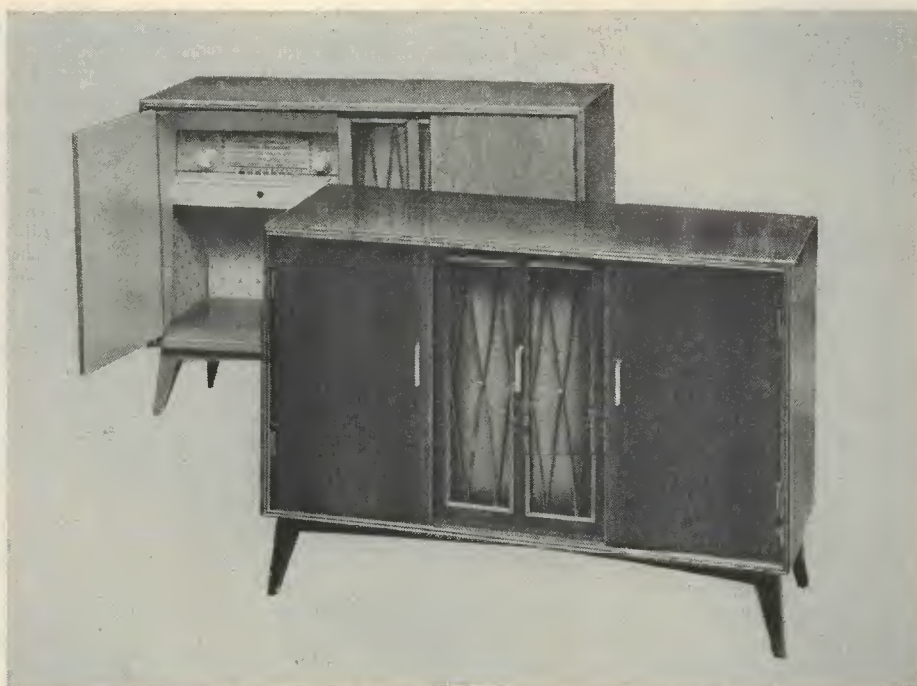
5-Speaker Panoramic Sound in this new 7-bond radio. Push-button bond selection. Modern cabinet beauty in two finishes—elmwood (Model 67QR77M) or rich walnut (Model 67QR77W).



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EDITORIALS

MORE ON DISCIPLINE

In the April issue of the Journal, we expressed deep concern at the harmful effect of frequent organizational change on the unity and discipline of the Service. We believe that concern to be well-founded and we shall continue to urge that period of stability so necessary to the restoration of homogeneity and order.

At the same time, the Journal believes that the Service would be deluding itself if it counted on organizational stability alone to correct the serious deterioration in discipline which has characterized the last several years.

Effective discipline requires the coexistence of two factors:

1. The willingness—indeed the desire—of the individual to comply;
2. An organizational system which inspires confidence that all legitimate Service interests will be vigorously and uniformly advanced, and which imposes individual discipline.

The sad fact is that both of these factors are insufficiently strong in the Service of today.

The Foreign Service is composed of healthy and unhealthy posts, of challenging and routine assignments and of positions of varying degrees of prestige, all of which must be filled competently if the Service is to perform its functions. And yet most of us know in our immediate experience of Officers (sometimes ourselves and sometimes others) who, from purely personal considerations, have turned down one, two or even more posts or positions which they considered undesirable. And we know of other cases where officers have sought and obtained by one means or another posts or positions which they considered desirable, regardless of the best interests of the Service.

No doubt many such instances of indiscipline become a matter of personnel record and are taken into consideration in advancement. But such effects are usually a long time in manifesting themselves and meanwhile other officers become encouraged to look at the immediate practical and personally beneficial results and to conclude "If that's the way the system works, why shouldn't I try too?"

Partly this is the fault of a dispersal of authority for personnel action which, however unwittingly, encourages officers to shop around for the most advantageous or convenient assignment. Partly it is the fault of a system which "offers" posts to an officer, rather than assigning him where his talents would be best utilized in the overall interest. Partly it is the result of a failure to take prompt, decisive and exemplary action against officers who circumvent discipline. But it is no less the fault of those officers who take advantage of the failures and weakness of the system to advance their personal convenience or professional advantage.

There are obviously cases where special considerations of health, family, etc. justify an officer requesting review of a personnel decision. But in the absence of such special factors, the sole criterion governing transfers and assignments must be the public interest.

The Service is fortunate that there is still a large number of officers who derive their satisfaction from any job well done and who look for the recognition of that fact in the operation of the promotion system. That attitude must re-

main the rule and not become the exception. Our reputation as a dedicated and disciplined Service has traditionally been high. We can help to maintain these standards by observing self-discipline when institutional discipline falls short.

1957 APPROPRIATIONS

Passage into law of the 1957 Appropriation bill for the Department of State increasing its budget by some \$24.1 million over the 1956 total opens new perspectives and adds welcome support to the Department and the Foreign Service in the task of protecting and advancing U.S. interests in the foreign field. As Secretary Dulles and Under Secretary Henderson so eloquently stated before the House and Senate appropriations committees the burdens and responsibilities of the Department and of its overseas service continue to mount day by day in contending with the problems created by rapidly-moving events in international affairs. A selective reading, even cursory, by Foreign Service Officers of the voluminous published record of the hearings before the House and Senate subcommittees on appropriations would afford them much insight into the operations and problems of the conduct of U.S. foreign policies.

Of the \$24.1 million increase, the largest portion, or almost \$12 million, went to "salaries and expenses." The most significant effects of this are perhaps three. First, it will enable the Department to take a long step forward to the solution of the perennial problem of lost time in filling key positions between transfers, i.e., it is hoped that sufficient personnel will be available to ensure that in fiscal 1957 key positions of the Service can be kept occupied. Second, it provides for continuation of the two-year home leave program. Third, the Foreign Service Institute should be able to carry out its plans for an expanded training program.

