

*Foreign  
Service*

JOURNAL

NOVEMBER, 1955

251





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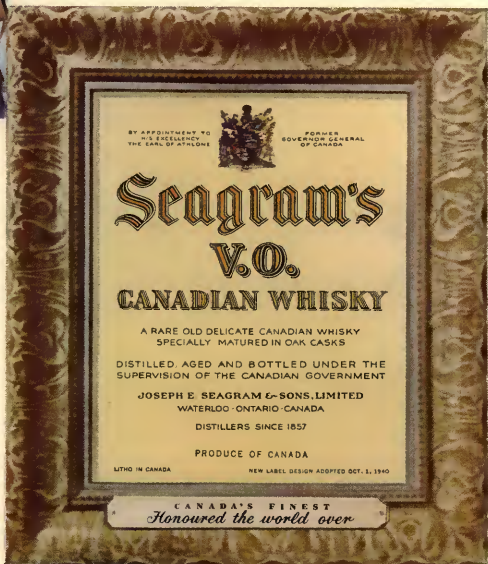
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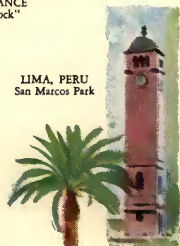
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ROUEN, FRANCE  
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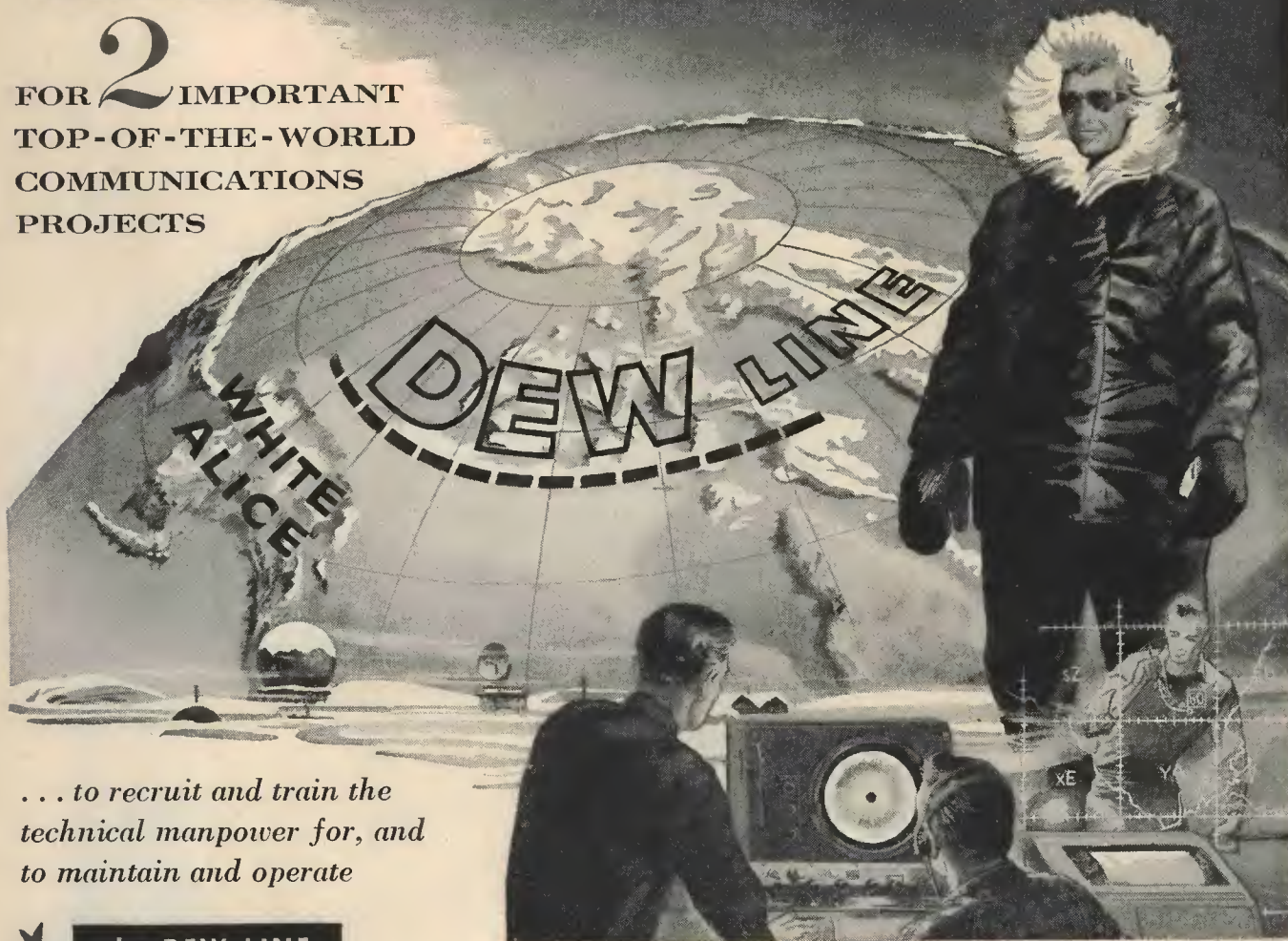


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NOVEMBER, 1956

Volume 33, Number 11

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Hauber, Edele P.

Rowberg, Brynhild C.

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Hill, Frederick A.

Shapiro, Goodwin

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Sporn, Cecil

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Olinde, Lancelot P.

Chase, Gordon

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Cooke, Goodwin

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Schou, Eugene L.

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Weiner, Harry  
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Zucca, Albert L.

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Goodell, Valentine O.

Hart, John L.

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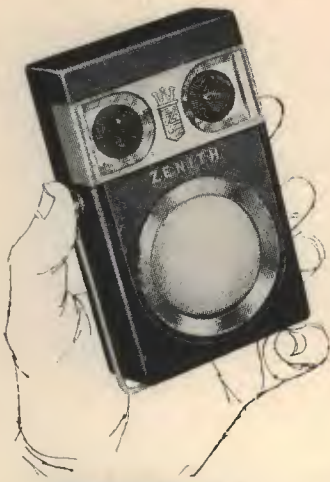
ALLEN, ROBERT J., JR.	HEMENWAY, BREWSTER R.
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BERRY, MAXWELL K.	KLINE, ROBERT M.
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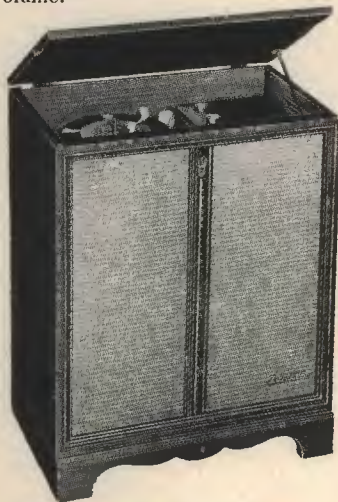
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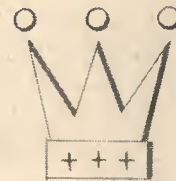
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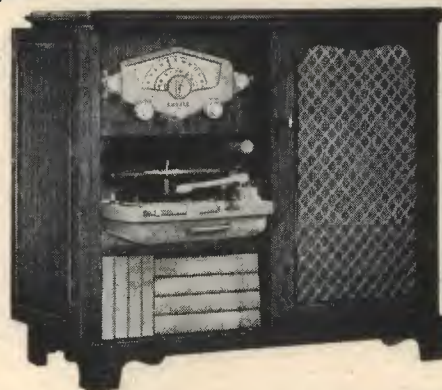


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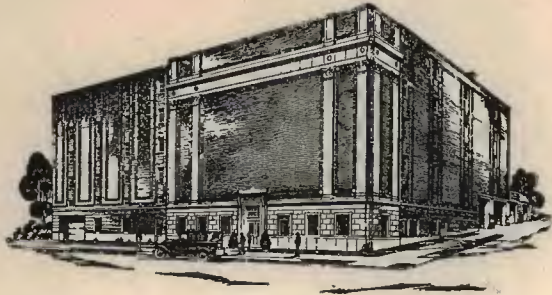
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## WE'RE GOING TO LIVE DANGEROUSLY

By WALTER LIPPMANN

IF I WERE ASKED whether it will be snowing in Chicago on the afternoon of January 17, 1957, I would be a fool or a faker if I said I knew the answer. But if I say that it will surely be snowing somewhere or other on January 17, 1957, and that it will almost certainly snow in Chicago sometime next January, I shall be on safe ground. . . .

Now, one can say quite rightly that human affairs are not like the seasons. They do not repeat themselves. The art of foreseeing human events consists in discerning among the things that are now happening those that will have big consequences in the future. . . .

Now I smell two things about the American future which, like the weather, will have to be taken into account in our policies and our politics. We shall be a crowded country, owing to the enormous and sudden rise of the American population. And, second, we shall be living dangerously, being faced for the first time in our history with an adversary who, in his own way, is as powerful as we are in our own way.

These are, I believe, the two most far-reaching developments which have gotten under way during the past half century of American history. We have become aware of them only recently, in fact only since the end of the Second World War. The spectacular rise in the American birth rate, alongside the declining death rate, began less than 15 years ago. The appearance of the Soviet Union as our great adversary dates from 1945, from the end of the war. These two historic developments have already begun to change radically the American outlook upon the world—what we see when we look at the world and how we look at what we see in the world. . . .

There has been a spectacular increase, so sudden and so great that it is often likened to an explosion, in the American birth rate. For example: during the 1940s the number of children enrolled in schools remained stationary at about 28 millions. This year, owing to early marriages during and after the war, there are 37 million children enrolled. But during the past four years the birth rate has broken all records, and when the babies who are already born are old enough to go to school, the enrollment will be about 43 millions. There is every prospect that this rapid increase will continue into the 1960s.

The result, of course, is that the schools, and following them the colleges, are over-crowded; there are not enough classrooms, there are not enough teachers. . . .

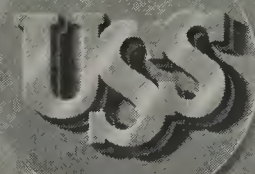
The situation is not confined to schools. Our highways are too small for all the people who want to use them, our airports are too small, our hospitals are too few, there are not enough scientists, engineers and doctors. . . .

Now this American population problem is different from the population problem in crowded countries of the Old World, such as Egypt and India. . . . The American economy is so enormously productive that there is no reason to doubt that the American standard of life can continue to rise even as the population increases.

Our shortages are not in food, necessities or even in the common luxuries. Our shortages are in those public facilities, like schools, hospitals, roads, airports, which will

*(Continued on page 18)*

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- Ties and Jacks
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- Farged Steel Grinding Balls



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- APOLLO\* Galvanized Sheets
- APOLLO\* Galvanized Corrugated Culvert Sheets
- APOLLO\* Galvanized Paint Bond Sheets
- APOLLO\* Galvanneoled Sheets
- Holloware Enameling Sheets

- Vitrenamel Sheets (for vitreous enameling)
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- Cold Rolled Sheets
- Electrical Sheets
- Tack Plate
- Hot Rolled Strip
- ARROW\* Cotton Ties
- Compress Bands
- Plates
- MULTIGRIP\* Floor Plates
- Terne Plate — Hot-Dipped
- Tin Plate — Hot-Dipped and FERROSTAN\* (Electrolytic)
- Tin Mill Black Plate and Holloware Enameling Black Plate
- AMERSTRIP\* Cold Rolled Strip



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Theodore C. Streibert, Director of the United States Information Agency, presented the following awards at a ceremony in Washington, October 5, 1956.

### *Distinguished Service Award*

Berding, Andrew H.	Meader, James L.
Maier, Howard	Scherbacher, Marcus W.
McGushin, Herbert P.	Shelton, Turner

### *Superior Service Award*

Barison, Alvise	Handley, William J., Jr.
Begg, John M.	Hussie, Barbara E.
Bundy, Frederic O.	Malamuth, Charles
Crane, Vernon P.	May, Parker
Fanget, Louis A.	Padovano, Giorgio E.
Guarco, Anthony	

### *Meritorious Service Award*

Adamson, Keith E.	Kranz, Henry B.
Baumgartner, Harriet M.	Maas, Erwin
Beers, Robert M.	Manshardt, Clifford
Bingham, Lois A.	McCarthy, Richard M.
Bistany, Raymond	Melvin, Kathleen
Dehn, Ervin N.	Neilson, N. Paul
Dinsmore, Lee F.	Pagin, Renzo
Dreisbach, Gerry	Plessas, Dimitri
Dunn, Thomas	Postovan, Matej
Fichtner, Robert	Richmond, Yale W.
Fielden, Bert S.	Rigdon, Dorothy H.
Ghose, Kshitish C.	Smith, Pearl
Gibson, Mary Jane	Smyth, Charles
Haden, Allen	Southard, Clifford E.
Hammill, William R.	St. John, Francis C.
Hollweg, Wolfgang A.	Stephens, Bart N.
Hoofnagle, James	Tanen, Ted M.
Issaui, Ahmed	Wenzel, Karl
Jones, John A., Jr.	Wheeler, John R.
Kane, William	

### *Commendable Service Award*

Atkinson, Catherine W.	Oertel, Hans-Joachim
Austin, Gilbert F.	Peel, Harris
Aycard, Gabriel	Petersen, Ruth L.
Bayoumy, Mohamed	Pinti, Mario
Biswas, Cedric A.	Prabhailakshana, Rudi- voravan
Brecker, Richard L.	Prasad, Raghunandan
Cruikshanks, Gwendolyn M.	Pratumratana, Phichai
Davis, Stella	Rauth, Keshav R.
Donahue, Francis J.	Rimblas, Mary
D'Souza, Anthony E.	Rochet, Daniel N.
Edwards, Pamela J.	Romano, Lawrence A.
Feehan, Edward J.	Scott, Catherine
Ferreira, Luis A.	Sodersten, Erik
Figg, George A.	Szekely, Joseph
Gildea, Jeanne C.	Totz, Myra L.
Hoffman, Arthur S.	Valk, Amy B.
Hong, Wan-Pyo	Verma, Prem Sagar
Howard, Ruth C.	De Vidal, Olga D.
Julia, Alfred C.	Central Distribution, IBS
Kapulong, Delfin P.	Cultural Affairs, Madras

(Continued on page 12)

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## USIA HONOR AWARDS

(from page 10)

Kleven, Lillie M.  
Kong, Sam-Ol  
Laing, Iris

Iloilo Staff, Philippines  
Fiscal Unit, IMP  
Information Section,  
Stuttgart

Malhotra, Jagdish  
McVitty, Howard L.  
Morchio, Renzo  
Needham, Howard F.  
Nordstrand, Norman W.

Library & Exhibits, Calcutta  
Local Staff, Trieste  
Press Unit, Athens  
Photo Lab, IPS

## BIRTHS

COLLINS. A daughter, Barbara Jane, born to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Collins, July 22, 1956, in Toronto. Mrs. Collins is the daughter of Consul and Mrs. ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH.

DONALD. Two daughters, Ann and Nancy, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donald, February 15, 1956, in Washington.

LOBENSTINE. A daughter, Margaret, born to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Lobenstine, May 16, 1956, in Bonn.

## MARRIAGES

CAVANAUGH-McGUIRE. Mary G. McGuire was married to Martin D. Cavanaugh, September 8, 1956, in Windsor. Mr. Cavanaugh is the son of Consul and Mrs. ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH.

HIGGINS-ROBERTS. Angela Honan Roberts and Colonel Laurence Higgins, former Foreign Service Officer, were married August 5, 1956 in Pamplona, Spain.

NETHERCUT-DUBERGER. Lorraine Du Berger and Richard D. Nethercut, Foreign Service Officer, were married August 4, 1956, in Concord, Massachusetts. Mr. Nethercut is assigned to language school in Taichung.

WILKINSON-DREW. Judith Mary Drew, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. GERALD A. DREW, was married to James Richard Wilkinson III September 29, 1956 in Washington D. C. Mr. Wilkinson is the son of the late JAMES R. WILKINSON, long-time Foreign Service Officer.

YELTON-HODGES, Velma Jo Hodges and Elmer E. Yelton were married July 14, 1956 in New York. Mr. Yelton, Foreign Service Officer, is assigned to Vientiane, Laos.

## IN MEMORIAM

FOSTER. Carol Howe Foster, retired Foreign Service Officer, died October 3, 1956 in Washington. Mr. Foster was Consul General in Capetown at the time of his retirement in 1947.

HOOPER. Suzanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hooper, Jr., died October 2, 1956 in Baltimore.

MAHDER. Marjorie Mahder, wife of Carl Mahder, died at Cologne September 3, 1956. Mr. Mahder is chief of the Embassy's production and technical assistance program.

ROSS. Word has just been received of the death of Ervin C. Ross last November. Mr. Ross lived in Manila for more than forty years and served as a Consular officer there from 1945 to 1953.

STEWART. Warren C. Stewart, Foreign Service Staff officer, died in Matamoros, Mexico, September 15, 1956.

TATSUMI, Albert Shiro Tatsumi, former American employee of the Consulate at Mukden, died in Seattle recently. Mr. Tatsumi received the Superior Service award in 1950.

WEISENBURG. Leslie Weisenburg, Foreign Service Staff officer, died in Paris, August 29, 1956.



