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**JOURNAL**

MARCH 1957

35c

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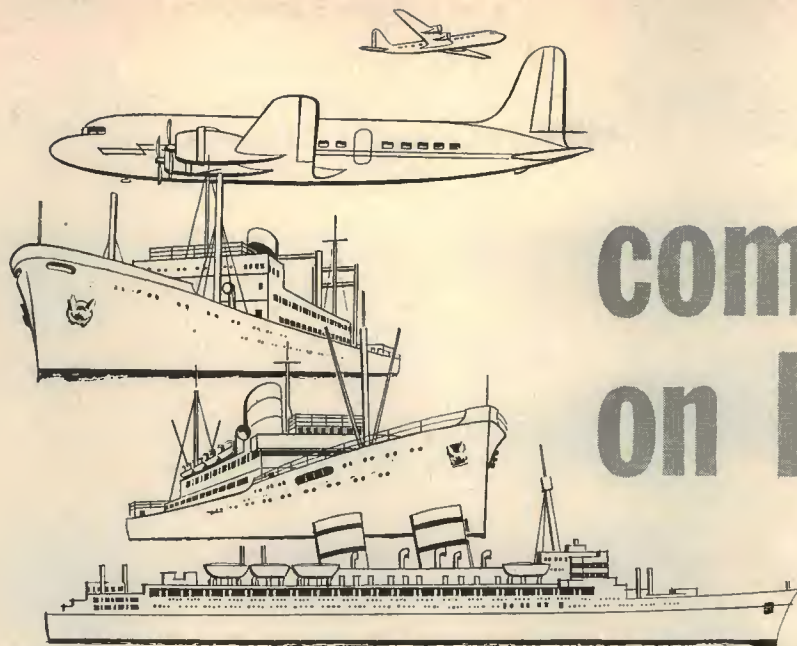


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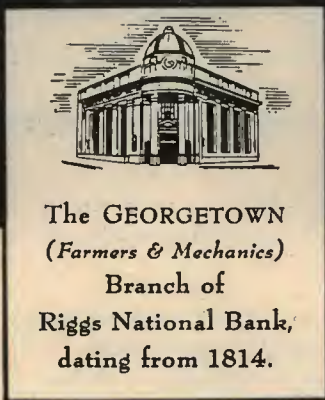
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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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MARCH, 1957

Volume 34, Number 3

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**CHILDREN AT PLAY:**

In the Harz mountains en route to Berlin Paul Child, USIA, caught these children playing one day early in spring before a 16th century half-timbered house in an excellent state of preservation. . . . A special exhibition of Mr. Child's photographs will open at the Franz Bader Gallery, Washington, on March 25th.

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**Appointments and Designations**

The following nominations were sent from the President to the Senate, January 14, 1957.

*Class 1 and Secretaries to be also Consuls General*

Mattison, Gordon H. Ringwalt, Arthur R.

*Class 2 and Secretary to be also Consul General*

Lafoon, Sidney K.

*To be Class 2, Consuls and Secretaries*

Buttles, Bruce Schuler, Donald G.

*To be Class 3, Consuls and Secretaries*

Dodderidge, William H. Meigs, Carroll M.  
Hagan, Richard C. Shaw, John F.  
Jacobson, Harold W.

*To be Class 4, Consuls and Secretaries*

DeSeabra, A. Jose Tiger, M. Gordon  
Hussey, William B. Trueworthy, Orson W.  
Kelly, James M. Wonder, Charles W.  
Nelson, Stuart D.

*To be Class 5, Consuls and Secretaries*

Bliss, Robert R. Hardy, Nicholas  
Ernst, Philip Imhof, Johannes V.  
Good, Dale E. Massey, Virginia E.  
Harding, Robert W. Russell, Charles W.

*To be Class 6, Vice Consuls and Secretaries*

Andren, Mrs. Sara L.	Knutzen, Gladys
Armijo, Patrick H.	Konya, Charles J.
Campbell, Elinor L.	McCoy, M. Margaret
Chiavarini, Mary T.	McNeill, Allen P., Jr.
Cottman, J. Stewart, Jr.	Manning, Henry J.
Cowherd, Bryan N.	Niles, Mrs. Margaret I.
Craig, Mrs. Betty Ann	Phillips, Maxine
Cunningham, William J.	Polansky, Sol
Dwyer, William E.	Polk, Leslie D.
Fenstermacher, Edward B.	Rook, Lois J.
Ferchak, John R.	Scott, Marjorie L.
Geen, Helen E.	Stoppioni, Charles F.
Grunwell, Jane E.	Stottz, Maida F.
Haughey, Frank J.	Todman, Terence A.
Johnson, Viola	Tolin, Corabelle
Jones, Munro P.	Ugarte, Gabriel
Kautsky, Richard W.	

*To be Class 8, Vice Consuls and Secretaries*

Angelus, Harry M.	Kulberg, Raoul
Barta, John M.	McCall, Sherrod B.
Barth, Norman E.	McGroarty, Eleanore
Beyer, Gordon R.	McLellan, Robert S.
Blane, John P.	Matherton, Richard C.
Bratt, Harold A., Jr.	Miller, Stanley R., Jr.
Calingaert, Michael	Nelson, Theodore C.
Carle, Jack M.	Noble, Allen G.
Deary, William P.	Nyrop, Richard F.

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## Appointments and Designations

(from page 4)

Dobbs, Theodore B.	Roan, Alver R., Jr.
Doyle, James T.	Roy, J. Stapleton
Eagleburger, Lawrence S.	Sheinbaum, Gilbert H.
Gise, Alan A.	Smith, Elaine D.
Habbe, Donald E.	White, James W.
Kelley, Frederick T.	

### *Foreign Service Staff Officers to be Consuls*

Cahn, Rudolf E.	Kirley, Louis L.
-----------------	------------------

### *Foreign Service Reserve Officers to be Consuls*

Collins, J. Foster	Rall, Arthur F.
--------------------	-----------------

### *F.S. Reserve Officers to be Consuls, Secretaries*

Andronovitch, Nicholas	Jacobson, Harry G.
Donohoe, Joseph A., III	Rady, George A., Jr.
Goloway, Edward D.	Smith, Joseph W.
Haynes, Robert E.	

### *F.S. Reserve Officers to be Vice Consuls, Secretaries*

Bane, Howard T.	McManus, Joseph F.
Duncan-Peters, Stephen	Rucker, Jerry C.

### *F.S. Reserve Officers to be Vice Consuls*

Murray, John C.	Strathern, Clifton R.
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### *F.S. Reserve Officers to be Secretaries*

Cunningham, Robert H.	Short, Stannard K.
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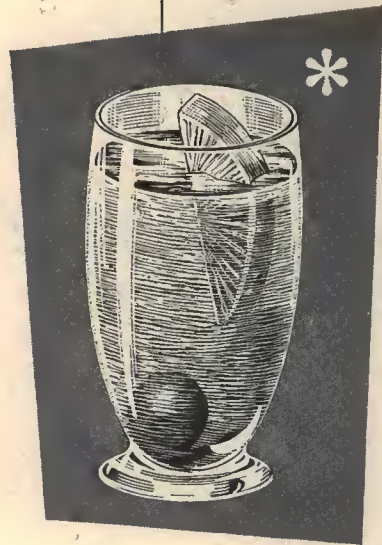
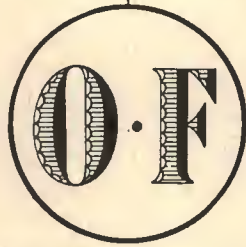
*Length of Service Awards have been presented recently to the following members of the Foreign Service:*

	32 Years	
EHRHART, (Mrs.) Martha		Vienna
	13 Years	
GROSSHANS, Martha		Basel
MARESCH, Fred		Caracas
ROIG, Helen		Caracas
	11 Years	
TOBIN, Irwin M.		Bonn
	10 Years	
ALLEN, Arthur		Milan
CANTELE, Lori		Milan
CASTIGLIONI, (Mrs.) Elizabeth		Basel
CONTI, Girodano		Milan
HAIGH, John		Milan
MOORE, John H.		Bonn
PENSON, Charles S.		Bonn
SAUNDERS, Catherine		Bonn
UGOLINI, Noemi		Milan
WYMAN, Parker		Milan

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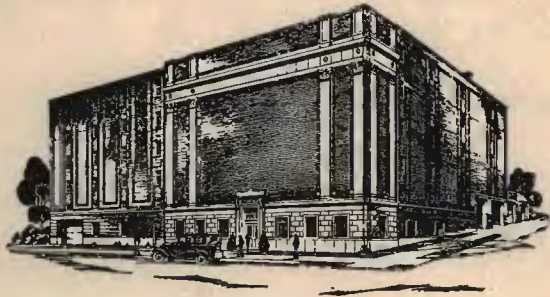
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Director of International Services

## OHINASAMA

IN EVERY JAPANESE home where there is a little girl, the Dolls' Festival, *Ohinasama*, is celebrated on the third day of March. Although it is strictly a girls' festival designed to offer prayers that the girls of the family may grow up to become gentle women, graceful and healthy, the whole family: father, mother, and brothers too, share in this auspicious day.

Much in the manner of the American department store preparing for the Christmas rush, Tokyo's *depaato*, by the first of February, have cleared out one entire floor of merchandise so that an incredible number of dolls and their various accoutrements may be displayed. Every Tokyo family, from oldest to youngest member, makes a tour of one of these stores—perhaps to buy a doll, a miniature palanquin, or a new and incredibly tiny *sake* cup for the emperor doll. Fabulous, life-sized dolls, borrowed from museums and not for sale, draw much attention. The carving of an ivory *netsuke*, the delicate blush on the empress' cheek, the mother-of-pearl inlaid in an inch-square lacquer table—none of this artistry is lost on the Japanese whose soul yearns for beauty, be he poet or farmer.

Days before the festival all the ceremonial dolls, each garbed in ancient costume, which have been handed down from generation to generation are brought out of storage and placed on a tier of shelves made like a miniature grandstand. Bright red cloth covers the shelves. Dolls representing the emperor and empress are set on the top shelf. Next below come three court ladies and below them are five court musicians. On the bottom shelves are set out toy furniture, cooking utensils and food.

The dolls are of all types. There are costly, delicate masterpieces of art; there are home-made paper dolls; in the homes of the very poor, there may be only a drawing of the emperor and empress dolls pinned to the wall. These drawings, often crudely done by the children themselves, tell more plainly than does the costliest collection, the importance of this day. Most families have many other dolls: *samurai* warriors (great favorites with the boys), dancers and clowns, children and babies, old men and women.

Whatever the circumstances of the household, however, a branch of peach blossoms is always placed beside the display. In March, peach trees are blooming everywhere in Japan—in the backyard of any small farmhouse, in the garden of the city house. They are domestic, peaceful blossoms with a feminine coloring. There is nothing unusual about them. As the poet, Noburu Ogata, has said, "It is this

*(Continued on page 10)*





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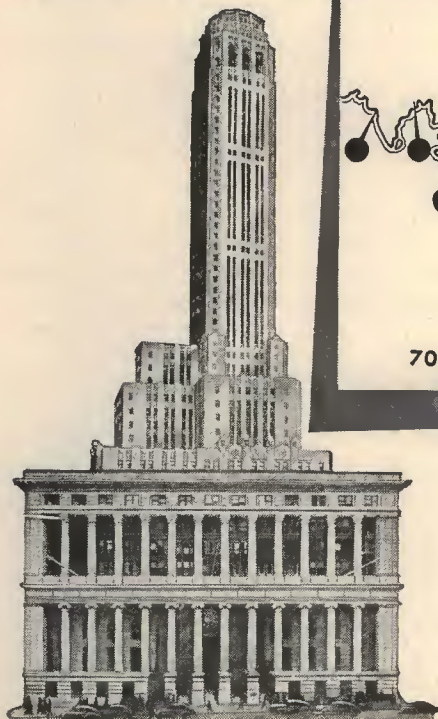
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## Ohinasama (from page 8)

absence of distinction which gives the peach flowers an air of intimacy, being close to the heart of man."

During the afternoon of the festive day the girls, dressed in their best kimonos, call on their friends and admire the dolls of each household. After pretending to feed the dolls cakes and sweet wine, the little girls eat all the good things themselves.

But the celebration of the Dolls' Festival is not all play. Japanese mothers and grandmothers use the occasion to teach lessons in politeness and good taste and, most important, loyalty and respect for the Imperial family.

—H. H. H.

## BIRTHS

- BROGLEY.** A son, John Charles, born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Brogley December 21, 1956, in Nagoya. Mrs. Brogley is the former Martha Bushong.
- BRIGGS.** A son, Everett Barnard, born to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Ellis Briggs, January 24, 1957 in Washington, D.C. He is a grandson of Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs.
- LEE.** A daughter, Charlotte May, born to Mr. and Mrs. Owen B. Lee December 30, 1956 in Washington D. C.
- RYAN.** A son, Peter Jerome, born to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ryan December 15, 1956 in Winchester, England.
- TRIVERS.** A son, Howard Edwin, born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Trivers December 30, 1956 in Washington D. C.
- WILLETS.** A son, Chester Arthur III, born to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Willets Jr. December 25, 1956 in Taipei.

## IN MEMORIAM

- CHATHAM.** Thurmond Chatham, member of the House Foreign Affairs committee and chairman of the State Department Organization and Foreign Operations subcommittee at the time of his retirement from the House in 1956, died February 5, 1957, in Durham, North Carolina.
- SPAMER.** Carl A. Spamer, retired Consular officer died January, 1957. Mr. Spamer who retired in 1933 after many years in the consular service was the author of a history on Cultured Pearls.
- WARREN.** The Honorable Avra M. Warren died in Dallas, Texas January 22, 1957. Mr. Warren entered the Foreign Service in 1920, retired last July, and was Ambassador to Turkey at the time of his retirement.

## AFSA

If the standing-room-only attendance at the AFSA luncheons continues, the Entertainment Committee says a larger dining hall will have to be found. Which almost certainly indicates a more expensive luncheon, and by no means indicates as good a luncheon as the Ft. Lesley McNair Officers' Club has been serving the American Foreign Service Association each month. Luncheon dates for the rest of this fiscal year are:

Wednesday, March 20  
Thursday, April 18  
Wednesday, May 22  
Thursday, June 20

Speakers for these meetings have not yet been announced.

