

Foreign Service Journal

OCTOBER 1958 35c



Paris
JANUARY '58
by Robert Siward



Spring
MARCH '58
by Paul Child



Space issue
APRIL '58
by Paul Child



Brussels Fair
JULY '58
by André Deflandre

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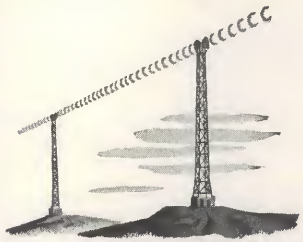
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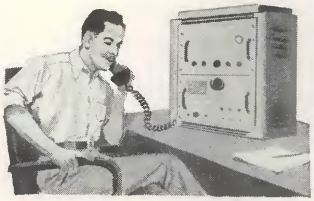
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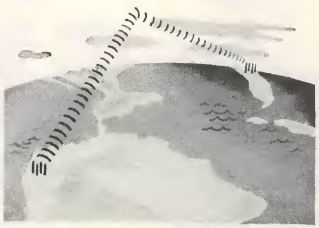
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. . . Autumn shone
Like warmth within our hearts
as in the sky
(Hans Zinsser)

José Limon dances before a young audience. Limon was first to tour under the President's special international (cultural) program, in Latin America, in 1954. Last fall he toured in Europe.

(Photo courtesy USIA)

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CHANGES IN ADDRESS

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BIRTHS

COLLIER. A daughter, Carol Ellen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Collier, May 13, 1958, at Copenhagen.

LOWRIE. A daughter, Claire Ellen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Lowrie, August 2, 1958, at Gazientab, Turkey.

MCKILLOP. A son, David Holmes, Jr., born to Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes McKillop, July 14, 1958, at Montfleuri, Tunis.

MARRIAGES

DEWEY-VON LOSSBERG. Kathleen F. G. Dewey and Victor E. von Lossberg, FSO, were married on July 31, 1958, in Johannesburg.

MILLS-PRESBY. Mary Francesca Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon T. Mills, and James Melvin Presby were married August 24, 1958, in Oakland, California. The bride's father is currently serving as Ambassador to Afghanistan.

DEATHS

CHAPMAN. Ruth Wheelock Chapman, wife of J. Holbrook Chapman, FSO Retired, died suddenly of a heart ailment at the Memorial Hospital, Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, on August 11, 1958.

ELLIS. Frank J. T. Ellis, FSO, died in Vienna on August 11, 1958. Mr. Ellis began his Foreign Service career in Amsterdam in 1929. His posts included Reykjavik, Lisbon, and Bangkok.

EDSON. Andrew Warden Edson died in Washington on August 20, 1958. Mr. Edson entered the Foreign Service in 1929 and resigned in 1945, after serving in Tientsin, Mukden, Oslo, Bucharest, London and the Department.

HAVENS. Marguerite Havens, wife of Harry A. Havens who was formerly with the State Department and is now serving as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Protective Association, died in an automobile accident in Washington on August 19, 1958.

HORNER. Dwight B. Horner, FSO Retired, died in Washington on September 2, 1958. At the time of his retirement last fall Mr. Horner was Austrian-Yugoslav Desk Officer in the Office of European Affairs for USIA. He began his Foreign Service career as Cultural Affairs Adviser in Stuttgart and served also at Freiburg and Vienna.

PROMOTIONS AND DESIGNATIONS

FSO PROMOTIONS

To Class 7

BACON, Benjamin W.
HELMAN, Gerald B.

