



Foreign Service Journal

JULY 1958

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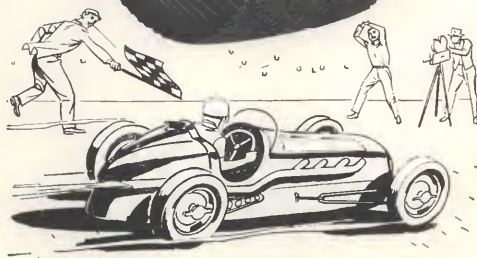
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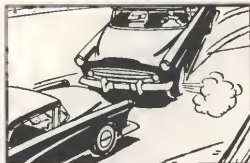
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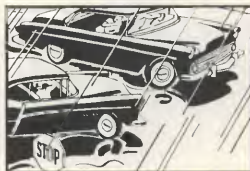
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Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Printed in U.S.A. by Monnmental Printing Company, Baltimore.

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The Fair by Night

Photo by André Deflandre

M. Deflandre, USIS, Brussels photographer has caught in his cover picture of the U. S. pavilion much of the grace and decorative quality found in the plans of its architect, Edward Stone.

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Ford Foundation Fellowship

(For training in foreign area studies and international relations, 1958-59)

LEWIS, William H.	Eight month fellowship for study in Morocco.
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Births

- BRIGGS. A daughter, Catherine Sheppard, born to Mr. and Mrs. Everett E. Briggs, May 22, 1958, in Washington, D. C. Miss Catherine is the granddaughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs.
- HOLLAND. A son, Christopher Michael, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison M. Holland, May 11, 1958, in Harlem, The Netherlands.
- HOLLY. A son, Les Aylward, born to Mr. and Mrs. Sean M. Holly, May 3, 1958, in Washington.
- HOWISON. A son, Stephen Carney, born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Howison, February 5, 1958, in Washington, D. C.

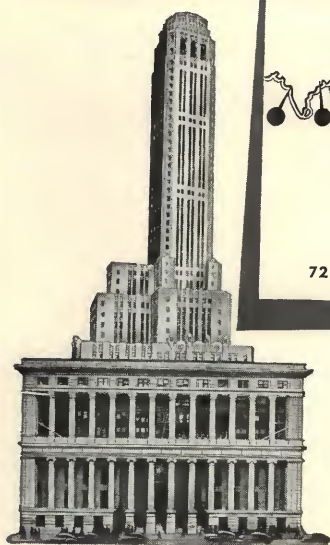
Marriages

- BROWNFIELD-GISE. Moira Rose Brownfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maro Burke Brownfield and Alan Ambrose Gise were married Saturday, May 3, 1958, in Washington.
- CHEATHAM-RICHMOND. Pamela Cheatham, FSO, and Yale W. Richmond, USA, were married May 29, 1958, in Arlington, Virginia.

Deaths

- LEE. Samuel Todd, FSO-Retd., at Fort Myers, Florida, May 11, 1958. Mr. Lee entered the Consular Service Division in 1906, served in Nogales, San Juan, Rio Grande, and Nottingham, and later inspected posts in Canada, and in South and Central America. Surviving are his wife, three sons, and 11 grandchildren.
- RANDLES. Patricia A., died May 14, 1958, of head injuries received when she was struck by a car in Ankara where she was Assistant Cultural Officer for USA.
- SHARP. Elizabeth-Anne Van Leer, wife of FSO Frederick Dent Sharp, III, died May 29 in Washington. Previously the Sharps had been stationed at Madrid. Also surviving Mrs. Sharp is their 16-month-old son, Alexander Van Leer Sharp.
- WILL. Marvin W. Will, who served in the Department 42 years, under thirteen Secretaries, before his retirement in 1955, died June 11, 1958, in Washington. Mr. Will received the Distinguished Service Award in 1951 by the then Secretary, Dean Acheson, and upon his retirement he received an official tribute from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

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Educational Counseling for Foreign Service Children

by Caroline K. O'NEILL

IN RECENT years the American Foreign Service Association has increased its activities and benefits to its members. In line with this trend, the Board of Directors and the Committee on Education take great satisfaction in being able to announce the latest major milestone: Since June 1, Mr. Clarke Slade has been available, as Educational Counselor of the Association, for consultation with members of the Association regarding their children's education.

Mr. Slade is the executive director of the Educational Consulting Service, and in this capacity he has advised numerous Foreign Service families over recent years, as well as many families outside of the Service, with excellent results. He has a background of wide experience with private and public schools, including seventeen years as headmaster of his own boys' school. In his many contacts with members of the Committee on Education, he has expressed deep understanding of the problems Foreign Service parents and children are up against and a dedication to trying to ameliorate them. The Foreign Service Association feels extremely fortunate to be able to offer the service of such an eminently qualified expert to its members.

Mr. Slade is now available for appointment Thursdays from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Association headquarters, 1908 "G" Street, N.W. Consultations are provided free to members of the Association who will be expected to pay only for special tests or other exceptional services. The same applies to members in the field and consultations may be carried out by correspondence.

When he is not consulting, Mr. Slade will assist the Committee on Education, contact schools, carry on necessary correspondence, build files, and implement the many ideas he has for being generally helpful on educational matters to Foreign Service families.

The following brief accounts of actual cases handled by Mr. Slade illustrate the kind of services he is able to provide:

PARENTS with a son and daughter, nine and eleven, were home on leave between posts. At the previous one, the children had been taught in a small and rather heterogeneous English-language school. Facilities at the new post were non-existent. While in Washington for two days, the father and mother spent an hour with Mr. Slade. The children were visiting at their grandparents' summer place. Mr. Slade determined the apparent level of achievement tests needed, telephoned a day school near the grandparents, and asked the headmaster if he would cooperate by secur-

ing one of his teachers who was on vacation to give the tests. The teacher scored the tests and returned them to Mr. Slade for checking. At the parents' request, Mr. Slade ordered the proper level of Calvert School courses to be at the new post when the family arrived.

AT A FAR EASTERN post, parents started a year in advance to select a boarding school for a daughter who would be fourteen at time of entrance, but were uncertain whether the girl was as proficient in her schoolwork as she seemed to her parents and the Australian teacher. Tests were sent out, and administered in the field; they were then returned to Mr. Slade for scoring and interpretation. He reported to the family in terms of "independent school percentiles" (a child's ranking among every 100 private school students of the same grade), retaining a copy in his file. Knowing the schools to which they wanted to apply for their daughter, the parents directed Mr. Slade to supply the report to the admissions officers. The admissions officers were able to compare the candidate with other applicants educated in this country, and the child was readily accepted.

TWO BOYS, aged twelve and eight, came home from Europe with their mother one April, and the father remained abroad. The older had been born in this country, had started school here, and was clearly coming "home." The younger had been born overseas and was coming to what was, to him, largely a new country; so the older was pleased at the prospect and the younger not.

The twelve-year-old had been in two American schools overseas and had spent a year at a Swiss boarding school; the eight-year-old had spent one year in an American school and one in a national public school. Both had severe reading problems, and both had had some supplementary instruction in reading by an American just graduated from college.

On arrival in this country, the boys were tested in reading and given an intelligence test. Mr. Slade arranged for a tutor for the remainder of the spring and for another one to continue a part of the summer. Meanwhile, the boys were enrolled in a private day school for the following fall, with the understanding that the instruction in reading would be continued by the tutor under Mr. Slade's supervision, and with Mr. Slade cooperating with the school.

Mr. Slade continued to look in on the boys periodically and to confer with the school and mother. By November the younger boy could make sufficient progress to rely on

(Continued)



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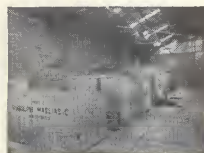
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Educational Counseling (Continued)

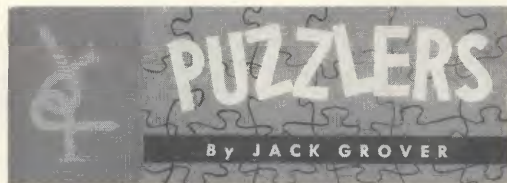
group instruction in the reading class of the grade below him; his tutoring was discontinued, but Mr. Slade continued to see him because of his difficulty in adapting himself to American children and ways. By spring the older boy was able to go along with class instruction, but he chose to go to a reading camp the following summer to improve still further.

This new provision is due largely to the abiding interest and perseverance of F.S.O. Ret'd Richard F. Boyce. It is keenly hoped by all involved that this service will go a long way to alleviate the difficulties and anxieties that for years have been of great concern to the Foreign Service families.

Scholarship Contributions

A new idea for making contributions to the AFSA Scholarship program has been initiated by FSO George Barraclough, presently assigned to the Career Development and Counseling Staff in the Department.

He has made the Association the second beneficiary of his accidental death insurance policy with the Foreign Service Protective Association. Under this arrangement, if he should die accidentally and his wife not be living, the payment of the accidental death insurance would be made to the Association for a scholarship in the name of himself and his wife. It is hoped that others will want to contribute to the Association Scholarship Fund in this or some other way. —D. N. F., Jr.



Astronomical Reward

HAVE YOU ever heard about the reward for the invention of chess? The story goes like this.

A long time ago in India there was a slave who invented the game of chess. His ruler was so enchanted by it that he summoned the slave and informed him that any one wish he might make would be granted.

Now the slave, as might be imagined, was a very astute man. After thinking the matter over, he informed his master that he would like to have nothing other than one grain of wheat for the first square on the chess board, two for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, and so on, doubling the number for each square on the board.

The ruler, a very rich man with vast lands, thought the request a most moderate one, and he gave orders for the superintendent of his warehouses to pay the man forthwith.

These warehouses were tremendous and almost full. The question is, could the ruler be obeyed? If so, or if not, off-hand how many grains do you think it would have taken?

(See page 10 for answer to Puzzlers)



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Puzzlers (Continued)

Many Hands

MISS MARY BETH JENKINS, a member of the Foreign Service, drew Rio as an assignment. She heard the news with pleasure, and hurried off to the most beautiful city in the world.

Now Miss Mary didn't speak much Portuguese, but she soon met some Brazilian girls, and one day she invited five of them over for bridge. Many were the mixed signals, but it was a jolly afternoon which was enjoyed by one and all. When the party broke up, Mary shook hands with all her guests, and each of the five shook hands with all of the others. How many handshakes took place at that little leave-taking?

(See elsewhere on this page for answer to Puzzlers)

"No Room at the Top"

By PENDENNIS

A WEEK AGO, after a long, tense afternoon in the Founders' Library, the new Warden of New College was elected—Sir William Hayter, former Ambassador to Moscow. It is a very rare departure for an Oxford college to choose a non-academic principal.

How is it that a man as young (only fifty-one) and as successful as Sir William, should be leaving the Foreign Office? A gentle, already donnish person with a leisurely charm, he is also a very accomplished diplomat. He is one of the Office's leading experts on Russia, with both an academic and a practical eye.

Partly, no doubt, there is the advantage of changing one's career before the late age of sixty—particularly if, like Sir William, one is not over-interested in the company directorships which are the usual reward of ex-Ambassadors.

Perhaps, too, Sir William, who is a liberal-minded Wykehamist with a flexible, undoctinaire approach to dealings with Russia, is not always in agreement with the stiffer orthodox Office line on Soviet relations.

But the main answer, no doubt, lies in the diplomatic bottleneck. There is a serious congestion of able men in their early fifties at the Foreign Office, including such senior people as Sir Frank Roberts (50), Sir Patrick Dean (49), Sir Paul Gore-Booth (49), and Sir Harold Caccia (52), with Sir Roger Makins (54), the hot favourite, waiting next door at the Treasury.

The competition for the top job of Permanent Under-Secretary, when Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar (57) retires, will be stiff: and in the meantime the size and salaries of the Foreign Office are such that there is not always full scope for the runners-up. In diplomacy (unlike in industry), there is not always room at the top for the best brains.

Nor is it only the top people who are suffering. There is another middle-aged queue of diplomats in the late thirties. The large numbers of men who were recruited during the war, many of them kept on afterwards, are jostling for the limited opportunities as they progress up the pyramid. So serious is it, that they have recently been receiving confidential notes, warning them that the opportunities for reaching the rank of Counselor will be limited and that they should examine their prospects with some care.

The news comes at a difficult time, for not only diplomats but Army officers and colonial administrators are casting anxious eyes at civilian life.

—From the London Observer

K.S.B.

The phrase "Colonial Governor" usually conjures up a picture of a figure clad in immaculate tropical white, standing stiff and correct in brilliant sunshine to receive a salute or welcome a deputation. It is a far cry from this to a two-roomed flat in grey and gritty London, where the dusting and sweeping will not get done unless you do it yourself. Yet this transition, according to Sir George Joy, is one that any colonial administrator would do well to prepare for, unless he has what are called private means.

Sir George speaks with authority, for he is the former Governor of the colony of St. Helena, and he has experienced the very process. He recounts his experience, candidly and with cheery good humour, in this month's issue of "Corona," the journal of H. M. Overseas Service. He says that he intends his article, which bears the title "Knight of the Scrubbing Brush," as a warning to all those who seek the honours of Empire, particularly those wives who aspire to see their husbands names in Debrett.

He goes on: "Governors' pensions are fixed at a cost-of-living index that applied about the time I was born. With difficulty I was able to secure a small two-room flat in a London block and furnish it modestly. For a time I had an elderly Irish maid to do the chores. Eventually she left me and I haven't yet been able to secure another at a reasonable rate, and so I scrub and polish and clean and cook." Sir George concludes with a note of regret that in an age of full employment there seems to be no scramble for the services of Retired Excellencies.