Other significant increases were "Representation Allowances" (from \$650 to \$800 thousand) and "International Educational Exchange Activities" (from \$18.1 to \$20 million), though in both cases we believe more could be effectively used to promote U.S. interests abroad. Finally, "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" received a \$9.8 million boost

(Continued on page 34)

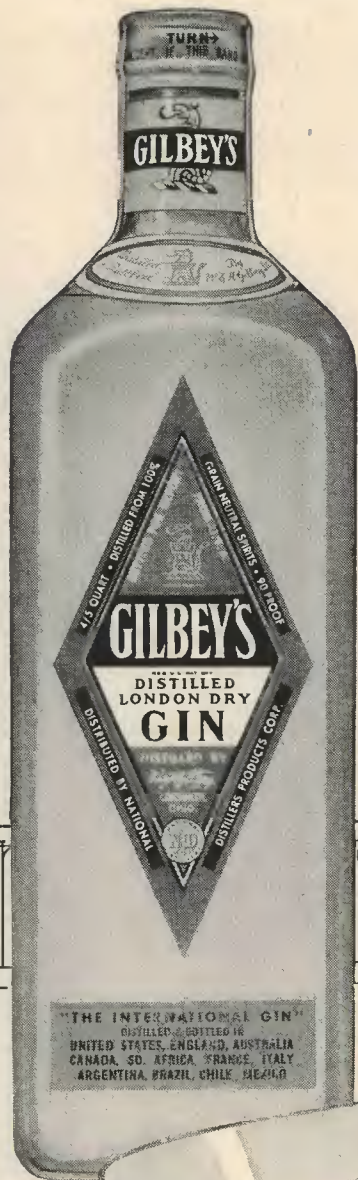


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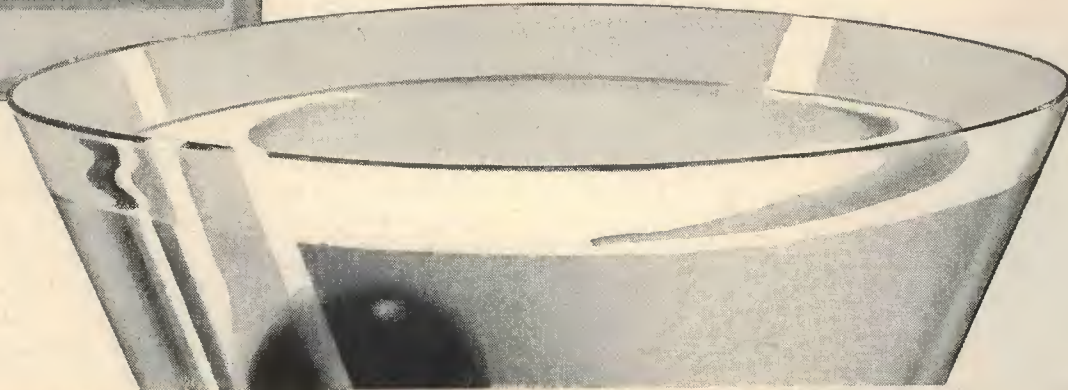
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1957 Appropriations *(from page 32)*

which represents an important forward step in a ten-year program designed to provide adequate office space and dwelling quarters where needed for overseas personnel and for the repair and maintenance of government-owned buildings.

We believe the Foreign Service heartily welcomes the opportunities thus presented to develop into a more effective instrument for carrying out U.S. policy and we consider that the Service would wish us to express its appreciation and gratitude to all those who participated in making actual these opportunities; to the members of Congress for their sympathetic understanding and support of the Department's and Service's problems; to the Bureau of the Budget for its cooperation and to the many officers of the Department, from the Secretary on down, for their great efforts and ability in presenting so compelling a picture of the needs of the Service and of the Department.

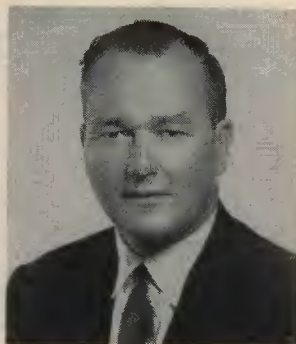
NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Three members of the Foreign Service have recently been elected to the JOURNAL's Editorial Board: RICHARD H. DAVIS, WILLIAM R. TYLER and JOHN T. WHEELOCK. As announced in last month's JOURNAL, JOSEPH PALMER, 2nd, chairman of the Editorial Board since March 1955, has been appointed to the National War College. He has, therefore, resigned as chairman but will continue to be a member of the Board.



Richard H. Davis was appointed to the Foreign Service after getting his master's degree at Harvard, and has served at Hamburg, Tsingtao, Tsinan, New Dehli, Moscow and most recently at Vienna where he was Counselor of Embassy. He is currently a member of the Policy Planning Staff.

Mr. Tyler has been appointed the new Board Chairman. William R. Tyler, deputy director of the Office of Western European Affairs served overseas at the Embassy, Paris from 1948 to 1954. During World War II he was with the Office of War Information, first in North Africa and then in France.



John T. Wheelock served in the Navy during World War II, and joined the Foreign Service after completing his education. At Princeton he was editor of the Nassau Lit. His F.S. posts include Paris, Basel and Noumea, and he is currently in the Office of Dependent Area Affairs.



Under One Roof by 1960

(from page 19)

that plenary sessions of international conferences may be held in the Auditorium, as well as other activities of the Department which require the facilities that only a well equipped Auditorium can provide.

Of particular interest is the plan for provision of space above the seventh (top) floor for official functions such as diplomatic dinners and receptions where the Secretary, as well as other ranking officials of the Government, may discharge their official entertainment responsibilities. This facility will meet a need for which present arrangements are inadequate.

As a means of expediting the daily flow of communications, a central communications core is planned which would be located in the center of the building, and would extend from the basement to the top floor, as well as a pneumatic tube system connecting some sixty-five message centers with the main mail and telegraph rooms. The tube system will be completely automatic in that papers may be deposited in a carrier at a station in one location of the building for automatic delivery for any selected station in another part of the building. The carriers will move at the rate of forty-five feet per second. Provision is also made for locating all the Department's central files within the building. The latest communications equipment is planned for the Telegraph Branch.

The present plans call for the relocation in the extension of nearly all of the organizational units of the Department now located in the main building. A vertical, rather than a horizontal, organizational plan is being followed. This means that units are to be located one above the other in a homogeneous grouping rather than spread horizontally over what would be at least two city blocks. In line with this proposal, the Secretary's offices have been located on the top (7th) floor on the Southern side of the building overlooking the Lincoln Memorial and the Potomac. This floor would also contain offices for the Under Secretary, the Deputy Under Secretaries, Special Assistants, and the Executive Secretariat. The remaining area of the seventh floor extending to the North would be completely separate and would provide secure space for the Intelligence area. Immediately below the Secretary's offices, beginning with the sixth floor, it is planned to locate the four geographic bureaus which would occupy at least two floors of the front element. All personnel operations, except placement activities, would be located on the second floor leading from the North entrance which is at the second floor level, together with the Office of Finance and the transportation activities. Thus, field personnel could complete all their reception, leave, medical and travel arrangements on one floor.