# BUSINESS CONFERENCE

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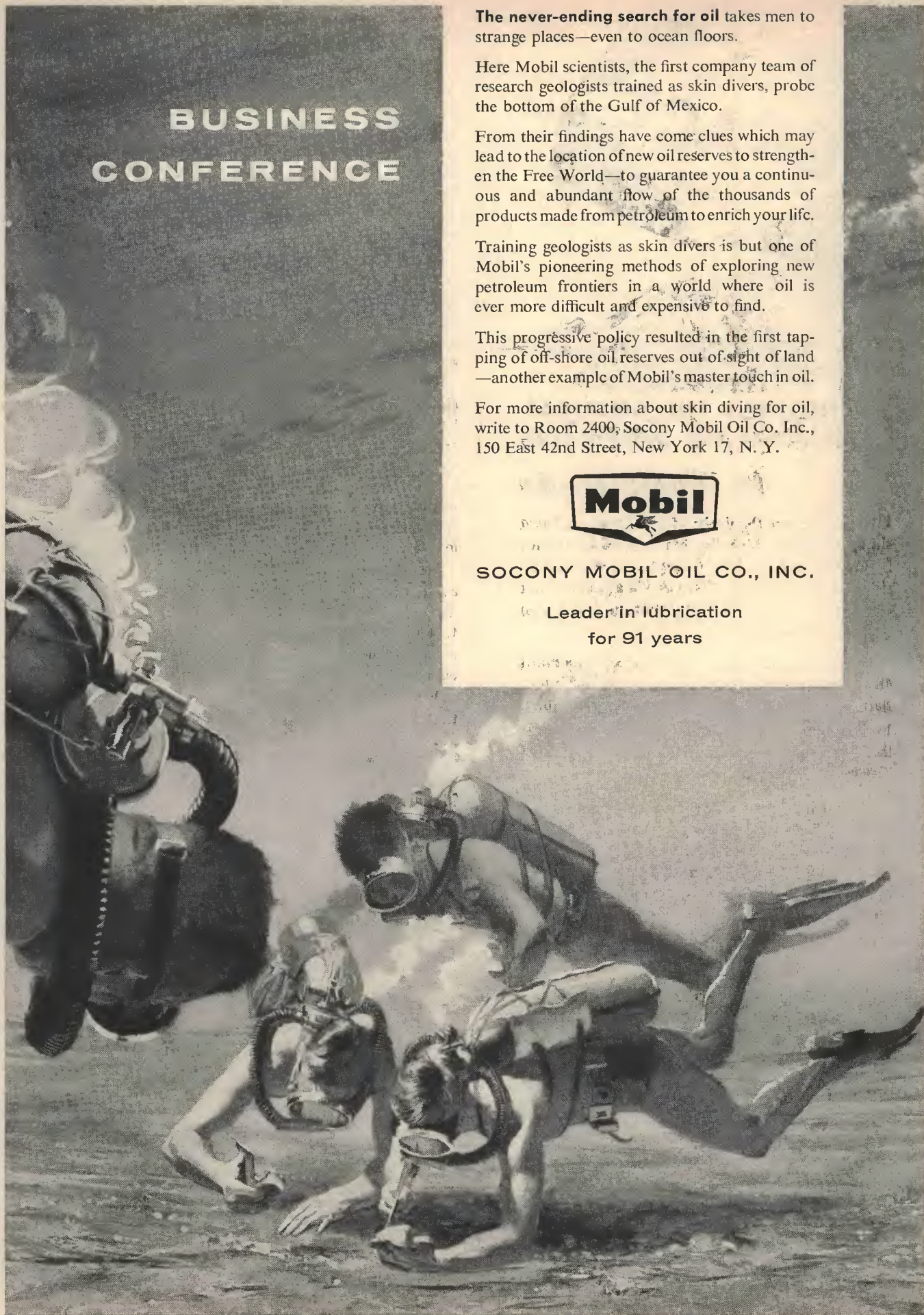
This progressive policy resulted in the first tapping of off-shore oil reserves out of sight of land—another example of Mobil's master touch in oil.

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## A Century's Changes at Ceylon

By PHILIP K. CROWE, AMBASSADOR\*

ON A SUNNY morning in September, 1850, John Black, Esq., an American merchant, called at King's House in the old Fort of Galle, paid his respects to Sir George Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, and informed His Excellency that he had been appointed American Commercial Agent for that port. Official relations between the Island and the United States had begun.

Dusty records in the hackcherries of Galle have little to say about Mr. Black beyond the fact that he was a merchant of repute and a respected member of the community. He married in Galle and some of his descendants were living there until fairly recently. The Black family home, known as Clan House, still stands.

By 1869 it was apparent to the then American Commercial agent that pressure from the merchants to build a breakwater at Colombo would bear fruit, and, on his recommendation, the commercial agency was moved to Colombo. Three years later, the Governor, William H. Gregory, also sure in his own mind that Colombo was the coming town and that he would ultimately be forced to move there, sold King's House, but was severely reprimanded for doing so by the Colonial Office.

The Governor and the American Commercial Agent were quite right. In 1875 the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, visited the Island and laid the first stone of the 4,000 foot breakwater that was to give Colombo one of the finest artificial harbors in the East and spell the doom of Galle as a port of importance.

While the early records are far from complete, I found that an American Consulate was functioning at Colombo in 1896. Vice Consul William C. MOREY was in charge and the offices were located in the Galle Face Hotel. The first Consul, Edward A. GREVEY, established his office on March 30, 1907, presumably in the same hotel. Early in 1910, the Consulate was moved to Lloyd's building in the Fort of Colombo and offices were opened with Consul William C. MAGELSEN in charge.

By 1934 the Consulate had outgrown its quarters in the Lloyd's building and moved, during the administration of Consul Robert L. BUELL, to the Caffoor building on Church Street in the Fort. Mr. Buell, who retired from the Foreign Service some years ago, has a high regard for the Island and occasionally contributes learned articles on it to American newspapers.

Soon after the end of the war the Consulate was again moved, this time to the Millers building where it remained from 1946 to 1952. During this period the status of the mission was raised to a Consulate General with Perry N. JESTER in charge. He was the only officer to hold this post for, in February of 1948, Ceylon gained Dominion status and on August 3 of that year Felix COLE presented his credentials as America's first ambassador to independent Ceylon.

In the period of more than a century during which official relations have existed between the two countries, nine

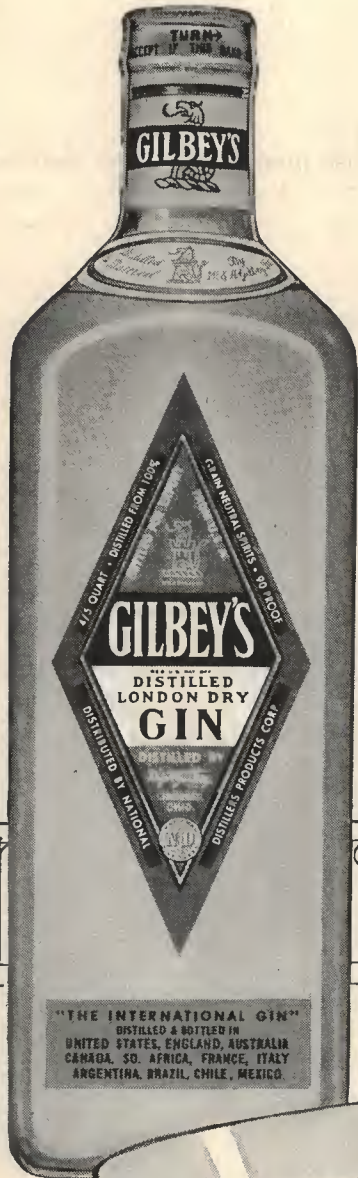
(Continued on page 14)

\*Mr. Crowe has recently returned to the United States. See Service Glimpses, page 26.



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## Changes at Ceylon *(from page 12)*

treaties or inter-governmental agreements have been signed between Ceylon and America.

John Silva, a Sinhalese who has been a member of our local staff for the past forty-six years, says that the most interesting change during the last half-century is that of transport. When he reported to Consul Magelssen, the only vehicle our government owned was a *riksha*. This was a stock model, purchased from a local firm and was pulled by one Madasama, an elderly Tamil coolie, who wore a uniform and a U.S. badge on his turban. Madasama was followed by Pitchimuttu, who later became night watchman and retired only a few years ago.

According to Mr. Silva, the first official car was a Buick which was purchased in 1943. There was also a period when it was possible for American representatives to travel around the harbor in their own gigs. A launch was acquired during Ambassador Cole's time and another during Ambassador SATTERTHWAITÉ'S. The latter, a handsome thirty-foot craft was sold just before I was appointed, ostensibly to save money. At the same time there was talk of a light aircraft to replace it. Today, the launch floats serenely around the Gal Oya reservoir a hundred miles from Colombo and the light aircraft is still in the memo stage of development in Washington. But then, it must be remembered that it was a matter of more than thirty years between the *riksha* and the Buick.



Temple Guardstone at Anuradhapura, Ceylon



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BY  
**JAMES B.**  
**STEWART**

**George Washington Bicentennial:** President Herbert Hoover in an address on February 22, 1932, opening the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, concluded with this eloquent description of the Washington Monument: "Beyond any other monument built by the hand of man out of clay and stone, this shaft is a thing of the spirit. Whether seen in darkness or in light, in brightness or in gloom, there is about it a mantle of pure radiance which gives it the aspect of eternal truth. It is a pledge in the sight of all mankind, given by Washington's countrymen, to carry forward the continuing fulfillment of vision of America."

**Thomas Nast was a Consul General**

Edmund B. MONTGOMERY, Consul, Department (FA) has a revealing article in the March 1932 JOURNAL entitled, "NAST, Father of the American Cartoon."

The great cartoonist was the "inventor" of the Republican Elephant, the Democratic Donkey and of the Tammany Tiger. Theodore Roosevelt, who appointed Nast as Consul General at Guayaquil, once said, "Well, Nast, I ought to make a good official. I learned my politics from your cartoons."

After a brief tenure of office, Nast died at his post of yellow fever in 1902.

\* \* \*



MILLS-DECKUM. Married at Portland, Oregon January 23, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Sheldon T. Mills and Francesca Deckum. Mr. Mills was stationed at Panama City.

**The Show-Off and the Princess**

William L. JENKINS, former FSO, tells the following on himself: "When stationed in Russia in 1916 I immediately began to study Russian. A few weeks later I was invited to the opera and one of the guests was a charming Russian princess. During dinner we had spoken French but during the first act of the opera I decided that I might make a hit with her by perpetrating a sentence or two in Russian. I thought one out very carefully and when the applause died down I delivered it in what I thought was a fairly decent Russian accent. The Princess turned to me and said very sweetly in French, 'You must pardon me but I have completely forgotten my English.'"

**On Writing a Book**

Robert P. SKINNER, former American Ambassador, once upon a time had a very capable Negro servant who one day said to him that everybody had written a book about life in Europe except the colored man and he, being a Negro, thought he would like to attempt one himself. Mr. Skinner strongly urged him to write the book and supplied him with pens, ink and paper in abundance and waited some

(Continued on page 18)



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MEETS THE WEST  
AT THE  
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## 25 Years Ago (from page 16)

weeks before asking how the work was coming on. Finally he said to Mr. Skinner, "Sir, I have sat down every night to write that book and if I could just get it started, it would write itself."

\* \* \*

**School Days:** Some of the officers who reported for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training school were: William C. AFFEL, Jr., Walter G. DOWLING, Elbridge DUBROW, Nathaniel LANCASTER, Jr., Cecil B. LYON.

**Briefs:** Miss Frances E. WILLIS, who has been stationed at Santiago as Vice Consul, passed through London on her way to Stockholm where she has been assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy.

John D. HICKERSON of the Division of Western European Affairs recently made a score of 149 at bowling, thereby topping by one the previous score of Orsen N. NIELSEN of the Eastern European Division.

### California Never Misses a Bet

Charles B. HOSMER, Consul Naples, reports to the JOURNAL as follows: "Word was received that among the parcel post shipments from New York on the American steamship *Excalibur*, were three packages: one addressed to the King of Italy and two to Premier Mussolini. This knowledge added little to the comfort of the passengers and crew of the vessel and an imposing group of Italian troops and officials and American Consulate officers met the *Excalibur* at Naples in order to assure proper safeguards. All the parcel post mail was taken on a lighter to an isolated inner port of the harbor and was there carefully gone through under the supervision of artillery officers, who are experts in the matter of handling explosives. The package addressed to the King contained an American coin of 1832, to add to the King's famous coin collection. One of the packages addressed to the Premier contained a photograph album of views of San Francisco and the other a collection of picture postcards of Southern California."

**Quip of the Month:** "Dad," said Billy, looking from the book he was reading, "what is meant by diplomatic phraseology?"

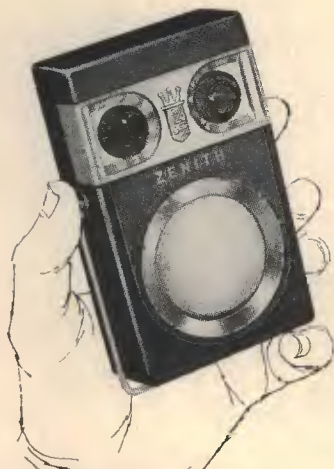
"Well," replied his father, "If you were to say to a homely girl, 'Your face would stop a clock,' that would be stupidity. But if you said to her, 'When I look into your eyes, time stands still,' that would be diplomatic phraseology!"

### RECREATION

An international Bridge tournament, open to both American and local employees of American Foreign Service missions, will open play on June 1 throughout the world. Administrative officers in all posts are accepting entries for this tourney. Entries will close May 1.

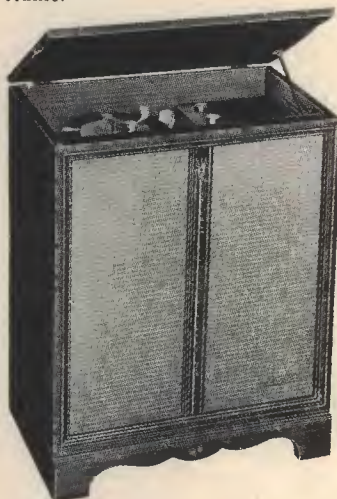
This tournament is another project of the State-USIA Recreation Association which already sponsors the popular world-wide golf tournament and the annual art exhibit. Following a play-off in each post entered in the competition, winning teams will compete for area championships. These winners, from ARA, EUR, FE, NEA, and Washington will then participate in the play for the world-wide honors.

Prizes will be awarded to the post winners in addition to the awards for area and world-wide champions.



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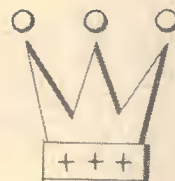
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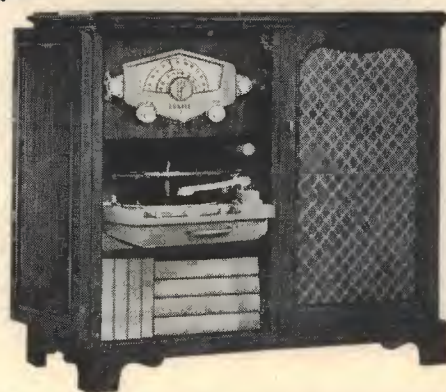


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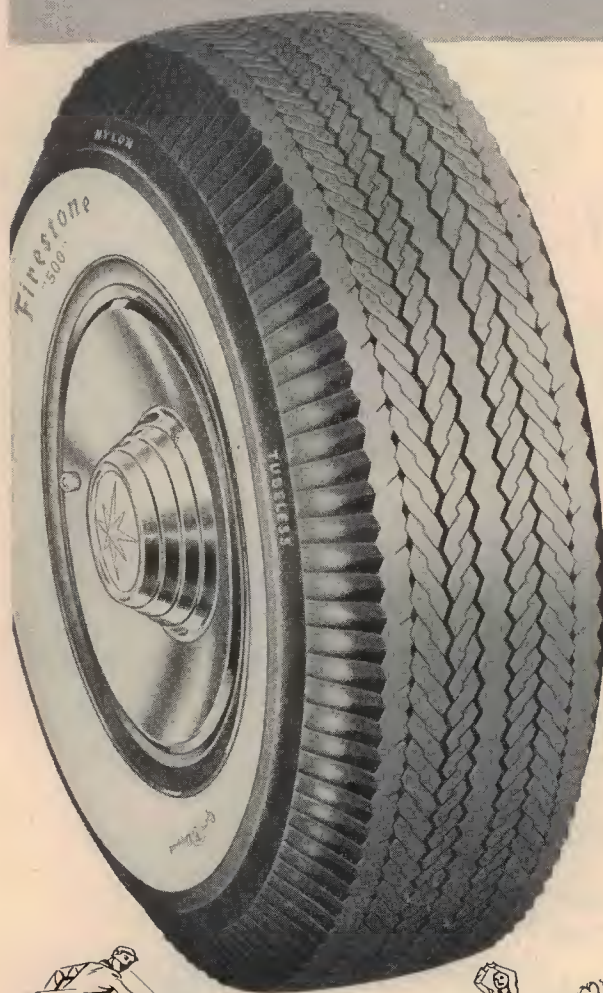


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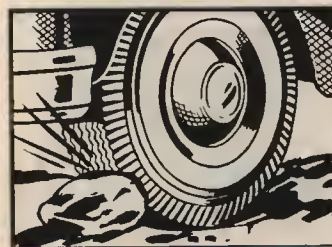
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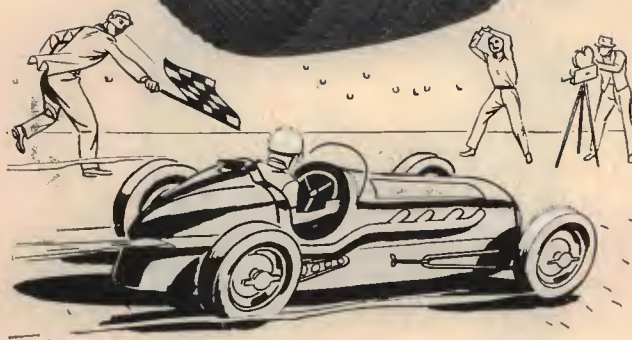
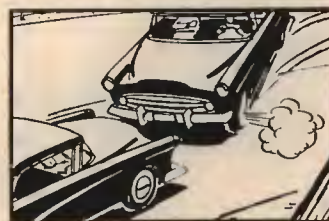
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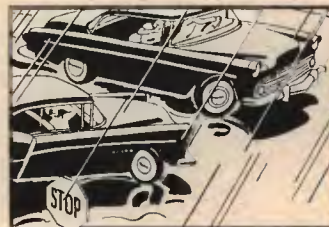
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# Jottings from a Russian Diary

By ROBERT GRISCOM

**S**PENT THE ENTIRE EVENING until 1:30 strolling the streets, meeting some amazing young people and having my first taste of what it is like to live in a closed society. The first approach was on Kuznetsky Most [a street in Moscow just below the Kremlin]. I asked a man where American books are for sale and was directed to a bookstore up the street. As I started off I noticed a young passer-by had turned around and was following me, so I stopped in front of a photographer's shop to look at the photographs in the window. He came up and helpfully identified the ballerinas in the photographs. Then he asked shyly if the quality of American photography isn't better than these Soviet examples.