—The Manchester Guardian Weekly

1960 Balance Sheet

One of the directors of the American Foreign Service Association sent us a card from Wolfie's (now at St. Petersburg, Fla.) with a balance sheet which has been circulating busily:

Population of the United States	160,000,000
People 65 years or older	49,000,000
Balance left to do the work	111,000,000
People 21 years or younger	56,000,000
Balance left to do the work	55,000,000
People working for the government	29,000,000
Balance left to do the work	26,000,000
People in armed services	11,000,000
Balance left to do the work	15,000,000
People in state or city offices	12,800,000
People left to do the work	2,200,000
Bums and others who don't work	2,000,000
Balance left to do the work	200,000
People in hospitals or asylums	126,000
Balance left to do the work	74,000
Persons in jail	73,998
Balance left to do the work	2

two?—Why, that's you and me. Then you better get to work because I'm awfully tired of running this country alone.—*Author Unknown*

Important for FSOs Too: The journalism professor was passing out a few hints on writing. "A good introduction," he explained, "is highly important. Always remember the young man who, desiring to marry Angus MacPherson's comely daughter, opened the interview with, 'Sir, I'd like to show you how I can save you some money.'"—*From the Christian Science Monitor.*



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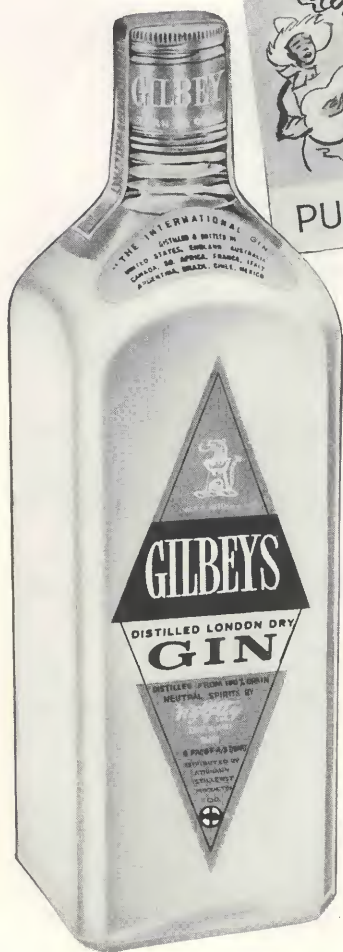
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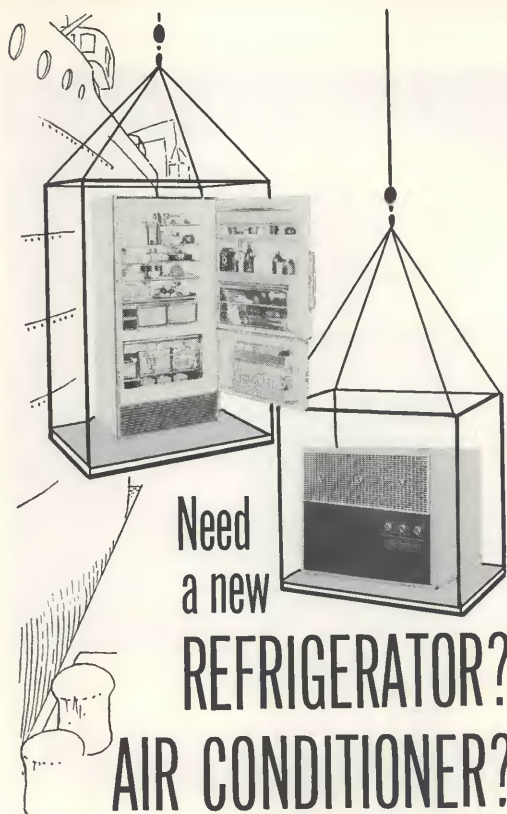
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25 years ago

BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

"Recession" Now—"Depression" Then

There was no "recession" about it in '33. Then it was just *hard times* with old man *depression* himself in person. Allowances were withdrawn, there were pay cuts and you jolly well went on a payless furlough, p.f. for short, as did Messrs Thurston and White:

The late Tom Bowman, who retired in 1947, wrote the following lines in 1933 when Consul General in Mexico City:

The little bald Consul—(may peace be his end!)

Sits flapping the keys,

The machine on his knees,

And sighs as he thinks of the debts that impend,

For he knows that no matter how hard he may sweat

No post allowance whatever he'll get.

The little bald consul—(more power to his kind!)

He's weary and ill,

But he grins with a will

As he faithfully sticks to the post he's assigned;

Where prices go up and cocoanuts fall,

And there's no post allowance forthcoming at all.

One "little bald Consul" during the hard times wailed: "Just about the time I think that I can make ends meet some one moves the ends," and Rastus philosophized: "Hard times is bad, but when you gets de hard times an' de depression together—dats terrible."

Ambassador Skinner's Mark Twain Anecdote

In a JOURNAL article covering Mr. Skinner's talk to the members of the class of June, 1933, Homer M. Byington Jr., wrote: "He gave us reminiscences of the Service as he had seen it before most of us were born and included this anecdote: I doubt whether many of you realize that it was none other than Mark Twain who took one of the first and most important steps in the development of our permanent Foreign Service as it stands today. One of my predecessors in office, Captain Frank M. Mason, was in a way the father of the Foreign Service. Up to his day the succeeding consuls had looked upon office holding as a more or less interesting personal experience calling for no special effort on their part. Captain Mason had an active mind, he looked into the future and perceived that our interests abroad, political and economic, were bound to multiply, and he first of all began the practice of systematically reporting to the Department, as well as of dealing intelligently with American interests committed to his care. He had made an admirable reputation for himself at the time of the election of President Cleveland, long before any sort of protective legislation existed, and it was understood shortly after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration that Captain Mason's official days were numbered. At this particular time Mark Twain called at our Consulate General in Frankfurt, formed the happiest impressions of Captain Mason and of

the importance of his work, and decided that it would be a public calamity if he should be retired. Ruth Cleveland, the first child born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, had only recently arrived on this earth, and Mark Twain concluded to set forth his views in a letter which he addressed to Ruth Cleveland, expressing the hope that she would draw the attention of her father to the circumstances. This letter had the desired effect, and Captain Mason remained in the Foreign Service many years thereafter, retiring eventually from the Paris post."—Class members: Theodore Achilles, Homer Byington, Jr., John Carrigan, Merritt Coates, Frederick Farnsworth, Kent Leavitt, Henry Leverich, Patrick Mallon, John Palmer, Halleck Rose, Francis Spalding, Tyler Thompson, Laurence Taylor, Bartlett Wells.



ACHILLES-FIELD. Married on June 4, 1933, at Miami, Theodore Carter Achilles and Miss Marion B. Field, daughter of William P. Field, now in business in Habana. Mr. and Mrs. Achilles expect to spend their honeymoon en route to Rome, where he has been assigned as Vice Consul.

BONBRIGHT-RHODES. Married on April 9, 1933, at Ottawa, James C. H. Bonbright and Miss Helen Sybil Rhodes, daughter of the Canadian Minister of Finance, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Mr. Bonbright is Diplomatic Secretary at Ottawa.

WELLS-ROBLES LINARES. Married on June 2, 1933, at Ensenada, Vice Consul Milton K. Wells and Miss Soledad Robles Linares, of Ensenada. Mr. Wells is now attending the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

MONTGOMERY-YATES. Married on June 10, 1933, at Washington, D.C., Consul Edmund B. Montgomery and Mrs. Natalie Barnes Yates, of Washington. Mr. Montgomery is now on duty in the Department. The ushers were: Lowell Pinkerton, Jefferson Patterson, Harry Havens, Joseph McGurk, Herbert Hengstler, Stanley Hornbeck, Robert Kelley, George Tait, James B. Stewart, William Barnes, Richard Crane. They were all attired in white suits, with cornflower blue cravats and boutonnieres. Mr. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, was best man.

Briefs: Curtis C. Jordan, Consul, Madrid, has the leading article in the July 1933 JOURNAL, entitled, "Xauen—The Secret City of Islam."

"Mrs. George Gregg Fuller has recently joined the faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (at which city her husband is American Consul), where she will give a course for teachers in 'The Amateur Theater, and Its Value in Education'."

The Long Climb to the Top

"Everyone in the Service will be delighted to learn of the appointment of Mr. Robert P. Skinner as Ambassador to Turkey, not only because it is a remarkable, and indeed a unique, achievement for anyone to climb from the lower ranks of the Service to one of the premier posts, and a striking recognition of the Merit system in filling ambassadorial positions, but also because in his long career Mr. Skinner has endeared himself to all his colleagues. . . . On the sunny side of 70, he has still much to give."—from the JOURNAL

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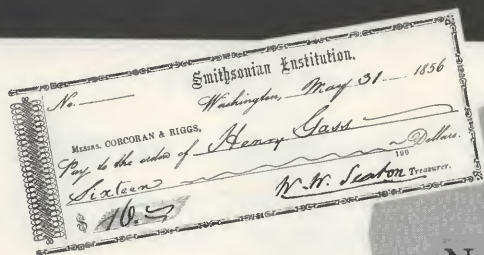
Washington Portrait

... Castle of Science—the
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Ollie Atkins



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Exhibit X

by James G. Thurber

I HAD been a code clerk in the State Department in Washington for four months during the First World War before my loyalty was investigated, if you could call my small, pleasant interview with Mr. Shand an investigation. He had no dossier on Thurber, James Grover, except a birth certificate and draft-board deferment papers. In 1918, Americans naively feared the enemy more than they feared one another. There was no F.B.I. to speak of, and I had neither been followed nor secretly photographed. A snooping photographer could have caught me taking a code book home to study one night and bringing it back the next day—an act that was indiscreet, and properly regretted when I learned the rules—but a pictorial record of my activities outside the Bureau of Indexes and Archives in Washington would actually have been as innocent as it might have looked damning.

It would have shown me in the company of Mrs. Nichols, head of the information desk at State, War and Navy building (a psychic lady I had known since I was six); George P. Martin, proprietor of the Post Café, and Mrs. Rabbit, his assistant; Frank Farrington, a movie actor who had played the part of a crook named Braine in "The Million Dollar Mystery"; and Jack Bridges, a Los Angeles air-mail flier and Hispano-Suiza expert. I doubt if any such photographs, even one showing me borrowing twenty dollars from Bridges half an hour after meeting him for the first time in my life, would have shaken Mr. Shand's confidence in me.

Mr. Shand called me to his office about a week before I was to sail for France and the Paris Embassy. He was a tall, quiet, courteous gentleman, and he had only one question to ask me. He wanted to know if all my grandparents had been born in the United States. I said yes, he wished me Godspeed, we shook hands, and I left. That's all there was to it. Waking up at night now and looking back on it, I sometimes wonder how I would have come out of one of those three-men inquisitions the State Department was once caught conducting. Having as great a guilt sense as any Congressman, and a greater tendency to confession, it might have taken me hours to dredge up out of my mind and memory all the self-indictments that must have been there. I believed then, and still do, that generals of the Southern

Confederacy were, in the main, superior to generals of the Northern armies; I suspected there were flaws in the American political system; I doubted the virgin birth of United States Senators; I thought that German cameras and English bicycles were better than ours; and I denied the existence of actual proof that God was exclusively a citizen of the United States. But, as I say, Mr. Shand merely asked me about my grandparents, and that was all. I realize now that, as a measure of patriotism, the long existence of my ancestors on American soil makes me more loyal than Virginia Dare or even George Washington, but I didn't give it any thought at the time.

Before I sailed on the S.S. ORIZABA, a passenger ship converted into an Army transport and looking rather sheepish about it, I was allowed to spend four days in Columbus, Ohio, and my family has preserved, for reasons known only to families, a snapshot taken of me on the last day of my leave. The subject of the photograph is obviously wearing someone else's suit, which not only convicts him of three major faults in a code clerk—absent-mindedness, carelessness, and peccability—but gives him the unwonted appearance of a saluki who, through some egregious mischance of nature, has exchanged his own ears for those of a barn owl. If this would not be enough to cause a special agent to phone Hoover personally, *regardez*, as the French *Sûreté* would say excitedly, the figure of this alarming *indiscret*. His worried expression indicates that he has just mislaid a code book or, what is worse, has sold one. Even Mr. Hoover's dullest agent could tell that the picture is that of a man who would be putty in the hands of a beautiful, or even a dowdy, female spy. The subject's curious but unmistakable you-ask-me-and-I'll-tell-you look shows that he would babble high confidences to low companions on his third *pernod à l'eau*. This man could even find some way to compromise the Department of Agriculture, let alone the Department of State.

The picture would have aroused no alarm in the old days, however, for it was almost impossible to be a security risk in the State Department in 1918, no matter how you looked. All our code books except one were quaint transparencies dating back to the time when Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State, under President Grant, and they were intended to save words and cut telegraph costs, not to fool anybody. The new code book had been put together so hastily that the

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word "America" was left out, and code groups so closely paralleled true readings that "LOVVE," for example, was the symbol for "love."

Whatever slight illusion of secrecy we code clerks may have had was dispelled one day by a dour gentleman who announced that the Germans had all our codes. It was said that the Germans now and then got messages through to Washington taunting us about our childish ciphers, and suggesting on one occasion that our clumsy device of combining two codes, in a desperate effort at deception, would have been a little harder if we had used two other codes, which they named. This may have been rumor or legend, like the story, current at the time, that six of our code books were missing and that a seventh, neatly wrapped, firmly tied, and accompanied by a courteous note, had been returned to one or another of our embassies by the Japanese, either because they had finished with it or because they already had one.

A system of deception as easy to see through as the passing attack of a grammar-school football team naturally produces a cat's-out-of-the-bag attitude. In enciphering messages in one code, in which the symbol for "quote" was (to make up a group) "ZOXIL," we were permitted to use "UNZOXIL" for "unquote," an aid to perspicuity that gave us code clerks the depressing feeling that our tedious work was merely an exercise in block lettering. The Department may have comforted itself with the knowledge that even the most ingenious and complex codes could have been broken down by enemy cipher experts. Unzoxilation just made it a little easier for them.

Herbert O. Yardley, one-time chief cryptographer of the War Department, warned the government in a book published nearly thirty years ago that the only impregnable codes are those whose pattern is mechanically jumbled in transmission by a special telegraphic method that reassembles the pattern at the point of reception. To prove his point, Yardley revealed how he had broken the toughest Japanese code five years before. The government must have taken his advice. I doubt that we could have got through a second world war shouting, "ZOXIL Here we come, ready or not UNZOXIL."