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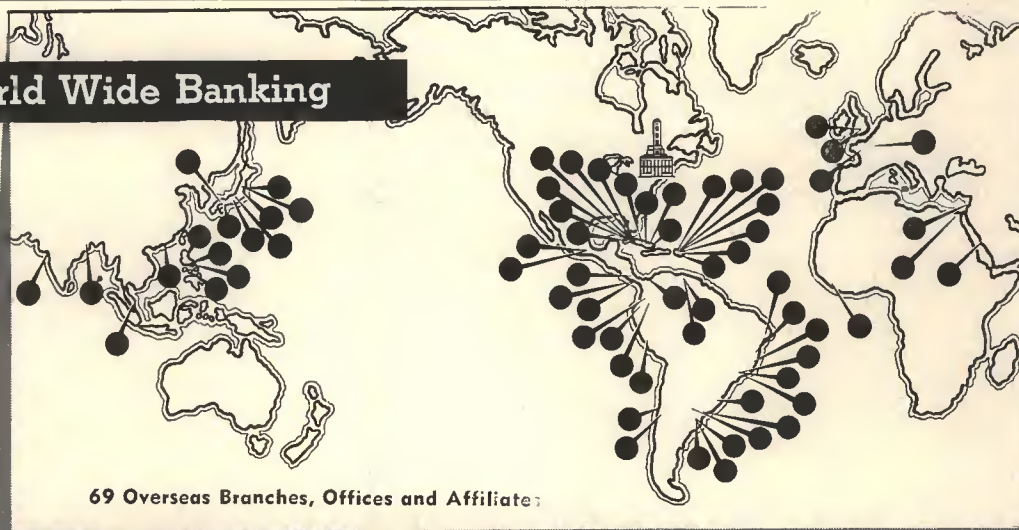
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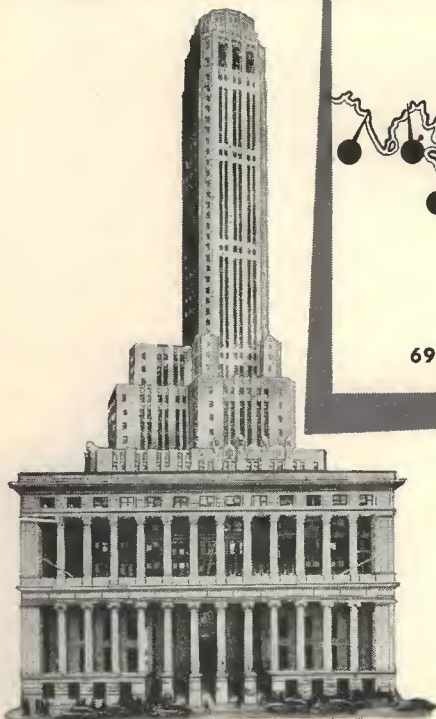
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**United Fruit Company**



BY  
**JAMES B.  
STEWART**

**Airplanes for Emergency Use Only:** Controller General McCarl has ruled that airplanes can be used on Government business only in an emergency such as "an occurrence which could not have been anticipated and could not have been postponed and which required the immediate presence of the employee for the purpose of saving life or averting disaster."—*Washington Evening Star*.

**Prohibition Days in Old State:** The messenger named "Smith" was a character out of a book, stuttery, dumb as an oyster, but not so dumb that he didn't become an ace bootlegger. Possessed of a beautiful car, and being on such intimate relationship with the high command, he became the number one target for the other messengers who plotted for his downfall. So they ganged up on him and on one very important occasion, when he had to go to Baltimore on "official business," they told him they had tipped off the police who would catch him on his way back. The next day, Miss O'Neill asked him how he had managed, and this was his story: "I put on a chauffeur's cap and clothes, and when I started out of Baltimore I began to look for some nice ladies who might like to have a ride to Washington. First thing I know there was a lady and a child. So I sez, 'Lady, you goin' to Washington? I jest left my boss in Baltimore and I could give you a lift.' The lady said she weren't goin' to Washington, but she was goin' to Laurel. So then I jest prayed to the Lord that I find someone else to help out—and Miss Annie I *did!*"—by Sadie Moore in collaboration with Anna O'Neill.

**World Famous Poles:** Council STEWART E. McMILLIN, Warsaw, in an article in the Journal writes that Joseph Conrad's real name is Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski; (this master of sea tales knew no English until well into manhood); Mme. Curie was Mary Sklodowska; Chopin's name was Szopen; Pola Negri, the actress, was Miss Chalupniak; and of course all the following were Poles: Nicholas Copernicus, the astronomer; Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the general in the American Revolutionary Armies; Ignacy Paderewski, pianist and composer; Henryk Sienkiwicz, author of "Quo Vadis."

\* \* \*

**ALLISON:** Clerk John M. Allison was successful in the written and oral examinations for the Foreign Service.

**McBRIDE:** Harry A. McBride was Acting Assistant to the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson.

**CUMMING:** Hugh S. Cumming, Jr. had been detailed to the Secretary's office.

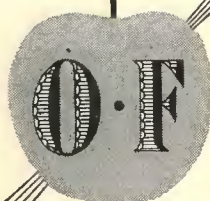
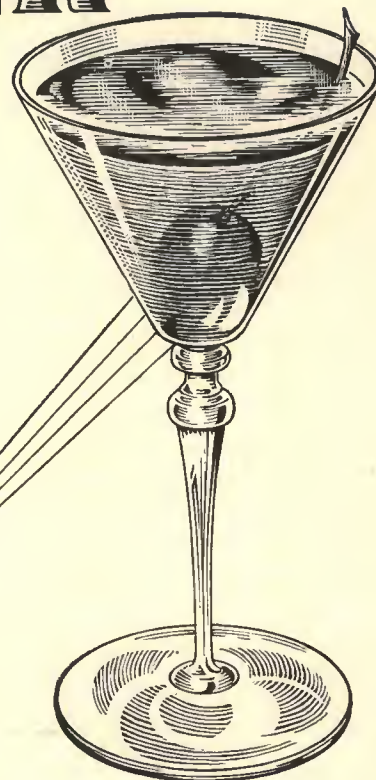
**SOUTHARD:** Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia ordered that a newly-discovered crater lake be named Lake Southard in honor of the American Minister Addison E. Southard. The Emperor paid a glowing tribute to the work done by his good friend in developing the friendly relations between the United States and Ethiopia.

**MURPHY:** Consul Robert D. Murphy kindly sent the following from *Punch* of September 16, 1931: "Mr. . . . , who is a

*(Continued on page 16)*

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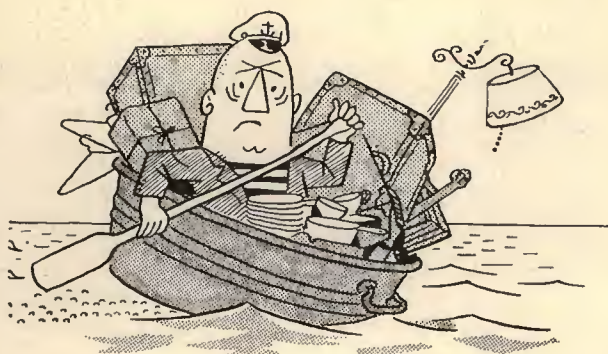
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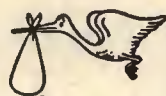
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## 25 Years Ago (from page 14)

Virginian by birth, has been a member of the United States Consular Service since 1921."



A daughter, Anne, was born on August 12, 1931 to Consul and Mrs. AVRA WARREN at Buenos Aires. A son was born on September 6 to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. RAY ATHERTON in London. A daughter, Marilla Callender, was born on August 8 at Riga to Counselor of Legation and Mrs. FELIX COLE.

**Car Stop:** Strap hanging on a Washington street car one night in the twenties, PEN DAVIS on home leave from Berlin observed two young couples seated in front of him, in high spirits and evidently celebrating some good fortune that had come to one of the young men. During one of those pauses in conversation when a car stops, one of the young men called out *sotto voce*, "Is there an American Vice Consul on this car?" Pen looked down and said, "I am a Consul if that will serve." The newly-appointed Vice Consul and his companions got off at the next stop.

**The Consul Was Helpless:** The story of the man who denied stealing a horse, claiming that the horse liked him and followed him home because he gave Dobbin sugar, brings to mind a certain Consul, at a post in Canada twenty-five years ago, and his neighbor's dog. The man across the street complained to an inspector that the Consul was in the habit of taking his neighbor's dog along when he went hunting and without permission. The Consul, a very large man, simply roared at the charge and, standing on the sidewalk by his car, he dramatically enacted just what would take place when he started on a hunting trip. "Big Boy, seeing me standing here like this with my gun, would bound across the street, all anticipation. He would sniff my hunting clothes, bark and wag his tail, spring into the car, look into my eyes and say, 'Well, pal, let's go.'"

**First Negro to Hold a High Office:** EBENEZER DON CARLOS BASSETT, who became U. S. Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti, was appointed to the post by President Grant in 1869. JAMES MILTON TURNER, who held the same office in Liberia from 1871-78, was the second American Negro to hold high Federal office. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, American Minister to Haiti 1889-91, was the third.—*Denver Post*.

### Foreign Service Changes

EVERETT F. DRUMRIGHT, Vice Consul, Ciudad Juarez, to F.S. School

DANIEL GAUDIN, JR., Vice Consul, Ottawa, to F.S. School

J. WESLEY JONES, Vice Consul, Saltillo, to F. S. School

CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE, Vice Consul, Toronto, to F.S. School

R. BORDEN REAMS, Vice Consul, Havre, to Johannesburg

GERALD WARNER, Vice Consul, Windsor, to F.S. School

DANIEL V. ANDERSON, Clerk, Rome, appointed Vice Consul

WALWORTH BARBOUR, Clerk, Naples, appointed Vice Consul

FRED W. JANDREY, Clerk, Southampton, appointed Vice Consul

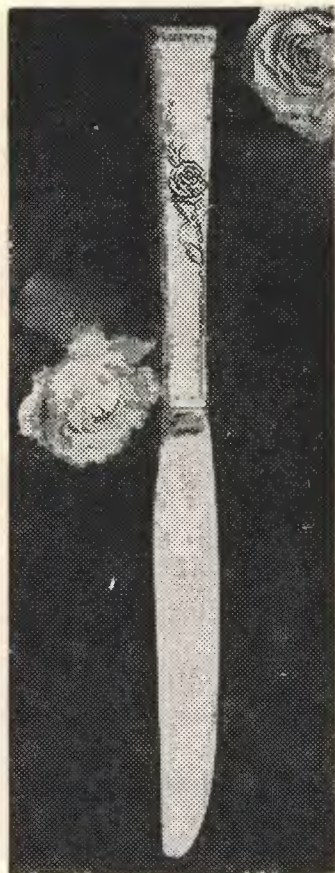
AUBREY B. LIPPINCOTT, Clerk, Barcelona, appointed Vice Consul

FRANCIS B. STEVENS, Clerk, Prague, appointed Vice Consul

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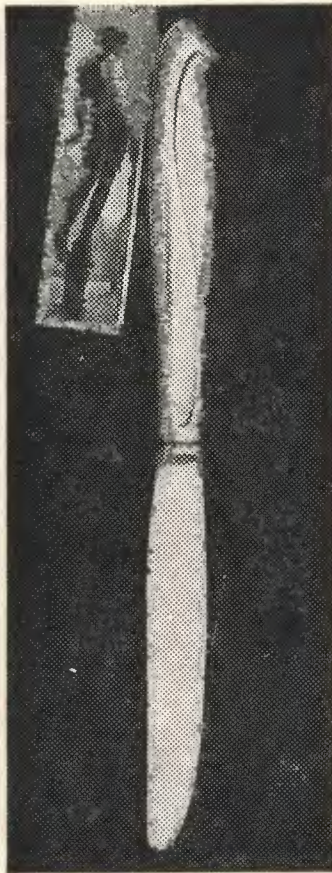
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**Premium Notices for the quarter beginning September  
1, 1956 have been mailed to all members of the Pro-  
tective Association. Included with the Premium Notice  
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which contains provisions regarding the payment of medi-  
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**Live Dangerously** (from page 8)

not be and cannot be supported by private enterprise. The problem which we shall be facing is how to meet these shortages. There is no reason to think that the problem of the schools, the hospitals, roads and other necessary public facilities can be met except by an increase in the proportion of our national income which is spent publicly.

I need hardly say that this will raise great political issues. The basic issue will be between our private standards of life, how much we can spend for our own private needs and enjoyment, and how much we should spend for our public needs, not only for defense but also for education, health and the general welfare.

The task of building up the country, its industry and its public and private institutions to serve this much bigger population, is one which is comparable with the opening of the West. . . .

But in one critical respect it will not be like the opening of the West during the 19th century. We shall not be able to concentrate our whole effort as well as all our resources upon it. We are faced, as our grandfathers were not, with adversaries abroad who challenge our position in the world and our very security.

There is no end in sight to our conflict with the great Communist powers in Russia and China. For myself, at least, I do not believe that this conflict will end in a war, a war of annihilation. Yet I do not believe that we shall see it ended by agreement, by a diplomatic settlement. We shall be living for as long a period as we can foresee somewhere in between war and peace, in a condition of tension, maneuver and dangerous rivalry. There will not be a time when we can devote all our resources to our domestic needs. We shall go on having to put the larger part of our budget into the military establishment. What is more, we shall not be able to give our whole attention, even our main attention, to our internal affairs. Our greatest problem will be the challenge from abroad.

There are, I know, many who disagree with this estimate, believing that so great a race of armaments as we are engaged in must always end in war. They could be right. No one, at any rate, can prove now that they are wrong. Nevertheless, I hold that the only reasonable line of policy both for the nation and for the individual is to act on this rule: to keep ourselves always prepared for a war that we do not believe will, in fact, happen.

For if we really decide to believe that a great war is going to happen within a very few years, then most of the things most of us do most of the time become absurd. A total war fought with modern weapons would not only kill multitudes and destroy many great cities, it would wreck the careers and the lives of the survivors. If we believe such a war is, in fact, going to happen, we are wasting the time that is left to us if we do not devote all our resources and all our effort to manufacturing weapons and to drilling our people. But we are not now making a total effort to prepare for total war. For nobody can live, work, marry, raise children, build houses, plant trees, study chemistry, compose music and search the heavens if he believes that civilization is soon going to be wrecked.

There is reason to believe that the Russians and the Chinese know just as well as we do that a total war is something that no nation can dare to start.

(Continued on page 51)

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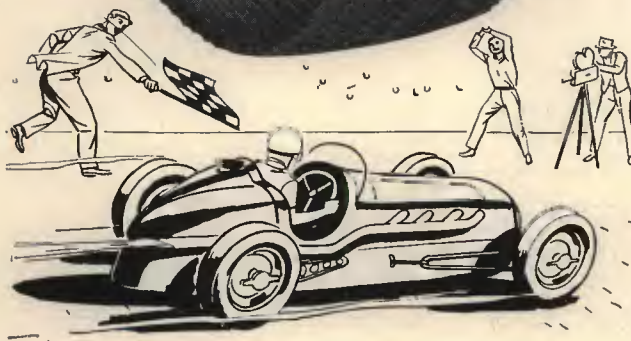
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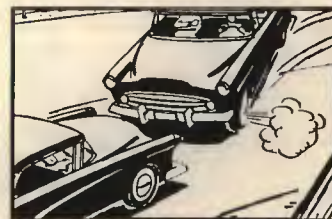
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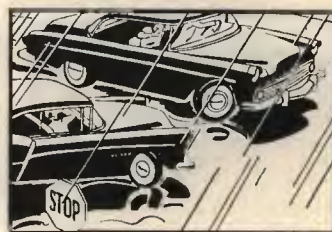
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# An Old Team: The Marines and The Foreign Service

By LT. GEN. VERNON E. MEGEE  
In cooperation with the Historical Section  
Headquarters, Marine Corps

BORN IN THOSE LAST, hectic months of 1775, as the Continental Congress hurried to form a central government, the Marine Corps and the Foreign Service have worked together since the very beginnings of the Republic and have shared in many tense moments; some of which are set down here. These moments have forged strong ties between the two services and have contributed much to the strength of America.

Throughout most of the nineteenth century—and even into the twentieth—American diplomats expended much of their energy in protecting the interests and persons of American citizens in countries which did not or would not abide by the generally accepted canons of international practice. In those areas, the presence of naval vessels with their complements of Marines, ready to land and protect American property, gave strength to the representations of the local



diplomatic agent. Experience quickly welded the diplomat and the Marine into an effective team for protecting American interests.

The American Revolution offered little opportunity for the beginnings of this teamwork. The two services met only occasionally when diplomats made the long, strenuous and dangerous voyage across the Atlantic on Continental warships. During one of these voyages, a diplomat, however, attempted to assist the Marines. On 11 March 1778, the frigate *Boston* overhauled the British privateer *Martha* and beat to quarters. As the *Boston's* Marines formed for action, John Adams, musket in hand, joined them, but because of his non-military status he was asked to go below. In 1781, Samuel Nicholas, a major of Marines, commanded the escort which safely brought one million livres in silver from Boston to Philadelphia. This silver had been secured by the

(Continued on page 44)



Marine Detachment at the home of the United States Consul, Matautu Point, Apia, Upolu. Consul Osborne and his son are on the steps. April 1899.

**A**BDOULAYE HAYETOU, the Lamido of Garoua, was seated opposite us at the table, surrounded by twenty-odd members of his Council. The tall, grey-bearded Fulani patriarch, traditional ruler of much of the Adamawa Region in the northern part of the French Cameroons, was expressing to the Chairman of the visiting Mission and to me, the unanimous loyalty of his people to France and of their displeasure with attempts by the recently outlawed *Union des Populations du Cameroun* (UPC) to overthrow the French Administration of the Trust Territory. He hoped that the United Nations, whom we represented, would not heed "those people from the South" nor believe that they really spoke for the people of the Cameroons.

Suddenly, the dull murmur of conversation among the crowd of over a thousand persons outside our little three-room office building changed into shouts and shrieks. Drums and trumpets sounded again. Horses whinnied. One of the members of the United Nations Secretariat attached to our Mission came into the office from the verandah to the hearing, whispered to us hurriedly the cause for the disturbance outside. The Chairman and I hurried to the front verandah in time to see the Lamido's mounted escort—half a hundred turbaned, mail-coated warriors—driving a dozen or so Bantu Christians from the Southern Cameroons into the surrounding bush, striking at them with their lances, sabers and riding crops. The drums, ten foot trumpets, cymbals and pipes of the Lamido's band all sounded in a fearful cacophony. Two of the victims of the crowd, bleeding from numerous cuts and bruises, managed to escape from the hands of their

Moslem adversaries to cower behind us on the verandah, pleading for the protection of the Mission and a chance to speak for Cameroonian independence.