All of a sudden there were eight or ten kids around me, half of them girls, all between seventeen and twenty-five years old. All of them said they are members of the Komsomol. They were alert, friendly and full of questions about life in the United States. They showed great interest in our sports—the girls as well as the boys. They asked about salaries, my personal history, films and books. They wanted to know what Soviet films and authors I knew and were glad to hear we can read Soviet publications in the U. S.

They all confirmed that Komsomol members do not believe in God and cannot go to church, according to the rules of the organization. They admitted that they had heard BBC [British Broadcasting Company] broadcasts, the Voice of America, and sometimes Radio Liberation and Radio Turkey. They conceded that these foreign broadcasts often give them news which is not available domestically. In general they didn't want to talk politics, although the boys were less reticent than the girls.

Around 11:45 the girls headed for home and, with a few of the boys, I walked to the corner of Gorky Street and met a new group of boys. Immediately I noticed a different attitude—open criticism of the regime. They were quick to ask if I knew "how things are here." They wanted to know the price of the suit I was wearing, my fountain pen, nylon shirt and tie. One boy said he had been able to buy Stan Kenton and Louis Armstrong records from a "friend," as well as a book by Irwin Shaw. They asked eagerly if I had any U. S. books. Their ideas of U. S. prices were more favorable than, in fact, is correct and later it became clear that, in their general hatred of their own life, they have built up an overglamorized picture of life outside the Soviet Union. These boys said that they despise the police. One knew enough English to call them "our bureau of investigation."

When I asked about the public reading room for foreign periodicals, they told me this is a Party lie. I asked who

might go to such a reading room, if not the public. They pointed to the Kremlin and said with a sneer, "Only they!"

There was much complaining about their internal passport system, especially the *propiska* section in which the passport holder's address must be stated, the number of people living there, and other personal information. They are required to register every year or so and if anyone fails to do this three times he will, in all probability, be sent out beyond the 100-kilometer line [away from the city] and not permitted to return for years. They seemed to consider this a very severe penalty and spoke about the whole business with deep bitterness.

An official at Moscow University told me positively that one half of the students enrolled are girls and that there is a similar ratio in every Soviet university. He said that this year only five or six students have majored in American history. . . .

\* \* \*

Lunched at a workers' café near Pushkinskaya Ul and talked with several workmen on their lunch hour, all drinking beer and eating *sosiki* (boiled frankfurters)—12 rubles for a bottle of beer and one order of *sosiki*. [Officially four rubles equal one dollar; actually it is closer to ten.] They were all rather young and non-Party. They wanted to know about American propaganda balloons, the Berlin tunnel, and U. S. planes over the Soviet bloc. One, defending the regime, said that he is a "simple worker" but he owns all the land in Russia and all the buildings, including the Kremlin. However, he faltered when I asked why he had to pay to get into the Kremlin and can only visit it at certain times.

At this point the others chimed in and accused him of being unfair to America and said they know that Soviet newspapers do not treat the West fairly. The expression was, "Our papers don't tell the whole story."

In the evening another marathon stroll along the fairly dark streets with the same group plus one fellow's girl friend. One of the boys lives with his father and mother in a single room 15 feet by 15 feet. They share the kitchen and toilet with other tenants. Another lives with three other members of his family in one room about 9 by 11. The third boy, whose father has an important position, lives with his father and mother in a four-room apartment which they have entirely to themselves; this is the best setup I've heard of in the Soviet Union.

They told me that there is almost no informing on members of one's own family now, but there is a good deal in apartment houses between families. They said the sentence for speaking in public against a top leader today is twenty-

(Continued on page 48)

# THREE MISSIONS TO



## Chapter III MISADVENTURES OF AMERICAN CONSULS AT TANGIER

by HOWARD A. WHITE

FROM THE VERY beginning of our relations with Morocco, gifts for the Sultan were a problem. It will be recalled that these gifts, made in accordance with the customs of the country, played a decisive part in obtaining the first treaty. Now it also was the custom of the country for the Emperor, or Sultan, to reciprocate on occasion by giving presents to the envoys whose missions pleased him. Such gifts sometimes proved to be most embarrassing to the recipients and, in fact, to the United States Government. During the first half of the Nineteenth Century they involved several of our consuls at Tangier in misadventures that had a combination of comic and tragic consequences.

Aside from the bag of herbs Sidi Muhammed gave to Barclay in 1786, the first recorded gift of a Sultan to an American Consul was a house at Tangier. This transaction took place in 1821. Consul John Mullowny's correspondence with the Department of State was so scanty that there is no clue as to why he acquired the high regard of Sultan Mulai Soliman. In any case the monarch wrote to the Governor of Tangier instructing him, "You are to know and take care of the American Consul, John Mullowny, and favor him more than any Consul, and to give him good words, and comfort him, because he is in my heart. God help me."

Now the house the Governor of Tangier gave to Consul Mullowny was the nucleus of the old American Legation at Tangier. In fact it was the first property acquired abroad

by the United States Government. It soon became the scene of some most amazing adventures.

Consul Mullowny was replaced by Samuel J. Carr who became notorious for his idiosyncrasies and who attempted to murder his successor. James R. Leib who arrived to relieve Carr in October, 1832, described the incident as follows:

"It is my painful duty to render you a correct account of an occurrence which took place yesterday, and caused great commotion in Tangier—in order to anticipate any incorrect or exaggerated statements which may be transmitted to America.

"Yesterday, (being Christmas Day), the villain, or madman, Carr, for whom I have done so much, (striving to extricate him from his dangerous situation and difficulties), meditated my assassination; for which purpose he chose this house, when all my people were absent, and the time when I should return from riding—to shoot me from my horse.

"There is a window about fifteen feet from the ground which overlooks the court, or street, leading to my door and directly over the spot where I always stop my horse to alight. There, the rascal posted himself and fired, the moment I stopped. The gun was charged with three balls or slugs and was discharged with deliberate aim downward, not eight feet from my head. The three balls passed through the rim of my hat. One struck me on the left temple, making

# MOROCCO



a bad gash, and causing me to reel from my horse. It passed down upon my left breast where it fortunately spent itself upon the bone, inflicting only a severe contusion. I escaped by a sort of miracle. . . The intended assassin is secured and in confinement. . .”

After a period of imprisonment in the Consulate, Carr was returned to the United States. Meanwhile the inexperienced Leib became embarrassed by the smallness of the amount appropriated for his proposed visit to the Sultan. He considered the sum of \$1500 inadequate to buy gifts on the occasion of his presentation at court.

“I have already, during my visit to Gibraltar, procured presents to the amount of the means allowed me,” he complained to the Department of State, “but it will readily occur to you that the allotted sum, considered as a token of courtesy from the chief of a powerful nation to the sovereign of a wealthy and extensive empire, is so small as to appear almost a subject of ridicule:—and in this instance, quite unprecedented. On the arrival of a new consul the Emperor expects presents frequently from seven to twenty thousand dollars, never less than three thousand.”

Exceeding his allowance, Leib spent \$3,757.25 in organizing a caravan to go to Fez in September, 1833. The entertainment he received enroute and his welcome at Fez convinced him that he was the most favored ambassador ever to appear at court.

“We esteem your nation above every other on the earth,” Mulai Abd er Rahman assured him. “Whatever you came for, or desire, in this terrain of the Empire of Morocco, is

already granted to you by the will of Allah, without further consideration.”

With his head completely turned by the attentions he received, Leib returned to Tangier and proudly reported to the Secretary of State:

“I proceed now to request the immediate attention of the Department to matters of present interest, especially to me, in a pecuniary point of view.

“The Emperor has presented me with an enormous lion and two fine horses.

“The Department is aware that any such presents cannot be declined, without the grossest insult to an Eastern sovereign.

“These animals are now in the Consulate. They are attended with considerable expense, the lion especially, whose nourriture, keepers, etc., require about one dollar per day. They are here the property of the United States. I earnestly request instructions respecting them. If I sent him (the lion) home at this season he would, in all likelihood, die on our winter’s coast. It will be necessary to await the spring. His transportation from Fez has cost much and before his arrival in Washington much more will have been expended. The Department will let me know its pleasure. I may venture the suggestion that should this animal arrive in safety he might form one of a national menagerie, if such an establishment, in imitation of European nations, be deemed advisable by Congress.

“The presentation of a lion, which is held in high respect by the Moors as the king (or, according to their expression,

*(Continued on page 42)*

# Research and Intelligence:

## The Part They Play in Foreign Policy

by JOHN W. EVANS

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH ASIA there is a small and desolate area that, except for an occasional explorer, has been shunned by man throughout recorded history—or had been shunned until late 1955. In the fall of that year Washington received unmistakable evidence of unusual activity in and around this inhospitable spot. If, as seemed likely, the Communists were preparing a base for military operations, the apparent target was one which was of importance to the US. If an attack were imminent, countermeasures should be taken. But countermeasures against a non-existent threat would be expensive and might be positively dangerous. While responsible Washington was considering whether the threat to security was real, the answer came, surprisingly, out of economic research.

In analyzing available financial data from Communist China, an intelligence analyst in the Department saw evidence of a shortage of raw material (let's call it Material X) important to the economy of the mainland of China. He knew that the godforsaken area that was receiving so much Communist attention had topographical characteristics in common with other areas in the world where Material X occurs. So far, his theory was only a guess, but it provided a working hypothesis—something definite that could be verified or disproven. And, when more facts were in, all doubt was removed. The Communists were not preparing for a military adventure. Their activity in this unfriendly spot was motivated by simple—and somewhat earthy—economics.

### *What is "Intelligence"?*

The bearing of this story, even without certain details that must be suppressed for security reasons, on the real subject of this essay, is a central one. Our subject is the Area of Intelligence and Research. (R) To understand what the area does and why it exists requires an understanding of the key word in its title, "intelligence." What is intelligence? How, for example, does it differ from the simple acquisition and transmittal of facts? The product of the analyst mentioned in the first two paragraphs was one form of "intelligence" or more specifically, "intelligence analysis."

Another illustration, from which the veil of secrecy can now be withdrawn, will serve to illuminate a somewhat different dimension of intelligence. In some of the more lucrative occupations of private life it would be called "forecasting," but throughout the Intelligence Community of the Government its product is known as the "intelligence estimate."

All Foreign Service officers will remember the intense

concern with which the Western world in early 1951 viewed the action of Prime Minister Mosadeq in nationalizing the properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Alarm was occasioned not simply by the prospect of serious financial loss to Great Britain but by the fear that the USSR would be able to capitalize on the expected economic and fiscal chaos in Iran and, by extending aid that Iran could not afford to refuse, would obtain a permanent foothold in that strategic country. Predictions were heard on all sides that the Iranian economy would collapse within six weeks of the closing of the Abadan refinery.

The intelligence research division concerned (DRN) subjected the popular view of Iran's vulnerability to detailed scrutiny. They broke down Iran's imports into those that were essential and those that were not. They estimated the amount of free exchange available to the Central Bank and to the Government and the level to which monetary reserves could be safely reduced. They appraised the ability of the Government to control imports and to restrain the flight of capital. They took into consideration the stocks of essential foodstuffs available to the Government, in case hoarding should develop. Finally they weighed the many factors affecting Iran's most serious problem—that of Government revenues. As a result of this analysis they concluded<sup>1</sup> that the Iranian Government could overcome for at least a year the difficulties that would follow a shut-down of the country's oil industry—and could do so without help from the USSR.

Two questions are naturally posed. Was the estimate correct? What was its impact on policy decisions? The answer to the first is unequivocal. In the event, Iran was able to survive without economic or fiscal collapse during the more than two years that elapsed between the closing and the reopening of the Abadan oil refinery. To find a certain answer to the second question, of course, is impossible, as many factors must have played a part in the decisions that were made during 1951 and 1952 concerning Iranian oil. But what is certain is that if the officers responsible for those decisions had shared the popular view of Iran's imminent collapse they would have been forced to take some precipitate and unnecessary action. And, in these circumstances, the successful solution that eventually emerged would have been highly unlikely.

Both the foregoing examples involved research and analysis that contributed to the solution of an immediate policy problem. But much of the intelligence activity of the

<sup>1</sup> OIR Report No. 5570, August 7, 1951.

Department, and of other agencies in the Intelligence community, is designed to lay the ground-work for the solution of future problems the shape and timing of which can be perceived only dimly, if at all. Sometimes this work pays dividends promptly, as in the case of the analysis of traffic through the Suez Canal which the Division of Functional Intelligence began in the early summer of 1955 before the nationalization of the Canal and published<sup>2</sup> more than two months before the Canal was blocked by sunken ships and blasted bridges. More often the immediate application of intelligence research and analysis to policy is less apparent. They may, for example, simply provide basic background essential to an understanding of chronic problems, such as the Intelligence Report of January 1952, "Political Instability in the Near East,"<sup>3</sup> or, to take a more recent example: "The 20th CPSU Congress and the 'Inevitability of War'."<sup>4</sup>

The foregoing examples are hardly sufficient to dispel the too-common impression that there is something mysterious about "intelligence." But they do suggest one fact that should be helpful—many of the subjects dealt with do not differ in kind from the problems faced by other officers in the Department of State and the Foreign Service. Nor is the use of research and analysis the exclusive prerogative of the intelligence officer. But, the officer responsible for policy or operations cannot subordinate his multitude of other duties and responsibilities to any zeal he may have for perfecting his knowledge. Often, all the facts needed for his decisions can be obtained from his own observations and the chance of factual error is slight. Then he acts as his own intelligence officer. Unfortunately, in the case of many of his more important and difficult decisions, the facts are more numerous and obscure, and their meaning more elusive, and to act on the basis of personal observation is hazardous. Then it is of vital importance that every possible ray of light be brought to bear on the problem. But the chances are good that the operating officer may lack the time, the access to available facts, or in some cases the technical knowledge needed to permit him to reduce the possibility of error to the minimum. It was, *inter alia*, to plug these inevitable chinks in the armor of such officers, whether they be in foreign posts, in the Department, in the armed services, or in the White House, that the Intelligence Community was created and the Department was given a key role in that community. When we peel away the mystery surrounding the reason for the existence of "intelligence" as a function separate from but auxiliary to "policy" that reason is found to be—to bring to bear on present and future decisions in the field of foreign relations certain essential resources that, in the nature of things, the operating or policy officer cannot command.