The State Department, in the happy-go-lucky tradition of the time, forgot to visa by special diplomatic passport, and this was to cause a tremendous *brouhaha* later on, when the French discovered I was loose in their country without the signs, seals, and signatures they so devoutly respect. The captain of the ORIZABA wanted nothing to do with me when I boarded his ship, whether my passport was visaed or not. He had no intention of taking orders from the State Department or carrying its code clerks, and who the hell was Robert Lansing, anyway? He finally let me stay on board after I had bowed and scraped and touched my forelock for an hour, but he refused to have anything at all to do with my trunk. When I received it in Paris, more than a year later, everything in it was covered with the melted chocolate of a dozen Hershey bars I had tucked in here and there.

I had been instructed to report to Colonel House at the Hotel Crillon when I got to Paris, but I never saw him. I saw instead an outraged gentleman named Auchincloss, who plainly regarded me as an unsuccessfully comic puppet in a crude and inexcusable practical joke. He said bitterly that code clerks had been showing up for days, that Colonel House did not want even one code clerk, let alone twelve or fifteen, and that I was to go on over to the Embassy, where I belonged. The explanation was, I think, as simple as it was monumental. Several weeks before, the State Department in Washington had received a cablegram from Colonel House in Paris urgently requesting the immediate shipment of twelve or fifteen code clerks to the Crillon, where headquarters for the American Peace Delegation had been set up. It is plain to me now what must have happened. Colonel House's cablegram must have urgently requested the immediate shipment of twelve or fifteen code books, not code clerks. The cipher groups for "books" and "clerks" must have been nearly identical, say "DOGEC" and "DOGED," and hence a setup for the telegraphic garble. Thus, if my theory is right, the single letter "D" sent me to Paris, when I had originally been slated for Berne. Even after forty years, the power of that minuscule slip of the alphabet gives me a high sense of insecurity. A "D" for a "C" sent Colonel House clerks instead of books, and sent me to France instead of Switzerland. On the whole, I came off far better, as events proved, than the Colonel did. There I was in Paris, with a lot of jolly colleagues, and there was Colonel House, up to his ears in code clerks, but without any code books, or at least not enough to handle the flow of cablegrams to and from the Crillon when the Peace Conference got under way.

That tiny "D" was to involve the State Department, the Paris Embassy, the Peace Conference, and, in a way that would have delighted Gilbert and Sullivan, the United States Navy in a magnificent comic opera of confusion. An admiral of the Navy, for some reason (probably because he had a lot of Navy code books), arbitrarily took over, at the Crillon, the State Department's proud prerogative of diplomatic communication, and a code shambles that might have perplexed Herbert Yardley himself developed when cablegrams in Navy codes were dispatched to the State Department in Washington, which could not figure them out and sent back bewildered and frantic queries in State Department codes, which the admiral and his aides could not unravel. The Navy has always been proud of its codes, and the fact that they couldn't be broken by the State Department only went to show how strong they were, but when communication between the Peace Conference and Washington came to a dead stop, the admiral agreed to a compromise. His clerks, young and eager junior lieutenants, would use the State Department codes. This compounded the confusion, since the lieutenants didn't know how to use the strange codes. The dozen State Department clerks Colonel House had turned away and now needed badly were finally sent for, after a month, but even then they were forced to work under the supervision of the Navy. The Great Con-

fusion was at last brought to an end when the desperate State Department finally turned to a newspaperman for help, and assigned him to go and get its stolen power of diplomatic communication and bring it back where it belonged. Not since an American battleship, many years before, in firing a twenty-one-gun salute in honor of the President of France, had accidentally used real shells and blown the bejeezus out of the harbor of Le Havre had the American Navy so royally loused up a situation. And think of it—a “DOGEC” for a “DOGED” would have sent me to Berne, where nothing at all ever happened.

The last time I saw the old building, at 5 Rue de Chaillot, that housed the chancellery of the American Embassy when I was a code clerk was in 1937. Near the high, grilled door, a plaque proclaimed that Myron T. Herrick was our Ambassador during the First World War, thus perpetuating a foud American misconception and serving as a monument to the era of the Great Confusion. The truth is, as I have already said in an earlier piece in this book, that from December, 1914, until after the war, in 1919, an unsung man named William Sharp was our Ambassador to France. This note of bronze fuzziness cheered me in a peculiar way. It was a brave, cock-eyed testament to the enduring strength of a nation than can get more ingloriously mixed up than any other and somehow gloriously come out of it in the end.

As I stood there before the old chancellery, I remembered another visit I had made to 5 Rue de Chaillot, in 1925, and for the convenience of the F.B.I., who must already have twenty-three exhibits to fling at me when I am called up before some committee or other, I offer my adventure in 1925 as Exhibit X. Myron Herrick was once more our Ambassador to France, and I was granted an interview with him, or, as Counsellor Sheldon Whitehouse insisted on calling it, an audience. I had given up diplomacy for journalism, as I used to explain it, and I needed material for an

article I was writing about Herrick for an American newspaper. I decided I ought to have a little “art” to go along with the story, such as a photograph of the Ambassador’s office, a large, bright, well-appointed room on the second floor, facing the street. I knew I couldn’t get official permission to take a picture of the room, but this didn’t discourage me. I had discovered that the same old French *concierge* lived in the same rooms on the ground floor of the chancellery and controlled the opening of the great, grilled door. Remembering that Sunday had always been an off day, with a skeleton staff in charge, I picked out a clear, sunny Sabbath for my exploit. I went to the chancellery and pushed the bell, and the *concierge* clicked the lock from her room. I went in, said “*Bonjour, Madame,*” went upstairs, photographed the Ambassador’s office, came down again, having been challenged by nobody, said “*Bonjour, Madame,*” to the *concierge*, raised my hat politely, and went away.

The Republicans were in charge of the Embassy then, not the Democrats, as in my code clerk days, but things hadn’t changed much. I am a pretty good hand at time exposures, and the photograph came out well. There is still a print of it in the art morgue of an American newspaper, or ought to be, but it is merely a view of a room in the home of whatever French family now lives at 5 Rue de Chaillot.

We probably learned a lot during the recent war, and I doubt if tourists with cameras could get into any of our Embassies today. If this belated confession makes it a bit harder for them, anyway, I shall be very happy indeed. I must close now, since somebody is knocking at the door. Why, it’s a couple of strange men! Now, what in the world could they want with me? — from “*Alarms and Diversions,*” by James Thurber, published by Harper and Brothers, New York, 1957.





WHEN THE U.S. NAVY SAILED THE DEAD SEA

by Elizabeth R. BALMER

Illustrated by Ed Fischer

ON A SUNNY morning in February 1848, an American naval officer stretched out comfortably along the bottom of a Turkish caique in the Bosphorus and looked up at the domes and minarets of Constantinople. His seaman's eye automatically checked the cloudless sky as the boatman pushed away from the landing on the edge of the Bosphorus. Lieutenant Lynch was on his way to call on the American Minister to the Ottoman Empire.

As the boat swept past the Seraglio and into the blue water of the Marinora Sea, Lieutenant Lynch felt again the excitement of his first voyage twenty years earlier. Then a midshipman, he had been assigned to escort Lafayette back to France, and the young Virginian had made up his mind that sometime he would visit the ancient lands that lay beyond the Mediterranean. Now he was about to realize his ambition by commanding an expedition to explore the Jordan River and the Dead Sea.

He fingered the folded paper in his pocket, a despatch from the Secretary of State to Minister Dabney S. Carr. It

instructed the Minister to help the Lieutenant get the Sultan's permission to enter the Turkish domain, for without a firman, there would be no expedition.

He thought of his ship, the SS SUPPLY, lying at anchor in the Golden Horn. Stowed in its hold were two sturdy meal boats resting keel up on especially constructed frames, and two low wooden trucks to carry the boats overland from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Galilee. He mentally rechecked the special items: harnesses, instruments, tents, flags, arms, and ammunition—everything except the two pocket chronometers he had ordered from London before they left New York in November; these he would pick up in Beirut.

At the Residence in San Stefano, Mr. Carr gave the Lieutenant a cordial welcome. Lynch had brought with him a gift for the Sultan from the President of the United States—four handsomely bound and illustrated volumes about the American Indians. These books were to make Carr's task easier.



Six days later, Lynch entered the courtyard of the Sultan's Palace in Beirut. He took in every detail of the elaborate court protocol:

"Shortly after we were seated, as many pipe-bearers as there were visitors entered the apartment and with heads bowed down and their left hands upon their breasts, presented each of us with a *chibouque*. Then retiring backwards a few paces, they dropped on one knee, and lifting the bowl of the pipe, placed a golden saucer beneath it.

"As I sat upon the divan, a cup of priceless value in one hand, and the other holding a pipe, the bowl of which was eight feet distant, with a jasmine stem between, having a mouthpiece of costliest amber encircled with diamonds, I could scarcely realize my position."

His position was challenged a few moments later. The Chamberlain-in-waiting objected to his sword. He said the American must lay it aside for the audience with His Majesty. Lynch refused.

"The audience was given to me as an officer of the United States," he said, "and the sword is part of my uniform. I will not dispense with it. No sword, no audience." No one challenged him further.

Turkish officers and court attendants stood in deathlike stillness as Lynch mounted a wide staircase, and followed his escort through a richly-carpeted apartment with crystal and gold chandeliers. The American at last found himself in

a dimly-lit room before the pale and spiritless young man who was the ruler of the Ottoman Empire.

"There was the Sultan, an Eastern despot, the ruler of mighty kingdoms and arbiter of fate of millions of his fellow creatures; and face to face, one in rank and condition among the very humblest servants of a far-distant republic: and yet, I would not change positions with him."

The Sultan listened politely to Lynch's brief speech of presentation and ordered an attendant to spread open the books. He said he considered them as evidences of the advancement of the United States in civilization, and that he would treasure them as a souvenir of good feeling of its government toward him.

On March 6th the hoped-for firman arrived, signed by the Sultan's Grand Vizier and instructing the two highest Pashas in Syria to aid and protect the American expedition.

On the 25th of the month, the *SUPPLY* dropped anchor in Beirut harbor. Lynch lost little time. In a downpour of rain he and the American Consul in Beirut hurried to the Pasha's palace. The Pasha read the firman and promised his protection. Lynch picked up the two English chronometers and engaged an American doctor to go with the expedition, and offered the American Vice Consul in Acre a lift back to his post. In Haifa harbor, mountains of surf made it impossible to bring the ship in, and Lynch and the Vice Consul jumped

When the Navy Sailed the Dead Sea

into the breakers to struggle to shore. When the storm died down, the crew pitched camp on the beach.

It was in Acre that Lynch ran into his first obstacle. The local governor sent horses that were hopeless—"miserable galled jades," Lynch called them, and impossible to use to pull the carriages. Accompanied by the Vice Consul, he confronted the governor at a coffee house in the bazaar. The project was impossible, the governor said, and besides, the Bedouins of the Ghor Valley would eat them up. Of course, for 20,000 piastres, he could provide the party with an escort of one hundred soldiers. . . Lynch declined the offer.

Nor were his own countrymen much more encouraging. Two Americans had just arrived in Acre from Nazareth; they had been attacked two nights before, and warned him that the countryside was not safe for foreigners. But Lynch had a royal firman. He sent a messenger to Jerusalem directing his chief officer, who had taken the SUPPLY down the coast to go to the Pasha of Jerusalem and ask for a small contingent of soldiers. This escort was to meet him at Tiberias and follow the boat party along the banks of the river. This accomplished, Lynch relaxed and gladly accepted the invitation of the American Consul to spend the night at the residence, although he found the luxury of sleeping in a bed tempered by "multitudinous and relentless" fleas that kept him awake half the night.

Back in camp the next morning, he faced the problem of getting the boats inland. Since the horses were useless, he would have to take the boats apart and carry them in sections. Then a better idea struck him—to harness the camels. To the amazement of the Arab crowds gathering around, the Americans succeeded in hitching up the protesting beasts to the carts. Presently a strange procession got underway: three camels dragging two carriages, each surmounted by a jiggling boat, twelve relief camels padding behind, ten sailors, three naval officers, a dragoman and a bow-legged cook, eleven more camels laden with baggage, tents and instruments, and finally in the rear, fifteen mounted Bedouin with spears. For five days they plodded up ridges and down slopes to Tiberias; on the 8th of April, "with their flags flying," three boats—the two metal ones made in Brooklyn and a wooden one bought in Tiberias—slid into the blue waters of the Sea of Galilee.

Among the Arabs who hovered near was one who had been with the Englishman Molyneux who had tried to navigate the Jordan the year before; Molyneux had died when he reached the Dead Sea, and the Arab talked darkly of rapids and cascades, falls and channels and rocks and cataracts. Lynch listened but there was no thought of turning back. "What men could do, my men would achieve," he said.

But Lynch underestimated the Arab boatman. Rapids and whirlpools there were. Up to their armpits in the raging torrent, the men eased the plunging boats over boulders and waterfalls, cleared new channels, and portaged where the river was impossible to navigate. In spite of the difficulties Lynch kept minute topographical observations all the way. He was the first to discover that the river's tortuous course cut 200 miles of channel through "sixty miles of latitude and four or five of longitude." He kept botanical notes, too, and

recorded every incident of their progress. Startled tribesmen lying flat on their stomachs along the bluffs watched the strange actions of these foreign men.

Before dawn one morning as the party was sleeping on the beach, the men were awakened by a screaming mass of hundreds of pilgrims arriving to bathe in the holy river. Shouting in almost every language under the sun, the pilgrims, dressed in white gowns marked with black crosses, plunged three times under the surface of the water. For three hours the men watched the noisy company of men, women, and children; by sun-up they had vanished and left the sailors feeling as if they had dreamed it all.

Coming at last to the mouth of the Jordan, the men entered upon the Dead Sea in their battered but still buoyant boats. A gale rose as they left the river and salty spray covered them as they struggled to make headway; they had to throw out some of their precious fresh water to lighten the load. The sea looked sluggish and greasy, and Lynch thought grimly of the Arab tradition that none could venture upon this sea and live. Here the soldier escort joined them, and together they made camp in the midst of the most desolate country they had ever seen. High barren cliffs and dry forest beds, opening upon arid plains with now and then a stunted tree, were all that the land view presented. They camped in a canebrake beside a brackish spring bordered with innumerable dead locusts.

The sailors were curious to test out the buoyancy of the water and drove into it a horse and a donkey. The poor animals had a hard time of it to keep from turning over when they got beyond their depth, but the men were relieved to find out that neither they themselves nor the boats could be made to sink.