Our Chairman, Ambassador Max Dorsinville of Haiti, earnestly entreated with the Lamido and succeeded in having him, however unwillingly, speak to his people to command them to leave the Southerners alone, adding, as the Ambassador had recommended, that it was particularly inappropriate for the people to engage in bloodshed before representatives of the United Nations. The Southerners were given an escort to a Mission vehicle and taken to their homes, merely leaving their written petitions with the Mission. We then resumed our hearings as the Lamido continued to emphasize with rising bitterness the antipathy which his people felt toward the Bantu "slickers" from the South. The Lamido and his Council were followed by other political, commercial and social groups, all of whom spoke against independence for the Cameroons. Some also stressed the need for more schools, better roads, lower import duties or the need for credit institutions to help small businessmen and farmers.

After an hour and a half of hearings the Chairman and I inspected the "port facilities" of Garoua—1,000 miles from the sea—which is at the head of navigation on the Niger-Benue river system. Also on our schedule that morning were visits to the boys' primary school, the girls' primary school, the modern new secondary school, the market district and a brick-making demonstration at the Public Works Department before returning to the Residence for lunch. The

## DRUMS, SABERS and IN THE CAMEROONS

. . . greet UN Mission to West Africa

Villagers turned out all along the way to cheer the Mission as it drove by.



other two members of the Mission, Robert Scheyven of Belgium and H. K. Yang of China, had left at six o'clock that morning for Guider, 100 kilometers away, where they followed a somewhat similar schedule, minus the bloodshed. Yang and Scheyven had been members of the Visiting Mission to West Africa three years earlier.

In our five weeks in the French Cameroons and our three weeks in the smaller, less turbulent British Cameroons, the incident at Garoua was neither the first nor the last of the tense moments we experienced.

This was the fifth time the United States had been called upon to provide a member for such a Mission and it was the first time that a Foreign Service Officer had been nominated by the United States. We have no Foreign Service posts in the Cameroons yet, so the opportunity I was given to study conditions in this fascinating corner of West Africa was unique.

Every third year each trust territory is visited by a four-man mission, consisting of two members from states which administer trust territories and two from non-administering states which are members of the Trusteeship Council.

*(Continued on page 42)*



Weekly market of the Mandara and Matakam Tribes near Meri, French Cameroons.

# PETITIONS



The Fon of Bali reading an address to the United Nations Visiting Mission, at the Community Hall, Bamenda, British Cameroons.

By EDWARD W. MULCAHY



Musicians of the Bamoun tribe welcomed the mission.



# The Case of the REVELLING ENVOYS

By DAVID G. BRIGGS

THE YEAR 1788 was a troublesome one for the monarchs of Europe. In one of the biggest countries, Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Maria Theresa, and a frustrated "enlightened despot," was trying futilely to Germanize Bohemians (and others), but in the end wrote as his own epitaph: "Here lies a man who, with the best intentions, never succeeded in anything." In one of the smallest countries, Peter I was glaring out of his Montenegrin mountain fastness at the Balkan armies of Abdul Hamid I.

To the East, Stanislaus II Poniatowski was beset by the incredible corruption which preceded the first partition of Poland a short seven years later. And to the West, King George III, who had lost some valuable real estate in North America a few years earlier, was engaged in bitter fighting to retain the British holdings in India. On February 12, 1788, the treason trial began in London of Warren Hastings, Governor General of India, on charges of pocketing public monies, and the struggle for British domination of southern India was entrusted to Lord Cornwallis.

In France, however, things appeared to be progressing normally. The financial situation had been worsening for five years, in 1787 the Assembly of Notables had refused to

accept tax reforms, and in 1788 the summons went out for the Estates-General which led to a rather violent change of government in the following year.

In the calm which preceded the storm of Revolution, however, King Louis XVI was beset by the case of the revelling envoys.

The King stumbled into this case innocently enough. The loss to the British of all but a few trading stations in India still rankled in French hearts, and Britain's difficulties in overcoming the resistance of the Muslim Indian states left room for hopeful ambitions. So it seemed a sound course to invite to Paris a diplomatic mission from Tippu Sahib, Nabob of Mysore, wealthiest of the independent Indian Princes, possessor of the strongest indigenous army, and Britain's most formidable enemy in India. King Louis was willing to devote a considerable sum to impress the Prince's envoys with the qualities of French friendship and hospitality. And to assure its success, he assigned the project to Monsieur de la Luzerne, Minister of Navy, and Piveron de Morlat, Chief of Protocol.

For his part, Prince Tippu Sahib was delighted. He knew the value of setting France against Britain\* and he

had heard of the luxuries of the French court, so he was anxious to impress the King of France with his extravagant capabilities for diplomatic relations. To head the mission, the Prince selected Mohamet Dervish Khan, a direct descendant of the Prophet and a virile young man who had a taste for silk robes and bejewelled turbans. To assist him, the Prince assigned two deputies. One was Akbar Ali Khan, a scholar and poet whose complete poetical works were packed into several large trunks for the voyage to France; he was to give French culture the benefit of his lore, his presence and his versifying. The other was Mohamet Ousman Khan, reputedly the suavest and most voluble orator in all Mysore; he was to be the spokesman for the mission, although he knew not a word of French.

In August 1787, the mission sailed from the French enclave at Pondicherry with a retinue of 90 persons and a purse of 100,000 rupees. And then there was silence. Months passed, and the uncertain communications of the Eighteenth Century brought no word of the fate of the mission to Navy Minister de la Luzerne and Protocol Chief Piveron de Morlat. With the passing of winter and spring months, the project to receive Tippu Sahib's diplomatic mission—as well as the fulfillment of colonial ambitions—faded into unreality before the pressing domestic problems and the daily court routine of these two officials.

But one bright June morning in 1788, the people of Toulon awoke to find a ship from the East sailing into their harbor. When word came ashore that the emissaries from an Indian Prince to King Louis were preparing to land, the citizens and officials of the port flocked to the waterfront. They were not unrewarded. Expecting to be met by the King or his personal representatives, Mohamet Dervish Khan was determined to make his arrival in France a spectacular and memorable affair. Attired in the exotic ceremonial robes and turbans of the Mysore court, Tippu Sahib's diplomatic mission marched ashore. Mohamet Dervish Khan was flanked by poet Akbar Ali Khan and orator Mohamet Ousman Khan, and behind them came personal servants, valets, umbrella porters, cooks, seamsters, baggage porters, candlestick porters, standard bearers, and eight bedaggered Sepoys under the command of Cesar, a former quartermaster sergeant in the French Indian Army, who carried the mission's purse.

Confronted by the splendor of silk and jewels, the officials of Toulon were quick to realize their obligations. Gifts were exchanged, a banquet was given, a dazzling display of fireworks was staged, and the prices were doubled at the hotel in which the visitors were lodged. The warmth of this reception lessened the disappointment of Mohamet Dervish Khan at not finding the King on hand to greet him.

After a few days in Toulon, he decided he should make his way toward Paris. He hired a flotilla of carriages and he and his retinue set off. Everywhere along his route, he was

stared at and feted in the most hospitable manner. A magnificent banquet honored him in Marseille and city officials showered him with gifts and souvenirs.

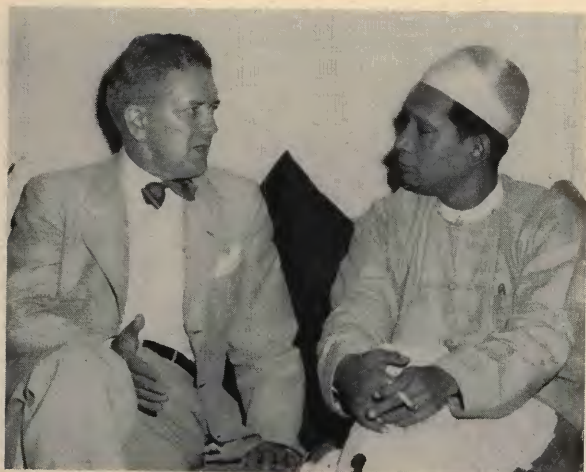
Word of the presence of this lavish diplomatic phenomenon spread rapidly throughout southern France. The Indian custom of exchanging expensive gifts as a sign of friendship was quickly understood by French merchants, who added the Gallic refinement of a bill presented shortly after the "gift." Cesar was kept busy tying and untying the purse-strings and handing out increasingly large sums for food and lodging. Mohamet Dervish Khan was not pleased by the rate his money was vanishing and after one night in the village of Orgon, where he discovered that a hotel keeper charged him forty gold louis for accommodations for which one louis would have been a generous payment, he seriously considered returning to India.

However, news of their arrival also spread to Paris and a distraught Piveron de Morlat set out to meet them with all speed possible. He brought with him a dozen of the King's most luxurious coaches laden with oriental carpets, perfumed pillows, attar of roses, and vases of orange flowers. Accompanied by a brilliantly uniformed troop of royal

*(Continued on page 46)*



\*Some historians credit letters from Tippu Sahib a few years later with inspiring Napoleon to attempt to conquer Egypt and attack the British in India.



1



## Service



2



1. **Rangoon**—WILLIAM J. SEBALD, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, chatting with U Ba Swe, Prime Minister of Burma during Mr. Sebald's recent tour through the Far East.

2. **Washington**—Demolition of the Tempcos on Twenty-third street began September 13 when Deputy Under Secretary LOY W. HENDERSON applied a wrecking bar to the building sign on Tempo H. "The satisfaction of having the well-designed, well-equipped office space we so sorely need should prove an inspiration to

those of us who are devoting our lives to the conduct of foreign relations," said Mr. Henderson.

3. **Seoul**—Mrs. WALTER DOWLING, wife of the U. S. Ambassador, was entertained, shortly after her arrival, at a tea given by the Embassy Wives' Club. Almost 200 guests, including the wives of prominent government and military officials, called during the afternoon.

4. **Hong Kong**—Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren on their arrival at Kai Tak airport were met by Mr. L. Alltree, representing



3



5

## e Glimpses



6



4



7

the Chief Justice of Hong Kong, and Consul General and Mrs. EVERETT DRUMRIGHT. Mr. E. B. David is standing behind Mrs. Warren.

5. **Manitoba**—Following the 200-year-old route of the fur traders, A. H. J. Lovink, Netherlands Ambassador to Canada; J. F. DeLaute, Administrative Secretary to the Governor General; Eric Morse, National Director of the Association of Canadian Clubs, and TYLER THOMPSON, Deputy Chief of Mission at Ottawa recently completed a 420-mile canoe trip through the wilds of

northern Manitoba.

6. **Addis Ababa**—The *tukul* pictured above, and described in this month's News from the Field, is the home of the Administrative section of our Embassy in Ethiopia.

7. **Ottawa**—Ambassador LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT presenting his letter of credence as United States Ambassador to Canada to His Excellency the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House in Ottawa.

# Junior Officers and the New Amendments

By FREDERIC L. CHAPIN

*At the time of the JOURNAL's editorial on S-3481 the Editorial Board asked for expressions of opinion pro and con the new legislation. Mr. Frederic L. Chapin in the following article discusses some of the concerns felt by the Junior Officer today. Next month the JOURNAL will publish a reply to this article, from the viewpoint of the Senior Officer, by Mr. Randolph A. Kidder.*

THE FOREIGN SERVICE Act Amendments of 1956 contain many valuable provisions for the Foreign Service as a whole. They provide overdue salary increases for Chiefs of Mission and Career Ministers and permit allotments for official residences of principal representatives of the United States. The senior Foreign Service officers are thus given remuneration more nearly consistent with their heavy responsibilities. The improved retirement provisions also give many senior officers substantial, prospective benefits. The liberalized provisions concerning commissary and mess services, payment for treatment of serious illnesses, and transportation to approved hospitals, as well as the new provisions concerning dependent hospitalization and recreation facilities, will be of particular interest to junior officers. The value of these amendments to the Foreign Service is self-evident, and Ambassador Loy HENDERSON will always be gratefully remembered for the important part he played in persuading Congress to enact them.

There are other amendments which are, however, a cause of concern to junior officers. It is obvious that the new eight-class system does not authorize a general salary increase, such as was achieved for the Civil Service in the Classification Act of 1949 and that it was not so intended. Only 20% of the FSO's 1-6 received an increase of as much as 4.5% and the average increase was only 2.6%. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations therefore concluded "It is fair to say in view of this small average increase that *the main emphasis* of the bill (except for the increase of salary of chiefs of mission) *is not on salary increase* as such but on the rationalization of the class structure of the Foreign Service through the addition of two new classes." (Italics are author's)

It is to this main emphasis and to a lesser extent the related problem of the removal of the ceiling on lateral entries into the Foreign Service, as they affect the careers of Junior officers, that the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has requested that this article be addressed. A determined effort has been made to obtain the relevant facts and statistics from official sources in the Department.

## **Reasons Advanced for the New Class System**

First of all, the "rationalization" of the Foreign Service class system as now conceived, is directly related to the Wriston Committee Report and was so presented to Congress. The Senate and House Committee Reports make this

clear. The House Committee stated, for example:

"Experience with the operation of the 1946 act, particularly the last two years during which the integration program has been in process, justifies the need for two additional classes." And later on:

"Experience with the integration program has demonstrated that the addition of two classes will produce a more equitable result for those integrated."

There is also an implication that the eight numbered classes will make it easier to integrate other Departmental, ICA, or Civil Service Employees at a later date, because there is in the Committee reports the lament that departmental officers from as many as three civil-service grades were transferred to the same Foreign Service officer class. This may have been a persuasive argument for increasing the number of Foreign Service classes before the integration program, but it can only be of benefit to those integrated at Class 4 and above and to officers to be integrated in some future mass action. The lament is, moreover, more apparent than real, since it was a travesty to equate the responsibilities of a GS-7 with an FSO-6, and there were virtually no eligible occupants of classes GS-8, 10.

These statistics are important because the Senate report also argues that one of the reasons for the additional classes was that it was difficult to recognize, adequately, differences in skill and responsibility and that such recognition is "important now that some 1,400 departmental positions have been classified for staffing by Foreign Service officers." Such a justification is of doubtful persuasiveness. There were only four real officer grades in the Department below \$10,000 before the amendments: GS-9, 11, 12, and 13, and there were three in the FSO Corps. Now there are five. Moreover, in classifying a particular job in the Department or the Foreign Service it was obviously easier to determine roughly whether it should be an FSO-4, 5, or 6, than it will be to decide between FSO-4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Before turning to the two justifications for the extra classes which are of most concern to junior officers, it is important to note one argument often advanced: that the new classes would reduce the number of situations where two officers in the same class must serve in a supervisor-subordinate relationship. Relatively few former FSO-5's and FSO-6's, except possibly in consular work, supervised other officers in their own class. If junior officers supervised others, they were generally staff officers, clerks or local employees. Furthermore, the argument fails to convince since

that particular problem will remain in classes 2 and 3 where supervisor-subordinate situations can be expected to increase as a result of the much larger numbers now in them.

### The Congestion Facing Junior Officers

For junior officers, the most significant justifications which have been advanced for the amendments are that the two new classes will make it possible "to promote deserving officers at more frequent intervals, particularly in the lower and intermediate grades" and that the two classes were necessary because the integration program resulted in what the House Committee called "undue congestion in the middle levels of the Foreign Service." Brief reflection will indicate that these two statements are at least partially contradictory. Since promotions are made on the bases of the availability of empty positions at a higher grade (and the availability of funds), to what positions can junior officers be promoted, when there is undue congestion in the middle levels?

That such a congestion existed and that it was caused by the integration program can be determined not only from the Congressional committee reports but from the statistics on the class structure of the Foreign Service. Within a year or two after the passage of the 1946 Act, the class structure looked like the ideal pyramid, and the only fault which could be found with the shape in the next eight years was that the smallness of Class 6 tended to make it look occasionally more like a spruce tree than a pyramid. As of July 29, 1956, however, the figures were:

Career Ambassadors	4			
Career Ministers	53	(over 2/3 Chiefs of Mission)		
FSO-FSR	1	FSO	114	FSR
	2		303	23
	3		526	137
	4		183	39
Old FSO-4	5	}	606	65
	6		607	36
	7		349	88
	8			694
Total			2688	137
				744
				419
				913
			458	3146

Several factors which will be discussed separately could theoretically have taken care of the undue congestion: retirement of officers in and above the congested areas; an active selection out program all along the line but particularly in the huge classes; an expansion in United States operations abroad creating positions and thus requiring more officers with responsibilities equal to those of Career Ambassador, Career Minister and FSO 1 and 2; or a stretch-out of the classes which results in longer service before reaching the over-expanded area, thus allowing more time for the first alternative to operate.

All but the last alternative would have resulted in maintaining the rate of promotion for deserving officers in the lower and intermediate grades and in eliminating the congestion. So far, the only reduction in the overcrowding of the middle levels has been achieved by forcing almost 60% of the Foreign Service officers back a grade, (see table above) while still leaving FSO-3 overcrowded. Whether FSO-4 will become the new bottleneck instead of FSO-2, as before the amendments, or whether there will now be two bottlenecks remains to be seen.

In fairness, it must be said that the new amendments have not created the "undue congestion" in the middle levels and

they are an attempt to solve this problem. But they do have an adverse effect on junior officers which it will take years to correct. There is no point in rearguing the integration program which created the problem. The integrated junior officers share the problems of the other officers in their classes. A considerable number of integrated FSO-5's who were recommended for promotion to FSO-4 but had not been in class six months now find themselves FSO-6's. Moreover, the average integrated officer in old FSO-5 and FSO-6 is older than his colleagues, and any lengthening of the road to the top will adversely affect him.