SECTION 517 APPOINTMENTS

To Class 6 and also to Vice Consuls and Secretaries

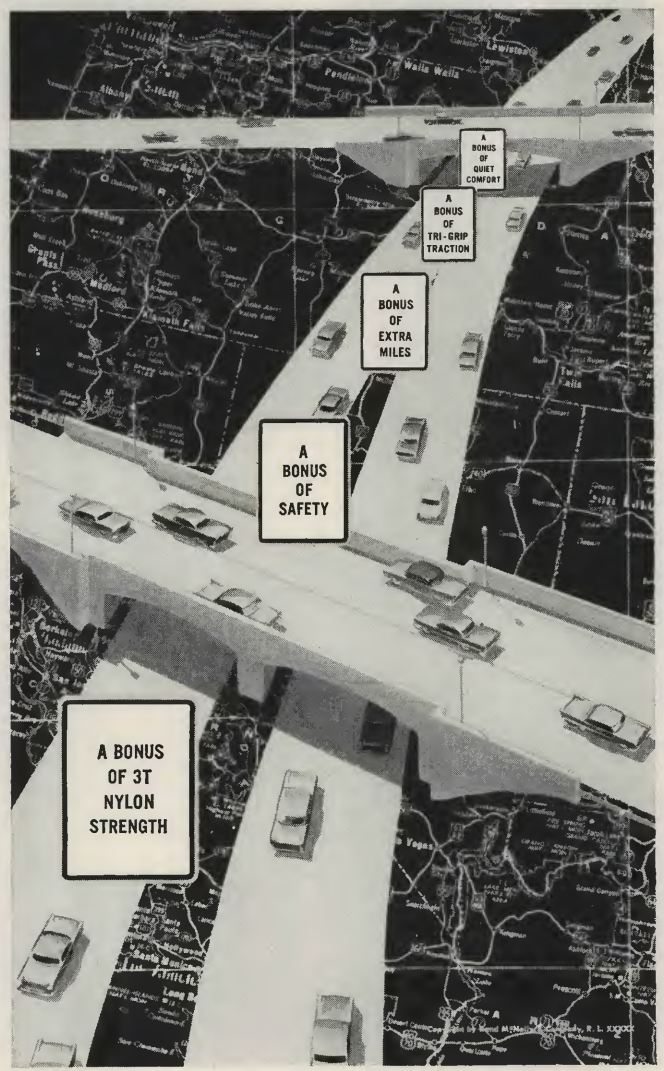
BATES, Freeman F.
BELCHER, George E.

CLASS 8 APPOINTMENTS

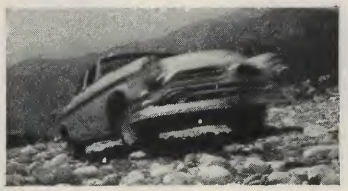
To Class 8 and also to Vice Consuls and Secretaries

BENNETT, Paul J.
BLACKBURN, Robert R., Jr.
BOLSTER, Archie M.
BULLEN, Pierce K.
CLARKE, Walter S.
CLIFT, George W. F.
DURAN, James A., Jr.
HOWARTH, Richard H.
ISAACS, Arnold M.
KINNEY, Gilbert H.
MARSHALL, Jim B.
MILLS, Hawthorne Q.
MONTGOMERY, James M.
NEUMAN, Donald R.
PRYCE, William T.
SHOEMAKER, James M., Jr.
WALKER, Charles W.
WATTEL, Jerome V.
WILKINSON, Joe R.
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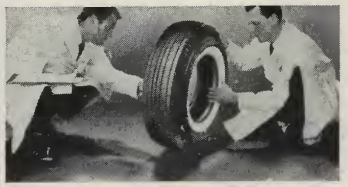
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Now Class 2 and Secretaries to be also Consuls General

DELONG, Vaughn R.
RILEY, Russell L.
ROGERS, Charles E.

Now Class 6 and a Secretary to be also a Consul

DWYER, Paul S.

FSS's to be Consuls

LANGSTAFF, David K.
PANCOAST, Edwin C.

FSRO's to be Consuls

BRODERICK, Maurice J.
BROWNE, Gordon H.
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MARSHALL, Anthony D.
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SHIVERS, Forrest
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INGRAM, Carroll E.
MOFFETT, Blair A.
OUDERKIRK, Richard H.
RICE, Robert E.

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GRESHAM, Vernet Lamar
HELLYER, George M.
JANTZEN, Robert J.
KIRBY, John T.
LESTER, Charles A.
LOESER, Paul, Jr.
MCCARTHY, Emmett J.
MCGHEE, William M.
MANSHARDT, Clifford
MASON, Gordon B.
MILLER, Kenneth P.
NATSIOS, Nicholas A.
PHILIPSBORN, John D.
THOMPSON, Robert F.
WHITTINGTON, Floyd L.