In its justification to the Congress, the Department stated that improved efficiency and economy resulting from being under one roof would make possible dollar savings to the Government estimated to be in excess of two million dollars annually. Certainly the time and motions saved by having State's operations under one roof would greatly ease the burdens of the staff. With the funds requested the Department felt it would be possible to construct a building which, in addition to its functional qualities, would be in harmony with the architecture of Washington.

"Diplomats Risk Loss of Jobs"

"Lacking 'Gift of Tongues,' Diplomats Risk Loss of Jobs" was the caption on an Associated Press story in the *Washington Star* recently. It indicated that Foreign Service Officers below the rank of class 1 would be examined for proficiency in one of the "three world languages"—French, Spanish or German (if they knew no other language), and if found wanting would be posted home for further instruction and possible dismissal if fluency were not attained.

We talked with some of the people who had been at the news conference that inspired this story, and found the reports "somewhat exaggerated," as Mark Twain said on reading his obituary. But it was, nevertheless, the firm recommendation of some of the members of the Advisory Committee for the Foreign Service Institute, and it is part of the larger picture of the current officer evaluation and training.

Members of the Advisory Committee, which met for the first time in May, include Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of *Foreign Affairs*, Frances P. Bolton, Member of Congress, Ellsworth Bunker, pres., American National Red Cross, Robert D. Calkins, pres., The Brookings Institution, Robert Cutler, chairman, Board of Directors Old Colony Trust Company, Clyde K. Kluckhohn, dir., Laboratory of Social Sciences, Harvard University, William L. Langer, Chairman, Com. on Regional Studies, Harvard, Charles E. Saltzman, Henry Sears & Company, and Henry M. Wriston, president emeritus, Brown University.

"A Growing Force"

In a substantial column titled "Foreign Service a Growing Force" on the editorial page of the *Washington Star*, Gould Lincoln said that "important strides have been made toward a goal of 3,800 FSOs during the last two years. This has been accomplished with painstaking care. . . . More than 3,800 officer positions in Washington and the United States missions abroad have been designated as Foreign Service positions. Almost two-thirds of these are now filled by Foreign Service, as compared to 1,285 when the program was initiated. The Foreign Service is a hard-working corps, highly trained for diplomacy, capable of dealing both with the problems of foreign politics and of economics, foreign and domestic. . . .

"The importance of this force becomes all the greater in the light of the shift in tactics of the Communist countries in the economic field. The future of the United States and of the free peoples all over the world is becoming increasingly dependent on the skill and ability of those who work in the State Department and the missions, now more numerous than ever before." (See page 32 for editorial discussion of the Department's growing size and budgetary needs.)

"Congress has gone far toward making possible the improvements in the Foreign Service recommended by the Wriston committee. It still has some amendments to the Foreign Service Act to enact. Dr. Wriston himself said recently: 'I believe the Foreign Service to be the very best in the world.'"

Incidental to the integration program, however, has been

the question of the future of nearly one-third of the Departmental employees who have declined to accept integration into the Foreign Service. Of the approximately 2000 men and women in the Department who had to choose between quitting or joining the Foreign Service, a story in the *Washington Post-Times Herald* said, 1193 have been integrated, 349 have declined, 121 were rejected for medical or age reasons, and 46 were turned down. The two-year period allowed for the accomplishment of "integration" will end this month.

Foreign Service Scholarships

Next month we plan to publish the list of recipients of Foreign Service scholarships for 1956-57. The Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association were somewhat disappointed, we understand, by the rather limited number of applicants in recent years for the scholarship awards. Part of this may be due to the relatively small number of high-school and college-age children in Foreign Service families, part to the many other scholarships currently available, but we couldn't help but wonder, too, whether all Foreign Service personnel are aware that 17 competitive scholarships are offered each year by the Association.

For Fewer Ghosts

Speaking before the Benjamin Franklin Awards' dinner of the Society of Magazine Writers recently Senator Richard L. Neuberger said there was so much ghost-writing in governmental functions that the public never could tell who really was responsible for what had been uttered. This he said has a "depressing effect" on the content and veracity of public statements:

"Would the Gettysburg Address have been immortal if somebody else had written it for Lincoln to read? . . .

"Do we not honor Churchill's stirring rhetoric because we realize that it comes from Churchill's heart and soul, and not from a coldly calculating stable for word craftsmen? Can any of us believe that the next generation will read with inspiration and pride the present-day orations of most American statesmen? Is confidence inspired when the voice is that of one man, and the words those of another?"

Senator Neuberger is the author of many magazine articles as well as of six books, the latest of which "Adventures in Politics—We Go to the Legislature" is the basis of a new movie.

Ambassador Dunn Retires

When Ambassador JAMES DUNN announced his retirement recently the *Washington Post-Times Herald* editorialized:

" . . . He came to be appreciated as a fine public servant, with a great knowledge of diplomatic precedent and history which made him one of the best ambassadors of our times. He did his best work, perhaps, as envoy to Rome, for which capital he retained a nostalgia when he was transferred to Paris. In his 37 years of devoted service 'Jimmy' (as he was known to friend and acquaintance alike) has been indefatigably aided by Mary Dunn, his wife, who is a shrewd counselor as well as an effective hostess."

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

New and Interesting

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Goodbye to Uncle Tom** by J. C. Furnas, published by William Sloan and Company.....\$6.00

An objective and most interesting study of the relations between whites and Negroes in the United States. (Or a new look at Harriet Beecher Stowe.) The Book-of-the-Month selection for July.

2. **John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—A Portrait** by Raymond B. Fosdick, published by Harper and Brothers\$6.50

An old friend of the Rockefeller family tells the story of John D. Jr.'s beneficial participation in the affairs of the United States and the world at large, including Williamsburg, the Cloisters, Rheims Cathedral, and the United Nations, etc.

3. **The United States in History** by James T. Shotwell, published by Simon and Schuster.....\$3.50

In the words of the author: "This volume is not a history but a commentary on it, notes along the margin of a theme too vast and too magnificent to be crowded into a few pages of hurried text."

Brief Authority, by Edwin F. Stanton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, 1956. 290 pages \$4.00.

Reviewed by KENNETH LANDON

This is the personal story of a disciplined Foreign Service Officer who was conditioned by missionary parents, by Brecks School (where twenty cuts with a cane was the penalty for infractions of the school rules), and by the Foreign Service whose rewards and penalties are amply illustrated.

The story events which carry the tale forward are fresh and interesting and reveal the ingenuity of a man of high moral principle engaged in public service with no thought of personal advantage. Here the romance of the Foreign Service life stands revealed, the adventures of the day including anything from bandits, shipping information, warlords, trade trends, coding telegrams, coups d'etat with or without blood, to discussions with Prime Ministers and Kings on high policy, and with the Indian watchman who needs a new turban. The day, of course, always ends with a flurry of telegrams and despatches to report to Washington.