### The Frequency of Promotion

Obviously, all junior officers would be glad to receive more frequent promotions, but the real problem is whether the three promotions which will now be necessary to advance from new FSO-6 to FSO-3 will not take longer than the two from old FSO-5 to FSO-3. The same of course applies to the two promotions from FSO-8 to FSO-6 as against the one promotion from old FSO-6 to FSO-5. An increased velocity of promotion which does not match the lengthening of the road to the goal will hardly satisfy anyone.

The third paragraph of Department Circular No. 204 Promotion Eligibility Statement of August 8, 1956, is evidently intended to establish the rate of promotion for the foreseeable future. This paragraph provides that all Foreign Service officers in Classes 2 through 7 shall have served two years in class and those in Class 8, one year, in order to be eligible for promotion by the Selection Boards for 1958, which will presumably meet in the fall of 1958. The shorter time periods of six months actual service in class before promotion and one year eligibility for the 1956 and the 1957 Selection Boards respectively are obviously temporary measures designed to meet "complications arising from the integration program."

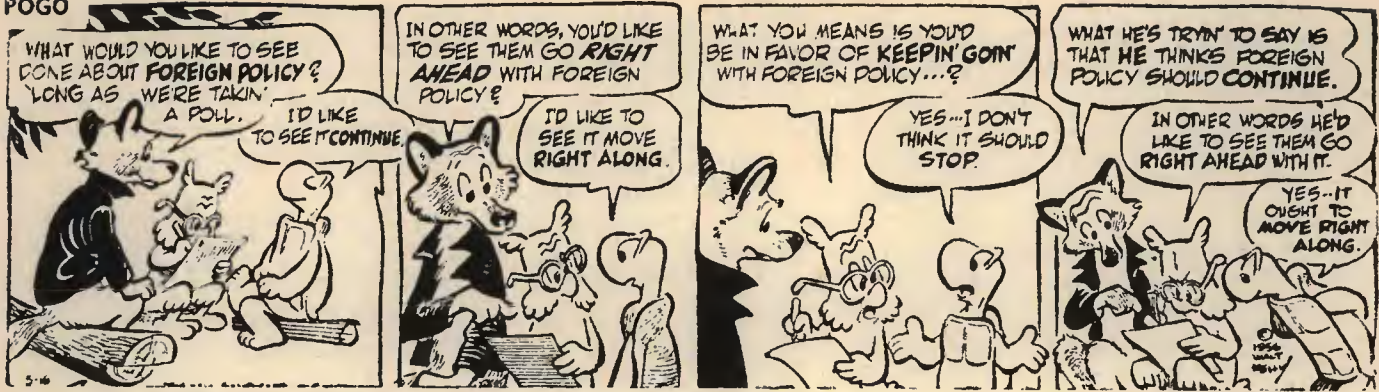
In order to translate the announced eligibility requirements into meaningful concepts and show their effect on junior officers, certain assumptions must be made. The first is that it is the intention of the Department to make two years service in class at the time the Selection Boards meet a prerequisite for promotion. The second is that Selection Boards will in the future meet in the fall and announce their results in the first quarter of the following year, as was the practice before 1952 and again this year. On this basis, officers will actually serve a minimum of 3 years in each of Classes 2 through 7 before being promoted, assuming no delays in the convocation of Boards or in the publication of the results.

Using these assumptions, it will take a new FSO-8 an absolute minimum of from 13½ to 14½ years (depending upon his date of entry in relation to the September Selection Boards) to reach FSO-3, if he were to be promoted the first time he is eligible by each of the 5 Boards he will face. Obviously, this is extremely unlikely, even if he were the most exceptional officer. Par for the course would therefore be 16 or 17 years, at least, with the average perhaps 20 years. Assuming that the average age of an entering FSO-8 remains around 28, the average over the past decade, the absolute minimum age for that officer upon attaining FSO-3 is mathematically 41½ to 42½ with par about 44 or 45 and with an average career resulting in appointment to FSO-3 about age 48.

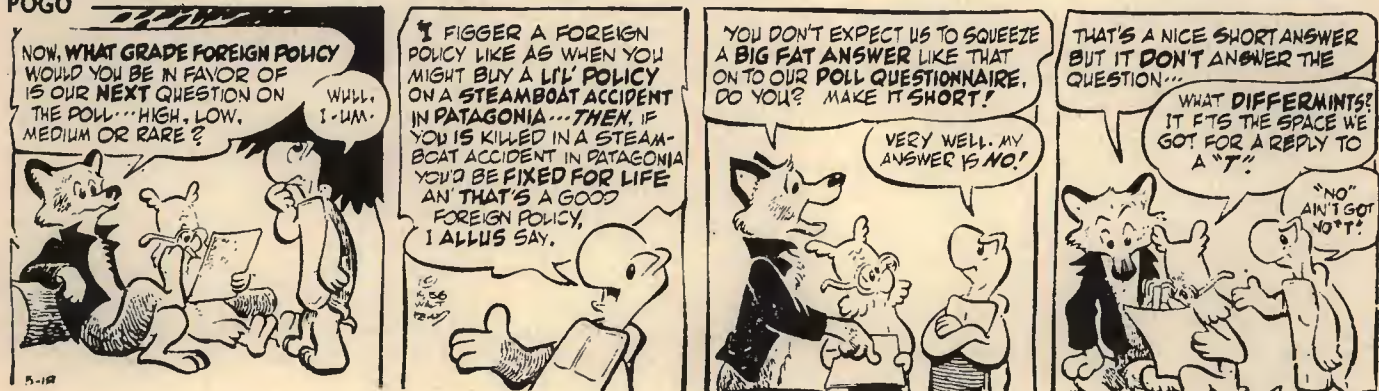
(Continued on page 38)

# EDITORIALS

POGO



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## Multilateral Diplomacy and the Foreign Service

IN THE FALL OF THE year New York City becomes the capital of the world in a rather literal sense. Even as this issue of the Journal appears, delegates are gathering at United Nations Headquarters for the eleventh annual session of the General Assembly. Here is practiced the other form of diplomacy—the multilateral or conference diplomacy—with which our Foreign Service is perhaps less familiar than it is with the more traditional type.

It occurs to us that one of the almost subsidiary results of the Wriston Program which has come about unnoticed is the ever increasing number of Foreign Service Officers who are being given practical experience in this newer form of diplomacy.

There are many pro's and con's on the merits of the "conference" approach to diplomacy as opposed to the traditional, bilateral form of diplomatic relations, but it seems reasonable for us to expect that the UN-type of diplomacy will be an important feature of international relations for the rest of our careers. It requires somewhat different techniques and skills than most of us have been accustomed to.

Regardless of our preferences for method it is hard to challenge the thesis that a Foreign Service Officer can often gain more practical diplomatic experience in a few days in the council chambers, committee rooms, corridors and lounges at United Nations Headquarters than many an officer in more prosaic assignments can in a month of Sundays. International relations tend to assume a different perspective, a new poignancy.

But beyond the glamorous front lines in the glass and

marble palaces on the East River are equally interesting assignments to the scores of other international conferences in which the United States takes part each year in all corners of the world. For many years past most American delegations to such conferences have been staffed by capable and experienced Departmental officers who have been entering the Foreign Service in rather large numbers. It is not easy to fill their shoes.

Today, however, when the Department hammers out so much of our foreign policy at the United Nations and at myriad other international conferences each year, it is encouraging for us to note that Foreign Service Officers participate increasingly at such meetings. The Service is being given new opportunities to grow with the times.

### Salute to the Marines

During the course of career the Foreign Service officer abroad probably sees more of the Marines than of any other United States armed service. This is normal in that Foreign Service personnel and the Marines are, as explained in the current article by Lieutenant General Vernon E. Megee, "An Old Team" that dates back to the founding of the Republic.

November 10, 1956 marks the 181st birthday of the Marine Corps. The JOURNAL knows that it expresses the sentiment of the entire Foreign Service in saluting the Marines on this occasion. We are not only immensely proud of the Marines as defenders of the nation, but, as members of the Foreign Service, we are also proud of the long and honorable cooperation that has always existed between the services in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States.

# NEWS to the FIELD

By GWEN BARROWS

## In Time for Christmas

One hundred and fifty years ago the Library of the Department of State had less than 2,500 volumes. When John Quincy Adams became Secretary of State he asked that a catalog be published. Even then the Library had only 3,168 volumes. Among the titles were no literary essays, or drama, or fiction, though such practical titles for the Foreign Service Officer were included as:

Alfred's American Universal Spelling Book.  
Alger's Young Merchants Manual and Practical Bookkeeper  
Bancroft, On Fevers  
Berrian's Family Prayers  
Dwight's Theology  
Denman's Midwifery  
Hale's Distiller  
Hill's System of Singing, or Solfeggio Americano  
Werner on Conjugal Happiness

Today library shelves fashionably run to acreage, and our Library has over 400,000 volumes, not including 215,000 current periodicals and thousands of research documents. Which makes it necessary for foreign affairs *amateurs* to have a guide to current material. For this reason the Library has been asked for a bibliography of the most important books on Foreign Affairs published during 1956. This list will be printed in the JOURNAL's December issue, in time for readers to order books this Christmas or New Year's for their own and their friends' permanent book shelves.

## Arthur Bliss Lane

For over three decades Arthur Bliss LANE was active in the Foreign Service, in posts in Latin America and Eastern Europe. Tributes at his passing came not only from men who had worked with him in various parts of the world but from such papers as the *Washington Post* and the *Washington Star*. The *National Review* (Washington) wrote in part:

"The career of Arthur Bliss Lane, who died on August 13, was marred by a major disability: he was, not episodically but by fixed character, a courageous and an honorable man. Therefore, in an age of demagogues and timeservers, he was doomed, in practical affairs, to frequent disappointment. As his friends knew, this never soured his graciousness or the humane firmness with which he adhered to the ideals by which his life was ordered."

The *Washington Post* editorialized: "Few diplomats were so well versed in Soviet designs in Eastern Europe. He called the tune on them so vigorously that the Warsaw government declared him *persona non grata*. Thereupon he resigned from the diplomatic service and worked with might and main in acquainting the American people (through books, newspaper articles and lectures) with his experience and with the lesson of Soviet imperialism which he had learned. . . . A man jealous of his country's honor and of decency in international relations, one abounding in charitable impulses, he leaves the memory of a stalwart in his country's diplomatic service."

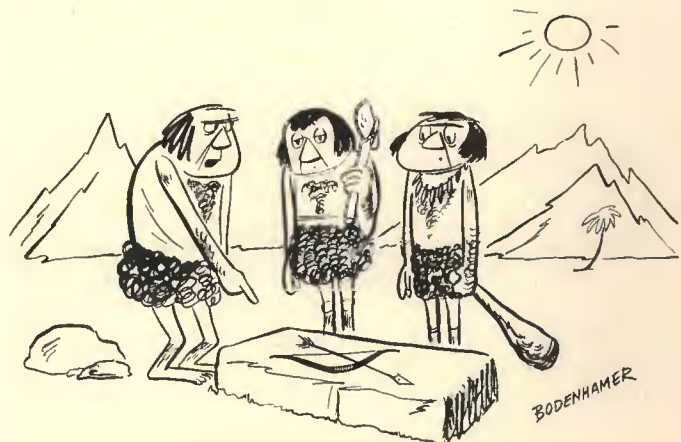
## Circa 1956

When the cornerstone of the new New State extension was laid a few days ago selected memorabilia of importance to the Foreign Service were included in the little metal box which was encased in the stone. Among the items of importance was the October issue of the JOURNAL, for generations later on to puzzle over the strange language and mores of a Foreign Service whose members had only to think of problems of posts and missions on Earth—before oxygen helmets were part of the catalogued paraphernalia on which the Personal Purchases Section of the American Foreign Service Association could supply discounts.

## "Abduction from the Seraglio"

Opera is once again becoming popular. Indications abound. A well-known arts critic explains some of the reasons for its current successes in a popular magazine. Just a fortnight ago, furthermore, the "Opera Society of Washington" was formed. Mr. E. R. Finkenstaedt, president of the National Symphony Orchestra and a member of its board of directors for twenty years, is president of the new non-profit corporation and says the Society will produce operas with the finest singers and orchestra available, which can be "compared favorably with any production in the world." With the first public performance less than three months away, on January 31, of the "Abduction from the Seraglio" by Mozart, one hastens to say "Bravo!" and applaud the soundness of approach of the Society's president who is interested chiefly in establishing the opera here—afterward, he says, the building will take shape.

Though modern opera traces back to the beginning of the seventeenth century with the performance in Florence of "Daphne" in 1597, Washingtonians have not had a serious opera company since the turn of the century. Hi-fi equipment and excellent films of opera, including "Madame Butterfly" and the Salzburg Festival's "Don Giovanni," are accustoming today's audience to the best, while contemporary composers like Benjamin Britten, Virgil Thompson and Don Carlos Minotti are showing that opera is by no means an outdated art form.



"And I say we should outlaw this weapon before it wipes out the whole world."

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

### ADDIS ABABA

From the time of arrival via Ethiopian Air Lines—at a terminal whose coffee lounge is called “The Bar of the Resting Wings”—to their departure two years hence, the Administrative personnel of the Embassy spends its days surrounded by gay colors.

Ethiopia's national colors of red, green and yellow which decorate the EAL planes are repeated in the raffia ceiling of the *tukol* pictured on page 27. This native house, built of mud and stone, and formerly the prayer house of the Imperial family, now houses the Administrative staff of the Embassy. The high ceiling is beautifully painted in red, green and yellow circles centered around a flower design in yellow, blue and red.

The various organizations included in the membership of Addis Ababa's American club are vying for laurels in the entertainment field. Recent successes have been MAAG's “GI Night,” ICA's “Carnival” and Ethiopian Air Lines' “Barn Dance.” The Embassy, ARMA and Highway Authority devoted their activities during August to making the club a more enjoyable center for the teen-agers.

*Alice M. Connolly*

### OTTAWA

Four hardy canoe enthusiasts (their combined years totaling 200) recently completed a 420-mile trip in the wilds of northern Manitoba. TYLER THOMPSON, Deputy Chief of Mission at Ottawa; A.H.J. Lovink, Netherlands Ambassador to Canada; J. F. DeLaute, Administrative Secretary to the Governor General; and Eric Morse, National Director of the Association of Canadian Clubs spent three weeks, from July 24 to August 13, traveling in two canoes and without a guide.

The party left Norway House, a Hudson's Bay Company post just north of Lake Winnipeg, and paddled through rivers, streams and lakes northeast to Gods Lake and then north and west to Cross Lake. The route was roughly the same as that followed 200 years ago by fur traders and Hudson's Bay Company personnel. The only human habitation seen during the trip were the Indian reservations at four Company posts—Norway House, Gods Lake, Oxford Lake and Cross Lake. At one stretch the group saw no sign of a human being for eight days.

There were a number of portages during the trip, where the canoes, weighing 100 pounds each, had to be carried for distances up to two miles. On one occasion a cow moose and her calf were seen swimming in a lake and one of the canoes was able to approach them for some “candid” photographs. At the Hudson's Bay posts, Indians, propelled by outboard motors in their canoes, looked down their noses at the intrepid white men, paddling their own canoes.

The party paddled an average of ten hours a day before camping for the night. Darkness was no problem, since it remained light until 10:30 p.m. at the 55th parallel. Annoying elements during the trip, however, were sharp head-

winds and mosquitoes. In addition to provisions carried with them, the travelers feasted plentifully on fish which they caught—principally pickerel. Mr. Thompson was the chief cook.

*Robert J. Redington*

### BANGKOK

From the air you see Bangkok, held in the curve of the brown Chao Phya River to the west, and tapering off to rice paddies on the east. A sprawling city flashing, every now and then, with the gilt roofs of the temples and the green and brown waters of the interlacing canals. Wherever you walk in Bangkok, you come upon walled-in temples whose shady, leaf-strewn compounds offer cool retreat from the sun and noise outside.

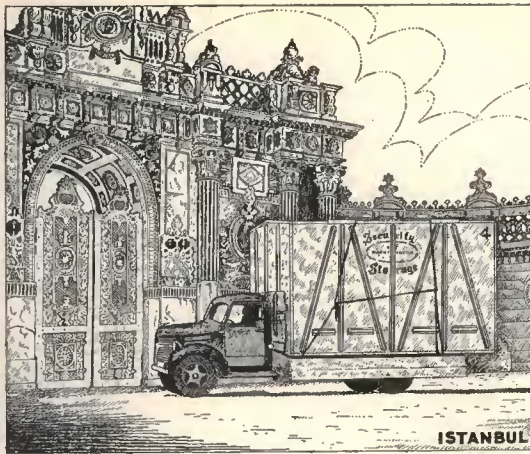
In the old quarter of Bangkok, where the embassies and legations are, the streets are lined with flame and mahogany trees and bordered by canals covered with pink lotus blossoms. Here houses are old-fashioned, wooden, and often have their ground floors, like that of the American Embassy residence, open to the garden. Out in Bangkok, the suburb, modern stucco and cement houses are mushrooming from former ricelands. But Bangkok, like the old quarter, is fast becoming filled with modern shops where you can buy Mademoiselle shoes, Florentine beach hats, tubular furniture, and Holgate toys. The Chinese quarter, near the river, is vibrating, neon-lit, fast-tempoed.

The area around the Government buildings is spacious and quiet. Wide, tree-lined avenues lead to Chitra Lada Palace, enclosed by acres of park and bound on all sides by sparkling canals. Nearer to the river, the ancient palace rises in a pointed, fairyland silhouette.