Selection Board Panels

The Twelfth Selection Boards convened for their first meeting on September 3, 1958. This year the Boards are giving greater attention to language proficiency, and a stricter selection-out policy is to be implemented. Members of the seven new Boards include:

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Henry J. Tasca
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E. Willis Whited
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Spencer M. King
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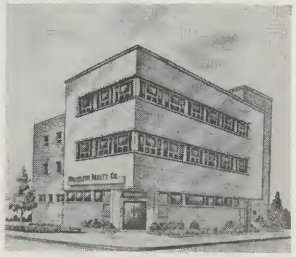
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RAYMOND A. VALLIERE
FSO-3, Executive Officer, Seville.

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C. C. O'DAY
Former Staff Assistant, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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BORIS YANE
International Labor Economist, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

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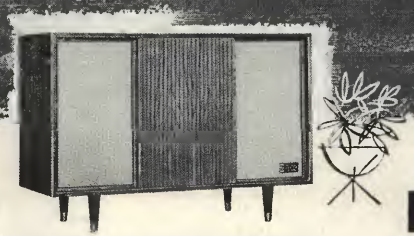




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Heard on the Hill . . .

MR. WILEY: Mr. President, on the Senate Calendar today is No. 2287, S. 3379. . . . Its purpose is to provide for a ten percent increase in the retirement benefits of the Foreign Service, such as were recently given to Civil Service annuitants.

This bill is absolutely sound. There is no reason why the Foreign Service should be denied the same type of cost-of-living increases which have been deservedly granted to other Federal employees; including Civil Service classified workers in the executive branch, postal workers, retired members of the Armed Forces, and others.

I should like to speak briefly about a different type of compensation for them—the most important compensation of all; namely, the gratitude of the American people for the job which Foreign Service officers perform year in and year out, in the front lines, so to speak, of the struggle for peace.

The unfortunate fact is that we are far too sparing in the praise which we deservedly should give to the Foreign Service.

By contrast, if something goes wrong anywhere in the world in North Africa, in the Middle East, in South Asia, or elsewhere, there are far too many Americans who are all too quick to criticize our diplomatic establishment, including the Foreign Service.

In that event, blame is all too hastily placed on our Foreign Service officers, as if it were they who were responsible for the problems of all the countries of the world; instead of simply being the representatives of but one country—the United States which can neither be all-controlling nor all-responsible. . . .

But the Foreign Service should be praised for doing a wonderful job to help remedy a great many of those ills and, in particular, for its grand job of serving the interests of 173 million Americans.

Success in Cuba

Let me cite a case in point, in this instance, in Cuba. . . . Was that satisfactory diplomatic settlement fully publicized? Unfortunately not. . . .

I do not want to see go unnoticed the success of the two Foreign Service officers in obtaining the release of 47 Americans who had been held by rebels in the hills of eastern Cuba.

Two Officers

Who are the two Foreign Service officers? They are Park F. Wollam, of Twentynine Palms, Calif., the son of a retired Presbyterian minister, and Robert D. Wiecha, of Saginaw, Mich. They are Consul and Vice Consul, respectively, in the American consulate in Santiago de Cuba.

These men, in addition to their many other duties, have the important obligation of protecting the welfare of American citizens.

On June 26, when the first group of Americans was kidnaped at an American plant at Moa Bay, in the northern part of Oriente Province, Park Wollam immediately went to the scene. He got on the trail of the kidnaped persons and their abductors, and he managed to join them.