There is considerable good-natured "chiding" of Washington and there is a large measure of preachment to new Foreign Service personnel to make them aware of the kind of people they ought to become: "in the Foreign Service, orders are orders."

"Washington" is not criticized for its policies, not even

for its policies toward China which were "sound and sensible." But it is reproved for providing inadequate housing and for not taking care adequately of some of its "locally employed help . . . who work faithfully for pittance."

The keynote of the book is struck by the statement which epitomizes the old, repeat old Foreign Service: "Only a well-worn, thoroughly indoctrinated, persistently patient career diplomat could have tolerated such conditions."

Throughout, the emphasis is on the Foreign Service Officer, as a public servant, "a jack of all trades and knowledgeable about all of them. It was a good concept . . . now all is changed. . . ."

As the goal of the junior officer is to become a chief, and as the chief is seen at his best in the time of crisis, and as crisis is the daily meat of the Service, this review can do no better than conclude with the writer's appraisal of an ideal chief:

"Always there was our chief to guide, direct, encourage and consult. Whether at eight in the morning or at midnight his mind was clear and incisive, and his grasp of the many complex problems was phenomenal."

As nothing was said to distinguish week ends and holidays from work days, it is safe to assume that for the ideal chief such things happened only to other people. If anyone knows of a chief like that momentarily unemployed, please inform PER, O/FS, BFS with copies to O and AB.

Admiral Ambassador to Russia, by William H. Standley and Arthur A. Ageton. Regnery, New York, 1955. \$6.00. Reviewed by WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD

Admiral William H. Standley was American Ambassador to Moscow from February 1942 to September 1943. Following his retirement in 1938 from the Navy, where he had concluded a distinguished career as chief of Naval Operations, he was called back four times into public service. Two of these assignments took him to Moscow, in 1941 as a member of the Beaverbrook-Harriman Lend-Lease mission, and the following year as FDR's ambassador.

This book tells the story of his Moscow years on both missions. Although less meaty and instructive than General John R. Deane's "The Strange Alliance," it is in some respects a companion piece, particularly in recapturing and documenting, with exhaustive illustrations, the same kind of suspicions and frustrating experiences that confronted our diplomatic and military representatives in the latter war

(Continued on page 38)

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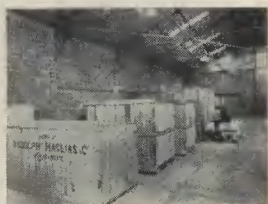
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years in their official attempts to establish co-operative working relationships with our Soviet ally.

But if Standley had his troubles with the Russians, he had them also with the President, whose personal diplomacy with the Kremlin was largely conducted through such "special emissaries" as Wendell Willkie, Joseph E. Davies, General Hurley, Averell Harriman, and Arthur Sulzberger. These men were constantly shuttling back and forth to Moscow on missions of importance concerning which Standley was often little or not at all informed. As a result of finding himself repeatedly by-passed, Ambassador Standley resigned in 1943, convinced that he was prevented by his own government from being of service.

Standley had his moment of diplomatic triumph, however, with his public censure of the lack of Soviet recognition of our Lend-Lease, Red Cross and Russian Relief aid, at a time when it was not the vogue to speak unkindly of our ally. Despite the momentary furor created by Standley's forthright remarks, they had the desired effect. The Russians soon began to publish complimentary reports of our aid, which in turn facilitated the passage in Congress of the important Second Lend-Lease Protocol. Standley's mission thus had its positive side, and its frustrations were hardly of his own making.

Political Handbook of the World—1956, edited by Walter H. Mallory. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, for Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. 228 pages. \$3.75.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

This volume contains information on the political, governmental and general constitutional organization of every country in the world. It also contains the names of the principal officials of these countries, as well as those of the United Nations and its member international agencies. Interesting and informative notes are added about the political parties of the different countries and their current programs.

Also, the "Political Handbook of the World" lists the most important newspapers of the different countries with their editors, their circulation, the cities where they are published and even their political leanings and affiliations. It will be gathered from the above that the kind of information made available in this volume is obtainable in no other publication and is very useful to anyone who is active or interested in international relations.

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Cub Scouts International (from page 28)

program is based on the assumption that the Dens will be made up of boys in the same neighborhood who usually play together anyway. Instead, our Cubs are widely scattered about town and seldom see each other except at school. Transportation for the weekly Den meetings was a major headache. Den mothers became increasingly dismayed at the difficulty in getting their Dens together, and demoralized by the feeling that their work was isolated and poorly backed by their Cubs' parents. The answer we found to this problem was to abolish the weekly Den meeting in the Den Mother's living room and start, instead, a series of bi-weekly gatherings of the whole Pack on Saturday mornings. To our satisfaction, this bold change in program brought out a fair number of parents who came along to spend an idle hour watching, and ended up lending a hand with the games or handicrafts. The Den Mothers were heartened at working more closely with the other Pack leaders, and began to find Scout work a more satisfying experience. The boys themselves began by being hopelessly unruly in such a large group, but after the first two wild meetings, they settled down into a two-hour routine which included Cub Scout ceremonies, a division into the Dens for roll-call and basic Scout work, handicrafts, singing and games. In addition to this bi-weekly schedule, we continued the formal monthly Pack meeting on the last Friday night of the month. This schedule took far more of the committee's time, since most of us had to be on hand every other Saturday and at the monthly meeting as well, but it paid off in improved organization and greater satisfaction for all concerned.

Under the genius of Lt. Edward Rinetti of the Military Assistance Advisory Group, who assumed the committee chairmanship in the fall of 1955, the Cub Pack began to approximate a little more closely the solid organization described so glowingly in the Cub Scout literature. Lt. Col. Herbert T. Condon, also of MAAG, was persuaded to take over the job of treasurer and in a short time managed to extricate the Pack from a financial morass and put it for the first time in the black. Uniforms arrived—although the delay in shipping them from the States was so long that some of the boys had outgrown their shirts before they got here. Best of all, we have an enthusiastic corps of Den Mothers, many of whom are veterans of the first hard months of organization.