The life of the American community in Bangkok is busy and varied. Under the leadership of its honorary president, MRS. MAX BISHOP, wife of our Ambassador, the American Women's club is engaged in many activities. The Club, founded in May, 1955 by MRS. JOHN E. PEURIFOY, and presented with a charter by Lady Laiad, wife of Thailand's Prime Minister, in 1956, is dedicated to promoting friendship among the American community and to emphasizing friendship and cooperation with Thai women. Its monthly meetings are addressed by leading Thai on such subjects as Thai folklore, the dance, Thai art and religion.

Its members share with members of the Thai Women's Culture Club in the study of Thai dancing, cooking, and floral decoration. Members of the two organizations work side by side at the Government Orphanage, Women's Hospital, School for the Blind, and the Foundation for Crippled Children. Among the officers of the Club are: Mrs. Albert Lyman, president; MRS. ROBERT MACILL, wife of the chief of the Political section of the Embassy, vice president; MRS. VAN V. SCHULTZE, wife of a USOM officer, secretary; and MRS. STEPHEN SESTANOVITCH, wife of the Deputy Public Affairs officer, treasurer.

*(Continued on page 39)*



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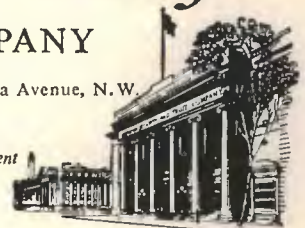
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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DEWOLF

1. **The Fate of East Central Europe**, edited by Stephen D. Kertesz, published by *University of Notre Dame Press*.....\$6.25

Sixteen experts report on the hopes and failures of American foreign policy in this explosive region: A most interesting and timely survey.

2. **Etiquette and Protocol**, by I. Monte Radlovic, published by *Harcourt, Brace and Company*.....\$3.95

Do you know how to address the Princess of Monaco? Or how to start a letter to an Archbishop? If you don't, this should be your meat!

3. **In Search of Adam**, by Herbert Wendt, published by *Houghton Mifflin Company*.....\$6.50

This is the story of man's quest for the truth about his earliest ancestors.

**The Power Elite**, by C. Wright Mills. *Oxford University Press, New York, 1956. 423 pages. \$6.00.*

Reviewed by WARRICK E. ELROD, JR.

This is a disturbing book and one which should be of concern to the Foreign Service Officer or to anyone else who attempts to understand the realities of power in the modern American social order.

Mills' basic analysis can be simply stated. There exists in America today a power elite composed of men whose positions enable them to transcend the ordinary environments of ordinary men and women. These men are in positions to make decisions having major consequences. Even their failure to act is itself an act that is often of greater consequence than the decisions they do make. They command the major hierarchies and organizations of modern society, or, in Mills' words, they hold the "strategic command posts of the social structure" in which are centered the effective means of the power and the wealth and the celebrity which they enjoy.

Some such analysis has been relevant for almost any social order of historical record. It is the present composition of the American power elite that is new.

The organizations of the power elite are three: the big corporations, the machinery of state, the military establishment.

Of special significance to Mills is the ascendancy of the military in the last of five historical periods into which he divides the development of the power elite. In the periods prior to 1945 the military was subordinate to civilian power groups. Only in the post World War II period has the military assumed a command position within the power elite. It

is this period that should most interest the Foreign Service Officer for it is Mills' conclusion that this military ascendancy has coincided with other forces that have made for the downfall of civilian diplomacy as an art, and of the civilian diplomatic service as an organized group of competent people. Military ascendancy and the downfall of diplomacy have occurred precisely when, for the first time in the United States history, international issues are at the center of the most important national decisions and increasingly relevant to virtually all decisions of consequence. With the elite's acceptance of military definitions of world reality, the professional diplomat has, according to Mills, simply lost any effective voice in the higher circles.

This attention to the Foreign Service is gratifying even though Mills places too much emphasis on the security scare as the element most destructive of the career service, thus minimizing other equally potent destructive forces. The picture of a devitalized Foreign Service is frightening enough even though only a small, impotent group is involved. Much more disquieting is Mills' conclusion that the power elite, operating within its self-created atmosphere of "higher immorality" is not composed of representative men whose conduct and character constitute models for imitation and inspiration.

One might question whether the power elite is as cohesive as Mills describes it to be, or whether it is totally devoid of intelligent men of culture. But reading this provocative, hard-hitting book can be a satisfying exercise in facing truths, however harsh and bitter they may be.

**The Consul's Wife**, by William L. Shirer. *Little, Brown, and Co., Boston. 263 pages, \$3.50.*

Reviewed by RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

This is the third published novel by the well-known foreign correspondent. It is a thriller, and deals with a consular couple stationed in an imaginary post in Malaya, who become involved in the struggle of the Malaysians for independence.

A career officer is always hopeful that a truly classic story will some day be written about the Foreign Service, one which will include a well-rounded, true-to-life tale which an officer can send to his relatives and friends as a description of Foreign Service life, and which the general public will find interesting as well as informative. Nothing like that has ever been written.

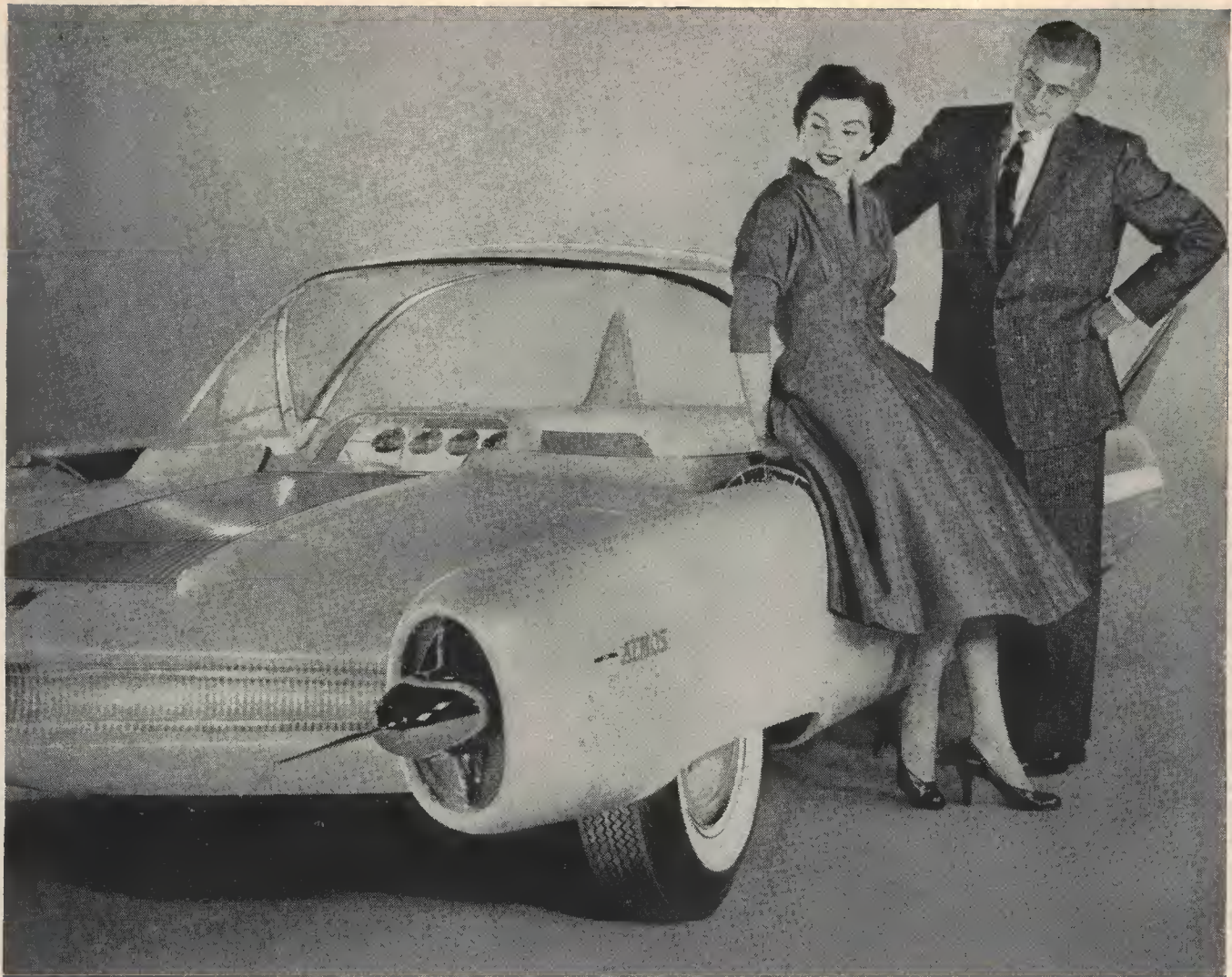
(Continued on page 36)

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## The Bookshelf (from page 34)

"The Consul's Wife" is a disappointment. It is certainly not a classic, except that it deals with a consular wife who strays so far from her expected role as to be unbelievable to anyone who knows anything about the Foreign Service. In recent years the Service has been attacked so viciously and bitterly that the public can be expected to believe anything. However, it is hard to understand how Mr. Shirer, who has had years of contact with the Service, could seriously offer such a story to the public without an apology or explanation. It would appear that he began with an impossible situation and tried to see what kind of a story he could build around it. In its far-fetched description of a consular wife it is reminiscent of the stories by Richard Harding Davis and O'Henry, about the consular officers of the 1890's, before there was a career Service. Though those stories were not always far-fetched, they were not always typical, either. Times have changed.

**How Communists Negotiate**, by Admiral C. Turner Joy, U.S.N. (Ret.) with a foreword by General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.A. (Ret.). *The MacMillan Co., New York, 1955. 178 pages, \$3.50.*

Reviewed by MANFRED VERNON

Admiral Joy, senior United Nations delegate at the Korean armistice conference until April, 1952, describes in this book his dealings and experiences with the Communist negotiators. It is a report on the efforts, throughout ten arduous months, of confronting the North Korean and Red Chinese delegates almost daily. The reader hears mainly about the clash of the practical U.N. representatives, eager to get the job done, and the dogmatic opponents, repetitive in accusation, and in permanent need to save face and to show a world that the West was now following their orders. Time did not seem to be of interest to them; thus the parleys were largely used for the repetition of questions and charges of mistreatment of prisoners of war by U.N. personnel and continuous opposition to the Washington-originated proposal of "voluntary repatriation."

After his departure from Korea the author was appointed superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and he died last summer. His book shows great concern with the problem of future meetings of this kind. He felt that a war against Red China would have been the best solution, particularly since the United States had "borne the brunt of the war" and "the United States had every good reason from a moral standpoint to take the initiative in punishing the Chinese aggressor." The armistice negotiations should have been undertaken with more energy and clearer demands on the part of the United Nations. Instead, "the armistice negotiations were profoundly affected by the restraints imposed on the United Nations command forces in Korea." He came to the conclusion that there should have been no weakening of pressure, that the conference should have been brief and preferably held outside the area of conflict.

The short account is concluded with the author's opinion that the Korean record justifies General MacArthur's words that in war there is no substitute for victory. Thus in the fight against communism, "fought with threats of force, with ideologies, diplomatic maneuverings, and economic pressures," and a fight to the finish, negotiations with it should

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**Paraguay**, by Philip Raine, *Scarecrow Press, New Brunswick, N. J., 1956. 443 pages, \$8.50.*

Reviewed by L. D. WATROUS

Philip Raine, who was attached to our Embassy in Asunción at one time, has given us in this volume a thorough and thoughtful account of what may be the least known of the American Republics.

While a good deal has been written on various aspects of Paraguay, particularly on the colorful course of events there in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Raine's is perhaps the only book in English which combines a complete historical survey with a detailed analysis of modern Paraguay from both a social and an economic point of view.

To achieve this completeness the book has been divided into two parts. The first deals with the land and the people, and traces the country's troubled history from discovery and colonization through 1954. Mr. Raine has drawn on many sources, and the result is as readable as it is authoritative.

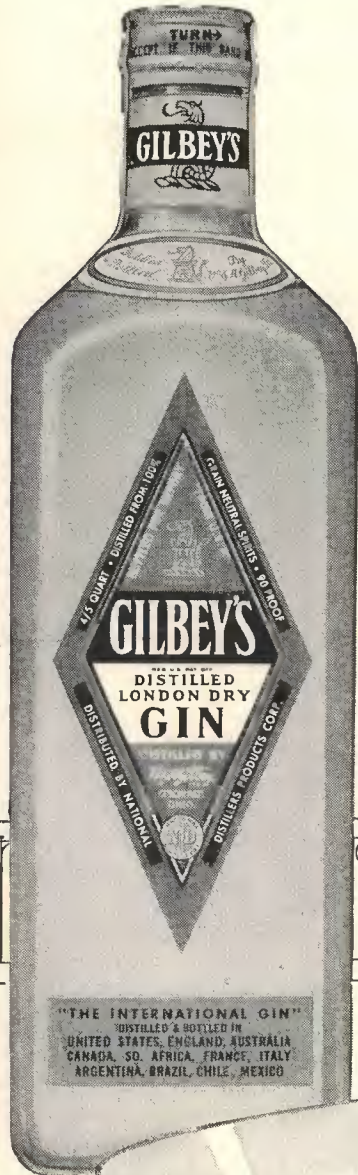
The second half of the volume, entitled "Paraguay at Mid-Century," deals with today's conditions. Here Paraguayan life is presented in terms of its social structure, standards of living, and population pattern; attention is also paid to music, literature, and native handicrafts. The concluding portion of the book, amply fortified with statistics, deals with the nation's present economy and prospects for the future. A bibliography and index are also included for the work as a whole.

This is a book which should be of interest and value both to the general reader and the researcher.



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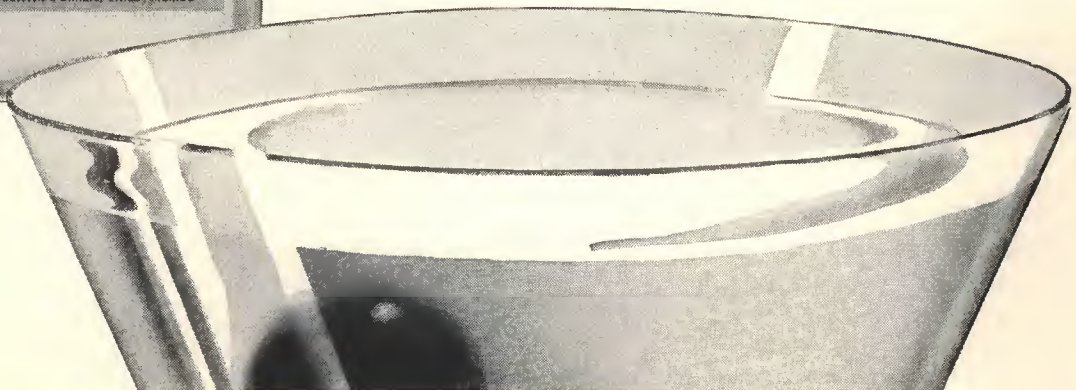


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## Junior Officers *(from page 29)*

The average age of the Foreign Service Officers promoted to FSO-3 during the last 10 years, however, has been 40.3 years, or 4 to 5 years younger than the most distinguished member of any new entering class can expect. Moreover, the Foreign Service Officers promoted to Class 3 have on the average in the last ten years not served more than 7.4 years in Classes 4 and 5 or more than 10 years altogether before reaching FSO-3. The discrepancy between the experience of the last decade under the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and the projection under the recent amendments shows how "undue congestion" will be overcome in time. Promotions from below will be slower, until retirements in the crowded classes and above open the road.

It is of course clear to anyone that the length of service below Class 3 and the age of entry into that class can be reduced or increased by changing the eligibility requirements, and change has been the constant characteristic of the Foreign Service in the last ten years.

The Department has, however, taken the unprecedented step of announcing its intentions with respect to eligibility for the next three years. Some senior administrative officers have said that the criterion of "actual service" before promotion adopted for the 1956 selection panels will be followed in succeeding years. This overlooks, however, the fact that the precepts for 1956 are admittedly temporary and that Ambassador Loy Henderson has recently told the Annual Foreign Service Association Luncheon Meeting that he felt that an officer should not reach Class 1 until after he had served 20 to 25 years. A stretchout to prevent officers from reaching Class 3 before 13½ to 14½ years is therefore perfectly consistent with the announced policy. It will of course mean that today's junior officers can look forward to only a few years before their mandatory retirement in the really responsible assignments in foreign affairs, having perhaps missed altogether the higher salaries which might allow them a decent retirement. How they will send their children to college on the salary of an FSO-3 or an FSO-2 is another question. The further implication of the stretchout is that actuarial statistics will prevent all but a few officers who started at the bottom from becoming Career Ministers and Ambassadors as compared to those who have come in and will continue to come in laterally at the middle and upper levels of the Foreign Service.

### *Other Alternatives*

These prospects lead junior officers to inquire about the other alternatives to removing the congestion in FSO-3, and opening the road to the top. No reliance can be placed on retirement in the near future. The average age of pre-integration officers, according to a recent department survey, was FSO-1, 50.6, FSO-2, 46.5 and FSO-3, 44.2. Moreover, they needed 12, 15, and 18 years respectively to be eligible for the maximum retirement benefits under the new 35 year service amendment. The average age of officers integrated into Classes 2 and 3, according to the same survey, is 1½ to 2 years younger than their colleagues, and on the average they all need 19 years of Government service in order to qualify for the maximum retirement benefits.

Selection out offers little hope of correcting the imbalance. First of all, the vast majority of integrated officers, who have caused the imbalance, are undoubtedly able. Secondly, if selection out continues to be administered as it has

in the past, few officers will leave the service. Ten years in class without promotion before selection out was too much before the new class system. It is certainly too long in an eight class system. It is difficult to say how the new marginal performance provision, replacing the lowest ten per cent rule, will work. Selection out is anyway a device shrouded in mystery, and it will undoubtedly continue to be so as regards individual officers. The facts are clear, however. Except for the great RIF, few officers have been selected out, and there is nothing now to indicate a departure from this procedure.