They began systematically to record barometric and thermometric data, crisscrossing the sea in the open boat under the merciless sun. They tried stretching an awning over one of the boats but it only increased their feeling of suffocation. As the week progressed, their faces became swollen and inflamed and a crust of salt covered their clothes and skin. They felt as though they were the only living things on the earth. When a letter arrived by a messenger from the Jerusalem Consulate, enclosing a clipping that told of the death of the former President, John Quincy Adams, Lynch wrote in his record that,

"The thought of death so harmonized with the atmosphere and the scenery of desolation and decay it was hard not to believe there was nothing but death in the world."

Finally, one hot morning in May, the task was done. The men broke camp and nailed an American flag to a boat which they moored off shore. Exhausted and ill, they arrived in Jaffa where the American Vice Consul took them in for a week of merciful rest.

Then while one group boarded a small vessel for Acre with all the gear, the rest of the party spent another month traveling through Syria. They continued to make topographical notes, collect specimens, and took time out to sightsee and shop in the bazaars (like all Americans before and since) before returning to Beirut, and eventually to New York.

It was in August of that year that the American Minister in Constantinople sat down at his desk to write his report of the expedition to the Secretary of State. The despatch, written in a flowing Victorian script and ending with a plaintive and somehow familiar request to be kept better informed by the Department, is in the United States Archives:

Legation of the United States
Constantinople. 2 Augt. 1848

Honorable James Buchanan
Secretary of State

Sir:

I had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 30, by the hands of Lieutenant Lynch, of the U.S. Navy, and at the same time, by the same hands, the books of Catlin and Hall, and McKenny, for the Sultan. These enabled me to procure for Lt. Lynch an audience of the Sultan,—considered a high and very unusual honor for one of his rank. I made him the bearer of these presents to His Majesty, who was greatly delighted with them, as was everyone who saw them and so

much curiosity has been expressed to me by all who have heard of them, and not seen them, that I wish I had a copy to place among the awful lot of congressional sheep, which sleep crowded together in my official folds. Curiosity about America, and everything American, has greatly increased here.

We received all civilities from the authorities, by orders of the Sultan, whilst he remained in Constantinople, of which his officers partook also. I procured from the Sublime Porte all the necessary Documents and orders to facilitate the accomplishment of his objects, and I have learned from him that he has met with entire success in all that he attempted.

If the Department could send me one single, *latest* newspaper by each steamer leaving the United States for Europe, it would, during the interesting time from now to the end of the year, be a great comfort and gratification to me.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect
Your Obedient Servant
D. S. Carr

Education in an Underdeveloped Country

SAVAGES we call them, because their Manners differ from ours, which we think the Perfection of Civility; they think the same of theirs.

Perhaps, if we could examine the manners of different Nations with Impartiality, we should find no People so rude, as to be without any Rules of Politeness; nor any so polite, as not to have some Remains of Rudeness.

The Indian Men, when young, are Hunters and Warriors; when old, Counsellors; for all their Government is by Counsel of the Sages; there is no Force, there are no Prisons, no Officers to compel Obedience, or inflict Punishment. Hence they generally study Oratory, the best Speaker having the most Influence. . . .

Our laborious Manner of Life, compared with theirs, they esteem slavish and base; and the Learning on which we value ourselves, they regard as frivolous and useless. An instance of this occurred at the Treaty of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, *anno* 1744, between the Government of Virginia and the Six Nations. After the principal Business was settled, the Commissioners from Virginia acquainted the Indians by a Speech, that there was at Williamsburg a College, with a Fund for Educating Indian youth; and that, if the Six Nations would send down half a dozen of their young Lads to that College, the Government would take care that they should be well provided for, and instructed in all the Learning of the White People.

It is one of the Indian Rules of Politeness not to answer a public Proposition the same day that it is made; they think it would be treating it as a light matter and that they

show it Respect by taking time to consider it, as of a Matter important. They therefore deferr'd their Answer till the Day following; when their Speaker began, by expressing their deep Sense of kindness of the Virginia Government, in making them that Offer; "for we know," says he, "that you highly esteem the kind of Learning taught in those Colleges, and that the Maintenance of our young Men, while with you, would be very expensive to you, We are convinc'd, therefore, that you mean to do us Good by your Proposal, and we thank you heartily. But you who are wise, must know that different Nations have different Conceptions of things; and you will therefore not take it amiss, if our Ideas of this kind of Education happen not to be the same with yours.

"We have had some Experience of it; Several of our young People were formerly brought up at the Colleges of the Northern Provinces; they were instructed in all your Sciences; but when they came back to us, they were bad Runners, ignorant of every means of living in the Woods, unable to bear either Cold or Hunger; knew neither how to build a Cabin, take a Deer, . . . spoke our Language imperfectly, were therefore neither fit for Hunters, Warriors, nor Counsellors; they were totally good for nothing. We are however not the less oblig'd by your kind Offer, tho' we decline accepting it; and, to show our grateful Sense of it, if the Gentlemen of Virginia will send us a Dozen of their Sons, we will take great Care of their Education, instruct them in all we know, and make Men of them."—From "*Remarks Concerning the Savages of North America*," by Benjamin Franklin. Printed as a pamphlet in 1784.

Service Glimpses

1. Haiti. High on a mountain in Haiti, barely 75 crow-flying miles from Mole St. Nicolas, where Columbus anchored his ships, is the farm of Cleobert Louis, borrower of \$225 with which to improve his crops this year. Marcia Gregg, wife of Russell R. Gregg, Farm Management Credit Adviser for ICA, is shown here as she journeyed to the Louis farm. Mrs. Gregg told the Journal that the Haitian horse is much smaller than the U. S. riding horse, or even than the Western cow pony.

2. Laos. Two of the enthusiastic supporters of "Operation Brotherhood" are U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines and Mrs. Charles E. Bohnen. They are shown here with one of the young refugees, during a recent visit to Laos. Operation Brotherhood, organized by the Philippine Junior Chamber of Commerce and aided by ICA funds, sponsors an extensive program of assistance in Laos and Vietnam which includes, in addition to a refugee program, a public health program providing teams of doctors, nurses, and medical technicians to help train Laotians and Vietnamese in rudimentary health techniques.

3. Djakarta. "Thank you for a wonderful Easter egg roll," (or words to that effect) were said often to Mrs. Howard P. Jones, wife of the U. S. Ambassador, after an afternoon of egg rolling on the grounds of the Embassy residence. Among Ambassador Jones' duties as host was a talk which was applauded by everyone, from oldest to youngest guest.

4. Jidda. Undeclared (as we go to press) champions of five conference games in the two-team Jidda softball league pose for a picture. The post is small so the Embassy team is composed of the following personnel from the Air Attaché's office, Marine Corps and Embassy. Seated left to right Delbert D. Sprague; Ernst Conrath; Cpl. Peter J. Morlock; Cpl. Arthur B. Neudorff. Standing, left to right: T/Sgt William A. Stoltzfus; John Homick; William D. Toomey; Cpl. Ray M. Denton; Maj. Melvin C. Des Voigne. Not present for this picture are Chase E. Laurendine and Cpl. Pinquard J. Seal.

5. Bucharest. Pomp and ceremony marked the presentation of credentials by Clifton R. Wharton, U. S. Minister to Rumania, to the President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly, His Excellency Ion Gheorghe Maurer. In the foreground here are the Roumanian Chief of Protocol and Minister Wharton. In the row directly behind are: Counselor E. C. Swank; Army Attaché Col. W. F. Northam; Air Attaché Lt. Col. O. D. Simpson; Attaché J. B. Johnston; Second Secretary D. V. Martin. Also present but not clearly shown in the photograph were: Second Secretary C. von Hellens; Assistant Army Attaché J. E. Whiteley; Assistant Air Attaché, R. L. Gilbert; Third Secretary G. D. Renner; Secretary-Archivist, R. B. Bailor.

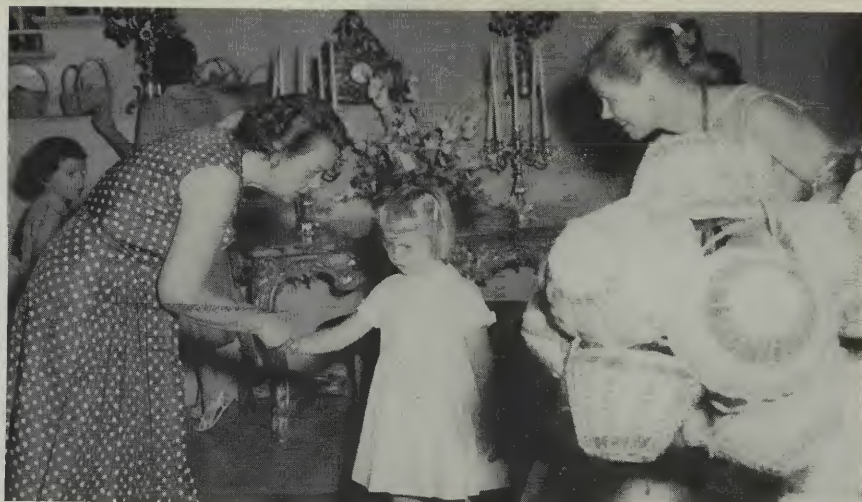
6. Zagreb. In 20 months during their assignment with the Consulate five families each had a son. Here the proud papas compare notes on the relative progress of their offspring. Left to right they are: Branch PAO Arthur H. Hopkins, Jr. and his son John (4 months old); Vice Consul Peter F. Warker, Jr. and his son, Stephen (18 months); Vice Consul Throop M. Wilder, Jr. and Throop Third, (12 months); Consul Ellwood M. Rabenold, Jr. and son, Glenn (9 months); Administrative Assistant William P. Vathis and son, Peter, (20 months).



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The ICC In War and Peace

by PHILIP CORTNEY



Philip Cortney

IN TODAY'S world of mixed economies businessmen are constantly concerned with the deliberations of government officials. Occasionally, however, the shoe is on the other foot. It will be conspicuously there next spring when the International Chamber of Commerce holds its Congress in Washington. A Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce (or ICC as it is known in countries without an Interstate Commerce Commission) is perhaps the most important private conference in the world. It provides a biennial forum for more than 2,000 business leaders representing at least 50 nations and includes observers from a similar number of international bodies. It is not a convention but a working conference with an agenda developed during the preceding two years by a score of international committees supported by a like number in each country and by world-wide national secretariats and a large staff in the Paris headquarters.

For almost half a century the ICC has been an important factor in the economic history of the world. There have been very few developments on the world economic scene in which the Chamber has not taken part. The post World War I reparations tangle was finally resolved along lines proposed by the Chamber. The 1931 payments moratorium was originally an ICC proposal. The growth of international commercial arbitration is almost entirely the result of ICC activities, as are the many codes and standard procedures that ease the annual movement of almost a \$100 billion of world trade. In addition, the ICC functions as a quasi-diplomatic body seeking to lend the strength of international business ties to the cause of peaceful cooperation. Chief among these efforts has been the Chamber's espousal of international cooperation on trade and monetary policies. Since its formation the ICC has labored

on behalf of a world-embracing economic peace treaty similar to that now embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The movement to form an International Chamber of Commerce originated shortly after 1900 with a number of prominent European and American businessmen. These men were aware of the many common problems faced by businessmen in all nations but were also concerned with the steadily growing influence of socialism and nationalism and their increasing tendency to overlap.

In 1904, these businessmen met in Liège, Belgium, where they formed the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations. This group grew steadily and, although it did not survive the first World War, succeeded in establishing an enduring pattern of international cooperation among businessmen. One of the organization's most significant proposals was made at its fifth Congress held in Boston in 1912. Foreshadowing the League of Nations, the group passed a resolution favoring an organization that would "insure international arbitration of individual and national disputes" and "with commerce create and maintain world peace." The leader of the German delegation to the Congress was Gustav Stresemann, who was later to play so important a role in the struggle for German democracy. Stresemann, at the time of the Congress a disciple of pan-Germanism, opposed the above resolution but fourteen years later, as Chancellor of Germany, he was to turn to the ICC for assistance in reaching a *rapprochement* with the victors of World War I. He was also to keep a photograph of the Boston Congress prominently hung in his office.

World War I brought to an end an era of peaceful progress and left in its wake economic and political chaos. Unrestrained nationalism was destroying European empires, erecting new political barriers and strengthening old ones. Political barriers were accompanied by shortsighted economic actions that increased the imbalance produced by war and technological advances. Governments were reluctant to abandon the control assumed during wartime over national economies, and the reconstruction of the pre-1914 economic community seemed impossible.

Mr. Cortney is chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and President of Coty, Inc.

In response to this situation, a new International Chamber of Commerce was established in 1919 at an Atlantic City world trade conference. American businessmen took a leading part of re-establishing the Chamber and an American national committee of the ICC was formed even before the formal establishment of the Chamber.

The following year, the International Chamber met in Paris and Etienne Clemental, former French minister of commerce, was elected its first president. Even while the Chamber met, economic conditions in Europe were becoming critical and mass unemployment, hunger and discontent threatened the very existence of democracy. Since there seemed to be little hope of progress towards European reconstruction until the war debts and reparations problems were settled, the Chamber, led by statesmen such as Clemental, Sir Arthur Balfour and Willis Booth, the first American president of the Chamber, immediately concentrated on developing an economical solution to the two problems.

A settlement was finally achieved through a plan supported by the American Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, and executed by the Dawes and Young Commissions. Prominent members of the ICC worked on both of these Commissions.

It is significant that in the course of this long and difficult action, ICC recommendations were followed and the Chamber, in turn, vigorously supported every action towards a business-like settlement of problems that had defied solutions governed by political and military considerations. This experience was to prove of great importance after the second World War.

A striking feature of the early years of the international organization was the extent of American participation. At a time when the United States was turning its back on the rest of the world in search of an illusory "normalcy" its businessmen were becoming aware of the stake the United States had developed in a stable and prosperous world. They were among the first to waken to the challenge of our nation's newly acquired economic preponderance and the necessity of international consultation and cooperation at every level.