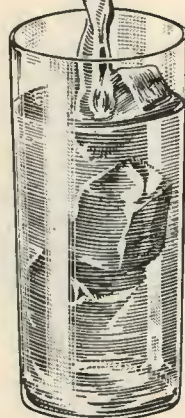
Anyone who works with boys comes eventually, although perhaps reluctantly, to the conclusion that it is an experience worth all the desperate organizing and all the turmoil of managing a pack of wild young Indians. Eventually there comes a moment when the Cubs around the campfire stop rough-housing for once and sing "Old MacDonald" almost in tune. Or perhaps you hold a plain old lima bean in the air and the howling mob miraculously and unexpectedly falls silent while you show them how to plant it and where the roots and sprouts are going to come out. Or maybe one of your Cubs says, when the last game has been played, "Gee, do we have to quit *already*?" Then you suddenly forget why it seemed such an endless nuisance to plan Pack meetings and picnics and you find yourself mentally re-enlisting for another stretch of Cub Scout duty. It happened to all of us; may you too have the same satisfying experience!



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD



WELLINGTON

Even visa work can have its moments calling for split-second decision and its compensations for the man of action. At least that's what WILLIAM KLING, first Secretary at the Embassy in Wellington, thinks now.

Filling in for the Consular Affairs officer while the latter was away on home leave, Bill Kling returned from an appointment to find a crisis staring him in the face. But let the New Zealand *Free Lance* (circulation 85,000) tell the story:

"This story of an embassy officer, a visa, a train timetable and a harrassed traveler began in Wellington when the officer—of the American Embassy—was delayed in one quarter of the city while a New Zealander in search of an American visa waited in vain at the Embassy. The traveler . . . whose next appointment was with a northbound train, where his luggage awaited him, chose to leave visa rather than luggage in the hands of Fate and dashed for the train.

"The embassy official, arriving too late at his office, sized up the situation, seized the necessary papers, called a typist and, with the wild hope of holding up the train, also dashed for the railway station.

"Short of derailment, however, the guard said his train must travel on schedule. . . . Not abandoning hope, the official boarded the train, found his charges, was received first frigidly and then, as his mission was explained, with enthusiasm. As the train rumbled northward, the visa was completed. . . ."

Slightly out of breadth after his long-distance sprint, Mr. Kling reported that the train conductor was most understanding—no charge for the twenty-five mile ride. The taxi driver who drove him from Paekakariki back to Wellington, alas, did not share the same enlightened point of view.

LeVan Roberts

SAN SALVADOR

Salvadorans had no trouble recognizing "Bill" Russell, alias "Mr. Basketball of the U. S." when he and his teammates from the University of San Francisco "Dons" visited their country recently. News about Russell and the Dons, as well as photos, filled the sports pages and air waves for weeks before their arrival. The Dons spent three days in El Salvador on their tour of Central and South American countries, arranged by the Department of State.

In El Salvador the group made a wonderful impression, meeting hundreds of Salvadorans in social events, such as a reception in the binational center, where 600 greeted the team, asking questions, seeking autographs. The Dons also were entertained in a Salvadoran home, in a Salvadoran club and a Salvadoran college.

They visited scenic spots, including the famed Cerro Verde. From this vantage point, they could see the Volcano Izalco put on a magnificent night fireworks display with several eruptions. In Santa Ana they put on an intrasquad game, and in San Salvador, defeated the local Arco

Iris team 68 to 37. Gate receipts after local expenses will be used to buy basketball equipment for Salvadorans.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO

"In form and feature, face and limb,

I grew so like my brother,

That folks got taking me for him

And each for one another."

Henry Sambrooke Leigh

Who in the Foreign Service has not heard of the Ambassador at the Court of St. James who complained of being handed the empty glasses because his simple "white tie" left him open to confusion with the waiters?

Nowadays such confusion of identity is possibly more rare but more likely to occur, when it does, by reason of the comparative elegance of our diplomats' garb. Ambassador WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER was recently the object of such mistaken identity, not once, but twice in one evening. If only one of these mixups relates to his sartorial splendor, we still think his batting average high for the modern-day diplomat.

Upon the conclusion of one of the numerous international conferences that have characterized the winter season at Ciudad Trujillo, the Dominican Government gave the usual closing reception, this time informal. Since the Ambassador was due at a "black tie" dinner immediately after the reception, he was the only guest who attended in the more formal attire. He had just entered and was standing alone for a moment, when one of the American delegates (name withheld at nobody's request) rushed up to him and rather breathlessly asked, "Excuse me, Captain, could you put me straight on the seating arrangement here?"

Mr. Pheiffer has volunteered no information as to whether the delegate acted upon his instruction to sit at the "big, long table, the one with the flowers."

Upon repairing thereafter to his dinner engagement at the elegant new Hotel Embajador, Uncle Sam's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary had hardly alighted from the official limousine when two very attractive and well-dressed American couples popped into the car and sat down, the two gentlemen being very careful to open and occupy the jump seats. The Embassy chauffeur, Bailey, must be known to be appreciated. It is not out of character that at this agonizing moment, only his eyes could speak; his mouth hung open. They clearly said: "What do I do now?"

"Take them where they want to go," said the Ambassador.

Their destination proved to be the International Fair that has been brightening Dominican life these few months. The car had proceeded a block or two when there came a wee sma' voice from the left rear seat: "This is a taxi, isn't it?"

"This Madam," (Bailey had found his voice) "is the car of the *United States Ambassador*."

"—oh."

The journey continued in silence to its end. Possibly one day there will appear a scented note of appreciation in the mail.

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Overland to India (from page 23)

was distinctly not proletarian, and I wondered from just what class it drew its considerable number of patrons. Every enterprise in Yugoslavia which employs more than two persons is run by the State. There is a drab and shabby uniformity about Belgrade.

At Skoplje, the capital of Macedonia, the traveler sees the slender shafts of minarets for the first time on the overland road. There is a touch of the Mediterranean climate, too, and we noticed that the people, instead of trudging dourly beside their plodding oxen, had taken to riding gaily about on tiny donkeys.

The next day we drove into Greece, crossed the dusty, level Aegean plain and climbed up over range after range of steep blue mountains with little stone villages clinging to their inhospitable slopes. From the first day, when French-speaking customs officials actually welcomed us to their country, to the last night when a jovial citizen of Piraeus bought us a bottle of wine, and wished us *bon voyage*, we were made to feel at home.

To the tourist, Athens is the Acropolis, rose-colored columns against an azure sky, high above the flat dun-colored city. And so I recall it still. But I also remember it as a place where half the population seems engaged in serving the other half little cups of strong, black Turkish coffee.

Rather than retrace the long road to the head of the Aegean Sea, we booked passage out of Piraeus to Istanbul, and on the morning of the second day found ourselves anchored off the Golden Horn. Then, without any fanfare to signal the achievement, you drive off the boat, out of Europe into Asia. We saw little cause to linger in Ankara, which we reached in one day's drive, for Turkey's new capital is so modern that some jinni might almost have picked up a city out of the American Midwest and set it down in ancient Anatolia. The main highway across Turkey is broad and smooth, thanks in part to American aid in the form of bulldozers and graders, and we raced south across the barren plateau, leaving a plume of yellow dust funneled out behind. Twice when we stopped to gas up in isolated towns young Turks ran up to greet us and to proclaim with pride in broken GI English that they had fought beside the American troops in faraway Korea.