The other factor which would enable a reduction in the congestion in Class 3, while maintaining something approaching the rate of promotion in the last decade is an expansion in United States responsibilities abroad, thus increasing the total number of senior positions. Such a possibility is directly related to what worries junior officers perhaps as much as actually attaining a given rank such as FSO-3: that they have interesting and responsible assignments as they go along. The Foreign Service has been expanding continuously in the last seventeen years. Additional positions of responsibility have opened up because America's responsibilities in foreign affairs expanded, because additional missions were established in countries which did not exist ten years ago, because new international organizations were created, and because new types of programs were introduced. The great expansion at the top was over, however, even before the integration program began.

The expansion which is to be undertaken now is to increase the number of middle and lower level jobs of a routine or over-specialized nature. The facts are, that as a result of the integration program too many specialized positions in the Department and abroad were made Foreign Service positions; that too many perfunctory jobs were also so designated; that a considerable number of jobs are therefore being undesignated, frequently after their incumbents or former incumbents have been appointed Foreign Service officers. The facts are also that in order to make room for integrated officers in the field, many new officers in old FSO-6 and many officers from the field are being moved into routine jobs in the Department below their capacities, and these officers are unhappy about their assignments.

### *Concerns of Junior Officers*

There is also a fear that an inflation of job classifications is underway. There are signs that jobs which once classified as FSO-4 are now being occupied by FSO-3's or even FSO-2's. There are obviously only a certain number of responsible assignments and there is pressure for promotions, but if the latter pressure is satisfied by upgrading the classification of responsible positions (thus allowing more promotions) the promotion will have lost much of its value and significance. Certainly an officer will get more money, but his relative position in the service will not have changed and he will not receive more responsible assignments. Junior officers want to know that promotions when they do come will be real promotions in terms of responsibility.

Another concern of junior officers is the uncertainty in the administration of the Foreign Service. The rules concerning the Foreign Service career have been constantly changed in the last seventeen years and are still changing. There were the wartime Reserve Officers, the 1946 Act, the

*(Continued on page 40)*

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

**News from the Field** (from page 32)

*The American*, a monthly newspaper published by the Club, reports local activities, sporting news, book reviews, and features a profile each issue on Americans in Thailand. The editor of *The American* is MRS. VICTOR STEIR, wife of a USIS officer, and among those of the staff is MRS. WILLIAM EDWARDS, wife of an officer in the Economic section.

A seminar devoted to the study of the cultures of South-east Asia, particularly Thailand, has been organized by MRS. ROBERT CABOT of USOM.

American children are as busy as their parents. Until noon, most of them go to the International Children's Center with children of twenty-one other nationalities. In the afternoons, they ride in pony classes at the Polo club, swim at the Sports club pool, dance in ballet classes and attend Brownie and Cub Scout troop meetings.

Recent arrivals include that of the Deputy Chief of Mission and MRS. GEORGE WILSON and their son, Brad. Dr. and MRS. C. NELSON SPINKS and MR. and MRS. IRWIN STRAUSS have left for home and reassignment.

**Credits for November:**

The JOURNAL is indebted to *Walt Kelly* for the Pogo strips on foreign policy, reprinted on the Editorial Page, and to *Walter Lippmann* and the *Woman's Home Companion* for permission to reprint from "We're Going to Live Dangerously." The photographs on page 21 are from the historical records of the U. S. Marine Corps; those on page 23 are reproduced courtesy of the French Overseas Ministry and Edward W. Mulcahy.

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## Junior Officers *(from page 38)*

Manpower Act, and the Section 517 entrants. Then came the RIF and the security sifting and more recently the integration program and the new amendments.

And what is now under way? Letters have been sent to colleges and universities this summer attempting to recruit 300 to 400 professors and assistants as Foreign Service Reserve Officers in the senior and middle grades, i.e. Class 4 or above. Ambassador Henderson has recently confirmed in his speech to the Foreign Service Association that 300 officers will be recruited at these levels from universities or other government agencies. These officers will not only take up slots which would otherwise be available as a basis for promotions but many of them will in due course take whatever examinations are prescribed and come into the Foreign Service under the liberalized Section 517 provisions at precisely those levels where there is an "undue congestion."

### **Possible Solutions**

A future division of Class 3 (probably the second largest class after the new promotion lists next spring) appears a real possibility. What can be done? Junior officers will have to resign themselves to the fact that promotion to FSO-3 and higher classes will in all probability take longer, although individual promotions may come sooner. It is to be hoped that the Department will administer the Foreign Service so as to avoid the demoralizing influence of inflation and uncertainty.

Certain more specific steps are possible. The Department can determine that two years service in class as of the date of the first publication of promotion lists rather than as of the date of the first meeting of the Selection Boards will be the criterion for minimum eligibility in at least the lower classes. This step, assuming uniformity of publication dates, might permit some officers to advance at approximately the rate established over the last ten years. It would also help create additional career incentive and help meet the criticism repeated in the House Committee report that the Foreign Service "does not recognize adequately through promotion the increased assumption of responsibilities that generally characterize an officer's initial 10 to 15 years of service." But such a step by itself would not permit all or even the majority of junior officers to advance at a rate comparable to that of the last decade.

The fundamental answer to maintenance of the rate of promotion and elimination of the undue congestion is, of course, a functioning selection out system. The technical requirements are relatively simple: a reduction in the ten-year limit on service before selection out, in any one class above the lowest, and the reintroduction of the lowest ten percent rule or some similar system. The reintroduction of the 10% rule is preferable to maintenance of the marginal performance principle because it is less subjective, it places the officers concerned on notice to enable them to improve, retire, or seek other employment, and it is automatic rather than discretionary. Furthermore, officers ineligible for promotion should be ineligible for the determination of the lowest 10% of any class and the old system should be amended to provide that any officer in classes 2 through 7, eligible for promotion, shall be selected out the third time he is found to be in the lowest 10% of the same class.

The real problem is, however, that selection out requires continuity of courage. Thus far it has only been found in the armed forces. To assist those administering the Service and the selection out system, perhaps both criteria for selection out or at least the maximum length of service in any one class should be written into law rather than left to the vagaries of administrative discretion.

Another specific step which may initially aggravate the situation is to undesignate some of the Foreign Service positions which should never have been designated in the first place in order to give the Staff Officers a future and improve Foreign Service Officer morale by eliminating some of the routine or specialized positions to which they would otherwise be assigned. To achieve the greatest possible results along both these lines the redesignation of positions should start at the lowest officer class levels, where vacancies would be filled by Staff officers or civil Service employees, and gradually work up as time and the Selection Boards have their effect. To do otherwise would increase the number of officers who came in laterally without bringing corresponding positions with them.

A very important step can also be taken, to improve morale among junior officers. The Foreign Service Act should be further amended to provide that Selection Boards shall meet annually on the second Tuesday in September, or any other convenient date in the fall, and that a list of promotions shall be published before Christmas. USIA has obtained wonderful results in restoring morale by regular promotion lists announced before Christmas and many private firms follow the practice of Christmas bonuses.

It will be argued that more officers might be promoted if lists were published later when the exact amount of money available for promotions can be determined more accurately but the publication of one list does not prevent the later publication, if warranted, of a supplementary list. The officers on both lists should, however, be credited with the same length of time in class, for subsequent promotions since the only reason they were not promoted was uncertainty about available funds not uncertainty about their merit or their ability to undertake greater responsibilities.

The important point is that officers should be assured that there will be regular Selection Boards and that even if only a few can be promoted in any one year, all eligible officers will be considered.

### **THINGS TO COME:**

More than one hundred Washington participants in the Third Annual World-Wide Golf tournament are waiting to see how their scores tally with those of their overseas competitors. The JOURNAL hopes to carry the story of the tournament in the December issue — with particular details about the klong-ridden course at Bangkok.

Next month, too, the JOURNAL will publish a reply by **Randolph Kidder** to **Frederic Chapin's** "The Junior Officers and the New Amendments," and **William R. Tyler**, deputy director of WE and chairman of the Editorial Board, will comment on the role played by the U.S. in the Suez Crisis, as revealed by a recent Department publication entitled "The Suez Canal Problem."

The December issue will also include a bibliography of the most important books on foreign affairs published in 1956. The Department's Library is currently compiling the list.

## Among Our Contributors:

**David G. Briggs** joined the Foreign Service in 1952 and served a two-and-a-half year assignment in Belgrade, first as Press Attaché and later as Information Officer. A University of Wisconsin School of Journalism graduate, class of '42, he joined the American Field Service and was attached to British and French armies in Africa and Europe during the war. From 1945 to 1952, he covered international events for Reuters in Paris and London and for the United Press in Washington. He is currently assigned to the Public Affairs Office in Paris as Special Assistant for Military Affairs.

**Frederic L. Chapin** was appointed economic analyst, ECA, Paris, shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1950. In May 1952 he was appointed to the Foreign Service, and was assigned to Vienna. He is currently working in the Department, on the Austrian desk.

**Lieutenant General Vernon E. Megee**, a veteran of 37 years of Marine Corps service, and an aviator, has served in Haiti, China and Nicaragua in addition to combat areas in World War II and Korea. The General commanded the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea and was Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, prior to becoming Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. **Edward W. Mulcahy**, a member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL since 1953, is being transferred to Athens after completing a tour of duty in the Office of Dependent Area Affairs. His previous posts were Mombasa, Munich, Addis Ababa, and Asmara. He also served as Regional Personnel Officer for NEA in 1953 and 1954.

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## Drums and Petitions *(from page 23)*

The personnel of the United Nations Secretariat who accompanied us on our travels consisted of a Principal Secretary (British), two Secretaries (one Canadian, one American), an Administrative Officer (Greek), a Stenographer (Belgian) and an Interpreter (White Russian-French). All were well versed in the affairs of the International Trusteeship System; some had been on previous visiting Missions. Without the patience, hard work and high qualifications of these devoted international civil servants it would have been impossible for our Mission to have achieved our objectives.

Our objectives? They were carefully outlined in a formally worded resolution of the Trusteeship Council, which, in summary, meant that we were to be the eyes, ears and voice of the Council; to examine all aspects of political, economic, social and educational conditions in the two trust territories, and to formulate conclusions and make recommendations to the Council on the basis of what we saw and heard. Our collective impressions were to be described in a comprehensive report which the Council was to examine and debate at its Spring session in 1956.

After flying nearly eight thousand miles to reach the Cameroons we traveled another five thousand miles within the two trust territories, mostly by road. The roads in some places were very good; in many others they were little more than rivers of mud where progress was measured in yards rather than in miles per hour. For the most part, however, our convoy of a dozen vehicles moved over the African landscape in a cloud of thick, cloying red dust. From Lake Chad on the great, grassy, sub-Saharan plain to the steaming rain forests near the borders of Spanish Guinea and slowly back north again to the shores of Lake Chad, our Mission sampled the life, the thoughts, the cares and the aspirations of many millions of Africans through the thousands of persons who appeared before us in hundreds of oral hearings in offices, in school rooms, in grass huts, and under trees.

Our trip was no regimented tour. Our itinerary was largely our own. We had informed our British and French hosts first what *we* wanted to see and what *we* wanted to investigate and, only after these arrangements were made, accepted suggestions as to what *they* thought we should see. Some suggestions for alterations in our schedule or our itinerary we accepted; others we rejected. Some had to be changed at the last minute because of road or weather conditions. We balanced our travel plans between a desire to see many of the same places visited by the Missions in 1952 and 1949 in order to assess the progress being made in every sphere, and a desire to visit areas not reached by our predecessors, areas where the United Nations was still unknown.

Particular attention was given to the hearing of oral petitioners and to receiving written petitions, as the right of petition is guaranteed to all trust territory inhabitants by the United Nations Charter.

The Mission took a well considered decision not to receive oral petitioners from the legally disbanded UPC and issued a communiqué to that effect. On two occasions UPC groups barricaded our route in attempts to force us to listen to their spokesmen, but they were dispersed by French troops before our arrival in each case. We were not happy with the situation but the alternative, it seemed certain, was greater bloodshed and renewed civil disturbances. The Mission did receive, however, several thousand written communications from members of the outlawed party, many of whom had gone underground or were living in the jungles.

In the French Cameroons, especially, our caravan—augmented by vehicles carrying the French liaison officers, local African political figures, journalists, photographers, radio men, and mechanics—would be held up daily on numerous unscheduled stops, which often meant that we would sit down to a dinner, originally scheduled for eight o'clock, at eleven o'clock, still wearing dusty khaki and mud-encrusted boots.

We visited hundreds of schools—more than a thousand individual class rooms—and addressed student bodies totaling scores of thousands of children.

We called at dozens of Catholic and Protestant missions, staffed by French, American, French-Canadian, Norwegian, Dutch, Polish, Swiss, Irish and English personnel.

In some remote areas we were fed and housed by missionaries who invariably proved to be excellent sources of information because of their closeness to the Africans themselves. I was particularly impressed with the fact that there was hardly a day during my time in the Cameroons, particularly on the French side, that I did not speak to at least one American missionary.

Along the roads we traveled whole villages lined our route waving greetings, holding banners or placards with words of welcome or political slogans. Wherever we stopped there were dances, chanting, bands and drumming in our honor. Ceremonial arches of palm fronds welcomed us into many towns. Hostile stares greeted us in a few places. Student groups serenaded us with specially written odes and songs.

We visited model villages and housing projects; experimental farms and nurseries where constant research goes on to produce better strains of coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber, cotton, and peanuts; the great hydro-electric power plant on the Sanaga River at Edea with its promise of an industrial future; resettlement schemes where the pagan, Kirdi mountaineers in both territories are being relocated on the plains from which they were driven a century and a half ago by the conquering Fulani. We spent days inspecting some of the largest banana and rubber plantations on the African continent, talking with the representatives of both management and labor. Hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, scores of them, were on our itinerary. We inspected prisons and interviewed their inmates.

The plans for our visit required a formidable expenditure of French, British and United Nations funds and hours upon hours of hard work by thousands of people. At one remote place in the French Cameroons where all arrangements had been particularly satisfactory I found myself commiserating with the exceptionally able young *chef de*



Local chiefs and political leaders listening to an address by Ambassador Dorsinville at Nkambe, British Cameroons.

subdivision for all the trouble he had gone to to prepare for our three-day visit in his area. "It is really nothing, monsieur," he said, "Thanks to you and your visit they sent me for the first time in years enough white paint for all my buildings here! Please come more often."

In the northern part of the British Cameroons between Yola and Mubi, which was to be our headquarters for three days, we were looking forward to a cool, quiet evening at a camp of raffia huts which had been constructed for us at Mubi when one of the British officials asked us to add one more event to what had already been a very long and a very eventful day. When we heard his story, however, we responded as a man. A group of pagan hill people whose area had only recently come under effective British control had told the District Officer weeks earlier that they would like the U. N. Mission to see their new school. When he had explained to them that the Mission's schedule was very tight and that in any case, they had no road for the Mission's vehicles to pass over, they removed the latter excuse by building an eight-mile road using only primitive hand tools to the nearest point on our proposed route. Every man, woman and child worked for weeks on it. It wasn't exactly the New Jersey Turnpike or even Route 66 but we traveled on no road we remembered with more emotion.

At Ngaoundéré, before a large crowd of spear-carrying Africans, we were told to "go home" by the spokesman for a large segment of the local population who believed, quite erroneously, that we were giving aid and comfort to their Southern enemies, the UPC. Only the presence of mind and the fluent French of our Chairman saved the affair from becoming an anti-United Nations riot.

In the northern areas of the British Cameroons where the light and fine-featured Moslem Fulani and Bornu tribes hold sway over a primitive, hill-dwelling, pagan majority we were treated to several awesome cavalry charges by hundreds of shouting horsemen wearing medieval Saracen armor and robes. Whole phalanxes of gaily robed cavaliers mounted upon armored horses would charge full-tilt to the accompaniment of barbaric music at our party across a plain to come to a halt in a cloud of dust and flying stones not ten feet from where we stood. Hollywood would be green with envy.

Because of the tense situation created in the French territory by the outlawing of the UPC a few months before, the Mission decided to consult at Paris with the Minister for Overseas France, M. Teitgen, and his staff before proceeding to the Territory. Further consultations were held at Paris on the return trip where our major recommendations were discussed for three days with the Overseas Minister and Quai d'Orsay representatives. Similar consultations were held in London.

The Mission also felt it necessary to devote several days to conferences at Yaoundé, capital of the French Cameroons, at Buea, capital of the British Cameroons, and at Lagos, capital of Nigeria, from which the British Trust Territory is administered.

Our report, in two volumes, came to nearly 300 pages and required four weeks to complete once we returned to United Nations Headquarters in New York. For four members of such widely varied backgrounds and outlook it may be imagined that this was not a simple procedure. The report, if it were to be unanimous, could not, obviously, contain either extremely radical or extremely conservative views. It became, therefore, a straight-forward and balanced report on conditions in the territories which we visited. It

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contained dozens of recommendations, minor and major, almost all of which later formed the basis of individual resolutions by the Trusteeship Council and which will receive consideration by the Eleventh General Assembly now in session.

A few months later it is pleasant to know that:

The partial amnesty which we recommended for certain political prisoners and exiles bids fair to be accepted.

Steps are being taken to prevent the indiscriminate sale of antibiotic drugs to thousands of Africans. Our outline for a Cocoa Stabilization Board in the French Cameroons has been enacted into law. A rotation plan for French administrators which we recommended has been adopted by the Overseas Ministry. The lives of many Africans who came to us with seemingly insuperable grievances are now happier because we were able to bring their trouble to the attention of the proper authorities.