Unhappily, much of the Chamber's efforts during this period proved unavailing. The reparations problem was settled but not until it had produced an inflation that destroyed the German middle class and helped pave the way for another war. The Chamber's efforts to free trade from some of the post-war restrictions proved a failure, particularly in the case of the United States and the real value of the ICC's work during that period was not realized until

the end of the Second World War—a war which the Chamber had hoped to prevent.

The ICC was one of the few organizations associated with the League of Nations system to survive the second World War. Not only did the Chamber continue after the war, but for three years it carried on its work from its Paris headquarters in the heart of occupied Europe. Despite harassment from the Nazis, the ICC's secretary-general and a small staff continued to assemble economic data on Europe and when possible transmit it to the outside world.

Before the European war had ended, plans for the Chamber's future were being made—again in the United States—at a world business conference in Rye, New York. However, unlike the meeting in 1919, which included only the five Allied powers, the Rye Conference included representatives of all nations except those still at war with the United Nations. Even these powers were admitted when hostilities ended. The businessmen of the world had learned the lesson of the inter-war period well. In particular they were convinced that the economies of the defeated countries must not be allowed to fester and breed future wars. Moreover, the philosophy of the ICC was no longer confined to part of the business community in various nations. The overwhelming majority of businessmen and the general public were determined that there should not be a reparations or war debt problem to jeopardize the hard-won peace.

It is doubtful whether the great economic achievements of the post-war world would have been possible had not the ICC spent years mobilizing business and popular support on their behalf. The European Recovery Program, the restoration of world trade, and the movement towards European unity are striking examples of developments which originated or received initial and continuing support from the councils of the International Chamber.

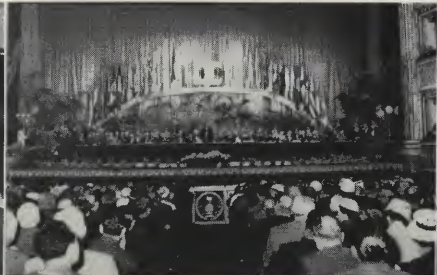
Behind the influence of the International Chamber has stood the competence and thoroughness of its reports and recommendations and, behind these, the caliber of the Chamber's leaders. In addition to those already mentioned, the ICC presidency has been filled by such distinguished business-statesmen as Sir Walter Leaf, the British banker and classical scholar; George Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium; Alberto Pirelli, the Italian industrialist and architect of a united Europe; the great American, Thomas J. Watson; Winthrop Aldrich, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Camille Gutt, former president of the International Monetary Fund; and Warren Lee Pierson whose

The ICC

... In the U.S.A.

... At Naples

... At Vienna



many positions outside the business world have included the presidency of the Export-Import Bank and numerous diplomatic assignments.

The list of distinguished leaders on the national level is almost endless. The officers of the U.S. Council include more than a dozen present or former ambassadors. The Foreign Minister of Japan attended the last Congress of the ICC as head of his country's national committee. The Netherlands Ambassador to Paris recently left his position as economic advisor to one of the ICC's international commissions. The former Indian ambassador to the United States was for many years active on the Indian national committee of the ICC. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was once active in the work of the Chamber. The Chamber's economic advisors have also included many of the great economists of our time. It will perhaps be interesting to readers of this article to know that the second American administrative commissioner at the ICC headquarters in Paris was Basil Miles who had spent fifteen years in the American diplomatic service. Miles returned briefly to the diplomatic service as secretary to Charles Evans Hughes at the Washington Disarmament Conference. He later continued his work for the American national committee as its Paris representative.

In many ways the Washington Congress next spring will focus attention on changes that have taken place in the international economic scene since the early days of the ICC. The first Congress to meet in the United States was also held in Washington in 1931. American businessmen could not have chosen a worse time to be hosts to the world business community. The great depression which had originated in the United States was speedily undoing the work of the ICC's members and others who had sought to restore the pre-war system of multilateral trade in an atmosphere of international cooperation. Democratic government was dying in Germany and that nation's last hope—that of union with the other countries of Europe—was disappearing in the face of nationalist opposition especially in France and Great Britain. Nevertheless, European union was made the chief topic of the Washington Congress.

The American national committee of the Chamber had little to welcome the other delegates with except that monumental act of folly, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. Our government was generally unsympathetic with the aims of the Chamber and was even charged with seeking to influence the American delegation on the questions of trade and war debts. Yet, despite these obstacles the Congress did a creditable job. If it could not hold back history, it could, at least, offer a point of departure for the time when nations had recaptured a degree of economic sanity. One positive proposal which did come from the Congress was the so-called "Hoover moratorium" on international debt service.

The 1959 Congress will, in all likelihood, meet in a quite different climate. I write these words in the same spirit of hope that has characterized members of the ICC for almost half a century but I also write them in confidence. At this moment a tariff battle is again raging in Washington. However, it seems inconceivable that our nation will turn the clock backwards on trade and reject policies supported by our President, most of the business community, organized labor, and a vast majority of the public. Nor does a severe economic collapse seem at all likely.

I am confident that our nation will continue the enlightened trade policies we have followed for a quarter of a century. I am also confident that we will continue to encourage the movement towards European economic unity and I am hopeful that our friends abroad will speed the dismantling of their economic controls that have impeded economic recovery and progress since the end of the war. Outside of the communist camp, there probably exists a greater degree of economic peace in the world today than at any time since the ICC was organized.

The task of the delegates at Washington will be to enlist the business community of the world in support of continued economic cooperation and to provide a forum where the challenge of problems—old and new—can be met with resolution and fresh thinking. There is every reason to believe they will succeed.



"I see Smith has found a new way to settle international disputes."

EDITORIAL PAGE

Today's Crisis and Its Opportunities

My country will be generous to the bold:
To those who do not fear the dangerous thrust
Of progress toward the far and unforetold . . .

"My Country" by Russell W. Davenport

THIS month the Fourth of July is again being commemorated throughout the world as no other day of national independence. In speech and toast the abiding verities of the Founding Fathers will again be enunciated as America's message to a troubled world. Its national significance is being honored by every Chief of Mission and Principal Officer in what is usually the year's largest social gathering of Americans and foreigners. It is being commemorated by millions of foreign friends and critics who acknowledge its impact and in varying degrees assess its durability as history's greatest symbol of Freedom.

Because of its significance to us and the image which it projects abroad, July 4 should represent for the Service a day in which we turn to an appraisal of our role in projecting a changing America to a changing world, and of our relations with the people of the world. This is especially true of 1958, a year that has been a trying one for the Service at home and abroad.

All of us are aware of the criticism that the Department and the Service lack policies, initiatives and new ideas. We have been told that we have lost momentum. It is said that we counter defensively rather than thrust positively. The execution of our policies through new initiatives is inadequate, some say, to the exigencies of the times and pressures from the Soviet Union. A succession of foreign crises in the wake of the Soviet Sputnik have suggested to our critics that we lack forethought and foreaction in the heroic proportions required. Certainly some objective and subjective self-analysis is required.

In this process, the JOURNAL commends to the Service the Secretary's penetrating exposition of the mainsprings of our policies and initiatives made last month before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This remarkable analysis

roots our present policies in the great American tradition of the Founding Fathers and reassures us of their dynamism, vitality and rightness, while acknowledging that we can do better in implementing them abroad.

Consistent with the continuing initiative which the Fourth of July symbolizes, the Secretary defines the crisis of the age as a crisis of freedom—a crisis poignantly apparent within the Communist world and within the less developed world. In a world of rising expectations and frustrated hopes, he identifies our policies and initiatives as coinciding basically with the deeper aspirations of mankind and defines our task as one of translating into acceptable action, in a world of incredible change and danger, the great ideals of freedom, dignity, peace and well-being. In the Secretary's words, this task is "guiding and influencing the character of change, so that it may be constructive" under circumstances of great difficulty because of the dynamics of change at work throughout the world and because "Freedom almost recklessly gives its mortal enemies freedom to seek to destroy freedom."

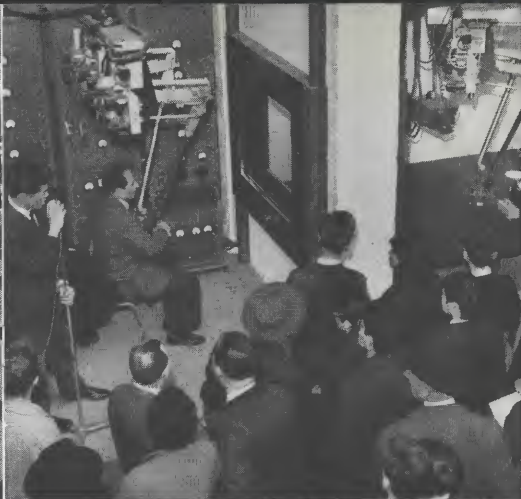
Today's changes and rising expectations challenge us in the Service. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, the Adamases, Madison, and Marshall each understood the nature of power but their greatness as world figures inheres in the fact that they were large and generous men who believed in man and translated this belief into actions which satisfied man's anxieties. They made world history, therefore, while making American history. They understood the deepest insights of the concept of freedom: that we work in our own interest when we identify our interest with the deeply felt interest of others, and that freedom from narrow national interest will make it possible more objectively to find the true interests of others.

The execution of our national policies, springing from such inspired sources, impels us to move forward in pursuit of our tasks with the humility that springs from honesty and the boldness that flows from assurance.

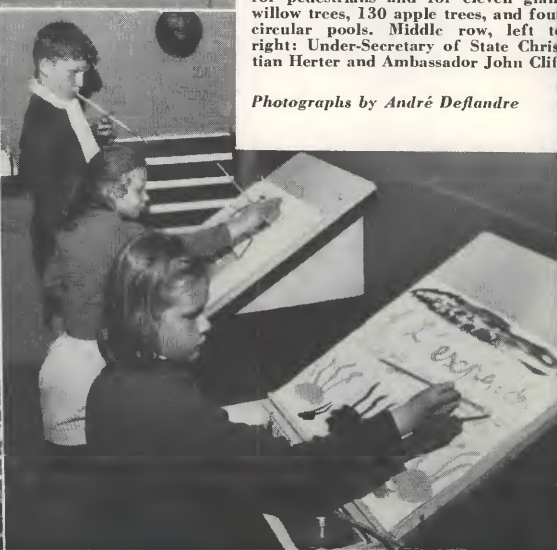
Our Heritage of Freedom

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

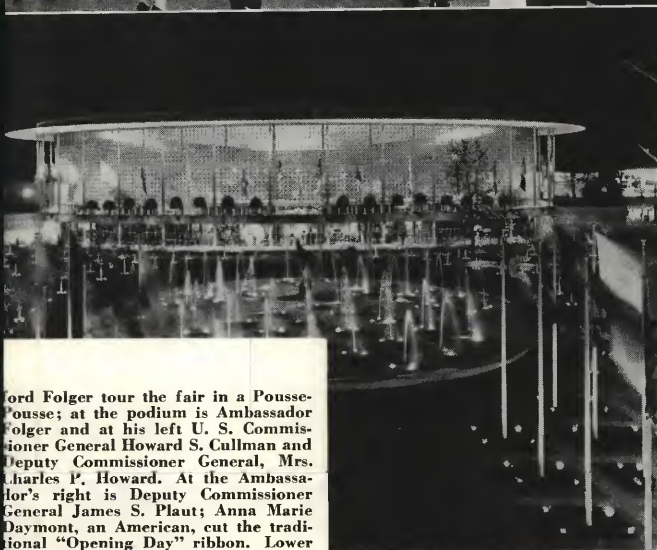
Thomas Paine



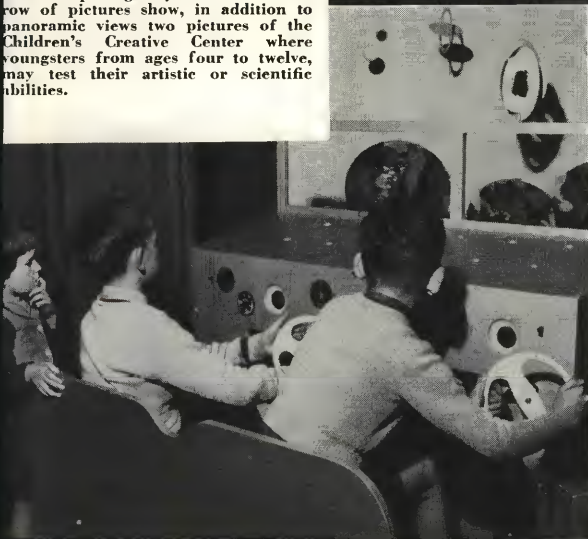
American participation at the World' Fair: From left to right, across top of page: State and Territorial flags; a Hawaiian-born guide at the Nuclear Energy Exhibit; "Cityscape" present panoramic views of American cities; a scene showing that despite the 60,000 square feet devoted to exhibits in the 200,000 square footage there is room for pedestrians and for eleven giant willow trees, 130 apple trees, and four circular pools. Middle row, left to right: Under-Secretary of State Christian Herter and Ambassador John Cliff



Photographs by André Desfandre



Ford Folger tour the fair in a Pousse-
 Pousse; at the podium is Ambassador
 Folger and at his left U. S. Commis-
 sioner General Howard S. Cullman and
 Deputy Commissioner General, Mrs.
 Charles P. Howard. At the Ambassa-
 dor's right is Deputy Commissioner
 General James S. Plaut; Anna Marie
 Daymont, an American, cut the tradi-
 tional "Opening Day" ribbon. Lower
 row of pictures show, in addition to
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Diplomacy and Languages

ALL OF US want peace, but many of us seem to have an unconscious aversion to the methods of diplomacy—to what has to be done to enable nations to get along with each other peacefully.

There never seems to be much trouble about getting appropriations for our military forces—and that is a good thing because we certainly must have them.

Lately, too, there has been a great wave of enthusiasm for improving the teaching in the schools as far as physics, chemistry and other sciences are concerned—subjects which have a military bearing. That, too, is healthy.

But there are other fronts which are just as important. . . .

When it comes to getting money to promote peace through economic aid, for example, there is always a tough argument, although this is one of the best ways to prevent war.

And we never seem to hear much about improving the teaching of foreign languages and enlarging the number of people who really possess foreign languages.