Coming down out of the Taurus Mountains, through the broad "Cilician Gate," we descended to a fertile Mediterranean shore where place names like Ephesus, Tarsus, and Antioch call the Scriptures to mind. Here, too, frowning down upon the highway, stand massive castles, built by the Crusaders when they held this distant and hostile shore.

From Antioch we continued down a rugged coastal road to Beirut on its tawny hillsides, overlooking the blue Mediterranean. Here Kate's vacation ended and she boarded an airliner that took her back to London in fourteen hours, over lands we had taken four weeks to cross by car.

* * *

The delights of Damascus were so well-known in Mohammed's time that the Prophet refused to enter the city lest he should taste the joys of paradise before his allotted time. Unrestrained by such considerations, we entered what is said to be the most ancient inhabited city on earth and found ourselves in an ultra-modern residential section with tree-lined avenues and houses designed under the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright. But happily the old native quarter still exists and in the shadowy depths of its teeming bazaar

craftsmen still make Persian slippers, sandalwood chests and Damascene ware while the merchants next door are selling fluorescent lights and electric razors.

South from Damascus our route ran through increasingly arid country to Mafraq in the Kingdom of Jordan, then due east 450 miles to Ramadi across the desert—a stretch of awesome desolation. We crossed at night to avoid the mid-day heat and, as we bored through the darkness, hour after monotonous hour, I found myself listening intently for any ominous break in the steady rhythm of the engine until finally the Euphrates bridge, rising up before us, signalled the end of that terrifying void.

Modern Baghdad seemed to us at first glance a far cry from the storied capital of the great Caliph, Harun-Al-Rashid, but after a British official of the giant Iraq Petroleum company gave us drinks at the Sindbad Hotel and invited us to stay in his spacious home, it began to look better. He regaled us with stories of the happy years he had spent in Kurdistan, the mountainous northern part of the country, and one evening in his living room two visiting American archaeologists told us of the exciting discoveries that are still being made beneath the ancient dust of the Fertile Crescent.

It was Iran, however, that impressed me most—a land of shifting shadows and intense light, of violet mountains viewed across golden plains, a land where there is always a sense of immense space. On our first night across the frontier we gave a lift to a young *gendarme* who treated us to dinner at a roadside teahouse where we feasted on rice and chicken, catching from time to time the unmistakable smell of opium which wafted to us from a small circle of wayfarers nearby. That night our host put us up at his guard-post commanding the 8,000 foot Bala-yi-Taq Pass in the wild Zagros Mountains. Hard-eyed Kurdish nomads were on the road, moving down in great numbers from the highlands, and we slept more soundly knowing that armed guards were watching over us and our car.

After four days spent seeing the sights of the capital, servicing the car and securing the exit and camera permits that still bedevil the traveler to Iran, we set out for the East and Afghanistan. Everything seemed in order for this last and most challenging leg of the whole journey, but seventy miles out in the desert on a straight and lonely road, James failed to see a ditch that, in typical Iranian fashion, ran perversely across instead of beside the road. We struck it at a clip. My head hit the roof. The custom-built luggage carrier was thrown off, hurling tires, gas and water cans to the ground. When I stepped out to inspect the damage I discovered the oil pan had been entirely torn away and parts of the oil pump were lying on that dusty, desolate road.

Late that night the local Ford agent's battered British army truck towed us back to Tehran on the end of a chain. Then the long wait began. It was three weeks before the parts finally arrived by air from England and two more before we were ready for the road. As soon as I learned the parts would have to be flown into Tehran I called, much dispirited, at the United States Embassy. The Consul gave me a sympathetic hearing and told me that while there was nothing he could do officially except pay my fare home, he would think of something. And he did. That very afternoon a young Vice-Consul, Eugene Szopa, offered to put me up in his flat until our car was repaired. The following day when

(Continued on page 44)

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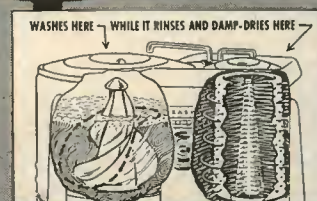
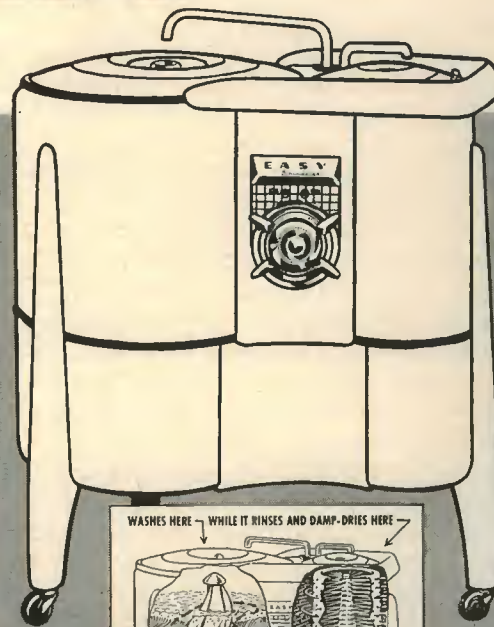
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Overland to India (from page 42)

I told him that the wretched James had been relegated to an unfurnished mud hut generally used for assistant drivers, in the British Embassy compound, the invitation was extended to him too. I shall remain ever grateful to Gene for that generous gesture.

As we waited through the month of October I watched the sharp blue-white snow line creeping a little farther day by day down the tawny sides of the Elburz Mountains. I had learned from a jeep-load of Australians coming in from the East that almost all of the bridges were washed out in West Afghanistan and I realized that once the winter rains fell there would be no possibility of getting through to India. Furthermore, the haphazard way in which a crew of mop-headed young Iranian mechanics was assembling my engine filled me with dark forebodings, especially since I knew there was only one garage worthy of the name in the 1200 miles between us and Peshawur in Pakistan. Finally, henceforth there would be only one driver—James and I were agreed on that.

Under the circumstances, it was foolhardy to persist in attempting to cross Afghanistan, but persist we did. Arriving in Meshed, the last Iranian city before the Afghan frontier, I called on the American consul who was gamely "showing the flag" in what must be one of the Service's most out-of-the-way posts. Would I be interested, he asked, in joining forces with a wandering fellow-countryman who at that very moment was waiting for a native bus to take him across the frontier to Herat? That was how I met Al Richards, "The Funway Traveler," as he calls himself, a veteran of a hundred exotic adventures who finances his passion for travel by writing travel guides for people with stout hearts and thin pocketbooks.