### "The Department's Memory"

Of these resources, one—access to all the available facts—calls for some elaboration. For reasons of both space and security not all the sources of information upon which R draws can be mentioned here, but even an incomplete inventory will convey some notion of their scope and variety.

The core of the factual information for intelligence consists of reports from US missions abroad and the knowledge of desk officers, themselves. Every foreign service officer

knows that, while many of his reports are of immediate importance to policy officials in dealing with current problems, others constitute basic information not related to the issues of the moment. What happens to the work that went into these reports? One of the important functions of R is to see that the invaluable information field reports contain is preserved and is used when the need arises. If the foreign missions are the eyes and ears of the Department, the Area of Intelligence and Research is its memory. A very large percentage of the information in reports from these missions is put to use and preserved in the basic National Intelligence Surveys that are in continuous process of production and revision. And all of it is so catalogued and filed as to be available when a new need for that information arises.

The official publications of foreign governments constitute another indispensable source of facts. The R area also culls the wire services, press, magazines and books for additional data with which to fill in the gaps in the knowledge available to the Department, with special emphasis on the multitude of local newspapers which few posts abroad have resources to exploit. Published sources of fact and opinion are further supplemented by unpublished data ranging from the manuscripts of scholars through personal consultations with knowledgeable people of many kinds. Furthermore, through its close working relations with the other Federal intelligence agencies the Department's own efforts at collection of intelligence are reinforced by the special facilities of others.

Not all the information that is obtained from these widespread sources is equally valuable. Much of it is not even factual. But when properly evaluated and checked against what is known to be true, even deliberate lies can be immensely revealing. This process—the comparison and evaluation of data to determine which are facts and which are not—is in itself one of the principal tasks of Intelligence in general and one of the services R performs within its specific fields for the rest of the Department and other agencies of the Government.

### Organization of R

This is not the place to present a detailed picture of the organization of the Area of Intelligence and Research or to recite the functions of its many units. It should be helpful to the foreign service officer, however, to be familiar with at least the more prominent features of the Area's structure.

At the top, corresponding with the office of the Assistant Secretary of a regional bureau, is the Office of the Special Assistant, Intelligence. The Special Assistant acts as Intelligence Adviser to the Secretary and Under Secretary, directs the operations of the Area and constitutes a vital link between the Department and other agencies in the Intelligence Community by his membership in the inter-agency Intelligence Advisory Committee established by the National Security Council. Attached to his office is a Special Projects Staff which performs certain special intelligence functions for the Department and the Community, and an Executive Staff, which is responsible for management, personnel and budget services for the area.

The area, as such, consists of two major Offices. Since the collection of data must come before its evaluation and analysis, we may take first an aerial snapshot of the smaller of these, the Office of Libraries and Intelligence Acquisition.

(Continued on page 34)

<sup>2</sup> IR No. 7323, August 10, 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Intelligence Estimate No. 36, January 14, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> IR No. 7284, June 22, 1956.



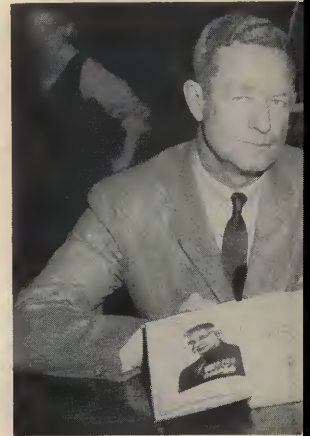
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## Service Glimpses



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New buildings featured this month in three out of the seven posts represented:

1. **New Delhi.** The new Embassy building was blessed by His Holiness Sant Ish Singh Jee Mararaj in the Bhog Ceremonial, a Hindi ritual performed to make auspicious the construction of new buildings. Seated in the foreground from left to right: Howard HOUSTON, deputy director, TCM; Richard MORRISSEY, personnel officer; Mrs. Morrissey, and Mrs. Norman GRADY, wife of the general services officer.

2. **Aleppo.** Ambassador James S. MOOSE Jr. who came to Aleppo for the reopening of the Consulate, closed since 1928, is shown here with the Consulate General staff in front of the new building which houses the office, the Principal Officer's

residence and staff apartment. From left to right: Chafiq Ayoub, Agop Jehdian, Charles R. MOOMEY, Alfred L. ATHERTON, Jr., Principal Officer; Arthur L. LOWRIE, Ambassador Moose, John L. Hopkins, Jr., Aziz Hazzan, Emmanuel Bismarji, Janet Giragos, and Muhammad Sukkar.

3. **Bogota.** C. Montagu PIGOTT, Chargé d' Affaires, presenting an ICA Certificate of Achievement to Ariel Moreno, Colombian labor leader. In the background are Antonio Diaz, president of the labor federation *Union de Trabajadores de Colombia* and Alfredo Santos, a member of the *Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia*. The Certificate is awarded to trainees who have received grants to visit the United States and who have successfully completed their training courses there.



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4. **Charlottesville.** Philip K. Crowe, Ambassador to Ceylon, has presented 363 volumes on Ceylon to the University of Virginia Alderman library. Mr. Crowe also gave \$1,000 with which to keep the collection up-to-date by the purchase of new books. Joseph Vaughan, University Provost, accepted the gift in the absence of President Colgate Darden who is travelling around the world as a member of the Fairless commission. Among those attending the presentation ceremony were a group of students from Asia. (See page 12 for an article on Ceylon by the Ambassador.)

5. **Genoa.** Consul General Gerald A. MOKMA and Vice Consul Norma M. ARTHUR were married in Genoa, December 15, 1956. They will return to the United States this month to live in San Diego where Mr. Mokma will be associated with the First

National Bank. Mr. Mokma is retiring after more than thirty years in the Foreign Service.

6. **Rome.** Some 1,200 members of the Embassy staff attended a combined Christmas-farewell party for Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce. Mrs. Luce is shown here with Minister-Counselor John D. JERNEGAN who spoke of the pride and affection felt for the Ambassador by all those who have worked with her.

7. **Melbourne.** Consul General Gerald WARNER raising the flag during the official ceremony celebrating the elevation in status for the Melbourne office which has jurisdiction over one million square miles. Shown here with Mr. Warner are J. E. WIEDENMAYER, Col. Walker Milner, Lieut. Robert Brumsted, Col. John Hussey and Mrs. Austin Roe PRESTON whose husband, a retired Foreign Service Officer, died in Melbourne recently.

# EDITORIALS

## Eleventh General Assembly

DELEGATES to the Eleventh United Nations General Assembly must feel an unmistakable sense of accomplishment as they return to their capitals following the closing of perhaps the most significant session in the organization's nearly 12-year existence.

The session's achievements were extraordinary: It moved effectively to meet the danger of a major conflagration in the Middle East by obtaining the cooperation of the member States engaged in hostilities. It then provided the auspices for repairing the damage. The United Nations Emergency Force, improvised out of the UN's past experience yet neither a force like the United Nations Command in Korea nor merely a peace observation commission like UNSCOB, made possible the seeking of pacific solutions to the problems of Suez Canal clearance and operations and of the place of Israel in the Arab East. These visible successes testify to the continued vitality of the United Nations and its undeniable contribution to the preservation of peace.

Tragically, the UN could not call back the tragedy of Hungary. It did, however, serve to focus world condemnation on the USSR's savage repression of the spontaneous break for freedom of Hungarian workers, students, and intellectuals supported by the entire Hungarian population with the exception of a handful of Stalinists. Significantly, the Asian neutrals—Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and India—all indicated in one way or another their revulsion against the ruthless Soviet action in Hungary. Asia thus demonstrated its concern for the liberty and independence of not only the non-self-governing possessions, past and present, of the traditional colonial powers, but of all humanity, in this instance the victims of the new, Soviet-brand colonialism. There was too in this increased Asian assumption of responsibility for developments in an area far removed from Asia geographically, culturally, and politically a recognition of the shrinking world, of the necessity to take a stand against oppression nearly half-way around the world in order to stave off the possibility of oppression at home.

With respect to the operation of the United Nations itself, other developments are worthy of comment: First, Suez and Hungary gave further evidence of an emerging trend toward a fuller exercise of the powers of the Secretary General in seeking to bring about solutions to the problems confronting the United Nations as a whole. Second, the eleventh Assembly session saw the participation of 20 new members. A new voting pattern has resulted, but the full implications cannot yet be assessed.

Third, the session just ended raises the question of how a majority in the Afro-Asian grouping, representing hundreds of millions, subject to so many diverse tendencies, can best exercise political realism to enhance the curative powers of the UN in dealing with complicated and delicate international problems. Does the residue of colonial issues condemn the Afro-Asians and the Europeans to act as antagonistic opponents in the United Nations, or can the UN be the locus for bridging their differences?

Here, perhaps, is the new challenge to national diplomacy within the United Nations.

## Foreign Service Scholarships

EACH YEAR several score of American Foreign Service children leave home to go to high school and college in the United States. For many it means starting a new life in a land strange to them with little more to build on than an odd assortment of foreign school diplomas, some foreign languages, rather little money and a wealth of "experience." The Foreign Service Association's Scholarship program is a concrete effort to help them make the grade by offering a helping hand—with the bills if not the books.

The Committee on Education of the American Foreign Service Association administers the Association's scholarship program and, as was reported in last month's JOURNAL, is engaged in a serious effort to expand the scholarship program and render increased aid to Foreign Service children. In the Committee's view, the Association still does not have enough scholarships available, too few students have applied for them, and too few other sources of help are being used.

Last year seventeen winners were selected by the Committee to receive scholarships donated by former members of the Foreign Service, friends of the Service and the Association. Seventeen scholarships for a group which includes a hundred Foreign Service students in the United States is a small program at best. The committee reports that two or three new scholarships will be added to the list for this year. But many more are needed if our Foreign Service teenagers—and their parents—are to get the help they deserve to overcome the extra hurdles of a Foreign Service life.

In the light of this situation, the statement above that more applicants are needed, as well as more scholarships, may appear anomalous. Nevertheless, it is true that the Education Committee should have as large a group as possible from which to make its selections. Only in this way can it be sure that all worthy students are being considered for the available scholarships, and only in this way

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Are you sure your new secretary is cleared?

## Search, Search

Last winter there appeared in the leading Soviet literary magazine, *Oktyabr*, a poem called "Railroad Station Winter" which has excited students in the Soviet Union because of its frankness. In conclusion it states:

Search, search. Search throughout the world.  
Yes truth is fine, but happiness is better.  
Though there is no happiness without truth . . .  
Love men—and you will understand them.  
Remember. I'll be watching you.  
When in trouble, come back to me.  
Go.

In another part of our magazine we have reprinted from Robert Griscom's diary describing his extensive trip around Russia, late in 1956. The young people he talked with—and he apparently was able to talk with them freely—were largely students, and despite a generation's indoctrination of hatred and suspicion, they were both inquisitive and friendly. Perhaps they were encouraged by his tact and easy camaraderie. His concern was not primarily in numbers of bathrooms, etc., but with attitudes and customs. American music often offered a springboard to conversations and he found the students invariably searching, as youth does in every land.

## New Cultural Center?

"Abduction from the Seraglio," the first production of Washington's new Opera Society, opened brilliantly last month, brilliantly on both sides of the footlights—and with such success that the Opera Society has already planned a second opera for this spring and a more extensive season next year. But it was working under definite handicaps, a not inconsiderable item being that it had to be staged in a school auditorium.

Concurrently the District Auditorium Commission, chaired by Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, has presented to President Eisenhower a 95-page illustrated report on a recommended auditorium and culture center to be built with private funds on Government-acquired land.

Commenting on the excellent preparatory work of the Commission, the *Washington Post-Times Herald* said "The 'poverty of Washington's housing for music, drama, dance and public discussion,' noted by the Commission, is too well known in both this country and abroad to leave room for serious argument about the needs. . . . Commission Chairman Agnes E. Meyer believes that the construction funds of between \$35 and \$40 million could be raised privately. Care has been taken to design facilities capable of meeting their own maintenance needs from revenues so that no permanent local or Federal Government commitment is involved. This should help to insure speedy and favorable congressional action looking toward a start on this long deferred and increasingly important rounding out of Washington's and the Nation's cultural facilities."

That cultural activities and interests have increased tremendously in Washington since the war was never, so ap-

parent as it has been during the past winter when several engagements had to be postponed or limited for lack of proper facilities.

## R Area

Our article on the Area of Intelligence and Research is of topical interest as Career Minister Hugh S. Cummin, Jr. is being transferred from his post as Ambassador at Djakarta to accept assignment as Special Assistant, Intelligence, in charge of the Area, about May 1. He will replace W. Park Armstrong, Jr., who is awaiting his first foreign service assignment. Mr. Armstrong has held the post since 1947 and is largely responsible for the creation and development of this branch of the Department's activities.

## "Selfless, Unremitting Effort"

At January's luncheon of the American Foreign Service Association Burke Elbrick read a tribute by the Secretary of State to the retiring Under Secretary, Herbert Hoover, Jr., which we should like to print here:

"As you relinquish the post of Under Secretary of State after two years and four months of selfless, unremitting effort, I want you to know of my profound appreciation for your outstanding contribution to our foreign relations during this difficult and demanding period. Few private American citizens have been willing to lay aside their own interests and devote themselves to the arduous duties of high government office with the energy and wisdom that you have displayed.

"I want to assure you that in leaving the Department you take with you the admiration, esteem and affection not only of myself but of all those with whom you have been associated here. They and I extend to you our most sincere hope for a future of happiness and success, which, I trust, will again include public service to our Nation."

Replying to Mr. Dulles' tribute Mr. Hoover said:

"It is a very great honor to be with you today.

"I deeply regret leaving the Department and the friends I have made in Washington. Many of those friends are here today, and I would like to take this opportunity of telling them how very much I am going to miss the privilege of being with them, and working with them.

"I have been asked what I plan to do when I return to private life. This may be the appropriate occasion for me to announce my plans. I hope to do a number of things that I haven't had a chance to accomplish while here. One of them is to catch up on several years of lost sleep! Another, now that I don't have the shop to mind, is to travel around and see the world again.

"Like all of you, I have found my experience in the Department one of the most stimulating and rewarding of a lifetime. Aside from the challenge of foreign affairs problems, I have had the privilege of being associated with one of the greatest men of our times—John Foster Dulles. Until 1953

(Continued on page 38)



Sherpa woman offers tsempha to Dr. Moore.



Sherpa boy is examined.



Typical Sherpa girl

# IN SHERPALAND

By GEORGE MOORE, M.D.

THE LONG-AWAITED halt at the summit of the 16,799-foot snow-laden pass offered a moment of orientation to the muddled and cloud-laden world below. For five days, we had trekked northward over thirty-two miles of steep and rocky Himalayan mountains from Katmandu, the capital of Nepal. Three high ranges had lain along the narrow foot-path toward the Tibetan border. In the valleys, hot steaming jungles parched our throats and invited heat exhaustion. Perilous ascents soon dried the sweat while sharp winds roaring through the black crags often had forced our faces close to the mossy rocks. More difficult to combat, however, were the myriads of black and yellow-striped leeches that crawled through boot eyelets and clothing to plague us. Our coolies were covered with them as their Hindu-Buddhist training forbade their killing the vicious worms. Only after

we had reached 15,000 feet did we finally lose the leeches in the forests below.