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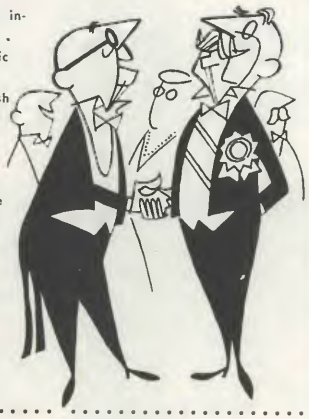
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A DAY LATER, a group of United States sailors and Marines was kidnapped near our Guantanamo Naval Base. The base, too, is situated within the consular district of Santiago de Cuba. Without delay, Vice Consul Wiecha sought to get in contact with these men. He was prevented from joining them but he did make contact with Mr. Wollam.

Until July 18, Mr. Wollam and Mr. Wiecha remained with the rebel leaders. The Consul and Vice Consul made occasional trips from the hills so as to confer with Ambassador Erly Smith, in Habana, and with Embassy representatives at Guantanamo Naval Base.

With patience and skill, the Consul and Vice Consul induced the rebels to release their hostages. . . .

Let me point out that Mr. Wollam and Mr. Wiecha worked in an area occupied by armed groups and an area fraught with danger. They traveled by helicopter, by jeep, and by foot through a virtual no-man's land where either Government troops or rebels might have mistakenly pulled a trigger and sent a bullet flying at them. . . .

Right now, another Foreign Service officer, in another part of the world, is completing his latest mission. He is Robert Murphy; for forty years a Foreign Service officer who has most recently been engaged in the dynamite-laden task of trying to help compose the Middle East situation.

Bob Murphy is a Milwaukeean; but whether he is from my own or any other State, this man is America's No. 1 trouble shooter in the diplomatic corps, and he symbolizes the very best of the Foreign Service. . . .

When Park Wollam and Robert Wiecha traveled through the violence-ridden hills of Oriente Province; when Robert Murphy, in 1942, helped successfully arrange the American landing in North Africa, these men were risking their lives almost as much as any man in uniform in Normandy, in Iwo Jima and Korea.

"Loose Talk of Force"

But I say further, . . . I have faith in America's diplomatic service. I know that it has a great many resources and avenues which it can utilize, and will utilize, if we will give it a chance.

Instead of so many Americans talking so casually about the possible use of armed force, let them be a little more patient, a little more trusting in our Foreign Service. . . .

But, I am not going to try to usurp the legitimate function of America's diplomatic force and to try to dictate to it its business. The record proves that the Foreign Service is competent to do this and other jobs, despite the obvious difficulties and complexities of the task.

The Foreign Service cannot perform miracles; although it has very often come close to doing so.

The Foreign Service cannot change the mentality of the Kremlin's or Peking's leaders, but it can bring to bear, in the situation, the very best of diplomatic skills.

It can accomplish our goals without bloodshed, just as it accomplished our goal in this particular situation in Cuba without violence and without interference in Cuba's internal affairs. . . .

I conclude, then, with the same thought with which I began—let us assure sound compensation for the Foreign Service in monetary terms, now and when they retire. But let us pay them as well, in a type of coin, so to speak, which any public servant appreciates most of all—the coin of warm gratitude, of respect and esteem for jobs well done—*From the Congressional Record of August 11, 1958.*

In Communist China Today:

"The Ripening Melons of Peking"

THERE is something to be said for a country in which one is almost never pestered by beggars, never has to tip anybody, and can leave one's belongings about anywhere in the certainty that they will not only not be stolen, but will be returned with an understanding smile. Nowhere else have I found so complete a respect for private property as in Communist China, which has in theory abolished it. This respect for private property is one aspect of the "remoulding of the individual" which is such a particular feature of Chinese communism. China today claims to be a great moral State which, while ruthlessly destroying its enemies, at the same time compels those who accept the regime, Rousseau-like, to be good. It has perhaps gone even further than the Soviet Union in reforming, or appearing to reform, the human being—to reshape his thinking, control his behaviour, and guide his emotions. . . .

"The virtual disappearance of theft since the liberation ('liberation' meaning the communist victory in the civil war in 1949) is most striking," I was told by the vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, a humorous and very intelligent lawyer, who had his legal training at Columbia University. "How was it done?," I asked naively. "Easy," he replied, laughing (whether at me or at what he was saying, I do not know), "stealing comes from envy of the rich by the poor: eliminate the difference between the classes, and you eliminate the envy." Another official, when asked the same question, gave a different answer. "Since the liberation," he told me, "our people have developed a social morale which makes theft a thing of the past."