By Foreign Service standards this assignment of mine came in the "off-beat" category; to an FSO like myself, whose interest in Africa dates back quite a few years, it provided an unequalled opportunity to listen to the beat of modern Africa's pulse, to experience a rare aspect of post-war "multilateral diplomacy" and to become closely acquainted with the effects of the impact which the United Nations is having upon colonial peoples everywhere.

## An Old Team (from page 21)

American commissioners in Paris and arrived just in time to prevent the complete collapse of the Continental finances.

Probably the most fabled expedition in Marine Corps history was that of Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon during the Tripolitanian War. General William Eaton, the Consul and Naval agent at Tunis, conceived the idea that a revolt in the name of the dethroned Bey, Hamet Caramanli, would help bring peace. Lieutenant O'Bannon and seven Marines formed the backbone of Hamet's army. On 27 April, 1805, O'Bannon stormed the walls of Derne, assisted by the fire of three American warships. The success of Hamet's uprising, along with the effect of a naval blockade, forced the Tripolitanian Bey to make peace.

Dating from the landing of Marines and sailors of the sloop *Natchez* at Buenos Aires on 31 October 1833, there have been at least ninety-seven times when Marines have landed to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Of these, sixty-one appear to have been made at the request of, or at least with the acquiescence of, the local American diplomatic representative.

These landings often resulted in the establishment, for varying periods of time, of a permanent Marine guard detachment at the legation in the troubled capital. This was the case in Seoul, Korea, where a Marine legation guard was established in 1888, 1894-1896, and 1904-1905; in Tokyo, Japan, 1869, and in Managua, Nicaragua, 1913-1925.

Undoubtedly the best-known of such incidents was the landing of Marines from the *Oregon* and *Newark* at Taku, China, in May 1900. From Taku they moved to Peking where they arrived in time to help defend the American legation during the Boxer siege. One result of the Boxer Rebellion was the stationing of a Marine Detachment at Peking, the famous "Horse Marines."

One function of nineteenth-century Marines was to land to protect American diplomats. In 1853, Minister Solon Borland had been assaulted and detained at San Juan del Norte, (Greytown), Nicaragua. In the following year, Sergeant James E. Thompson and the Marine Guard of the *Cyane* formed part of the landing force which sought redress from the local authorities.

Ten years later on the opposite side of the world, Marines once again landed to ensure satisfaction for an attack on an American diplomat. Chinese outlaws, led by "Sword Rack" Hoo, had assaulted Consul Francis P. Knight at Newchang, but the Chinese authorities would not or could not bring the culprits to justice. Lieutenant John W. Philip landed with the Marines from the *Wachusett*, seized "Sword Rack" and his men and stood guard over them until they had been tried and sentenced by the Chinese authorities.

Marines have had several opportunities to escort diplomatic missions during negotiations with foreign powers. When Commodore Matthew C. Perry landed at Yokohama to sign the treaty opening Japan, he was escorted by a force which included a battalion of Marines under Major Jacob Zeilin (later Commandant of the Marine Corps 1864-1876). In 1867, Minister Van Valkenburgh took an escort of Marines from the *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming* with him when he paid a visit to the Shogun of Japan.

Probably the most colorful of the escort missions fell to nineteen Marines under the command of Captain George C. Thorpe in 1903. They were detailed to accompany Consul General Robert P. Skinner to Addis Ababa for the negotia-

tion of the first treaty of commerce and friendship with Ethiopia. Before the expedition reached its destination, Thorpe had to put down a mutiny among the camel drivers and organize a defense of the party's camp against a local chieftain who threatened an attack if he did not receive a \$47.00 bribe. The Marines, resplendent in their dress uniforms and mounted on mules, led the party into the Ethiopian capital where they were royally feted by Emperor Menelik II and quartered in an old palace. Before they left, each of the Marines was personally presented with a medal by Menelik. On the return trip, they had to convoy two large elephant tusks and two lions, gifts to the President of the United States from the King of Kings and the Conquering Lion of Judah. Descendants of one of the lions still inhabit the Zoo in Washington's Rock Creek Park.

The Department of State has several times used Marines as couriers. During World War I, for instance, ten Marines were assigned to diplomatic courier missions in Europe. The Marine couriers had their share of cloak and dagger experiences but never lost a pouch.

In a different era, and before the now happily-developed system of Inter-American cooperation had fully matured, there were occasions when the United States felt the necessity of taking action to establish tranquility in the Western Hemisphere in order to forestall the intervention of European powers. In each instance, the Marines were the military arm of a policy set by the State Department, looking toward the establishment of law and order without which democratic governments cannot function. In such cases of well-intentioned effort, the Marine Corps can look with pride on the political and financial stability, as well as the improved sanitary and educational facilities, that were established in the areas where it brought order out of temporary chaos.

Some Marine officers have exchanged their scarlet and blue uniforms for the more somber dress of the foreign service officer. The earliest example appears to have been Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe. He was appointed acting Chargé in Tunis during October 1806. He was still on diplomatic duty in 1809 when the Secretary of the Navy informed him that he would either have to return to duty as a Marine or resign his commission. Coxe must have liked his new profession because he submitted his resignation and remained in North Africa as either Consul or Chargé until his death in 1830.

For many years Naval Regulations have continued to prohibit any officer in the naval service, except those on the retired list, from accepting an appointment in the diplomatic or consular service. Exceptions to this general rule, however, have been made from time to time.

In 1860 Captain Algernon S. Taylor was named to act as Chief Aide and Presidential Representative with the Japanese Embassy en route to the United States on the steam frigate *Powhatan*. This was the first Japanese mission to visit a western country.

During 1918, Brigadier General Eli K. Cole was commended for his assistance in drawing up the new Haitian constitution, and on 11 February 1922 Brigadier General John H. Russell was appointed United States High Commissioner to Haiti with the personal rank of ambassador. Russell served with distinction until 1930 when he returned to his strictly military career, becoming Commandant of the Marine Corps in 1933.

More recently history has seen the appointment of a retiring Commandant, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, as Minister to the Union of South Africa in 1944. General Holcomb continued as Minister until 1948.

Following World War II, a number of Marines joined the Foreign Service and are serving with distinction in various posts at home and abroad. Today two high-ranking Marines are serving in quasi-diplomatic posts of great importance. General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., following his retirement on 31 December 1955 as twentieth commandant, became chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board. Lieutenant General William E. Riley served successfully from 1948 to 1953 in the extremely difficult post of Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine. He is now with the Foreign Operations Administration as Director of the U. S. Operations Mission in Turkey.

Today, as in the past, Foreign Service and Marine officers frequently meet abroad during the performance of their duties. They are also meeting in new fields. Both services send students to the National War College. There they not only study to prepare themselves for advancement to high-level positions within their own services, but also to gain an understanding of the other agencies of the government. This understanding which comes from the close contact among the students of the various services at the National War College is one of its greatest contributions.

Several Marine officers are detailed to embassies and legations as naval and assistant naval attachés while a number of enlisted men serve in the attaché's offices. Marines are also attached to many of the Military Assistance Missions as advisors and instructors in amphibious tactics. Although basically military, the Advisor assignments often carry with them considerable diplomatic activity.

More numerous, however, are the Marine guards attached to diplomatic and consular establishments as security guards. They were established at the request of the Secretary of State pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Generally commanded by a senior non-commissioned officer, they are charged with the internal security of the diplomatic posts. Since the first Marines were assigned to duty in 1947, the guard force has grown to 733 men scattered through 74 countries in 86 detachments.

Nineteenth century diplomacy laid great stress on good will visits by naval vessels with their attached Marines as a form of diplomatic intercourse. This function is continued today with the "Mediterranean Battalion" as part of the Sixth Fleet "showing the flag" around the Mediterranean.

When the United Nations established its temporary headquarters in New York in 1946, it needed a guard force. Secretary General Trygve Lie requested and was given a detail of seventy-five Marines for a few months until a permanent United Nations guard force could be organized. Since the acceptance of the armistice in Palestine in 1948, a number of Marine officers have served in that area as members of the United Nations Supervision Organization. Two officers are still on this duty today.

The close-working relationship between the Foreign Service and the Marine Corps was born during the years when it was an accepted international practice to enlist the aid of military forces as a support for diplomatic activity. The day of gunboat diplomacy has passed, but the two services continue to operate as a team to further the interests of the United States in foreign affairs.



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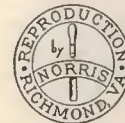
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## Revelling Envoys (from page 25)

cavalry, this luxury cavalcade galloped southward over the bumpy roads of central France to Avignon, where the King's Chief of Protocol met the envoys of Prince Tippu Sahib. A royal apology, and exchange of gifts (without bills), Piveron de Morlat's most persuasive eloquence, and the magnificence of the royal carriages and cavalry soon convinced Mohamet Dervish Khan that he should continue to Paris.

Modesty, however, was not a part of the visiting diplomatic mission. Mohamet Dervish Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Mahomet Ousman Khan all had firm ideas of the style in which they expected to live, and if their own depleted resources were not sufficient, it was obviously the duty of the good host to make up the difference.

On their arrival in Paris, M. de Morlat turned over to them one of the largest houses on the fashionable Rue Bergère. Mohamet Dervish Khan informed the Chief of Protocol that it was not large enough to meet their needs. Doing his best to please, M. de Morlat requisitioned "Les Menus Plaisirs," a large hotel adjacent to the house. In accepting the hotel as an annex, Mohamet Dervish Khan expressed his regret that the King had not seen fit to turn over to them one of his many beautiful palaces. He then took up the question of the carriages assigned to his mission. First, the horses were not elegant enough for diplomats of their stature. Also, the carriages did not have enough gilding to frame the silk and jewels which they planned to wear on outings, nor were there enough large windows in the carriages for them to be properly seen by the people of Paris. While King Louis would not consent to give up one of his palaces, he did find horses and carriages to meet their tastes.

Considering themselves now properly equipped, the three envoys set out to see Paris. They went to the Opéra and the Comédie Française. They visited the King's Library and the famous china factory at Sèvres. They paraded up and down the broad avenues and for most of what they saw, they did not hide their disdain.

The popular belief in the wealth of India, and the spectacle of these envoys and the splendor surrounding them soon caused stirrings of unrest in all classes of Parisian society. Within a week of their arrival in the capital, their ante-chambers on the Rue Bergère were filled each day with crowds of salesmen and inventors seeking customers, needy poets in search of pecuniary consolation from their fellow poet Akbar Ali Khan, servants seeking employment, and well-dressed ladies hoping to better themselves socially. In desperation, Mohamet Dervish appealed to Piveron de Morlat. A special cordon of police was assigned to hold back the crowds.

But even the police couldn't hold back the wave of curiosity caused by the envoys of Tippu Sahib. Their reputation spread to fabulous proportions in the royal court, and when the time came for the King to receive them, the throne-room at Versailles was jammed. Breaking precedent, even Marie Antoinette attended the reception in disguise.

The court's curiosity was well rewarded. Mohamet Ousman Khan made a long and flowery speech in his native tongue which was duly translated by an interpreter. Then the three envoys performed the *Nazer* ritual. Each in turn

approached the King, handed him a silk handkerchief, and retreated with deep bows and declarations of homage. Inside each handkerchief, Louis found a single gold coin, a token of the professed homage.

The throne-room ceremony was not enough to slake the curiosity of the court, however, for nobles and officials high and low wanted a closer look. So the envoys were taken to audiences with the King's brother and with the Comte d'Artois, and then on a tour of the Palace, the Trianon, the royal stables, the formal gardens, and the zoo.

Their introduction at court now made the envoys fair game for Paris society. They were guests of honor at the homes of the Duc de Nivernois, the Duc d'Harcourt, and the Duc d'Orleans. The French East India Company gave them a concert. And they went out on their own.

They officiated at a socially prominent balloon launching. They made nightly rounds of the most expensive places of entertainment. They presented lavish bouquets to the dancers at the summer Vaux-Hall, and courted the most beautiful actresses. Mohamet Dervish Khan, the youngest and most indefatigable of the three, suffered a momentary setback in his amorous revels, but the court physicians soon effected a cure.

Then one day Cesar brought them bad news. He regretfully reported that the last pie and anna of their 100,000 rupees was gone and they had even run into debt. It was at this point in history that sadly raised eyebrows and shrugged shoulders first became a defensive weapon in French diplomatic protocol. Piveron de Morlat could only suggest that they take their problem to the Minister of Navy. Mohamet Dervish Khan called on Monsieur de la Luzerne and asked to see the King in order to request a royal sustaining fund of several hundred thousand francs.

Monsieur de la Luzerne adroitly side-stepped the requested royal interview, but he could not avoid taking the problem to the King. There is no record of the debate which must have gone on in Louis' mind, balancing the needs of his somewhat faded ambitions in India against the depleted state of his treasury and the diminishing returns of taxation. But it is known that Monsieur de la Luzerne advised that diplomatic relations with Tippu Sahib were not worth the monumental costs of the revels of the three envoys. The King signed bills of credit for the debts and agreed to furnish a sizeable allowance to sustain the diplomatic mission, but told his Minister of Navy to make it clear, firmly but politely, that the envoys had accomplished their mission.

With financial worries set aside, Mohamet Dervish Khan, Mohamet Ousman Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan were overjoyed. They gave a gala feast for hundreds of their friends at "Les Menus Plaisirs" and announced their intention of going to Versailles to have dinner with the generous King Louis as an indication of their gratitude.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Navy was casting about for some means of carrying out the King's instructions. His Far Eastern experts informed him that when Indians take leave, they exchange gifts. From the royal factory at Sèvres, he sent the envoys vases and plates, milk bowls and sugar bowls, teapots and houkas. And so that there could be no possible misunderstanding, he sent gifts of porcleains, coats of arms, velvets, cushions, and carpets—all addressed to the exalted Prince Tippu Sahib—for delivery on their return

(Continued on page 51)

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# General Meeting

of the

## American Foreign Service Association

A general meeting of the American Foreign Service Association was held at the Officers' Club, Fort Leslie J. McNair, following the monthly luncheon on September 27, 1956. Despite a downpour caused by Hurricane Flossie, the meeting broke all records for attendance and was considered one of the most successful meetings the Association ever held.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Henry S. Villard, presented his report on the activities of the Directors during the fiscal '56:

### *Report of the Chairman*

The Board of Directors met regularly every two weeks over the past twelve months. During this period the Board discussed numerous problems confronting the Association and on occasion, consulted with officials of the Department on matters affecting the Service.

Reports have been received from all Committee Chairmen as well as from the Chairman of the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Report, which was included in the notice for this general meeting, has supplied the membership with a statement of the financial status of the Association. It will be noted that there has been a net increase of 557 members, bringing the total paying membership to 4,632 as of September 13. Of this total there were 3,139 active members compared with 2,703 last year. I should like to point out that from the financial point of view the Association has enjoyed one of its most successful years. The auditor's report shows a net worth on June 30, 1956, of \$89,383.14 as compared with \$79,971.93 a year previously, an increase of \$9,411.22.

The Committee on Education reviewed a total of 43 scholarship applications, a larger number than usual. Available funds enabled the Committee to make 17 awards, as published in the September issue of the JOURNAL. The Committee found that graduates of leading American Preparatory Schools with good scholastic records are generally successful in obtaining direct scholarship assistance from colleges and universities of their choice. Therefore, the Committee has undertaken to explore, with some of the New England schools, ways and means of making preparatory school scholarships available to children of members of the Foreign Service.

The Committee on Entertainment arranged for thirteen Association luncheons at which guests of honor appeared as speakers. Attendance averaged 200 members. The Annual Christmas Party was held on December 16, with several hundred members in attendance, and a Garden Party took place at the Club House on May 24. On July 24, the annual Picnic was held at the residence in McLean, Va., of Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Ben Wood. The Committee sponsored parties on March 15, June 14, and September 26 for approximately 100 Junior Foreign Service Officers attending the Foreign Service Institute, and their wives.

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### New Officers of AFSA

At a meeting of the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association on September 28, 1956 held in the new State Building, C. BURKE ELBRICK was elected president and ROBERT NEWBEGIN vice president of the AFSA.

At the same time a new Board of Directors was elected:

#### *Board of Directors*

THOMAS S. ESTES  
ANNE W. MERIAM  
STANLEY M. CLEVELAND  
JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND  
E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.

#### *Alternates*

HERBERT P. FALES  
ARTHUR L. RICHARDS  
RANDOLPH A. KIDDER  
W. TAPLEY BENNETT, JR.  
ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR.

This year's Electoral College, selected by members of the AFSA in written ballot, was composed of the following officers:

LOY W. HENDERSON  
ROBERT NEWBEGIN  
GEORGE V. ALLEN  
DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II  
C. BURKE ELBRICK  
EDMUND A. GULLION  
ROBERT D. MURPHY  
E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.  
THOMAS S. ESTES  
ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR.

WILLIAM C. BURDETT  
JOHN WESLEY JONES  
RAYMOND A. HARE  
JACOB D. BEAM  
W. TAPLEY BENNETT, JR.  
HENRY S. VILLARD  
E. PAUL TENNEY  
SIDNEY K. LAFOON  
HERBERT P. FALES  
MAURICE M. BERNBAUM  
RANDOLPH A. KIDDER

GEORGE V. ALLEN and RAYMOND A. HARE had already been assigned as Ambassadors to Greece and Egypt; JACOB D. BEAM was on leave.

Mr. Taylor G. Belcher served as Chairman of this Committee until July 18 when he was succeeded by Mr. Lewis Hofacker.

*The Foreign Service Club Committee* reported that the Association used its Club House more during the past twelve months than in any previous year. This intensified use appears due mainly to the increase in membership and to the custom of holding at the Club farewell receptions for personnel departing for the field. Sixty-nine such receptions were held during the season, an increase of about one third over last year.

*The Committee on Personal Purchases* continued to operate its program for the purchase of automobiles and other merchandise. It processed 467 orders for automobiles and prepared 745 letters on personal purchase matters.