East of Meshed the road deteriorated and became worse still, once we crossed the Afghan frontier. Time and again we forded water courses beside fallen bridges. Occasionally we passed a village of domed mud huts like giant beehives, but the keynote of the country, save in a rare river valley, is ruin and desolation. The second day out of Herat we failed to find a rest house and so pushed on, long after dark, bumping and lurching over a precipitous mountain track where high outcroppings of shale alternated with patches of soft sand. From time to time we had to get out and search for the road with a flashlight to be sure we were on the right track. And for hour after hour of tortuous travel we saw not one vehicle or evidence of human habitation.

To enter a mud-walled Afghan town after that nightmare passage of the mountains and to find oneself a few minutes later seated in a comfortable American home eating a dinner of southern fried chicken with cherry pie à la mode for dessert, was an experience so unreal that I felt as though I were acting out a role in some melodramatic film in which the continuity was particularly bad. But the Point Four people sent out there to help the Afghans develop the Helmand Valley were real enough, and of all the hospitality we received along the overland road none was more timely nor more welcome than that we received from our own countrymen in Girishk.

In Kandahar the Funway Traveler's discerning eye discovered that three of the four bolts holding the steering assembly to the chassis had dropped out somewhere along the bone-breaking wilderness trail. But now the worst of

our troubles were past. The 350 miles from Kandahar to Kabul were less desolate than the western lands and we passed many fortified villages amid terraced farmlands. On this run, too, we saw a sight out the pages of mediaeval history—nomad tribes with their laden pack animals and abundant herds of goats and fat-tailed sheep moving down before the advance of winter from the cold Afghan highlands to the warm green valleys of Pakistan.

At our Kabul Embassy, an old colleague, Charles Little, extended a long-delayed welcome and put us up in what we could only regard as sumptuous style.

Refreshed and revictualled, we set out over the jagged mountains ringing the capital, and then descended through the Kabul River Valley to Jalalabad. The road to the frontier, which apparently doubles as a river bed in the rainy season, was cut by streams and blocked by the nomads' herds right up to Torkhum. But there on the Pakistan side we beheld with joy and amazement the beginning of a fine cement road. The customs officer despatched an armed guard with us and, as we drove up over the legendary Khyber Pass to Peshawur, we halted several times at barbed wire barricades. The Pakistanis were taking no chances with the nomads, half of whom, it seemed to us, were packing shooting irons.

With the crossing of the Khyber, our odyssey ends. The rest of the journey to New Delhi along smooth highways across the green and peopled land of the Punjab is a pleasant jaunt to the motorist who has won through from Afghanistan.

I had planned the overland trip to India in a spirit of holiday adventure and a highly adventurous holiday it had proved to be. But it was also a heart-warming human experience. Almost everywhere we went, and frequently in the most unlikely places, we found Americans vigorously carrying out the duties that world leadership requires. Theirs are fruitful tasks, for in many countries from Greece to Pakistan gratitude and goodwill towards America are manifest. For one to say, "I am an American citizen" does not elicit imperial protection in the Roman tradition. Much better for the traveler and for those among whom he travels—it usually calls forth instead the hand of friendship and the realization of a common cause.

MARVIN WILL REMEMBERS:

When there was the advent of the "anti-jay walking" campaign and the incident of the rather absent-minded member of the Department who was crossing the street at 17th and The Avenue against a red light and into the waiting presence of a police officer. The "law" passed out a traffic-violation ticket. Later in the day, when the recipient realized what it meant he decided that a short beer would not be amiss. At Department "Club No. 1" he ran into a prominent District official who, when the ticket was brought to his attention, took the "law-breaker" to task. The law-breaker was asked where the incident was reported to have taken place and was told that according to the officer it had occurred at 18th and Pennsylvania Avenue. At which the potential prisoner stated, "Well, that is wrong, it was at 17th and Penna. Avenue and my contention is that if your officer did not know where he was, how the h - - did he know what I was doing." Case dismissed.

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Letters to the Editor (from page 48)

2. Individuals in the Foreign Service should govern their activities by the same moral standards that apply to everyone else, in their professional as well as their personal capacities. But to say that Foreign Service personnel should behave morally does not mean that the objectives and interests of the United States, as a nation-state, must be defined or chosen on the basis of an extension of personal morality into inappropriate fields. What makes a given national objective desirable is the fact that it meets the needs of the United States in world politics. It is in our national interest to maintain a naval base in Hawaii, to operate the Panama Canal, to participate in NATO and to operate the Voice of America. We do these things for reasons of national interest and we do not call them moral or immoral, religious or anti-religious. At all levels, personal and institutional life is full of important objectives and activities whose primary *raison d'être* are far removed from considerations of morality. People sell goods, enjoy the arts, play games, and fall in love, not as a matter of deliberate moral or religious policy but because they want to do so or find it in their interest. True, they should observe certain moral rules in the process of engaging in these activities, but they choose them for reasons that are neither moral or immoral. If the rules by which international politics is conducted are not to our liking, this is unfortunate but it is a fact with which we must contend until we are in a position to retire from the world or to remold it nearer to the heart's desire.

3. There is also a question as to how far the Government of the United States has the right or duty to concern itself with the moral or religious practices of the rest of the World. After all, in the American view, a government has a strictly limited function which does not include wholesale ministering to the moral or religious lives of its own citizens, much less the rest of the World. Government is organized for political purposes and perhaps it would be best to leave moral and religious reform to private individuals and organizations better equipped to deal with such matters.

4. Finally, the reduction of our national interest to the single "principal ingredient" of avoiding the "holocaust which all peoples now fear," seems to me to contain the seed of a fatal compromise of the very moral principles which Mr. Root upholds. If this is our national interest, then we will compromise on anything to avoid war. In my opinion, however, the very idea of a national interest implies some minimum basic objectives on which we will not compromise with other nations, and for the achievement of which we will go to war if and when necessary. Therefore, it seems to me that war should be regarded, not as a momentary aberration in which the people unaccountably forget their moral principles, but rather as a possibility implicit in and therefore conditioning all international relations.

Norman Hannah

'TV IN ISTANBUL'

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read the article concerning "TV takes over in Istanbul" published in your copy of May, 1956.

Generally speaking, I am very pleased to note in your article that the interesting parts of the story were as authen-



tic as possible. But, I have to mention that the passing of the goats along the streets and other little details are considered an uncommon event, even to the citizens of Istanbul.