This was our first mission to the Helembhu in Sherpaland along the Tibetan border. As chief of Public Health Operations of the tiny U. S. Mission at Katmandu, I felt we had come a long way during the past year in Nepal. In 1952 the U. S. government had responded to King Tribhuvana's plea for outside assistance and a Technical Cooperation Administration Mission was organized at Katmandu, representing three fields of assistance: agriculture, health and education. Already the Health Mission had provided training for Nepalese leaders within the new governmental framework and effective programs of malaria and insect-borne disease control in the southern Terai jungles were rapidly bringing relief to a million people. Now, in close cooperation with

the Nepalese government, we were striving to present a health program among the hill tribes of the north. Nepalese government officials had been dubious as to whether any cultured man would dare to risk his life among the fierce, independent hill tribes, much less brave the precarious trails and dangers of the high mountains. I could induce no high officials to go with us but I was sure that if I returned safely, they would not refuse the next trip. With me I had several excellent companions: Dr. George Brooks, Negro-American entomologist, and Werner Schultess, Swiss dairy expert, plus two dozen coolies and staff.

When Schultess quit us with his Sherpa guides for the remote Lang Tang valley to set up a cheese manufactory Brooks and I turned to discuss our prospective fate in the Sherpa villages below. We were told by our interpreters that never before had the Sherpa villagers seen a Westerner. Only twice before had the Sherpas been visited by anyone from Katmandu. Once was when soldiers of the Maharajah had appropriated women for the harem and second was when *zamindars* had attempted a tax collection. Our reception then was somewhat unpredictable.

Warily Brooks and I clambered down the last four miles. Our coolies became noisily apprehensive as we neared the first village clearing. At the outskirts, deep-voiced dogs began their protest. Leaving our rifles on our backs, we cut long sticks to use against the dogs. There was a group of twenty or thirty flat-roofed stone houses ahead of us but not a villager in sight. Barley growing among the houses gently rustled with the mountain breeze. Night was fast approaching. With an interpreter, we edged boldly toward the houses. The dogs howled like demons but our ready sticks kept them at a safe distance. Suddenly a man appeared from behind a stone house and then another and then quickly, several more. As we stopped, we motioned our terrified coolies back to the forest. There before us stood the entire manpower of the village, armed for trouble. Their faces were grim and menacing. What a strange spectacle we must have seemed to them! My skin was too fair and Brooks' was too dark, and our clothes were from another world. The need for careful diplomacy was evident. Brooks and I glanced at each other and, tossing away our sticks, we advanced to the center of the group. Hurriedly giving instructions to our interpreter, we uttered our greeting.

The stony faces before us remained as unchanged as the grips on their weapons. Their silence was becoming embarrassing when finally from the ranks, a man spoke. In dismay, our interpreter turned to us and cried, "They speak Tibetan and do not understand me!"

"Keep trying, Bhuban, and use your hands to speak. Do your best!"

Bhuban must have given one of the most eloquent speeches of his career for suddenly one of the men smiled and began jabbering to his companions. The man had been to Katmandu at one time and knew enough Nepali to follow our interpreter's text. Immediately the villagers relaxed. Encouraged, Bhuban poured forth high praises of America, promise of miraculous medical cures, good health for all and all of this as part of America's world mission of good will and service.

It was our turn to smile now.

As the short sturdy Sherpas marched us to the center of

(Continued on page 44)



Dr. Brooks administers DDT dust for lice cure.



▲ Sherpas at Malemchigoan entertained with ring dance. Sheet in background was used for kerosene film strip performance.

▼ Dispensary in the Buddhist Temple



# NEWS FROM THE FIELD

## BUDAPEST

Now on practically every house there are two flags—one national and one black. There are no movies, no theaters, no concerts. The famous swimming pools are closed. Some schools have begun to open, but there is not enough coal to keep them warm. Many women are dressed in black, but children are playing on the streets again and in a few flower shops some chrysanthemums and some green plants are on display in the windows.

Endre Marton, Associated Press correspondent recently wrote, “. . . there remain the 10 million Magyars, united as never before in their thousand years of history, in one massive hatred against the Russians and communism. It is a peril that international communism must reckon with. The hard fact is that resistance, both active and passive, is continuing in Hungary despite all efforts of the Russian-imposed regime of Premier Janos Kadar.”

What will spring bring to Hungary, when fruit trees will again be blooming on the hills of Buda and the beautiful Gothic towers of the Parliament are reflected in the calm waters of the Danube which flows so peacefully by the shattered banks of Buda and of Pest.

## ALEPPO

An ancient caravan center, Aleppo first entered recorded history at the beginning of the third millennium B.C. and indignantly disputes Damascus' claim to being the world's oldest continually inhabited city. Aleppeans have welcomed the United States government's decision to re-open here the Consulate which was closed in 1928. They consider this decision a long overdue recognition, not only of Aleppo's place in history (it is mentioned in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Othello*), but also of its contemporary importance as Syria's largest city and principal commercial center.

Ambassador James S. MOOSE, Jr., who came here from Damascus for the opening of the new building which houses Consulate offices, the Principal Officer's residence and a staff apartment, was host at an inaugural reception, January 2. (See page 26)

*Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.*

## SAIGON

Among the foreign vessels which paid naval honors to the Vietnamese Republic on the first anniversary of its founding was the heavy cruiser, *USS Los Angeles*. It was the first U. S. warship to make an official visit to Saigon since the inception of the Republic.

Members of the American Women's Association, working with Captain Robert S. BROOKINGS, Naval attaché, organized the welcoming and entertainment of the officers and crew of the *Los Angeles* during her three-day visit to this port. Most appreciated by the men were the many invitations for luncheon or dinner in the American homes, but the Information and Hospitality desk set up in a hotel near the waterfront also ranked high in their enthusiastic comments on their visit. The desk proved to be a popular spot for men who just wanted to chat with women from home, and questions such as: "Please, where can I find a piano? Is there a bicycle rental place? Where can I find small change in piastres? Can someone help me bargain for flowers for the

Admiral's mess aboard ship?" kept us all on the *qui vive*.

The very lighthearted spirit in Saigon during the celebration and the attractively bedecked ships created a most infectious atmosphere. The *Los Angeles*' visit was a great boost to the morale of the American community. We look forward to more such occasions.

*(Mrs.) Virginia Brookings*

## MELBOURNE

Elevation of Melbourne's status to that of Consulate General, a move to new quarters, and the Olympic Games all in one month had the staff reeling by holiday time. All's well, though. The Games went off with only a few small hitches, and the new offices are cheerful, sunny, and facing on a park. Best of all, we are not downtown where parking is such a problem.

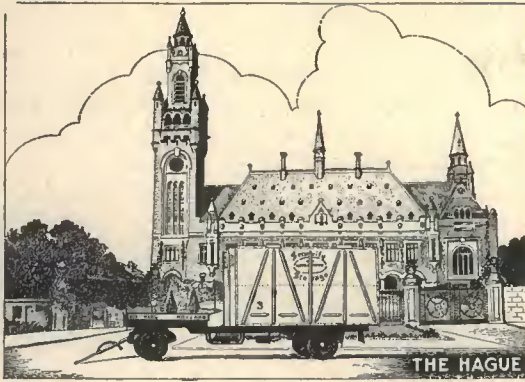
Recent arrivals are Consul William J. BUSHWALLER and family who came on January 8 and Vice Consul Carleton C. BROWER. Mr. Brower is one of the charter members of the newly-formed "Vice Consular Corps," a non-serious social group dedicated to the pleasures of young Vice Consuls from all countries represented in Melbourne.

The writer left last month for Bangkok where he is now assigned to SEATO. After three months' detail there with his family he will have home leave in Washington. Alethea Rudd transferred to Canberra recently.

*Joseph E. Wiedenmayer*

Qantas Airways candid photo of the way FSO Gerald Warner says he feels after two years in Melbourne capped by the Olympics





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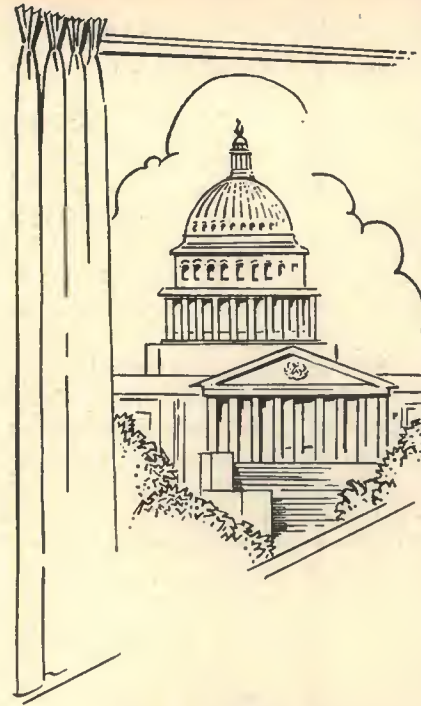
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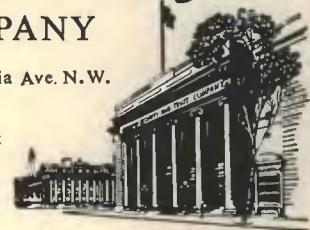
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## Behind the Scenes *(from page 25)*

(OLI). As its name makes clear, this Office includes the Library Division, which services the Department's great collection of books, buys printed materials from all over the world, and collaborates with the libraries of field posts in planning and procurement. The Library is essential to R in its role as the Department's "Memory," for its collection of foreign affairs materials not only serves research needs of R analysts but also acts as an important reference aid to all areas of the Department and to our overseas missions as well.

The Division of Intelligence Acquisition and Distribution (IAD) goes far into fields of more specialized intelligence activity. It is through this Division that intelligence requirements reach the field posts, both as elements of permanent reporting instructions and as *ad hoc* current requests. The Division takes particular pride in its efforts to screen the manifold requests from other intelligence agencies, to sort out the appropriate from the often inappropriate, and to temper the impact on busy posts. It tries to complement post reporting by issuing guidances to other intelligence agencies and to assist the posts by securing a maximum of end-user reports and post evaluations of post reporting. And finally, it is IAD that provides to the Department the vast number of intelligence reports that are produced through the collection activities, foreign and domestic, of other intelligence agencies.

The third element of OLI probably needs the least introduction to officers in the field, for the reporting program sparked by the Division of Biographic Intelligence (BI) has long been a model of smooth and effective cooperation between field and home offices. Reports based on this unique collection of facts about foreign personalities are in daily demand by VIP's leaving for abroad, by delegates to conferences, and by officers throughout the Department and the intelligence community.

The largest part of the working population of the R Area is located in the Office of Intelligence Research (OIR). Within OIR the Office of the Director includes a staff which is responsible for the Department's interests in the fields of psychological intelligence and external research (i.e., the use of research produced by non-governmental organizations and scholars in social science fields of importance to Government intelligence).

By far the largest part of OIR's daily work is performed by six research divisions, five of them responsible for intelligence and research and analysis concerning specific regions: Western Europe (DRW), USSR and Eastern Europe (DRS), Far East (DRF), Near East, S. Asia and Africa (DRN), and American Republics (DRA). The sixth, Division of Functional Intelligence (DFI) operates in fields that either cut across regional lines or require expert knowledge of certain specialized subjects, such as: shipping, population, commodities or economic development. In its budget for 1958, OIR has planned for a new division to cover Africa and to correspond with the projected Bureau of African Affairs.

The organizational units of R, including the branches and units which are not here enumerated, are tied into the rest of the Department and the Intelligence community at many points. Most analysts maintain close relations with the

officers in regional or functional bureaus who are working on the policy and operational aspects of the same problems. These relationships are often supplemented by the attendance of R officers at the staff meetings of other Bureaus and offices. Coordination with the other intelligence agencies (notably CIA and the intelligence organizations of the armed services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff) is aided both by informal liaison and by a complex of inter-agency committees too numerous to mention. The Department is represented on these committees by R officers at many levels, ranging from the Special Assistant to individual analysts. Through these internal and external arrangements, formal and informal, R is able to ensure both that the policy and operating officers of the Department have the benefit of intelligence production of other agencies and that the knowledge of all parts of the Department and our Foreign Missions is made available to the rest of the Intelligence community.

### *The Products of Intelligence*

When the intelligence analyst has examined the available data, has rejected what is unworthy of credence, has assigned their proper place to the data that emerge as fact and finally has arrived at an informed judgment of their meaning, the fruits of his labors are available for the guidance of operating and policy officers. But, to be of use, his conclusions, or the facts themselves, must be communicated to those who need them. Often the channel of communication is the spoken word. Daily the Special Assistant, briefed by his staff, provides the Secretary and the members of his Staff Meeting with an oral briefing concerning up-to-date developments that may affect our foreign relations. A visit by Chou to Poland, a new burst of terrorism in North Africa, a report of unrest in North Viet-Nam or a palace revolution in Latin America—all must be reported and interpreted. In addition to these scheduled briefings, officers at many levels in R are called upon to give oral intelligence guidance: to the Policy Planning Staff, the regional and functional bureaus, new Ambassadors, the Foreign Service Institute and the Armed Services, to mention a few.

When all this flow of human speech has been accounted for it remains true that the largest part of the product of R is brought to bear on operations and policy through the written and usually the printed word. The following line-up is not exhaustive, but does include the more important published forms in which the product of intelligence is available to the officers who need it.

### *The National Intelligence Survey (NIS)*

The term "survey" hardly conveys a true picture of these weighty repositories of knowledge. Both the program as a whole and the individual surveys themselves are ambitious in design and colossal in execution. The objective is to develop and put into usable, consistent form—and to keep up-to-date—a comprehensive analysis of all the information about each foreign country that may be needed for future planning decisions of the US Government. Each of the individual chapters on each country represents a major project in research and exposition. In this vast undertaking the Department, with the benefit of reports from foreign missions and of other resources of R, is responsible for the

*(Continued on page 40)*



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## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

By Francis Colt de Wolf

**The Age of Roosevelt: the Crisis of the Old Order**, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. . . . . \$6.00

The Pulitzer prize winning Harvard historian—and liberal—brilliantly chronicles and interprets the events leading up to the depression and the election of F.D.R.

**Alexander Hamilton in the American Tradition**, by Louis M. Hacker. . . . . \$4.75

This is the bi-centennial year of Hamilton's birth and here is a good way to celebrate it. Dean Hacker of Columbia gives us an excellent study of Hamilton's life and political ideas.

**Things Maps Don't Tell Us**, by Armin K. Lobeck.

This book, subtitled "An Adventure in Map Interpretation," is a fascinating study of the why's of geography, as for example, why are there fjords on the west fronting coasts of Scandinavia, Alaska, Chile and New Zealand?

**The New Japan, Government and Politics**, by Harold S. Quigley and John E. Turner. *University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1956. 456 pages, \$5.00.*

Reviewed by GREGORY HENDERSON

The Postwar Japanese political order has received many pieces of partial analysis and advice from American quarters; for rarely has it been the fate of a foreign nation to be scrutinized by so numerous a gallery of first-hand observers. Comparatively little has so far appeared, however, which seeks to give a systematic and detailed account covering the general panorama of the last ten years' political experience in Japan. The present volume, by two Minnesota professors, one of whom, Dr. Quigley, has already published a standard work on Japanese politics, seeks to bring together what has so far appeared and provide a useful and comprehensive reference work on the subject.

The result is a cool and workmanlike compilation, systematic, well-indexed, usefully appended, fairly well annotated and objective. Those working actively on Japan should find it a reliable handbook, fuller and more up-to-date than any other currently available. Occasional chapters, such as the first on Residual Forces in Japanese Politics and the seventh on Occupation Policy and Administration, can also be recommended for the more important quality of thoughtful interpretation.