IT is true that a new class structure has not yet had time to develop in China as it has done in Russia, though very likely it eventually will. The industrial workers are already an elite who are paid about six times what the average peasant gets. Party members also have great privileges, though not high incomes. But the most obviously noticeable feature of this communist society, especially after coming from prosperous commercial Hongkong, is the complete absence of any rich class at all. What upper class there is, at the moment, is mainly formed by the foreign diplomats and foreign technicians. Most of the Chinese, even the top leaders, look like workers . . . among the Chinese it can truly be said that there is no rich class in an absolute sense. The directors of the biggest factories earn about £30 a month, the average industrial workers about £8 a month. Even this differential has now been reduced by cuts for directors and increases for industrial workers. As for the peasants, they are still desperately poor by any standard. The best off earn £20 a year; many earn less.

One of the oddest features of the revolution to a westerner is the length to which the elevation of the working class and the abasement of the old upper class have gone in Chinese society. There has been a literal turning of the social tables, accompanied by the emergence of a sort of inverted snobbery. Nobody likes to admit his "rich" or upper class origin, except as something that can gradually be worked off and forgotten. The children of rich or bourgeois parents are at a grave disadvantage and many harbour an intense resentment against their parents. It is well known that almost all the Chinese capitalists two years ago hastened to hand over their businesses to the State, but the State was in no hurry to take them. When it did, it agreed to pay the capitalists a fixed interest on the estimated value of the business, of five per cent over a period of seven or more years. Some former capitalists today earn as much as £3,000 a year, tax free, from this source, and many western observers have considered this an extraordinary indulgence by the State which the Russians never dreamt of. But things are not the same in China. Far from receiving these interest payments with gratitude, most of the capitalists appear to regard them as a sort of purgatory they have to go through on their pilgrims' progress to working class status—when they will finally have removed the taint of capitalism and shed the burden of wealth, and when their children will be able to say proudly: "My father is an ordinary worker."

THERE have been endless discussions in the press whether a man of bourgeois origin can ever transform himself into a worker and rid himself of the "dual nature" which orthodox Marxism attributes to him; and on how far it is necessary for capitalists "to be born again," in order to make the transition to workers' status, and be "saved" from their dual nature. At one point in the "rectification" campaign last year there was a prolonged controversy about whether or not the transformation of a capitalist to a member of the proletariat involved "discarding the flesh and changing the skeleton." One writer described the spiritual journey the capitalists are required to make as the "ripening of melons," and insisted that the melons should not be picked unripe, that is, that the capitalists should undergo full remoulding before being admitted to the Nirvana of the proletariat. Some of the discussions recall nothing so much as the theological controversies of mediaeval Europe: are angels male or female? Ludicrous as they may seem, few Chinese intellectuals make fun of them; those who have, got into serious trouble. But the Chinese enjoy metaphysical discussion. Perhaps the men who hold power feel that this sort of thing keeps the intellectuals innocently busy.—*From the* (*London*) *Economist* (August 9, 1958)

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25 years ago

BY JAMES B. STEWART

He Didn't Even Say "Maybe"

Consul Nathaniel Davis, London, representing the American Legion, recently called on the Prince of Wales and invited him to attend the American Legion convention in Chicago. His Royal Highness diplomatically refrained from saying "no" or even "maybe." (JOURNAL, Oct. 1933)

Short Quotes From Journal of October '33: Mr. Hugh Cumming, secretary to Secretary Hull, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hull on a vacation at a mountain camp in Virginia. Mr. Homer M. Byington, former Chief of Personnel, has been designated Foreign Service Inspector. His successor is Mr. Thomas M. Wilson. Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton has been designated Director of the Foreign Service Officer's Training School succeeding Mr. James B. Stewart who was assigned to Budapest. Mr. Joseph F. McGurk was designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs. During the last days of August and first days of September, 1933, the following either met or just missed each other as they registered in Room 115, Old State: Norris Chipman, Paris; Warren Chase, Amsterdam; Robert Woodward, Buenos Aires; Orray Taft, Warsaw; Milton Wells, Valencia; Bertel Kunniholm, Paris; James Henderson, Department; Reginald Bragonier, Canton; Harrison Lewis, Singapore; Edward Page, Department.