We thank the JOURNAL very much for reflecting this encouraging TV project in Istanbul to your readers.
Istanbul
Tonguç Gürcan

'INROADS UPON AN INJUSTICE'

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your editorial, "Inroads upon an Injustice," in the June issue of the Journal, expressed mixed feelings about the legislation to increase annuities of certain retired Foreign Service Officers. I first introduced a bill on this subject in April 1953, and am aware of the obstacles the measure has faced.

In preparation for legislative consideration, it was necessary to assemble a mass of supporting material. Much of this work was done by individuals in the Department of State at my request. But the Department's official position was one of limited and cautious endorsement, undoubtedly due to the strong opposition of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Bureau's position was that it supported the granting of increased annuities under the various smaller retirement systems, "provided such increases are consistent with increases granted under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability System." The Bureau added that the original Bentley bill "could not be considered as in accord with the program of the President." This is a polite way of saying a Presidential veto was in prospect. The 1952 increase to the retired Civil Service employees could not operate to increase any annuity beyond \$2160. In 1955 a percentage increase was applicable up to \$4104.

The opposition of the Bureau of the Budget was no small item to overcome. Added to this are the usual hazards presented in the legislative process. One of them is the necessity of compromise. I would have much preferred the sliding scale arrangement contained in my early drafts and subsequently introduced in, and passed by, the Senate. I recognize that the new law does not do full justice to many retired Foreign Service officers who have served so faithfully and deserve a greater measure of consideration than is accorded by its provisions. In view of all the circumstances, including the possibility of a presidential veto, I think it is fortunate that the bill finally passed.

Washington

Alvin M. Bentley, M.C.

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Letters to the Editors

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"The American People and Foreign Policy"

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The article "The American People, Foreign Policy, and the Foreign Service" by Norman Hannah in the March issue of the JOURNAL raises a fundamental issue of crucial significance to all Foreign Service personnel, namely the applicability of the individual's moral and/or religious precepts to his participation in international politics.

The author refers to the "dangerous habit of substituting moral . . . concepts for practical policy" and states that "in world politics standards of Christian morality . . . are notoriously, if unfortunately, unauthoritative. While the people of the world might like nothing better than an established order based on these principles, yet, in most countries, international politics is directed, not by the masses of people but by small groups who dominate governments and monopolize the instruments of power. . . . (Americans have not) had enough experience in world politics to rationalize (the) dichotomy . . . between our domestic philosophy of freedom and law (and the) arena of world politics which patently operates on diametrically opposed principles."

I am sure that the author personally has rationalized to his own satisfaction the dichotomy he describes and that he decries as much as other Americans do the conditions which he believes require the rationalization. For my part I have not been able to do likewise.

In America we pride ourselves on the strength which arises from a government of the people. The people in turn derive their strength in the final analysis from their moral and/or religious precepts. If we in the Foreign Service must abandon those precepts for practical considerations, are we not constituting the type of government which Mr. Hannah finds repugnant elsewhere, i.e. one in which "international politics is directed, not by the masses of people but by small groups"? It might be argued that to avoid this situation it is necessary to bring the masses of people to the degree of sophistication required to accept the nullification of morality at the water's edge. The people may not generally recognize the compromise with morality implicit in the diplomatic jargon referred to by Aldous Huxley:

"Submissive to the wife, kind to the children, courteous to the neighbors, the soul of honesty in business, the good citizen feels a thrill of delight when his country 'takes a strong line,' 'enhances its prestige,' 'scores a diplomatic victory,' 'increases its territory'—in other words when it bluffs, bullies, swindles and steals. The nation is a strange deity."

Moreover, in times of great emotional stress, the people may temporarily forget the teachings of Christ as in the case described by Mr. Hannah: "Confronted in unmistakable terms by force, Americans naturally reply in kind, multiplied a hundredfold." However, it is not reasonable to expect

that the people will consciously countenance a repudiation of their moral and religious training as a necessary sacrifice in the conduct of day-to-day international relations. I sincerely hope that we as a people never come to such a repudiation for I believe that moral and religious principles are relevant and practical in international politics and, in fact, represent the only hope for avoiding the holocaust which all peoples now fear, a holocaust the avoidance of which is the principal ingredient of our "national interest."

I realize that the above simply classifies me as holding the "mass attitude" of trying to apply a "pat moral formula" or "shibboleth" to international politics and that I have not faced up to such practical problems as to what we should do if war is thrust upon us. I do not pretend to have all the answers to the profound problem raised by Mr. Hannah of how to reconcile morality with international politics. However, I do believe it important that we not forsake our principles in foreign relations simply because we do not yet have sufficient understanding to know how to apply these principles under all circumstances. To the argument that we must accommodate ourselves to the "arena of world politics which patently operates on diametrically opposed principles (to those of Christian morality)," I reply that that the United States is the chief actor in that arena at the present time and has considerable influence in establishing the principles of operation. I agree with Mr. Hannah that the transfer of friendship, as known in the United States, into world politics should not be labelled "foreign policy." However, I agree not because I think such a transfer is ineffective but because our concept of friendship cannot incorporate the word "foreign" into its vocabulary. Yes, the peoples of the world would like nothing better than an established order based on moral principles. While taking precautions not to sacrifice the existing degree of order in the world in search of a utopia for which we are not yet prepared, let us nevertheless take advantage of every opportunity to demonstrate to the world the practical significance in international politics of the moral aspirations of the American people.

I believe the JOURNAL would be doing its readers a signal service in soliciting further viewpoints on the relationship between moral and religious precepts and the conduct of American foreign policy.

William A. Root

"IRRELEVANT CONCEPTS"

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A full answer to the weighty question raised by Mr. William Root's letter is impossible in these columns and hence I would call attention only to the following points which I feel were not adequately delineated in my article.

1. When I spoke of the dangers of substituting irrelevant domestic concepts for foreign policy, I included legal and traditional concepts as well as moral and religious ones. Since Mr. Root takes exception to my remarks only in so far as they relate to moral and religious concepts I infer that he concurs that domestic traditional and legal concepts are inappropriate substitutes for foreign policy. Yet, it is the fact that they are *unauthoritative* in world politics that makes them unsuitable in the world arena and this same fact applies (unfortunately, I repeat) with equal force to domestic, moral and religious concepts.

(Continued on page 46)



Since returning home, Sivard says he has found no dearth of interesting subjects to paint. Here is Georgetown's old toy shop on "M" Street. Collection of Sydney Berger.

... Old Paris translated with humor and poetry" (*L'Express*). Collection of Dinah Shore. "La Charcuterie," from collection of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Kline.



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