Yet it is especially this quality which is lacking through most of the book. Lymph and veins have been carefully stitched into, and flesh onto, the body, but no one has

breathed life into the corpse. We are told that "the reader is enabled to determine for himself to what degree democracy has infiltrated . . . Japan." Yet how can the reader make determinations when the authors themselves so evidently do not? Where they speak out, their point of view is sane and, generally, well-taken; their comments on the passing events of the period are most welcome. It is only that they speak out so seldom and take so few stands.

Like most recent American works on Japan, sympathy for the Japanese and their right to work out their own political destinies is evident. Lacking social orientation partially and sociological or cultural orientation almost completely, this admirable sympathy lacks the warmth of genuine closeness to the Japanese scene. There are certain indications that this detachment reflects real distance on the part of the authors. If *ninjo*, for example, really means "to love oneself," those of us who read Japanese must have sadly misinterpreted much in their current writing. Is *Suiheisha* seriously to be translated "Water-Level League?" Is the "prejudice against the eta" really "not racial but religious?" When detail reaches behind the government façade, the book becomes weak.

To return to the primary objection. It is by no means the first time that recent and fairly-recent works on Japan by Americans have been so far stronger in sober fact than in thoughtful evaluation as to give rise to the suspicion that the first is being substituted for the second. It is now over twenty years, for example, since the most interesting of the political events of the twenties and thirties occurred in Japan. "The New Japan" marches them all out—as tangled, dry and unconvincing as ever. How long must we wait for a real interpretation? One's respect for the work of Sir George Sansom constantly grows. His genuine closeness to the world of Japan, his inquiring thought and, more than thought, his speculation has educated a whole generation of Japanologists. It is time that these qualities were reasserted in American works on Japan's government and politics.

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**Private Foreign Investment: Legal and Economic Realities**, by Seymour J. Rubin. Johns Hopkins, 1956. 108 pages.

Reviewed by STANLEY D. METZGER

This book consists of four lectures given at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies by Seymour J. Rubin, formerly Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic Affairs in the Department of State. Mr. Rubin's purpose was to explore the relationship of international law to contemporaneous political, economic and social realities—to test the validity and relevance of principles which have developed over a considerable period of time and are, perforce, stated generally, by laying them alongside actual problems of expropriation of private property and dispositions of enemy property during the past twenty years.

As many in the Department and in the Foreign Service who know him are aware, Mr. Rubin is peculiarly well equipped by intelligence, temperament, training, and a fine felicity of style to perform this task well, and it should not be surprising that the result is a rewarding insight into the shortcomings of "law in the books" as a practical tool in the protection of private foreign investment.

The first lecture, "International Law and National Policy" discusses the doctrine of "prompt, adequate, and effective compensation" for expropriated property in terms of the disparate national views regarding its meaning and the real problems involved in expropriation which are still unsettled by it.

The second lecture, "The Nature and Effect of a Taking," explores analytically a subject which has been little dealt with in international legal literature but is often quite important to a feeling of security in foreign investment—the fear of harassment of management of an enterprise which is not "taken." This is the most original of the lectures.

The third discusses "enemy property," a field in which Mr. Rubin has been a pioneer. Analyzing enemy property and its treatment historically and practically, he points out that enemy "private" property is "deeply affected with a public interest," and cannot be viewed practically, any more than it is legally, as entitled to a different and better kind of treatment than that accorded to state property.

In the last lecture, "The Technique of Protection," he carries forward the idea that private foreign investment cannot any longer be considered to be wholly "private"; more and more such investment looks to government for assistance in its creation, and in the protection it requires after the investment takes place. Cooperation between private investment and government appears to Mr. Rubin to be the current challenge to any expansion of "private" investment abroad. The proposition, of course, raises as many problems as its statement is designed to point the way toward solving. As he acknowledges, "there is no easy answer to the problem of the manner of increased cooperation"—The recently formed International Finance Corporation, which will be a pilot-project in combined government-private capital foreign investment, may give us a body of experience from which to draw some conclusions regarding the realism and relative importance of this idea as applied on any broad scale.

This small book should be of considerable value to anyone whose interests or work embrace the subject of private foreign investment and its security in a volatile world.

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

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chapters on: political, sociological, and a considerable portion of economic matters. A few chapters, such as that on the country's geography or its weather, may stand for years, but in the fields of State's responsibility, fundamental changes occur in many countries quite rapidly, so that revised editions of its chapters are constantly required. At the present stage of the program almost 50% of the total production effort is being devoted to work on revising chapters previously published. While more than half of the chapters for many countries have yet to be written, all have been published for most countries of major importance, and the total library of printed NIS represents a tremendously valuable fund of basic intelligence for the use of the Foreign Service Officer. Some chiefs of mission have prescribed a study of the relevant NIS as an essential part of the orientation of officers newly assigned to their missions, and they provide an invaluable basis for the preparation of officers about to leave Washington.

### **The Intelligence Report (IR)**

These reports cover a vast range of subjects of interest to operating and policy officers. The study of Suez traffic and the study of the significance of the 20th Communist Party Congress mentioned earlier were both intelligence reports. A list of unclassified IR's in recent months includes such differing topics as: "A Chronology of Events Bearing on West German Affairs" and summaries of trade agreements between the Soviet Bloc and countries of the free world. The common characteristic of IR's is that they bear on current events or on problems foreseen for the future. Like the NIS they involve research and analysis but are narrower in their scope and objective. Sometimes, but by no means always, an IR represents part of a regular series of reports which are kept up-to-date. Thus, the study of Bloc trade agreements consists of a procession of studies covering most of the countries of the free world.

### **The Intelligence Estimate (IE and NIE)**

The difference between a report and an estimate is one of approach and objective rather than subject matter. The purpose of the estimate is to attempt to anticipate coming developments on the basis of analysis of the facts. An estimate may deal with a problem of current importance to policy makers or may involve the dissection of an area that is giving no present trouble, in order to determine whether its quiescence can be relied upon. Nearly all intelligence estimates, by their nature, are classified. Recent examples cannot be cited here, but the reader will recall one example of such an estimate, the 1951 analysis of the economic and fiscal durability of Iran, mentioned at the beginning of this article.

The Office of Intelligence Research produces both its own estimates (IE's) and the Department's contributions to National Intelligence Estimates (NIE's). The latter are the joint product of the Intelligence community and are finally accepted and authorized by the Intelligence Advisory Committee, on which, as already mentioned, the Special Assistant, Intelligence, is the Department's member. As the intelligence foundation for decisions of the NSC, these estimates play a decisive role in the formulation of the policy decisions of the US Government in the field of national security.

### **The Intelligence Brief (IB)**

The Intelligence Brief is the published form of "current intelligence." Supplementing the oral briefings of the Secretary and others, it spreads more widely topics of concern to a sufficient number of officers in the Department or elsewhere in the Government to justify publication. One thing the brief is not, and makes no pretense of being, is a competitor of the daily newspaper. No effort is made to cover all the important news or to report news the day it happens. What the IB does is to fill deficiencies in the news as reported in the press. Sometimes news of importance to foreign relations is ignored by the newspapers because it is of little interest to the general reader. Sometimes developments of importance have come to light too late to be considered newsworthy. There is always the need to tie news reporting in with classified information. One frequent occasion for an IB arises when events of world wide import have been reported so thoroughly and in so many conflicting versions that the busy officer is desperately in need of a concise and organized restatement of the available facts.

### **Biographic Reports**

Among the important categories of published intelligence are those containing biographic information. The most numerous, the Biographic Report (BR) and the Biographic Brief (BB) are, in their fields, somewhat comparable to the IR's and IB's described above. They cover a wide variety of persons of interest to operating and policy officers and aim to provide facts, evaluated and analysed, about foreign personalities of current importance. And they, too, take many forms, ranging from a brief, bare-bones description of some minor foreign official to a thorough analysis of the character and personal motivations of a Chief of State; from an examination of a new cabinet to a detailed identification of the major officials in all departments of a foreign government.

### **The Fourth Blind Man**

This hasty *tour d'horizon* of the R area and its activities is necessarily far from complete, for reasons both of space and security. It provides but an inadequate picture of *what* R is. It may, however, have given some readers a clearer idea than when they started of *why* it is.

We have refrained throughout from trying to define the term "intelligence." Perhaps this was unwise, and like the blind men describing the pachyderm, one reader will say, "It is like a snake," the second, "It is like a rope" and the third "It is like the trunk of a tree." But the fable needs only a bit of embroidery to provide us with a clearer understanding of how intelligence arises out of primary data. Now, let us introduce a fourth blind man. Each of the first three blind men was reporting his observations accurately. Collectively, their reports are valuable data. But they are not intelligence. The fourth man receives the reports of the other three. He adds the evidence provided by his own nostrils. He asks for and receives a despatch from the mahout about the size of the beast's head. Finally, he applies to all this data the leaven of knowledge. Then, and only then, do the facts take shape as intelligence, and he announces: "It's an Elephant."



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## Missions to Morocco *(from page 23)*

the 'Sultan') of animals, is the highest compliment the Emperor pays.

"I may add that the lion was a present to my Government, the horses as to myself, but I am aware that such presents may not be retained by a diplomatic agent. I hold them, therefore, at the disposition of the Department. . ."

While waiting for an answer from Washington concerning the disposition of the animals, Leib's bill for their keep grew at an alarming rate. Before long it amounted to \$439.50. Since his salary was only \$2000 a year and he already had advanced money for his mission to Fez, the Consul found himself embarrassed financially by the Sultan's gifts.

Eight months passed before he received a very curt answer from the Secretary of State, John Forsyth.

"It is the direction of the President that you sell the lion presented to this Government by the Emperor of Morocco, for the best price that can be given for him; and that you make the same disposition of the horses, as the property of the United States, unless they are of the best Arabian stock, in which case you will send them to this country by the first suitable opportunity."

This was a terrible blow to Leib's pride. With restraint he replied:

"For the sale of the lion there does not appear to be any opportunity whatever in this vicinity, or the countries adjacent. Such an animal is saleable only in a metropolitan city. . . But there are other considerations of greater weight.

"First, if the lion were sent to any of the adjacent ports or those of the Mediterranean for the purpose of being sold, such a transaction could not be concealed from the Moors. And it would be highly offensive to the Emperor who presented the lion to the 'Sultan' or chief of any nation, with license to export him, together with as many sheep or other provisions as are necessary for his maintenance on the passage. The Department, I presume, will concur with me that an affront would be implied in the sale of the Emperor's present. . ."

Leib finally found a practical solution to his dilemma when Captain James Riley, master of the brig "William Tell," arrived at Tangier. Riley agreed to pay three hundred dollars for the horses and to transport the lion to New York for the same sum. The deal seemed a good one to Leib until the Department decided that he had misinterpreted his instructions. He was so discouraged that he decided that he dare not run the risk of receiving any more gifts from the Sultan.

With the treaty of 1786 about to lapse, the Government now sent a cargo of gifts for the Sultan aboard the U. S. Frigate "Constitution."

Disillusioned by his previous experiences, Leib decided to send his Vice Consul to Meknes in 1836 to renew the treaty with the Sultan. "My reasons for not undertaking this mission myself," he wrote to the Secretary of State, "were principally that, for a Consul or the envoy of a government, it is attended with considerable expense. The accounts of my former mission having been suffered to be held over so long unsettled, I was unwilling to venture upon new disbursements, except in case of absolute necessity."

Vice Consul John K. Mulloony, who was only 23 years old, was the son of the consul who was given the house in

the kasbah by Mulai Soliman. Taking with him only a few of the gifts brought by the "Constitution," he obtained the signature of Mulai Abd er Rahman to the treaty, which, except for the preamble, was exactly the same as its 1786 prototype. Leib generously made young Mulloony a courier to carry the treaty to Washington.

On February 8, 1837, the "Constitution" again visited Tangier. This time the frigate fired a salute of fifty guns, one for each year of the old treaty's duration. It also was a farewell salute for the unfortunate Leib. His troubles with lions and other matters had broken his morale. When reports of some of his outlandish escapades reached Washington, Thomas N. Carr (no relation of Samuel J. Carr, former consul) was sent to relieve Leib.

Stopping at Gibraltar enroute to Tangier, Carr learned that Leib threatened to kill his successor, whoever he might be. Fortunately Leib was absent when the new consul arrived. Carr was obliged to break down the door of the Consulate to gain entry. He found the place in a deplorable condition. Many of the presents intended for the Sultan had been spoiled because of a leaking roof. Unpaid consular employees had eaten most of the rice.

After investigating this melancholy situation, Carr reported to the Secretary of State:

"This is to me an exceedingly disagreeable duty, as in the performance of it I find myself compelled to mention circumstances which ordinary delicacy would otherwise induce one to suppress. The reputation which this consulate has obtained on both sides of the Strait is truly unfortunate. Of the nations represented at this place, France, England and the United States are looked upon by the Moorish government with most respect, and I have reason to believe that, previous to the arrival of Mr. Samuel J. Carr, the American Consulate was held in as much or more favor than any other here. Since then many things have occurred to materially lessen its influence and to affect its standing.

"The effects of Mr. S. J. Carr's personal encounters with the Moors and his fracas with his successor were not diminished by Mr. Leib's subsequent treatment of Mr. Carr. Since that time much of Mr. Leib's conduct has been offensive and disagreeable to the Moors and to the Consuls of other nations. I need but mention an instance or two to show the general tenor of his actions. Wrapped up in the American flag, he would spend whole nights upon the terrace, making signals, by running lanterns up and down the flag staff, to the fleet which he had ordered from the Mediterranean for the purpose of battering the town. . .

"These extravagances have not been confined to Tangier, but enacted in all the ports of Spain from Cadiz to Malaga and they have made this Consulate the most notorious in this quarter of the world.

"Leib is in debt on both sides, at Tangier and Gibraltar. It is impossible to separate official from personal debts in the eyes of the Moors.

"One reason for this estate of things is very evident. It is the same reason that has sent every one of my predecessors away from here, poor and in debt—the inadequacy of the salary. . ."

As soon as he had purchased two field pieces, ammunition and other gifts for the Sultan, Carr sent Vice Consul Mulloony to deliver them to Mulai Abd er Rahman. Mulloony was cautioned not to accept presents under any circum-

## Missions to Morocco

stances. Accordingly he fled from court as quickly as possible, hoping to avoid the Sultan's generosity.

"I believe that you are the only nation that likes me," Mulai Abd er Rahman wrote in a letter expressing his appreciation of the gifts. "You have always been friendly toward me and yours is a nation that I should like to see."

But the Sultan's generosity could not be denied nor his gifts refused by flight.

On September 3, 1839, Carr wrote to the Department:

"I am sorry to inform the Department that, although I have exerted myself to the utmost to prevent the presentation of any animals from the Emperor, and to convince his ministers of the impossibility of accepting any present, my exertions have not been attended with success. . .

"It will be recollected that my instructions to Mr. John Mallowny were to state to the Bashaw the utter impossibility of accepting any present, and in case one was offered to give it an unqualified refusal. This order I have no doubt that he fully executed, and I was in hope that I should hear nothing more of the subject.

"In a few days, however, it was rumored that a party were on their way from Fez with some animals for the American Consulate. I immediately communicated to the Governor my determination to refuse whatever might be sent, and begged his influence in preventing such an offer. He replied that it was perfectly out of his power to prevent; that the present must be made; that he could not understand by what right or power I could undertake to interfere in such a case between the Emperor and my Government; that a

Moorish agent who should thus refuse to convey a present to his Majesty would very justly have his head cut off; and that the refusal of whatever might be offered should be a decided insult.

"Finding I could get no assistance from any of the Emperor's officers, I resolved to write to the Emperor himself, but before a letter could be prepared, the sound of drums announced the arrival of the Bashaw's nephew at the head of a troop of soldiers with an enormous lion and lioness.