This seems extremely short-sighted. If you read American history you will see that the birth of our nation at the time of the revolution against Great Britain was made possible at least as much by diplomacy as it was by George Washington's army. . . .

In the Civil War the work that our diplomats did to forestall the efforts of the Confederacy in England and France—the work of our American Consuls all over the world, for example, in seeing to it that help was denied to the Confederate blockade runners—played a vital part in that war.

Here are some facts worth pondering. In the Soviet Union, where free choice is at a minimum, every high school student must study one foreign language for six years. In Soviet universities every student must learn a second foreign language which must be one of the languages of Asia and Africa. There are 10,000,000 Soviet students studying English.

Meanwhile, in the United States, half our high schools do not teach any foreign language. In those which do, less than fifteen per cent of the students study a foreign language for even as much as one year. In all the United States only 8,000 students are studying Russian. Still fewer study the languages of Africa and Asia.

Even in our Foreign Service only half of the officers are able to speak any foreign language well enough to use it in their official business.

We really should wake up and realize to what extent the destiny of our country has in the past depended on diplomacy and the even greater extent to which our destiny depends on diplomacy today. I mean not only the diplomacy of governments, vital though that is. I mean also the diplomacy of personal contact in every walk of life by which nations get along with each other. . . .

It is through languages that you get along with other countries, and it is by getting along with other countries that you avoid war. It is through speaking the languages of other peoples that you show your respect for them and your interest in them, and thereby improve your chances of gaining their friendship and cooperation.—from a talk delivered by Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative to the United Nations, before the 19th quadrennial congress of l'Union Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'Amérique meeting in Hartford, Conn., May 3, 1958.

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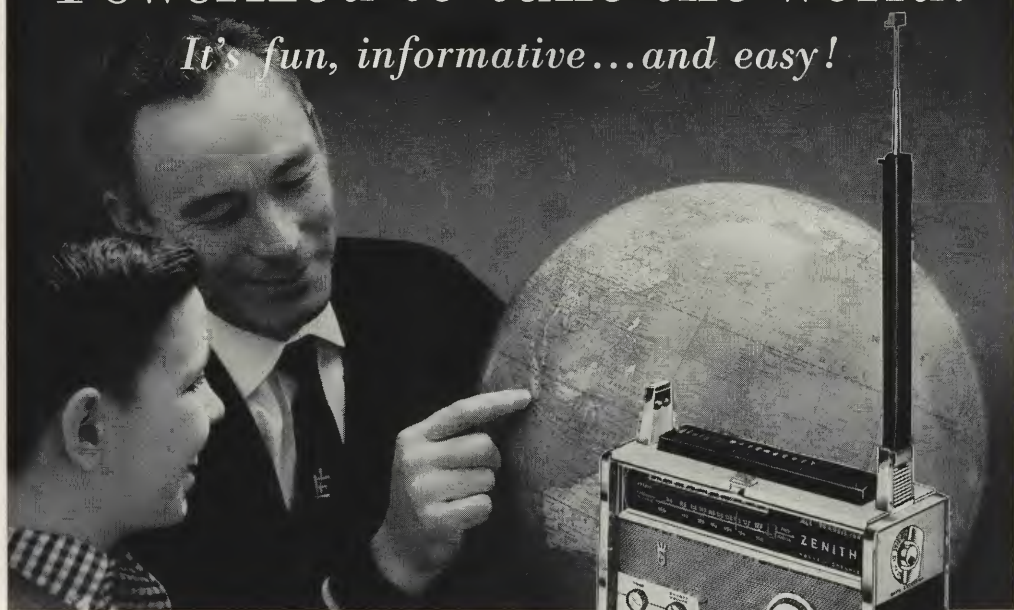


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Heard on the Hill...

During the Budget Hearings

On June 9, the full Senate Committee on Appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, reported out approval of \$1,000,000 for representation allowance for the Department's Foreign Service. This was an increase of \$350,000 over the House allowance and \$400,000 more than the current year's allowance. Sent back to the House the bill went into conference and \$750,000 was agreed upon by both Houses on June 25, 1958.

SENATOR JOHNSON: Our first witness this morning is Senator Joseph Clark, of Pennsylvania. . . . I have always found Senator Clark's thoughts to be a distinct contribution to any issue. . . .

SENATOR CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I am most grateful to you and to other members of the subcommittee for permitting me to appear on a subject which many will think is none of my business. I am impelled to do so in support of an unpopular cause, out of a frustrated sense of rage and shame. . . . My rage rises from the fact that the best interests of the United States have been so callously disregarded for so long for such childishly inadequate reasons. I feel a deep sense of shame that my country, the richest one in the world, is being daily humiliated in every capital in which we have a Mission and in every major city in which we have a Consular office.

Our enemies have long ago called us Uncle Shylock. For the past few years they could also, with some justice, call us Uncle Cheapskate. I think the blame, Mr. Chairman, for this situation must lie in perhaps equal parts on the Secretary of State and on the Congress.

One million dollars for representation allowances is, in my judgment, a grossly inadequate request. The action of the other body, in cutting it to \$650,000, is, in my judgment, little short of disgraceful.

I can add very little, Mr. Chairman, to the splendid report on representation allowances which has been submitted by the Department of State. I think, Mr. Chairman, at your request, as a result of the controversy which arose over this item last year. . . .

Mr. Chairman, the State Department has indicated that they have vouchers for \$146,000 of personal money that was spent out of the pockets of Foreign Service officers in fiscal 1957 over and above the quite inadequate \$800,000 allowance which was made in that year. But that represents only a small portion, I am sure, of what was actually spent by our personnel. When no funds are allocated to a given post or the funds allotted have been exhausted, there is certainly no point in submitting vouchers, and yet I am sure that our conscientious Foreign Service officers kept right on spending money for essential contacts. . . .

National Personnel Policy

Mr. Chairman, how can we expect to conduct our foreign relations without adequate reimbursement to the members of our Foreign Service? How can we expect to conduct those relations with only rich men, and what inducement

is there to a young American boy married to a good young American girl to go into the Foreign Service knowing the conditions under which they will have to live and the lack of adequacy not only of their salaries but of their ability to hold up their end in this matter of representation allowances?

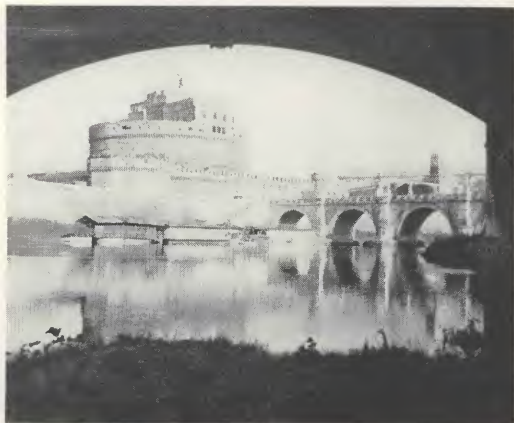
Any corporation which indulged in this kind of a policy with respect to the expense allowances of its executives and salesmen and other officers would probably be in bankruptcy at the end of its first 12 months. Is there any reason to think that we can conduct the foreign relations of the greatest country in the world on any other basis?

Situation in Italy

I call attention to the fact that for fiscal 1957 only \$11,571 was reimbursed for representation allowances for our posts in Italy. It can be estimated how a small fraction of this amount went to our consular office in a vital post such as Palermo, although it is the capital of a semiautonomous republic. And our close connections with Sicily in this country make it most important that we should have more contacts down there than is now permitted by these meager funds.

I note with regret that the post in Rome submitted a request for \$14,500 in representation for fiscal 1959, but that the Department's budget request was only \$8,200.

(Continued)

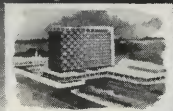


Castel San Angelo at Rome

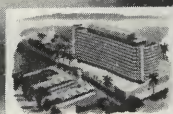
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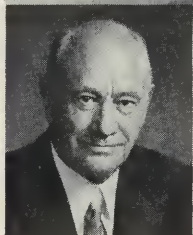
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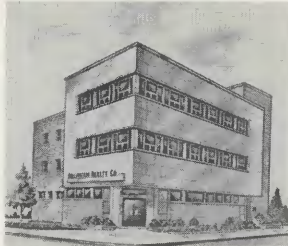
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Heard on the Hill

(Continued)

Tribute to Ambassador Zellerbach

Mr. Chairman, I visited Rome last fall, and I think we are represented there by one of the finest Americans that it has ever been my privilege to know, Ambassador Zellerbach. I suppose that every member of this subcommittee has been told what he told me, that he spent \$40,000 out of his own pocket for entertainment last year.

I think this is a disgrace, and I do not care how rich Mr. Zellerbach is, and I know the same situation prevails in London, and, to some extent, in Paris and Germany.

But I am not so much worried about Mr. Zellerbach. I am seriously worried about the men down the line in Rome, one of whom I know . . . who spent \$1,500 out of his own pocket for representation allowances despite the fact that he has no independent income and has a family of four, and that his wife is about to have another baby. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a disgrace, and I think it should be stopped.

Hardships In Important Ambassadorial Posts

Recently, a member of the Foreign Service, whom I happen to have known for many years, although not on an intimate basis, was shifted from an ambassadorial post to one of high dignity in a very important city in the world where we have one of our most important embassies. He became, I think, Minister. He and his wife and three children had not been there for more than two or three months, and they have no independent income, before it became clear that they could not hold up their end with the representation allowance given them, and that they were obliged to ask to be transferred because they had no money of their own to spend.

This individual was transferred. The Federal Government paid the expenses of transferring him and his family from one capital to another. They brought from another capital, some 5,000 miles away, a political appointee who could afford to hold up his end in this other post, and I cast no aspersions on his ability. For all I know, he is just as able as the man he replaced. They then brought back to the second post, again at Government expense, a third individual to fill the gap.

Mr. Chairman, the taxpayers of America paid very severely indeed, for not giving an adequate representation allowance to the first gentleman, who, after 30 years in the Foreign Service, was eminently qualified. He spoke the language of the country. He had vast experience to carry on the work which the Department thought he should be given.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that really makes me madder than anything else—and I apologize for the fact that I am a little upset about this thing; I ought to be able to take it a little more calmly; after all it is not any money out of my pocket—is referring to this representation as “whiskey money.” Frankly, I think that is contemptible.

I have talked to many an officer in the Foreign Service. I think it is a fair statement to say that, out of the money spent for entertainment, it would be difficult, indeed, to put more than 15 percent of it into any kind of alcoholic beverages, and I wonder, when we talk of whiskey money,

whether we think we ought to impose prohibitions on our representatives abroad when we in this country enjoy the opportunity to get a drink whenever we want it. I wonder what kind of morality it is that says we do not dare allow the people to spend what is needful and proper to represent the interests of the United States because they might put a little bit of it into wines of the country where they serve, or, indeed into hard liquor. One more example, Mr. Chairman and I shall be through.

SENATOR ELLENDER: Will the Senator yield?

SENATOR CLARK: Very happy to yield, my friend.

Price Of Scotch Abroad

SENATOR ELLENDER: The Senator is aware of the fact, of course, that you can buy the best of Scotch whiskies abroad for about \$2.50. At home this Scotch would cost you about \$7 or \$8.

SENATOR CLARK: I certainly am, but if you do not have the \$2.50 you cannot buy it.

SENATOR ELLENDER: Yes; but I know it is there. I did not participate in it. I have seen it. They found some way to get it.

SENATOR CLARK: My guess is that the Senator has participated in it. I have. I am not ashamed of it. I am proud of it.

SENATOR ELLENDER: I am not a drinking man. I do not object to other people drinking, but the point is that \$3 will bring you what would cost about \$8 here.

SENATOR CLARK: All I can say, Senator, is if you do not have the \$3 that is cold comfort.

Mr. Chairman, shall I proceed?

SENATOR JOHNSON. Proceed. . . .

Inadequacy of Geneva Conference Allowance

SENATOR CLARK. There has recently been completed in Geneva an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to codify the law of the sea. . . . There is an appropriation proposal of not to exceed \$100,000 under the heading of "International contingencies" to take care of United States representation allowances at all international conferences; \$2,200 was allowed for representation allowances of our forty-man delegation during the Law of the Sea Conference. There were some 800 delegates from 86 countries present. That \$2,200 was more than used up by the innumerable business luncheons and suppers held by our delegates for other representatives at which they were able to put across the United States positions on a number of complex and important issues, but only one cocktail party, without dinner, for the heads of other delegations in the consulate office could be afforded. Japan, in comparison, had a sit-down dinner for our entire delegation in one of Geneva's best hotels, as well as a cocktail party for the entire 800 persons at the Conference.

Certainly every Senator knows that you do not get business done on the floor of the Senate to the same extent you do over the luncheon or dinner table and in corridors. Yet many other countries at that Conference appeared to have greater funds for that kind of important diplomacy than we did. . . .

In my judgment, the full one million dollars requested by the State Department is the bare minimum which our body could support with a clear conscience.



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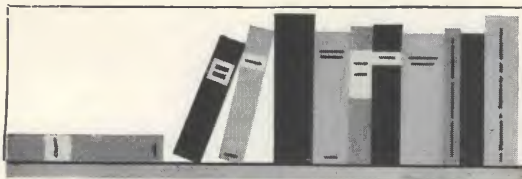
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From Our Bookshelf

The Kingdom of Jordan, by *Raphael Patai*, Princeton University Press, 301 pages. \$5.00

Reviewed by RICHARD B. PARKER

This is a comprehensive survey of Jordan, including topography, history, political developments, economy, agriculture, health, welfare, and a number of chapters on anthropology. It is based in part on a similar work prepared by a team, of which Patai was the head, for the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., in 1956. It is the first such survey to become available to the general public and fills a long-felt need.

On the whole it is a useful book, particularly the chapters dealing with anthropological aspects. The political chapters are less useful. Jordan is treated in a detached manner, at times as though it existed in a vacuum, and the reader obtains little feeling for the course of events or their causes. A number of minor but annoying errors, misspelling of names, mislocation of events, and misstatements of fact, indicate an occasional lack of intimate knowledge of the subject.