When Budapest Was Budapest

Two groups of American Boy Scouts passed through Naples en route to Budapest to attend the International Boy Scout Jamboree. (JOURNAL, Oct. '33)

Comment, 1958:

I arrived in Budapest shortly after the Jamboree and Count Paul Teleki, Minister of Education and active in Boy Scout activities, told me this story: "A Hungarian Boy Scout met a Scotch Scout in kilts. He looked him over and over but could not decide whether the scout was a boy or girl. Finally he noticed something written on the sleeve of the uniform and read, 'Middlesex.' 'Oh,' he exclaimed, 'that's it:' "

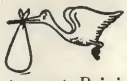
From Post to Post: Raymond Hare, Beirut to Teheran; Julius Holmes, Bucharest to Sofia; Robert Joyce, La Paz to Panama; David Key, London to Department: Maynard Barnes, Sofia to Athens; Stanley Woodward, Brussels to Port-au-Prince; John Campbell White, Buenos Aires to Berlin. (JOURNAL, Oct. '33)



Allison—Brooks. Married on June 28, 1933, Mr. John M. Allison and Miss Marie Jeanne Brooks of New York. Mr. Allison is a language officer at the Embassy, Tokyo.

Bragonier—Hill. Married on September 8, 1933, Vice Consul Reginald Bragonier and Miss Katharine Hill, of New York.

Orebaugh — Howard. Married on August 12, 1933, Vice Consul Walter W. Orebaugh and Miss Marguerite Howard, of Aline, Oklahoma. Mr. Orebaugh is stationed at Wellington. (JOURNAL, Oct. '33)



A daughter, Anne Covington Clark, was born on July 6, 1933, at Peiping, China, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark. Mr. Clark is Third Secretary at Peiping. A daughter, Claire Elting, was born on August 7, 1933, at Istanbul, Turkey, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Howard Elting, Jr.

Speaking of Rugs: Miss Eula McDonald of Tennessee came to the Department in October 1933, shortly after "Judge" Hull became Secretary of State. She had been in his and other offices on the "Hill" for several years.

After twenty-five years in State, Miss McDonald is still very active in the Historical Division. William Gerber, Chief, Special Studies Section of that Division, pays "Miss Eula" this handsome tribute:

"In her dealings on the 'Hill' and in the Department she has always believed in 'direct action' and has the knack of brushing yards and yards of red tape right under any convenient rug.

"Her close friends in the House of Representatives include not only the Speaker but also high-ranking individuals on the minority side." (Please note, members of the Legislative Committee, Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired).

And More Recently:

"Let The Quips Fall Where They May"

Some may recall a Peter Arno cartoon in the JOURNAL a few years ago. A young woman with babe in arms says to her lawyer: "And now he claims diplomatic immunity." And then there is the one told me by John Burns who is currently in Loy Henderson's office: "A lad, when asked in the orals what feature of the Foreign Service appealed to him most, replied, 'Retirement'."

The Distaff Eight

Mrs. William (Romaine Alling) Sheperd told me recently that the "Gals' Bridge Club" was started 25 years ago this year and that the charter members were Mrs. Lowell (Marian) Pinkerton, Mrs. Harry (Ruth) McBride, Mrs. Joseph (Bess) Jacobs and herself. Joining the club later were Mrs. Tom (Cornelia) Wailes, Miss Cornelia Bassel, Mrs. Klahr (Carol) Huddle, Mrs. Stuart (Anne) Fuller. There are always enough of the eight for a game with at least two to talk together. In fact, the only absentee at present is Cornelia Wailes. She and Tom left in July for Teheran, where he is our new Ambassador. The only impediment to really serious bridge is that the four who are playing are afraid to miss what the two are saying.