"As my determination was well-known, the commander of the troop had prepared himself with the most concise answers to all my objections. I told him that it was perfectly impossible to receive the animals as the laws of my country forbid it. He replied that they were not for me, but for my Government. I told him that the President, the head of my Government, was in the same predicament as myself and that he had not the power to receive them. He said that the Sultan knew this, but that they were not for the President, but for my Congress. I replied that Congress had resolved never to receive any more presents and that the law prohibiting public officers to receive presents was part of the Constitution and expressed the power of Congress itself. He wanted to know who made the Constitution. I replied, the people. He then said if Congress will not receive them, the Emperor desires them to be presented to the people as a mark of his respect and esteem for the 'Sultan of America.'

"At last I told him that I would not receive them and that my mind was fully made up. Then, said he, my determination is as strong as yours. I am ordered to deliver them

(Continued on page 51)



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## In Sherpaland (from page 31)

the village, women and children poured out of the houses. Shrieks of laughter and shouts of excitement surged through the night air as the entire village soon learned of its new guests and their promised miracles. The dogs ceased their racket when they sensed we had been accepted. A quick march brought us to the lama's two-story house and to that learned personage himself. A further interview with Bhuban assured him of our caste, creed and purpose and we felt like fellow Sherpas at last. Certainly we smelled alike!

The lama begged Brooks and me to have tea with him. This seemed an excellent way to begin our program so we entered the house, pushed past the reeking animals, and climbed a narrow staircase to the living quarters on the upper floor. We were grateful to sit on the floor near the open window. Hot Tibetan tea flecked with *tsampa* flour was then served. Smiling politely, we sipped the brew slowly. Rancid boiled butter with concentrated tannic acid derived from boiling tea leaves for three days is no treat for an untrained Western stomach. We explained in detail the proposed program and the lama was enraptured. We were indeed a gift of Buddha's benevolence. From that moment on, Brooks and I were accorded every Sherpa hospitality.

Our coolies were quartered and fed; Brooks and I were granted the upper floor of a lovely stone house; eggs, curd, milk, *ghi*, *tsampa* and jerked venison were literally showered upon us by all. After Brooks and I had dispatched our last leech before crawling in, we slept like veritable stone Sleeping Buddhas.

At 5 A.M. we were awakened by hordes of screaming children climbing over us. The day seemed already bright and promising. We dressed somewhat sheepishly before our curious audience and journeyed to the spring to complete our morning toilet. A group of women were already drawing water but they too, quite unabashed, followed our every antic closely. When I began to brush my teeth, they cried with laughter and I felt quite proud of myself. Brooks drew an even larger audience when he lathered his face with shaving cream.

After a quick breakfast we were ready for the day's work. Volunteer assistants had first to be found. We looked for Bhuban and located him in a corner surrounded by a few remarkably pretty girls. So engrossed was he in his conversation that he failed to notice us. Brooks and I sat and watched without interrupting him. These pretty girls had once been part of the Maharajah's harem but had been returned to the village after the Maharajah's downfall in 1950. All knew the Nepali language and all seemed well poised. As Bhuban had formerly been an aide at the Maharajah's court, he knew many of them by name. Here then were perfect volunteer workers and interpreters for the work ahead. The girls agreed to help and we next looked for clinic facilities. The lama easily solved the second problem by offering the Buddhist temple which provided us with a dispensary. The large room of the stone building was to serve as the main office. An adjoining room which contained a twelve-foot-high brass prayer wheel was used as a treatment room as it afforded some privacy. We explained to the lama that we wished to examine and treat all sick persons in the village in order to obtain information on Sherpa health problems. No such data existed at present and this information was needed in order to plan a national

health program. Several neighboring villages would be visited in similar fashion. While I obtained information on medical ills, Brooks would be gathering data on insect problems and agricultural practices.

The clinics were overwhelming. Almost every man, woman and child wanted to see the doctor and describe symptoms, real and imaginary. My instruments, pans and drugs lay on the sheeted floor behind me while a wooden box served as examining table. But even before I could start, I found it necessary to rope off the room to keep the curious hordes from crowding me. With a semblance of peace restored and the attractive ex-harem girls everywhere at once directing the crowd in no soft terms, I was at last ready. Slips of paper numbered to fifty were passed out for the morning session by the assistants to those they thought most ill. Then number by number, the ill were brought before me on the box. Realizing that the ladies would, no doubt, be shy, I announced that before anyone could receive treatment, he or she must submit to diagnostic examination. There seemed to be no argument and the first man was laid on the box. The third patient was a Buddhist nun, my first female. As she stepped before me, she slipped off her robe and faced me, quite nude. Aghast I turned to Bhuban and managed to whisper the usual question: "What is your difficulty, Madam?"

When the answer was returned, she had said, "My ankles cause me great pain!"

Further thought convinced me that I had allowed my American upbringing to confuse the variable issue of modesty.

The clinic proceeded smoothly. To those who could be treated in a single session, I gave as much relief as possible. Minor surgery was performed.

Occasionally, the patients provided some cause for worry. Often I would look up and see treated patients swapping pills. The colors of the tablets fascinated them and often one patient had a preference for the other's remedy. Sometimes I would find several patients in a row with like symptoms as they had overheard an earlier person's complaints.

There were also some *dhamis* or witch doctors who were as fascinated as the villagers. Later I heard that these *dhamis* attempted to imitate my manipulations, as with a homemade stethoscope, in order to bring better therapeutic results to their own remedies.

The clinics continued until evening when, at last, I had a chance to talk it over with Brooks. He had been busy too. Having completed his study of environmental problems, he trained a few Sherpas to spray residual DDT solution in the houses against flies, roaches and bedbugs. DDT in red dust had been blown with hand dusters up sleeves, down trousers and through the hair of the villagers, against lice. It was a curious sight to see scarlet-colored Sherpas as they joined in the fun to acquire the red mark of delousement. As Sherpas bathe only once a year, the dust would certainly be beneficial for many weeks afterward.

After supper, Brooks and I had visitors. Sherpas crowded into our quarters and offered us *raksi*, a potent alcoholic beverage. It was considered very rude to refuse, but one sip of the stuff provoked near emesis. Bhuban, noticing our grimaces, told us that touching a finger to the drink and applying a drop to our foreheads was token enough of our appreciation. Moreover, we could then return the drink to them.

## In Sherpaland

The wishes of Sherpa girls to become our wives was a more difficult problem to solve. Polygamy is practiced in Sherpaland and when the girls learned that Brooks and I had only one wife apiece, our troubles began. In fact, the entire village entreated us to marry a few more wives. A hurried mental picture of our families back in Katmandu was enough. Brooks and I floundered for a way out. We groped about at first for diplomatic regulations but unfortunately Washington had not prepared us for such an occasion. A hurried speech about acting as brother and sister for eternal friendship, Nepal-American goodwill, what would people think, etc., failed to impress them. Finally, we struck the right note — our prestige and high-standing in America forbade us to even consider marrying girls from this small village. That solved the problem and the girls withdrew, quite satisfied that there was no chance for them.

Later we set up our kerosene projector in the village square and showed filmstrips on health and agriculture. The pictures fascinated the entire audience including the dogs. On each film though, at least five consecutive showings were required before the interpreter could be heard above the din.

After the show, the people produced one of their own. They performed their Sherpa Ring dance with *tamyuns* (ukeleles) supplying the rhythm. Arm in arm the villagers danced a queer complicated shuffle while circling in a huge, pulsating, weaving ring. Alcohol seemed to inspire the singing dancers and by midnight, the mountain itself was vibrating to the rollicking tunes and shuffling gait. It was a thrilling performance; one rarely witnessed by Westerners.

The second day brought forth a host of new patients and new projects. By evening we were ready to pack up our remaining equipment for the next village. Based on the study of the patients seen, and the work completed by Brooks, tentative health plans had been formulated. A few Sherpa boys had been selected to attend the government school at Katmandu for a six-month course in Village Development given by Nepalese and American technicians. In the school, these boys, with others of Nepal, would learn about health, agriculture and education so that they might return to their villages to teach others in the way of a fruitful life. When enough men had been trained and the program was self-sufficient and smooth-operating, our job would be finished.

As Brock Chisholm, former Director of WHO, once said,

"Present day knowledge must be made available to all countries. . . . This is a big program. In order to carry it out . . . all nations of the world, regardless of the political, economic or social systems to which they belong, must play their part in building a healthier human society. In our shrunken world, isolationism in the field of health is unthinkable. . . . As far as health is concerned, it is obviously and immediately clear that the world will be one or none."

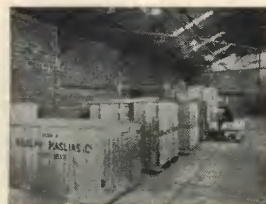
As we were about to leave the next morning, the villagers came to us with blessings on their lips. No gifts were offered and we felt this gratitude from their hearts, deepest of all.

Silently we turned to climb the high slope that led to the next village.

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# In Defense of Gossip

by S. I. NADLER

*NOTE: This article represents a chapter from the author's forthcoming book, "The Chief of Mission"—a Modernization of Machiavelli's "The Prince." The book is the first of a new Do-It-Yourself series for Foreign Service readers. Other titles now in preparation are: "Treaty Negotiating for Beginners," "The Amateur Policy Maker's Handbook" and "How to Win Influence."*

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Despite the curiously low esteem in which they are held by otherwise intelligent people, gossip, feuds, and vicious chatter are rather good things, and the wise Chief of Mission will encourage them among his subordinates and, perhaps more to the point, among his subordinates' wives.

Not everybody can gossip, surprising as this may at first seem. Gossip requires, to begin with, a special type of mind—a *small* one. This may perhaps be why people who should know better frown upon gossip. Most people dislike small minds, which, if you think about it, does not really make sense. Small feet are considered aristocratic. Small waists are regarded as attractive. Leading circusers, according to an independent poll, prefer small midgits to large ones. Why, then, this prejudice against small minds? Furthermore, in this age of cheap newspapers, low-priced book reprints, television, motion pictures, and radio, it takes a good deal of determination and considerable talent to be small-minded. The wise Chief of Mission will bear in mind, however, that after five consecutive minutes of real thinking a small mind tends to overheat and, if the condition is ignored, blows a gasket. Gossip provides the small mind with an activity within its capabilities and deters it from real thinking. The wise Chief of Mission, before giving way to the temptation to discourage gossip on the part of a subordinate's wife, should ask himself, "What would Mrs. Yakyacky be doing if not happily engaged in gossiping?" The answer is usually something too blood-chilling to contemplate.

Feuds are a little different. A psychological factor is involved.

To become involved in feuds one must have a delusion of grandeur. One must believe that one is really impor-

tant enough, intelligent enough, charming enough, or attractive enough to impel a party of the second part to direct some action against one. This action may be imaginary, especially when the party of the second part refuses to engage in the feud. In the latter case, the wise Chief of Mission will discreetly guide the gossipers to the person who wants a feud. Gossip is splendid for keeping alive a non-existent feud. This combination also serves to keep the gossipers and the feuders working on the same projects, instead of spreading themselves too thin (which is administratively unsound). The wise Chief of Mission will see to it that those on his staff who are prone to feuds engage in no more than one or two per tour of duty. There is, after all, no feud like an old feud.

Vicious chatter, it must be understood at the outset, is not merely advanced gossip. It is quite a different thing and has its own place in the well-ordered post or community. Whereas gossip is a truthful but unnecessary telling (and telling and telling) of something which actually occurred, vicious chatter takes in half-truths, misquotation, distortion, and similar refinements. Vicious chatter requires a small mind, but something more. The mind must be *small and warped*. The wise Chief of Mission will remain alert to conditions under which small minds tend to warp. A tropical climate will often do it. The heat and humidity act on the small mind as they do on veneered furniture. As often as not, simply the heat generated by the promotion of somebody else's husband will do it. The wise Chief of Mission will observe the trend of vicious chatter with great care. It is seldom directed at mediocrities, and the Chief of Mission's never-ending task of sorting out the people from the eight-balls will be made easier.

On occasion it may happen that the Chief of Mission discovers that his post has not engendered gossip, feuds, or vicious chatter. There are open to him several techniques of restoring the norm. In the case of gossip, perhaps the least complicated approach is to bring in a shipment of low-priced coffee. The ladies will then take matters into their own hands, probably at eleven o'clock in the morning. Feuds, especially the one-sided type (see above) nurtured by assistant gossipers, are relatively easy to start. Almost any pretext will do. An old standby is the fence. A feud about a fence is, of course, somewhat conventional and corny, but it is amazingly dependable. In the case of the absence of vicious chatter, the wise Chief of Mission will take no action. It is never really absent, just less audible at some times than at others.

The defense, with no apologies except for the crack about no feud like an old feud, rests.



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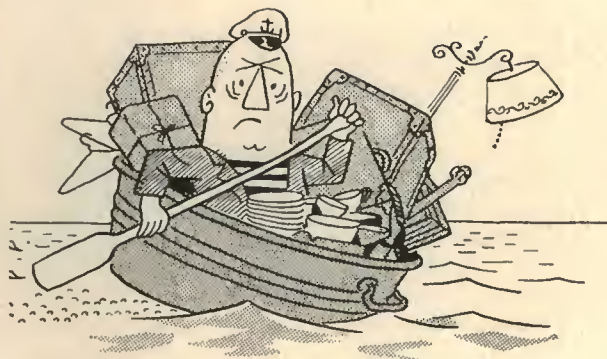
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## Russian Diary (from page 21)

five years' imprisonment following a closed trial.

When I asked what, if anything, they liked about their life they answered, "Well—the Motherland, of course." They all said, however, that, if it were possible, they would leave for the West in a minute. . . .

What has impressed them most about our world is freedom. They said this in so many ways and with such deep sincerity that I was convinced they have spent much of their adult lives thinking about what I'm afraid I have always pretty much taken for granted. . . .

The most popular radio program in Moscow and Leningrad and probably throughout European Russia is Voice of America's two hours of jazz from Tangiers.

When I asked one of the girls why a group of us had to stroll instead of standing to talk, she said that to stand is "*nekrasivo*" (improper). Later a young fellow told me that it is not wise to stand for more than five minutes in the center of Moscow, although it is not so important if you stand alone. . . .

Today I met three *stilyagi* on the street. *Stilyagi* are the zoot-suiters of Russia—kids with well-to-do parents, some even Party officials, who try to copy everything Western. The Komsomols are waging a struggle against *stilyagi* as well as against hooliganism and drunkenness in their age group. (The lower age for Komsomol membership varies, but a good worker can be taken in at fifteen—some even told me at twelve. The top age is twenty-six.)

These *stilyagi* came up beside me and walked abreast of me for a minute or two. Then one asked in English, "Are you foreign?"

One of the boys is the son of an important medical professor. The father of another is an engineer. They said that they believe nothing they read in the Soviet press, for news rely only on Western radio. They named all the stations and proudly told me the wave lengths on which they hear Voice of America. Although jamming is complete during the day, they told me it is not always so effective at night.

Sometimes several minutes are completely unjammed.

In this group, as in many others, the one who took the lead in the conversation was the one who knew most about the West. They tried to buy everything I was wearing and asked if any of my American friends here wanted to sell things. I believe they were all about twenty-one years old.

The average Soviet young person I have met is no closer to his family than American youth are, but he has a small number of very close friends to whom he is attached. The basis of the group is "We trust one another against "*oni*" ("them"—the Party or secret police). They welcome the recent relaxation in their own lives and the increase in contacts between East and West, although serious young people feel it is not to be permanent. They are taking as much advantage of the eased atmosphere as they can.

For the *stilyagi* this means direct approaches to foreigners. For others it may mean applying for a tourist visa to Eastern Europe, skipping a Komsomol meeting or ignoring a militiaman's whistle on the street. I have met few boisterous kids and not one who could be considered mean. Not many are well informed about Soviet history and almost all scoff at the Marxist-Leninist theory they have been forced to learn. None claim to want a capitalistic system in Russia, but they would all like the accouterments.