On the other hand, the book contains within one cover a great deal of hitherto widely scattered material and should be read by anyone interested in or assigned to Jordan. The anthropological sections describing family structure, nomadic tribes, village and town life and institutions, religion, language and education, and local values and outlook are excellent. They contain a wealth of material not readily available elsewhere. For someone seriously interested in Jordan these chapters alone are worth the price of the book.

The Politics of Israel: The First Decade of Statehood, by *Marver Bernstein*, Princeton University Press, 360 pages. \$6.00

The First Ten Years: A Diplomatic History of Israel, by *Walter Eytan*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 239 pages. \$4.00

Reviewed by DONALD C. BERGUS

Israel celebrated the tenth anniversary of its statehood on April 24, 1958.

There has not been a dearth of books about Israel written during the first ten years of that nation's independence. Most of such books, however, have been in the nature of memoirs or pot boilers aimed at a quick sale in the American Jewish market. There has been little of permanent

value and the reader interested in Near Eastern affairs and Israel has had to rely mainly on primary source materials.

Professor Bernstein's book goes a long way toward filling this gap. Its title is a bit deceptive and understates the scope of the work which is a basic analysis not only of political life in Israel but also of the detailed operations of every important aspect of the Israel Government. It is a thorough, and on the whole, objective study. While it could not be described as eminently readable, it merits serious perusal.

Of particular interest are the opening chapters which examine the roots of the modern state in the Zionist movement from the latter part of the nineteenth century through World War I, and as a shadow government under the British Mandate for Palestine between the two world wars. Many institutions were established during this period which were easily translatable into ministries and agencies of a sovereign state. Other institutions and other habits of thinking arose which were much more the product of a worldwide political action and fund-raising movement. Israel owes to this part of its background such aspects of its political life as proportional representation and political fragmentation into so many parties that there can be none other than a coalition Government.

Professor Bernstein's book is a "must" for any Foreign Service Officer proceeding to a post in Israel. The author has dispassionately but clearly shown that despite difficulties and technicalities, Israel's democratic institutions are very firmly based on the will and temper of its people.

Professor Bernstein's book devotes itself almost entirely to the internal workings of the Israel state. Mr. Eytan's book to some extent complements it by devoting itself to a review of Israel's foreign policy and discussion of the workings of Israel's Foreign Ministry and Foreign Service. Mr. Eytan has been the Director General of the Israel Foreign Ministry since its founding. His reminiscences on the early days of the Foreign Office and the formation of Israel's Foreign Service are of considerable interest. He takes justifiable pride in the quality of Israel's diplomats. His recognition that foreign ministries, no matter where located, are neither popular nor particularly appreciated falls on sympathetic ears.

In his review of Israel foreign policy, Mr. Eytan's most significant contributions are his chapter on Israel's developing relations with the newly emergent nations of Asia and Africa and his very stimulating analysis of the problems Israel faces with respect to the East-West conflict. It is in his discussion of the Arab-Israel problem that he is most disappointing and where the book lives up most nearly to its author's prefatory description as "subjective, and necessarily incomplete." Mr. Eytan restates at some length, and seeks to justify, the Israel position on such aspects of the Palestine dispute as territorial questions, the Arab refugees, frontier incidents and Israel's reprisal policy, Jerusalem, and the role of the United Nations. If Mr. Eytan's effort is to be regarded as an effort at a comprehensive exposition of the Israel viewpoint, this has been more eloquently, and perhaps more persuasively, expounded by other representatives of Israel. If it is analyzed as an exercise in history,



many significant lacunae immediately make themselves aware to a reader with some background in Near East history of the past ten years. An expression of the United States viewpoint on the Arab refugee and related questions is confined to two reports submitted by individual United States legislators based on trips to the area. No mention is made of the Secretary of State's major policy address of August 26, 1955, on the Palestine dispute. The Anglo-French role in the Israel invasion of Egypt in October, 1956, is dismissed in a single line. It is difficult to believe that this development and the events leading up to it were without interest to Israel diplomacy.

It might almost be said that Mr. Eytan's exposition presents a rigid and self-righteous picture of an Israel foreign policy which is increasingly displaying a commendable *souplesse* and an awareness of area factors. Despite these shortcomings, the book is well worth reading.

The book on Israel has yet to be written but works such as those of Professor Bernstein and Mr. Eytan may well be hastening the day.

The Arts and Civilization of Angkor, by Bernard Groslier and Jacques Arthaud, published by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 230 pages with 6 plates in color, 112 illustrations in photogravure, \$15.

By PROFESSOR LYLE K. BUSH

The excellence of art, and of books on art, is so frequently attested by an instinctiveness with life. Writer and illustrator have attuned intimately with the voice of Asia's past in this sensitive inquiry into the temples and sculptures, the elan and the anguish, the romance and the poesy of the Kmeric tribal builders at Angkor in Cambodia.

Angkor is a book that reaches through the artistic forms, through the reverently belabored inscriptions on the stones to the peoples who made them and the vibrant environment that inspired the making. It is an exciting study to the archaeologist and anthropologist, to be sure, but it is graciously adorned and intoxicatingly scented for us all by the mysterious beauties and intriguing fragrances of Indo-China's fading past.

As the veil is drawn from before all that is factual, historical, or even speculative today with respect to the civilization of the Kmers, it is still the characteristically Asiatic *leit-motif* of an environmental evocation that grips the mind as the writer and photographer probe hidden realities from an elusive past. We wonder, and sense the wonder of these ancient peoples themselves, at the faith which inspired the quarry, the transport, and the hewing, fitting and inscribing of these stones at Angkor . . . stones inscribed with the most completely uninhibited outpourings of the human heart . . . stones formed with the most elusive, haunting, and memorable beauty of the human face. So much of what we may need today is suggested in the serene contentment of these faces, and is suggested by the carver with the inscription,

"The city . . . was taken to wife by this king for the procreation of the welfare of the universe."

Here is a charming, a scholarly, a humble, and a poetic book in which we glimpse the grandeur of the Asiatic mind.

Professor Bush is head of Department of Fine Arts at Simmons College, Boston.



Angkor Wat

Photo by Jack Grover



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The Bookshelf (Continued)

The French Nation, From Napoleon to Pétain, by D. W. Brogan, Harper & Brothers, N. Y., 303 pages, \$4.50.

Reviewed by RICHARD T. BLACK

The talent that can make history readable but not fanciful is all too rare. Equally rare is the British author who can speak with sympathetic but critical authority on France. Mr. Brogan qualifies on both scores. A professor of political science at Cambridge University, he writes from an impressive store of knowledge. When combined with a sense of drama and an incisive wit, the result is far more than informative.

Allowing himself a mere 303 pages, the author wastes no time in getting to the plot of his story. Though familiar in many ways, it unfolds with a pace and style that gives it freshness. The reader experiences over and over again the compounding of frustration upon frustration in people who have been groping for an end to a Revolution begun many years ago.

Eventually, face to face with Marshal Pétain, Mr. Brogan concludes that:

"... the French State had abdicated authority, had evaded decision, had organized its political life to penalize and, indeed, prevent greatness... A people which, in one hundred and fifty years, had astonished the world in every field of achievement, which had known every form of glory, in war, in sanctity, in all the arts and sciences, had yet failed to find institutions that united the French people and gave them a political way of life worthy of their genius..."

As General DeGaulle embarks on yet another quest for French political unity, the world is watching closely. Mr. Brogan provides background that should clarify if not enhance the view.

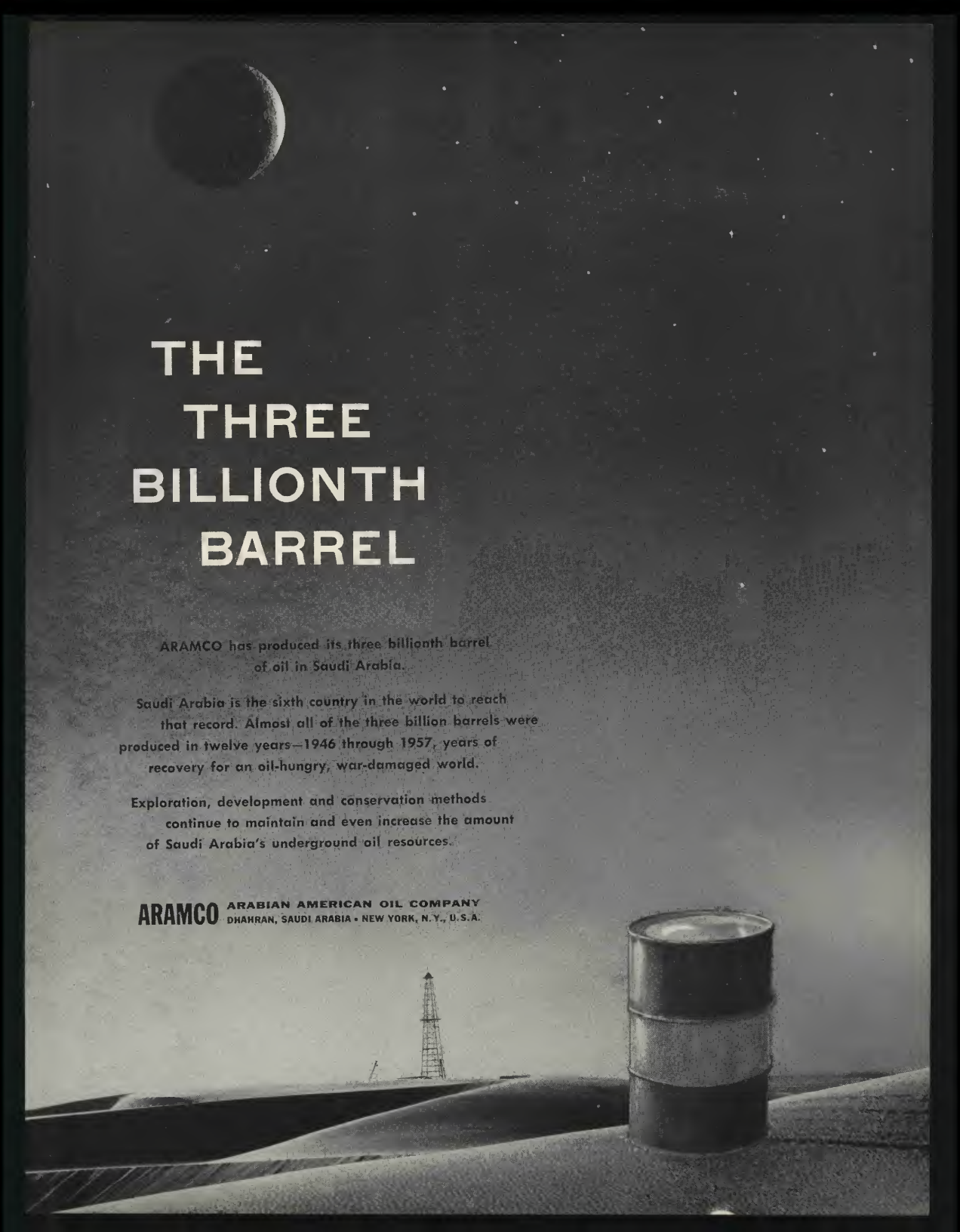
"Around the World in 90 Minutes" by David O. Woodbury, Harcourt, Brace and Company; New York Price \$5.75.

Reviewed by G. EDWARD CLARK

A prophet is not without honor — except when events overtake him. Mr. David O. Woodbury's book "Around the World in 90 Minutes" would have provided an informative, challenging and stimulating preview of earth satellites, if the launching of Russia's first Sputnik hadn't occurred just before the manuscript went to press. The hasty addition of a new chapter at the beginning of the book, taking due note of Russia's achievement, serves to make the work appear less dated but by no means restores the bloom which would otherwise have been found on the prose.

Despite the unfortunate accident of timing, however, Mr. Woodbury still presents a fair amount of interesting, factual information on space exploration, rocketry, and related technical developments. While information presented in the book is primarily scientific in nature, the author also explores the political and sociological implications of satellite experimentation and challenges the reader to prepare himself adequately to meet the problems and opportunities which will come with the new space age.

Woodbury, although presumably factually accurate, presents his material in a pleasingly imaginative and readable style, liberally illustrated with simple pen-and-ink sketches. If his writing tends to sound at times like science fiction, he may, perhaps, be forgiven in a day when fiction is so rapidly becoming fact.



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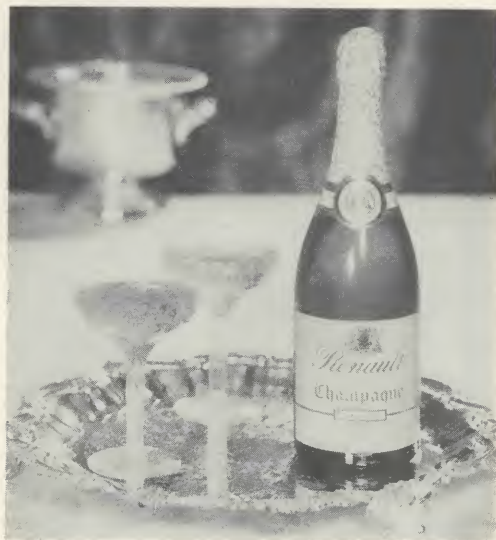
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School for Diplomats

by George D. LANDAU and
Elizabeth B. KILMER

BRAZIL has come up with a foolproof way to free a country's foreign service of men whose sole qualifications are a handsome mien, a glib tongue, an impressive coat of arms and a fat pocketbook. On March 6, 1946, it was decreed that foreign service officials were to be chosen only from among the graduates of the highly selective Rio-Branco Institute, a school that is part of the Ministry of Foreign Relations . . .

Ambassador Antonio Camillo de Oliveira, director of the Institute since 1956, points out, "by eliminating politics and other irrelevant considerations, our foreign service will not be jeopardized by the inconsistencies that were inherent in the old system. All diplomats, without exception, are and will be recruited on the basis of intellectual ability and achievement."

Ambassador Camillo de Oliveira concedes, of course, that "diplomacy requires more than a keen, receptive mind. It calls for personality, a sense of civic responsibility, tact, understanding, and impeccable manners—innate qualities that cannot be acquired in any class." Admittedly, there is still the outside chance of a mediocre Brazilian diplomat here and there.