*The Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel* met for a discussion of problems now facing retired officers. It was agreed that a comprehensive list would be prepared of subjects on which legislation was desired, and that from this list topics would be selected which might properly be presented to the Association and the Department with a view to enlisting their active support.

*The Welfare Committee* arranged for its members to make regular weekend visits to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda. Many Foreign Service Officers as well as ICA and USIA personnel hospitalized at Bethesda expressed appreciation for the thoughtful services of this committee.

In the *Foreign Service Journal*, change continued to characterize the makeup of the Editorial Board. Mr. Joseph Palmer, 2nd, resigned as Chairman and was succeeded by Mr. William R. Tyler. New Board Members included Mr. William Krieg, Mr. Norman Hannah, Miss Mary Vance Trent, Mr. Richard Davis and Mr. John Wheelock. Mrs. Hester Henderson joined the magazine as part-time Editorial Assistant, replacing Mrs. Jane Fishburne. Mrs. Lois Jones resigned as Managing Editor and was replaced by Miss Gwen Barrows.

The JOURNAL currently prints over 6300 copies, an increase of 550 over the previous year. Due to higher circulation and advertising revenue, and a decrease in operating costs (despite rising costs in printing and art reproduction) the JOURNAL ended the fiscal year of 1956 with a surplus of more than \$200. However, because of a bookkeeping adjustment in the allocation of scholarship funds, the JOURNAL account actually shows a deficit of slightly more than \$500—compared with the relatively large deficit of \$4200 for the preceding year.

It will be recalled that at last year's meeting of the Association, the Board of Directors was requested "to examine all aspects of a project for new and larger quarters for offices and for club purposes and to present specific proposals to the membership." The Board has devoted considerable study to the feasibility of this project. The Honorable David McKendree KEY, retired Career Minister and former Ambassador to Burma, was asked to look into various phases of the problem on behalf of the Board Members and submitted a number of progress reports. Consultation with real estate agents showed that there would be formidable difficulties in financing new and larger quarters located where they would be readily accessible to members of the Association. It would appear that the projected construction of a large modern hotel in the general vicinity of the State Department offers the most promising possibility of meeting the Association's needs as to space. Cost figures

and other details are now pending and until they are available the Board is not in a position to make specific recommendations. It wishes to record its appreciation of Mr. Key's assistance and to express the hope that he will continue to serve in his present capacity until the hotel proposal is further advanced and a final report can be made.

Another project which has been under consideration but which requires further study is that of a television program descriptive of the Foreign Service. This project was linked with the recently incorporated Foreign Service League, which it was thought might act as sponsor of such a program. The Board of Directors cooperated with officers of the Department and representatives of the League in investigating the possibility of dramatizing the Foreign Service on TV and a pilot film made privately with this in view was reviewed by a joint group. The incoming Board will be requested to follow through on the discussions which have been held so far in regard to this project.

The most important matter considered by the Board has been the question of a revision of the Association's By-Laws. Active members of the Association were informed on the ballot they received for the Electoral College this year that with the growth of the Association and the great increase in the number of active members now on duty in the Department or resident in the metropolitan area of Washington, the present method of elections prescribed by the By-Laws has become a task practically impossible of accomplishment. For example, the ballot for 1956 contained 605 names. If it had included additional assignments to the Department since June, when the ballot was prepared, there would have been approximately 180 more names on the list. This figure will doubtless increase in the future, so that the present system could result in a ballot of some 1,000 names from which to select an Electoral College of 18 persons.

A Special Committee was appointed to examine the method of elections to the Electoral College, as well as other provisions of the By-Laws that seemed to require change. One of the principal changes under consideration relates to the question of membership—that is, whether all persons holding a Foreign Service classification and not merely those appointed through the Department of State, should be eligible to join the Association as active—voting—members. Another relates to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum out of the greatly expanded active membership in Washington for the annual meeting; other suggestions cover the procedure necessary for any future revisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

The Special Committee has completed the draft of a new and simplified set of By-Laws, on which it received valuable assistance from the Office of the Legal Adviser in the Department. It was hoped to present the proposed revisions at this general meeting; but because of its importance to the future of the Association, and because of the fundamental nature of some of the changes, it was felt that the draft should first be studied and commented upon by as many active members of the Association as possible in the field as well as in Washington. There was not enough time to do this before the meeting today. The Board therefore will recommend to the incoming Board of Directors that copies of the present draft be distributed for consideration by the full active membership and that a special meeting of the

(Continued on page 51)

## Letters to the Editor (from page 52)

would send only copies of the finished paper for informational purposes. Should someone in the latter group notice the beginnings of a divergent trend, this could be passed on for future reference. The time gained by this procedure is generally far more valuable than the additional thinking that might be lost.

2. In reviewing a paper sent to him for clearance, an officer should ask himself why he should not clear the paper, rather than why he should clear it, realizing that this is only a secondary responsibility. He should try to keep changes to a minimum and limit them to his own particular field. Obviously, he should be as prompt as possible in replying.

3. The responsible officer should remember that the clearance procedure is not to be used as some sort of escape mechanism, impelled by a reluctance to face up to one's legitimate obligations.

Reduced to its essentials, the foregoing is merely an appeal to confine the clearance mechanism within the bounds of good judgment by weighing each case in light of its intrinsic issues and relevant ramifications, rather than to resort to indiscriminate submission of everything to an established system, regardless of these factors. Good judgment is undoubtedly a nebulous quality, but it remains the only genuinely effective weapon we possess in the ever-increasing struggle against eventual "riffing" in favor of the IBM machine or Univac.

R.B.P.

Washington

### S-3481 AND RETIRED AMBASSADORS

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your "S-3481" editorial in the September issue lauds the new F.S. Act which provides many lush fringe benefits and a greatly (no doubt justly) augmented salary scale over the 1946 Act which had granted a previous liberal advance. Now, a number of Career Ambassadors may confidently look forward to annuities of about \$19,000.

But what about the retired Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls of a decade or more ago who never, in any respect, "had it so good"—forgotten men who are now struggling along against inflated living costs on a meager pension, averaging less than one-fifth of the figure cited above? As they never had these greatly enlarged salaries, plus many side benefits, the Department may say that they had not contributed correspondingly to the Retirement Fund; but why, in good conscience, should the retired FSO who has served thirty-five years not have been considered as having earned the seventy per cent the new Act accords?

No, the retired officer was not just forgotten, since the new Act grants seventy per cent basis for thirty-five years service to those restored to duty (usually high-bracketed indeed!), and specifically excludes those already retired (invariably far removed from high brackets). Surely elementary justice should see that those who had served thirty-five years should not be discriminated against again. Their inclusion would not burden the fisc unduly, as part of their

thirty-five years usually had some pest-hole posts that may hasten their end; and some consideration for the men who bore the torch through the long lean years would not make an appreciable dent on funds devoted to larger families in Newgov or better privies in Graustark.

Arthur C. Frost  
F.S.O.—Ret.

Menlo Park, Calif.

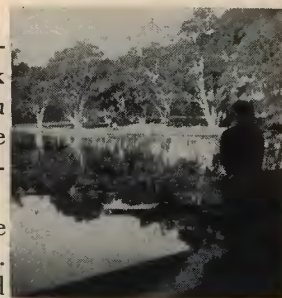
### TRANQUILITY IN SYDNEY

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am submitting herewith a photograph taken in Centennial Park in Sydney, in the hope that you might be able to use it to prove that not all in Australia is kangaroo or Olympics.

In direct contrast with the crowded thoroughfares of Sydney, which is one of the busiest and largest cities in the southern hemisphere, the tranquility to be found in this park comes as a pleasant surprise to all tourists who venture this far from the beaten path.



Billy K. Walker

Sydney

### ROBERT PEET SKINNER

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with deep interest the article in your February issue on the life of my old friend, Hon. Robert Peet Skinner. My memories of him go back to 1916 when as a youngster, following a then much-read magazine article I had written, "Can Germany Stand a Long War," I was sent as a special agent to London (later to Latin America) to gather certain data for our Government. Mr. Skinner's first words were "remember you and I are America to those whom we meet in foreign lands. We are not very popular here in England as we remain neutral while a war is on but words cannot hurt you." This advice I never forgot and in the several years I spent abroad carried me in good stead.

You have done full credit to a really great American.

Frederic M. Halsey

Long Branch, N. J.

### ARTICLES ON TANGIER

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am trying to get two numbers of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL with articles relating to Tangier. One is the June 1945 issue with an article, "First American Consul General in Tangier." In the same year (I believe it was) appeared a history of the Consulate by J. Rives Childs. I would so like to purchase a copy of both. Please send the bill and the magazines to the appended address.

Donald Angus

113, Paseo del Dr. Cenarro

Tangier, Morocco

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are unable to supply the issues requested by Mr. Angus but one of our subscribers may have copies.

## Revelling Envoys (from page 46)

to Mysore. The three overwhelmed envoys expressed profuse thanks and said they were surely going the following week to Versailles to have dinner with the generous King Louis as an indication of their gratitude.

In no little distress, Monsieur de la Luzerne suddenly realized that the envoys were indeed serious in their intention to invite themselves to dinner with the King at Versailles the following week. Hastily, he arranged a two-week invitation for them to hunt in the royal forest at Marly. They gratefully accepted, and Mohamet Dervish Khan said he would postpone the Versailles banquet until their return.

With the envoys safely out of town, the Minister of Navy adopted a firmer course of action. The diplomatic retinue of servants and Sepoys and standard-bearers on the Rue Bergère were packed up and sent off to Brest to await a ship. When the three astonished envoys returned from Marly, he explained to them—politely but firmly—that cold weather was coming and they could not be expected to endure the blizzards and polar winds of a French winter.

Three enormous upholstered coaches and the inexhaustible Piveron de Morlat were assigned to take them to Brest. Their boxes, trunks and chests were packed and loaded, and off they galloped along the bumpy roads of Brittany, happy to be escaping the hazards of blizzards and polar winds.

In the months that followed, worse problems were in store for King Louis XVI. But among the troubles besetting the rulers of Europe in 1788, the case of the revelling envoys should not be totally eclipsed by larger events from the diplomatic history of the last of the absolute monarchs of France.

## Live Dangerously (from page 18)

This does not mean, however, that they are going to agree with us, or we with them, about any of the great issues on which we are opposed. It does not mean that we and they will have good relations, not in the least. It may even be quite the contrary. The more convinced two adversaries are that they cannot and will not destroy each other, the more chances they may be willing to take, the freer they are likely to feel about getting their way by means that are just short of general war.

In other words, if both sides are deterred from going into a big war, it is most probable that the cold war, far from coming to an end, will be waged all the more sharply. There is every reason to think that this is just what has been happening since the President and the other heads of governments met at Geneva last July. What they did at Geneva was to acknowledge publicly to one another and to the world that since the invention of the hydrogen bomb a big war has become intolerable. . . .

The year 1955 marks, so I believe, not the beginning of the end of the cold war, which was what many hoped for at Geneva, but the opening of a new era when the cold war will be waged on new fronts and by new methods. Until 1955 the contest with the Communist powers was at bottom strategic and military. . . .

But now the Soviet Union has developed an industrial system of its own which enables it to challenge us and to compete with us in trade and in the supplying of capital to the underdeveloped countries of South Asia, of Africa, and

eventually of Latin America. In the year 1955 we saw the Soviet Union enter openly upon this new campaign.

We must expect this campaign to go on for the indefinite future and to become more and more formidable as China, following Russia, develops industrial power. In this new chapter of the cold war, the Communist powers are not entering the underdeveloped countries with troops who would be and could be resisted under our various defense pacts. They have come into these underdeveloped countries with the same things that we have come into them with, with supplies of arms, with offers of trade, with capital for development, with technical know-how. They are not threatening to invade the underdeveloped countries. They are promising to show them a quicker way than our way to develop their industries and to raise the standard of living among their people. . . .

In 40 years the Soviet Union has raised itself from military defeat and great misery and backwardness to being the chief military and industrial power of the Old World. In this performance, in this rapid rise from weakness to power, there lies the appeal of the Soviet Union to the peoples of Asia and Africa. Let us be frank about it. The underdeveloped countries are deeply tempted by the Soviet example. For they do not believe that they can follow our example, which is that of a comparatively slow development over more than a century on a rich but empty continent. . . .

We shall be greatly preoccupied in the years to come with this competition, with this altogether new challenge to our position and that of the Western allies. While we are preoccupied with this challenge, we shall never dare to ignore the fact that our old security, when no enemy could get at us, is gone forever.

It will take good nerves to live in the age that we have entered. The enormous growth of our population is taking place at a time when we are under tremendous challenge from abroad. We shall be under pressure from our own people to expand and adapt our educational system and almost all our other public institutions to the increase of our own numbers. And we shall be under severe pressure, requiring constant vigilance and alertness and resourcefulness, by the competition of the Communist world.

We shall need, as perhaps we have never needed before, cool heads, calm determination and the fearlessness to look at the new realities.—Reprinted with permission from the *Woman's Home Companion*.

## Meeting of A.F.S.A. (from page 49)

Association be held later in the year for the express purpose of discussing and acting upon the suggested revisions.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to the ever-faithful staff of the Association and the JOURNAL, and to express my grateful thanks to the members of the various committees for their fine cooperation in making this a highly-successful year.

HENRY S. VILLARD  
*Chairman, Board of Directors*

Mr. LOY HENDERSON, president of the Association then commented on the important revitalization and expansion of the Foreign Service during the past year, and said that his remarks were not prepared but would be available later for publication in the JOURNAL.

# Letters to the Editors

Pseudonyms may be used only if your letter includes your correct name and address. All letters to the Editors are subject to condensation.

## “THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE”

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As an unusual activity on my part, I take my typewriter in hand to comment with regard to your editorial in the July edition of your interesting and useful magazine on the subject of “The Hare and the Tortoise.” I am in hearty agreement that we must control the use of cable traffic and try to reduce it to an all-time minimum instead of an all-time high. However, we in the field need some help in the Department in order to achieve this very commendable purpose.

Complaints or plain griping achieve no significant improvement in an admittedly bad situation. I have three concrete suggestions to offer:

(1) That the Department consider hiring enough personnel and acquiring enough machines in their reproduction center to get all of the despatches reproduced and distributed on no more than a forty-eight hour basis.

(2) That our Official-Informal urgent letters which need wider distribution than the immediate officials of the area bureau be written on second pages of despatch forms and forwarded directly to the Desk Officer or other addressee, who can then have them easily and conveniently reproduced, even though it may take ten days to two weeks.

(3) In addition, that we re-word the slogan, “Is this cable necessary?” to “Can the material in this cable be transmitted by urgent Official-Informal letter on despatch form and achieve the same result as a cable?”

Yours for less telegraphic traffic, greater economy, and increased efficiency.

Arthur Ageton  
American Ambassador

Asuncion

## WASHINGTON POST REPORT

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Having temporarily unglued myself both from my desk in this 93 degree heat and the televised Conventions, I should love a stroll with Justice Douglas along the Canal, as suggested by Mrs. Edith Belcher in the September JOURNAL's Post Report for Washington. I found the “Post Report” inspirational accurate and more amusing than all of them. Perhaps Mrs. Belcher could be appointed our roving post reporter.

T. P.

Washington

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Mrs. Edith Belcher's “Post Report from Washington, D.C.” in the September issue of the *Foreign Service Journal* contained, I feel, some exaggerations.

In the first place, it is customary to maintain a loyal silence on the subject of the Washington climate. It should be remembered that there are some worse climates in other parts of the world—although the Foreign Service of the United States does not yet maintain outposts in all of them.

Another point on which I would like to take issue with Mrs. Belcher is the implication that the numerous house guests “passing through” are exclusively a phenomenon of life in Washington, D.C. The omnipresence of house guests is not limited to any one geographical area, and the solution to this problem here is one of simplicity itself. Live within your income: Unless your friends have brought sleeping bags and a duffel full of provender they cannot be accommodated under or even near your roof-tree, and scraps from the table will make slim pickings.

Finally, I regret the absence of any allusion to the artistic and cultural opportunities available in the Washington area. I refer to the almost unparalleled beauties of nature and art in Rock Creek Park and the National Gallery which can be enjoyed on a Sunday afternoon, provided there is no emergency of major calibre going on in the particular Division where the husband is employed.

(Mrs.) A.M.T.

Washington

## CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

One of the principal items impressing a Foreign Service officer assigned to the Department after many years in the field, is the clearance procedure. This procedure is, of course, inherent in the size of the organization. The field post, being relatively small, has much less need for it than the home office.

Needless to say, the demands of good government require a detailed clearance procedure where numerous agencies are involved and where, internally, areas of jurisdiction are highly compartmentalized. Even bearing this in mind, however, certain criticisms seem justifiable; not concerning principle, which is hardly to be contested, but concerning the way the system, at times, seems to work.

1. Clearance procedures have frequently degenerated into a routine of clearance for the sake of clearance. Matters that are patently uncontroversial are subjected to a tedious, unnecessary, time and labor-consuming process.
2. A paper sent for clearance is often buried in someone's “in-box” for a notoriously long period of time.
3. In many cases, objections are raised covering areas of no concern to the person whose clearance is requested.
4. In many cases, the person giving clearance seems to delight in imposing his particular style and grammar, the end result being a literary composite of very dubious quality.
5. There seems to be an imbalance between the time and effort put into the clearance procedure and the results obtained. The price of avoiding an occasional “flap” seems inordinately high when weighed against all that is lost by subjecting so many seemingly urgent items to delays ranging from three to six months.
6. The clearance procedure appears, at times, to be utilized to avoid responsibility.

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that the following guide lines would be helpful:

1. Clearance should be based on the intrinsic subject matter, rather than on established procedure. This would mean that the responsible officer would refer items for clearance only to those offices concerned where he knows disagreement exists or might exist. To the other offices concerned, he

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