Conversation on a park bench with three boys and a

young girl they knew. Major subject: youthful social habits. They said that there is very little "going steady" among the kids they know, although at times affairs do last for a while, exclusive of other entanglements.

All agreed that the "prudish" ideas of Soviet morality are "idiotic" but said that, because of their upbringing, it is hard to be *avant-garde*. The usual date involves several hours of strolling, even in the wintertime, and most often in groups of two or three couples. If one of the group has a room in which there is music—radio, or, even better, a tape recorder—the evening becomes a party with several couples making love in the same room. Usually only one couple stays all night.

When I asked if this was not actually the description of an unusual night they said, "Look, it happens all the time. You've got to understand—this is our life."

This group estimated that the current number of inmates in prison camps is between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000.

One fellow said this is much too low, as it does not include all those who went "*dobrovolno prinuditelno*" (voluntarily by compulsion) to the virgin lands, or in brigades to the east to work in the harvests.

Since then I have used this Russian expression for "voluntarily by compulsion" several times. Usually people laugh and I have been complimented on my understanding of the Soviet system. One Russian said to me, "There, you must understand, is the story of our entire life." . . .

On my last day in Moscow I saw men and women lined up in several places to buy fresh bread. In a bookstore on Kuznetsky Most there were perhaps 150 students fighting to get a limited supply of pamphlet texts on chemistry and physics.

The Russian people are extremely curious about everything American, and the Russian-speaking tourist has no trouble in finding friendly people to talk with. One easy way to begin a conversation is to say, "Excuse me. Could you tell me where American books are sold here?" I also made many acquaintances with such questions as, "Excuse me, I'm an American—why are those people lining up over there?"; "What is that building?"; "Are you a student?" or "Where is such-and-such a place?"

Russians approached me in several ways. Many of all ages came up as soon as they saw my camera open and asked what kind it is. In shops where I was looking around to see what was for sale and perhaps noting down the prices, people often asked what I was doing. Sometimes, walking along the street alone in the evening, I would whistle Lullaby of Birdland or September in the Rain and kids would pick up the tune and whistle along with me. A couple of times older people stopped to tell me that my whistling was "*nekraviso*" (improper).

The peasant markets, which I think are about the most interesting places in the Soviet Union, are fine places to meet people of the lower-income groups. Peasants from the surrounding countryside bring produce grown on their small private plots and city dwellers pay considerably more than official government prices for the better quality. You see cabbages, potatoes, cucumbers, mushrooms and onions for sale. The liveliest spots in the markets are the meat stalls, where men and women fight to buy up the few choice cuts available.

Virtually all the young people I met are connected with universities, language institutes or various technical schools.

(Continued on page 51)

## Scholarships (from page 28)

can the Committee be reasonably certain that those selected are the ones who will best represent the Foreign Service in the academic world. Financial need is, of course, one of the most important criteria for determining the winners of scholarships—perhaps the most important single criterion—but it is not the only factor considered. Scholarship and any unusual aspects of a given application are carefully studied by the Committee in making its selections.

No matter how successful the Committee's efforts may be, it is most unlikely that it will be able to increase the number of scholarships controlled by the Association to a point adequate to the needs of the Service's young folk. The Committee is therefore working to find out what other scholarships are offered which Foreign Service children would have a good chance of winning.

Special scholarships for Foreign Service children are offered by Dartmouth College and St. Andrews (as announced in the February JOURNAL). One has gone unused in recent years for lack of applicants. It is to the advantage of parents and students to write now to the schools for information about these opportunities.

In addition, nine first-rate American prep schools have offered to give special attention to the applications of Foreign Service children for the regular scholarships offered by the schools. These have the double advantage of helping a Foreign Service child to go to a good preparatory school and also of increasing his chance of getting a regular college scholarship because of the help the preparatory school can give. More schools willing to do this need to be found.

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## Letters to the Editor *(from page 52)*

nature of Clubhouse membership dues, rent for rooms, sale of meals and drinks, and perhaps charge for the use of offered recreational facilities. Transportation to and from metropolitan Washington for those living at this Clubhouse could be solved through the pooling of private automobiles, and it is to be expected that such a clubhouse might not be beyond the reach of public transit systems.

While the cost of such a Clubhouse would probably exceed accommodations located in and leased from a hotel—which we understand is under current consideration—the cost should not exceed the amount incurred in obtaining a new separate building, without the aforementioned recreational facilities, in the downtown area.

*Charles E. Rushing  
David W. K. Peacock, Jr.  
Owen Baldwin, Jr.*

Washington

### LES VALS DES PHILATÉLISTES

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I point out that Mr. Cortada, in his interesting article on Andorra, failed to mention that this small country, like Monaco, derives a substantial amount of its annual income from the sale of stamps.

Andorra's frequent issues of beautiful stamps are a delight to philatelists.

*P.H.*

Washington

### “THE ROAD TO THE TOP”

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As a two-month-old FSO-8, I have read the articles by Messrs. Chapin and Kidder with great interest, and some of the concerns of the junior officers mentioned by Mr. Chapin are shared by those junior officers who are now entering the Foreign Service. Naturally, I cannot fully appreciate much of the detail which pertains to technical administrative matters. However, one highly disconcerting fact does seem to emerge—that is, that not only has “the road to the top” been lengthened but also that the combination of the speed limit and the traffic congestion may mean practically no chance of getting within sight of the top before retirement age.

The problem appears to be most acute for those who enter the Service at the bottom as FSO-8's in their late twenties, as I have done now and as those of the last decade apparently have done.

As Mr. Chapin describes the speed limit, an officer entering as an FSO-8 at 28 can reach FSO-3 sometime between his mid and late forties. Assuming that truly responsible positions are found at the FSO-3 level and above, an officer formerly would have spent half his career, or less, preparing for such positions of responsibility. However, it appears that now he will spend two-thirds of his time in classes 8 through 4, and the inflationary process described by Mr. Chapin only aggravates the situation. Granted that a liberal maturing process may be desirable, if the process is too long it precludes spending much time in those positions which represent the goal of such preparation and training.

If he must retire at sixty, an FSO-8 entering at 28 or older can look forward to only a few years, if any, in responsible positions.

The problem of traffic congestion on the road to the top is even more discouraging. First of all, there is the traffic on the road already. Even Mr. Kidder admits that a problem exists with respect to present and future congestion in the middle grades. But there is the further problem of new traffic fed into the road along the way. How discouraging for an older FSO-8, who believes that the Foreign Service operates on the premise that the best approach to a career is to start at the bottom, to find FSR's brought in at equivalent or higher levels mid-way through his career. In the future, if the requirements of the Foreign Service offer greater opportunities, the result may be not faster promotion, but greater infusion from outside sources. A person in his late twenties who aspires to a career in the Foreign Service might well decide that it would be preferable to pursue a career outside the Service until he is able to obtain an FSR appointment and then come into the Foreign Service, as in the case of the 300 officers from universities and other government agencies to whom Mr. Chapin referred.

Such comments as these might be criticized on the ground that ambition should properly be directed to best performing the task at hand and not to achieving those manifestations of success which would follow naturally. However, I submit that any career should offer a beginner who is accepted into it, and who proves to have the ability, a chance for the ultimate satisfaction it offers. If circumstances alone dictate that older FSO-8's entering this year and next are precluded from attaining these goals, it would seem to be detrimental to the Service as a whole, in general, and to the individuals concerned in particular, to permit them to devote their lives to the Foreign Service.

*James G. Lowenstein*

Washington

### WOMEN'S NAMES

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Please send me a copy of the December issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. I should like very much to have the bibliography of best books on foreign affairs which you promised in the November issue. By-the-way, I like the gay style of “News from the Field.”

Something which struck me, in perusing the November issue, was the considerable number of women's names. Quite a change from fifteen or twenty years ago!

*(Mrs.) R. Steiger*

San Francisco

### NICE RESPONSE

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We have had a rather nice response from our announcement in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and would like to continue the same schedule for next year. We certainly enjoy receiving the JOURNAL which we place in our School Library.

*John D. Verdery, Headmaster  
Wooster School*

Danbury, Conn.

## Russian Diary *(from page 48)*

They are absolutely aware of the nature of the system under which they live, and with very few exceptions, they are dissatisfied. The basis of this discontent is often purely material. The most desired Western products are clothes, automobiles, phonograph records, watches, books and cigarettes. With no hesitation at all they said that the quality of the same products, Soviet-made, is inferior.

In general, Soviet young people seem better trained in their special fields of study than most Americans, but outside such fields their knowledge is limited. They seem less lively than Americans of the same age and look older.

I do not recall meeting anyone over eighteen who did not drink, although many girls claimed to drink only a little. When they can afford it, they prefer vodka, but Georgian wine is popular too.

The fact that so many of the youth I met conduct their indoor social life, including sex and discussion sessions, in the room of someone who owns a radio indicates that the real reason for the popularity of Western radio is entertainment. Even the most serious young people would mention news secondarily after music.

They all know they must play ball with the regime, but all the vast majority I met are merely going through the motions of being "good" Soviet citizens. In almost every conversation it was my definite impression that when young people refer to the system or to the Kremlin they think first of the Terror. They hope that they are wrong, but the majority think it will return. *Reprinted by special permission from "Report on Russian Youth" in February 1957 Ladies' Home Journal. © 1957 by the Curtis Publishing Company.*

## Three Missions *(from page 43)*

to you. It will cost me my head if I disobey. I shall leave them in the street.

"The street upon which is the American Consulate is a narrow, short *cul de sac*, with half a dozen Jew houses in it beside my own. Preparations were made for placing a guard at the open end and turning the lions loose in the street. Seeing further resistance hopeless and that to persist in the refusal would be to destroy the good feeling with which this consulate is at present regarded, I was compelled to surrender to their novel form of attack and to open one of my rooms for the reception of the animals where they now are.

"I have not dared to take the responsibility to send them to the United States or otherwise dispose of them. Upon this head I shall most anxiously wait instructions as they are to me a great cost and inconvenience. They are by far the finest animals of the kind I have ever seen and I have no doubt will sell for more than enough to pay their expenses and the cost of transporting them to America. It will be impossible to dispose of them in this neighborhood. At Gibraltar they would bring nothing and the sale of them so near here would create much excitement. . ."

Carr was luckier than Leib. The Department of State instructed him to ship the lions to the United States by the most convenient means.

Although relations with Morocco contributed many more unusual adventures, a period of American diplomatic experiences in this area ended when the last lion left the Consulate at Tangier. But the treaty, which was the reason for the exchange of these strange gifts, endures to this day.

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## Among Our Contributors:

**John W. Evans**, author of "Research and Intelligence," is in process, under the integration program, of becoming an FSO-2. He is presently Deputy Director of the Office of Intelligence Research. Previous assignments in the Department have included that of Director of the Office of International Materials Policy and Director of the Office of Defense and Trade Policy.

**Robert Griscom** is a young Russian-speaking American who visited Russia late in 1956 and recorded in his diary many of the spontaneous conversations he had there with students and workers.

**George Moore**, M.D., was the Chief Public Health Officer, U. S. Operations Mission to Nepal-Kathmandu, from October 1952 to October 1954 and is now Director, San Juan Basin Health Unit at Durango, Colorado.

**S. I. Nadler** has appeared previously in the JOURNAL with such contributions as "Foreign Servicemanship." He has served in China, Southeast Asia and Taiwan and is currently in Washington as Deputy Chief of USIA's office of Research and Intelligence.

**Cecil Sanford**, whose article on the Peurifoy Memorial appeared in last month's JOURNAL, served with the Navy during World War II and subsequently did historical research for the Navy and for the Army. He joined USIA in 1955 and is the Cultural Affairs Officer in Thailand.

**Howard White's** third and last instalment of "Three Missions to Morocco," with illustrations by Edward L. Fischer, is concluded in this issue.

## Letters to the Editors

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

### "TEN COMMANDMENTS"

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Those of us in the Foreign Service who have spent considerable time in so-called underdeveloped countries are keenly aware of the cultural difficulties which face American technicians and specialists sent to such countries under our foreign aid program.

Evidently the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in this country has encountered the same difficulties with its experts recruited from many countries. This situation inspired Col. W. Makowski, Chief of the ICAO mission in Kabul and an old Afghan hand, to write the "Ten Commandments" given below. Although some of the adjurations are especially applicable to Afghanistan, on the whole the precepts laid down seem to me of such universal application, not only for our ICA technicians but for other members of our Foreign Service as well, that I thought you might find it convenient to reprint Col. Makowski's contribution to the philosophy of foreign aid:

- I. You are assigned to an "underdeveloped" country, but remember there are many people here more developed than you are.
- II. You arrived here from a "developed" country, but it is not certain that you yourself contributed much to its development. Therefore be proud of your country but not too proud of yourself.
- III. Your country progressed faster because some outstanding people found the methods for using natural and human resources in the most efficient way. Be yourself outstanding in finding means and ways to develop this country by the most efficient methods possible under the circumstances.
- IV. Do not belittle local achievements; try to improve and develop them. Such achievements are more lasting.
- V. Do not say, "this is cheap" merely because it costs only \$10.00. This may be the salary of a civil servant here for a whole month.
- VI. You are not here to produce only a report to your Headquarters but to suggest and put into practice the things that can be done.
- VII. There is no excuse for failure because the local authorities have not followed your advice. This is *your* personal failure.
- VIII. Remember, you are not a tourist visiting a new and interesting country at the expense of a Technical Assistance Organization.
- IX. You are not paid by your organization to criticize the local people, customs and conditions.
- X. Be circumspect in your dealings with all your local contacts, especially do not splash mud on pedestrians when you drive your car. It will not help in your work here.

Kabul

Leon Poullada

### "ABDUCTION FROM THE SERAGLIO"

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your editorial about Opera Society in the "News to the Field" column of the November issue was brought to my attention by a friend some time ago. May I express the great appreciation of all the officers of the Opera Society for it. I feel sure that the performances of "The Abduction from the Seraglio" will strike a welcome note for all Foreign Service officers who have been in the field—especially in European posts—and become so accustomed to wonderful operatic performances that every return to operaless Washington has been a jolt!

(Mrs.) Loudon Mellen

Washington

### NEW QUARTERS FOR AFSA

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We should like to air the opinion of a number of junior officers and to solicit support for our point of view concerning a proposed new American Foreign Service Association Clubhouse in the Washington area.

We believe:

1. That the increasing number of Foreign Service officer appointments, the large number of officers assigned to Washington, and the present and expected future financial status of the Association make it desirable for the Association to expand its functions and facilities.

2. That the greatest needs for expanded facilities are three:

a. A place to entertain guests, especially young officers from foreign embassies whose acquaintance and friendship now developed may prove of worth to the United States in the future. Many of the homes of young officers in Washington are inadequate for proper representation and entertainment.

b. A place for recreation, particularly swimming and tennis, to serve in the place of membership in a private club. Such membership is seldom offered to a Washington newcomer and when offered is often financially prohibitive.

c. A place for housing (1) officers in a transient status or those who expect to be assigned to Washington for a relatively short time; (2) single officers who would find it advantageous to reside at such a Clubhouse for the duration of a Washington tour.

3. That the need for a luncheon club or town club near the Department is not felt as strongly as those needs outlined above. This would appear to be particularly true under the present Fort McNair luncheon arrangement in that a conveniently located suburban site could be reached as easily as the Fort. Or, if town luncheons are considered indispensable, suitable facilities could be contracted as needed.

We therefore urge the officers of the Association to consider the possibility of buying a large country house which could be properly adapted. Such a Clubhouse could be made self-supporting by a modest annual charge to users in the

(Continued on page 50)



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