However, the thorough screening process for prospective students at the Rio-Branco Institute reduces this possibility to an absolute minimum. All candidates, who must be graduates of accredited high schools (roughly equivalent of U.S. junior colleges) and native Brazilians between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, have to pass the rigid entrance exam. A quick glance at some of the penetrating questions would stun faint-hearts and glory-seekers beyond recovery. The written test demands an exceptional knowledge of Portuguese, French, English, modern world history, Brazilian history, and geography, and a more-than-passing familiarity with economics and law. The orals include the same three languages and general culture. In calculating the same grade, "weights" are assigned to the different sections: three to the languages, one to general culture, and two to the rest . . . To give equal opportunity to all eligible Brazilians, forthcoming entrance examinations are announced in the *Durio Oficial* and leading newspapers throughout the country, and registration is open for ninety days . . .

This examination is but one of an imposing list of entrance requirements and failure to meet any of them could dash the hopes of a young person with his heart set on a diplomatic career. All candidates must present either a police affidavit or five written character references from teachers, supervisors, or employers, with notarized signatures. They must have an official government identification card and a smallpox vaccination certificate from the Public Health Service. It is also required that they be registered voters and that the men shall have fulfilled their military obligations. Furthermore, staff physicians and psychologists, with the assistance of the Technological Institute of

From "Americas," © March, 1958

Aeronautics, run all prospective Rio-Branco students through a gamut of examinations . . . For the past eight years, a committee of specialists, with two Foreign Ministry officials as observers, has interviewed each applicant individually, carefully noting poise, clarity of thought and self-expression, and reactions to test conditions.

Strangely enough this marathon seems not to discourage young people—the average age is about twenty-four—who apply to the Institute in ever-increasing numbers . . .

Today women are accepted on an equal footing with men, thanks largely to Maria Sandra Cordeiro de Mello, who was determined to enroll in the school. A 1946 decree had closed the diplomatic service to women: she appealed to the courts, which recognized women's equality but upheld the law. She then enlisted the aid of a senator, and as a result of his efforts the decree was rescinded. A graduate of the Institute, Miss Cordeiro de Mello now works at the consulate in Rome . . .

Most Rio-Branco students either are college graduates—usually with law degrees—or have at least taken some advanced courses . . .

The professors, top men in their respective fields, generally use a classroom approach that guarantees a well-rounded education. In language courses, for example, they promote discussions on a wide range of subjects and hold mock international conferences. In one room, first year students heatedly debate—in excellent English—the admission of Red China to the United Nations. In another, a young man outlines—perhaps in French—the advantages and disadvantages of emigrating to Brazil . . . One 1954 graduate acclaimed the field trips that his class had taken to Brazilian industrial centers—to a steel mill at Volta Redonda, to a hydroelectric installation, to a cement plant.

After two years of intensive study and research, the students come up against the next-to-the-last barrier that lies between them and a foreign service career—the final examinations, which are no less stringent than the awesome entrance exams. At the graduation ceremony in the sumptuous main salon of the Itamaraty Palace, the President himself hands out the coveted diplomas. [At one graduation] Ambassador Gilberto Amado, an eminent jurist and writer, said: "Don't become Frenchmen in France, Americans in the United States, Englishmen in England. Stay Brazilian always, in the way you speak and dress and, above all, in your manner of being and living." . . .

In recent years the two top students of each graduating class have been given the opportunity to study OAS for a month in Washington, under a Pan American Union fellowship program directed by the Section of Educational Interchange. Rio-Branco graduates may also take advantage of the UN fellowship program which is longer—eight weeks—but less remunerative and see the world body at work.

Finally, the graduates are appointed to a two-year apprenticeship at the Ministry of Foreign Relations, to learn its operation from bottom to top. But their Rio-Branco days are not behind them yet, for, simultaneously with this on-the-job training they must take the required four to six-month Finishing Course For Diplomats. After only one year at the Ministry, most appointments are confirmed and another fifteen to twenty adept young people join the Brazilian diplomatic corps.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

Quizzes and the Quizzed

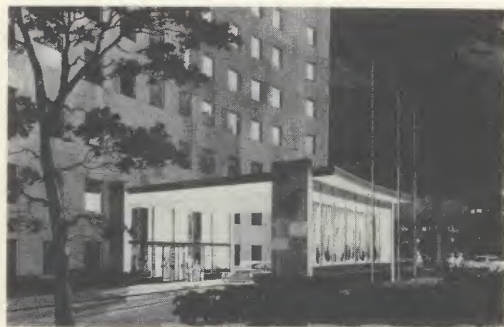
Foreign Service personnel may not become wealthy while engaged in the ticklish art of answering questions on quiz shows but their training does stand them in good stead. In recent weeks, for instance, FSS Frederick Hatfield Rein, Jr. stood up well under the ordeal of the NBC quiz show "Twenty One." Better, in fact, than has any other contestant, against Elfrida von Nardroff who has been winning consistently. As we go to press she is still winning, and her total earnings far outdistance those of Charles van Doren last year.

For three weeks Fred Rein held his ground. His winnings amounted to \$2500. For at least one of the questions he drew directly on his experience in Saigon. He has served in Bangkok, Songkhla, Saigon, and is now in Washington with USIA.

For regular, in-season, out-of-season batting average on questions while under kleig lights and TV cameras we've often thought the Secretary batted a very high average in his weekly news conferences, despite what would be distractions to a less able performer: constant flash of light bulbs, clicking of shutters, photographers jumping up and down nearby trying to catch minute change of his expressions—and amidst all this he answers questions steadily and with agility, in terms that cannot be readily twisted in transmission.

"---ness"

Long overdue, if our barometers are correct, were the remarks of Clifton Fadiman on that overworked slogan "Togetherness." At a smoker held recently at "21" he indicated that it was women who were to blame for the "togetherness"



Sixty-seven flags, of the member countries, fly in front of the International Monetary Fund's new building at the corner of "H" and 19th Street, which was completed and dedicated this spring.

campaign, that men would certainly react badly to being coerced into play-at-home projects, and in any case complete harmony would never be achieved between men and women because in some activities women were better than men, and in others, not quite so good.

"Women are not as good at conversation and they know absolutely nothing about wine," but women are better drivers. Yes, he said so.

For our part we would be willing to bet that the people who made money on the slogan, if indeed they were not the creators of the slogan itself, were men, probably wearing Madison Avenue ivy leagues. But aside and apart from whose was the original sin, we would agree with Mr. Fadiman that it's high time to bury that slogan and its too easy sophistry.

Family Quarrels

Speaking before the Foreign Press Awards Dinner in Los Angeles recently George Allen, director of USIA, answered a question that lies dormant in most of us:

"I am sometimes asked, what makes you think people will like each other better merely because they are well-informed about each other? Don't close neighbors, and even brothers and sisters, often quarrel, sometimes worse than strangers?"

"My answer is this. True; brothers quarrel, neighbors quarrel, and sometimes they even shoot each other. But these latter cases are the exception. Groups of people who understand each other reasonably well are able to form themselves into political units sufficiently strong to keep the general peace in a community. . . .

"The first step towards international understanding, in my opinion, is more interchange of information. USIA has sent a wonderful exhibit around the world. It is called 'The Family of Man,' based on photographs assembled by Edward Steichen from all over the world and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Unfortunately, we have not been able to take the exhibit to any Iron Curtain country. Freedom of information leads to understanding, but censorship in Iron Curtains leads to ignorance, and suspicion, and hate."

CBS-TV Series

We heard recently that work had progressed on the Foreign Service-TV series at Columbia Broadcasting System sufficiently that the pilot film, written by the team of John Scali and Warren Rogers, Jr., of the Associated Press, and Peter Lisagore of the Chicago Daily News, will be ready for sale to sponsors this month. It is hoped that the series may be produced in time for winter programming.



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Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

"At Octagon House"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with keen interest "At Octagon House" in Gwen Barrows' Washington Letter of the May issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

May I express my appreciation for the pleasant and forthright manner in which, in a comparatively short article, the writer was able to summarize the plans and realities of FBO in the past four years.

As the Foreign Service is the ultimate user of whatever FBO accomplishes, it seems particularly fitting that a few articles in the JOURNAL on the new completed projects might serve to keep the Service informed on a world-wide basis.

William P. Hughes
Director
Office of Foreign Buildings

Editor's Note: With the "Consulate General at Leopoldville" in the June JOURNAL we have initiated a series covering FBO's handsome new buildings throughout the world.

Journal Covers

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I think the covers are wonderful . . . I enjoy the maps, the book reviews and the occasional stories of diplomats in the days of Palmerston, Bismarck, Metternick.

I read most of the ads and then wonder how on earth you manage to keep the material coming in and turn out a paper that an old-fashioned layman can enjoy.

"Cape Cod Subscriber"

"This Goes for Cats, Too"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with much interest the article by Fay Brisk entitled, "This Goes For Cats, Too." As you know you can now ship dogs directly from the United States to France without special permission or quarantine period. All that is required is a health certificate stating that the dog came from an area free of rabies within six months of shipment. However, if a dog goes from the United States to Germany for example, and then to France, he will have to go into quarantine for the period of two months.

I note in the article Miss Brisk gave an example of shipping a 25-pound cocker in a 22-pound kennel only costing \$56.00. According to my arithmetic at the current rate this would amount to \$71.38, New York to Paris.

John F. Sullivan

Westerly, R. I.

"Twenty-five Years Ago"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Twenty-five years ago Henry S. Villard put "Geneva" on his transfer card and Prentess Gilbert, who was then Consul General there, asked for him. Harry has now been assigned to the post of his early dreams which goes to show that The Department and a wise old elephant have a whale of a lot in common.

James B. Stewart

Denver

Space-age Issue

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the April, 1958 issue. It was exceptionally fine. I particularly enjoyed the "space age" style of the cover; Dr. von Braun's article; "Looking Back" by S. I. Nadler; and the Post Report from Mars.

Allen C. Hansen
Public Affairs Officer

Georgetown, British Guiana.

"What a Pity"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My comment on the letter from Andor Klay, in the March JOURNAL, is: I cannot explain the basis for attribution of this remark ("What a pity!") to General Sherman by Professor Plischke, since he gives no source. An account of the incident in which President Grant reportedly made the statement was reproduced in an article by Grace Bassett in the WASHINGTON EVENING STAR on June 4, 1957. I am not aware of the primary source for this story.

E. J. Beigel

Washington

To Mix a Financial Cocktail?

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the family cup, pour the assets, probable earnings, and time. Add the family needs, both current and future. Stir in the means to meet the needs. Sip slowly the ambrosia of worry-free living.

Harry L. Smith, FSO-Rel'd.

Washington

Editor's Note: Recently the Editor received a letter, the concluding paragraph of which read as follows: "For obvious reasons, I am not revealing my name." We trust that the unnamed author of the letter will realize that for equally obvious reasons, and in accordance with the policy of the JOURNAL, we do not publish unsigned letters.



Bottles have changed...

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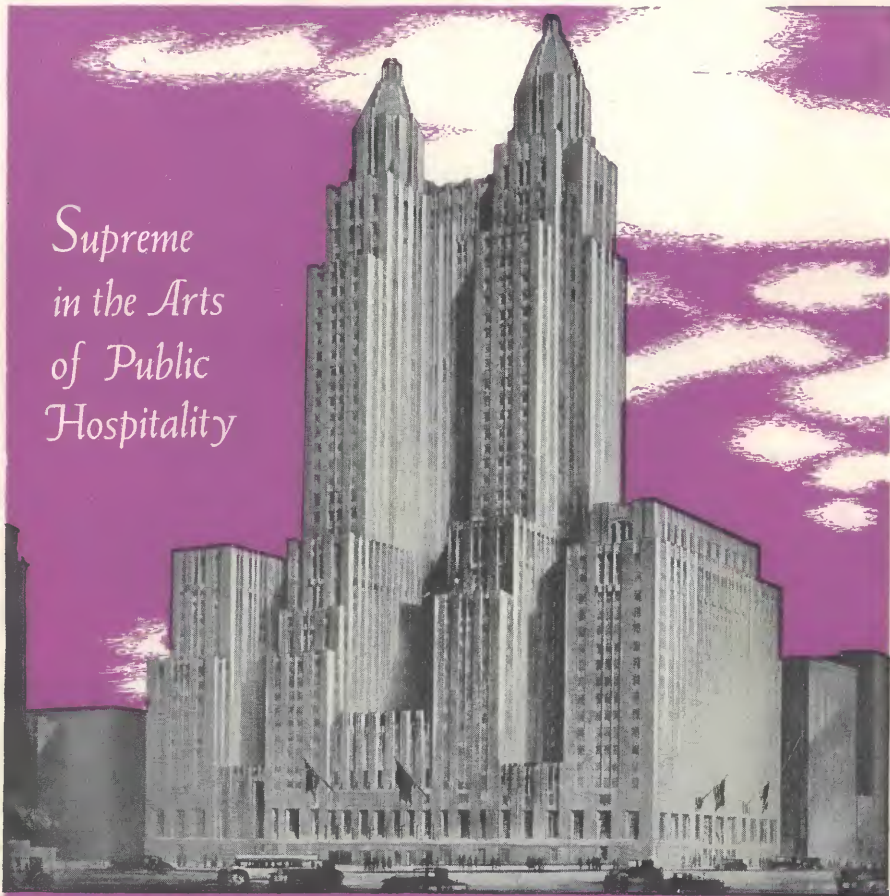
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From left to right: "DANDY" Pinch Bottle, 1900; "AMBER" Colorful Glass, 1880; "CANTEEN G. A. R." Reunion Souvenir, 1895; "PEWTER PITCHER" Gift Decanter, 1900; "COMPANION" Long-Necked Decanter, 1910; "BAR BOTTLE" Ornate Cut Glass, 1910; "DWARF" Round Etched Decanter, 1885; "GOLD MEDAL" Embossed Decanter, 1949; "HARPER'S OWN" Ceramic Jug, 1890; "LITTLE COMPANION" Cut Glass, 1910; "NAUTICAL" Shippers Tribute, 1890; "THE AMERICAN" Hand-Blown Flask, 1875; "CARBOY" Wicker-Covered, 1880; "CAMEO" Cut Glass Miniature, 1899. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY I.W. HARPER DISTILLING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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