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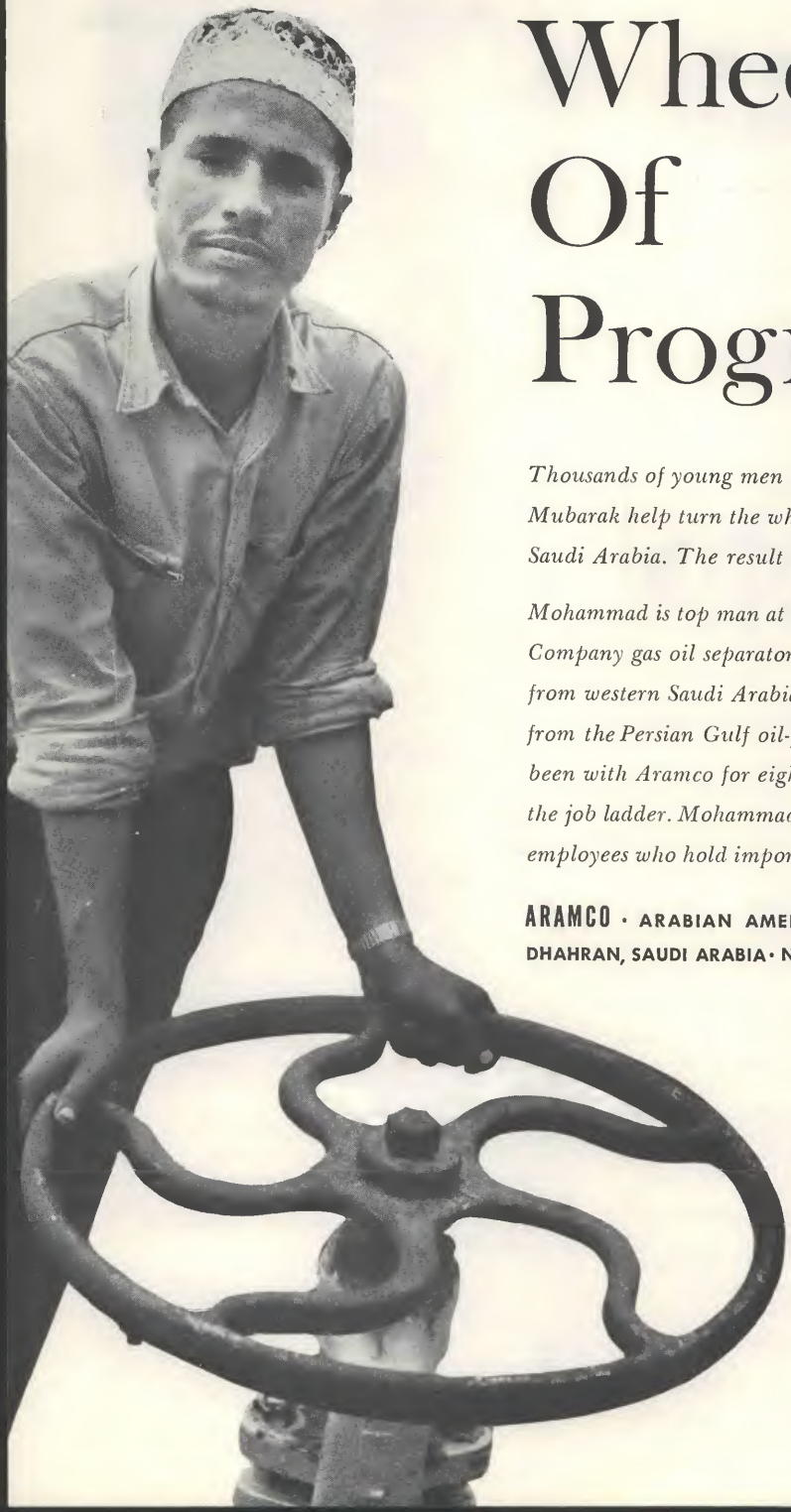
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MEMORANDUM:

What Does a Communications Clerk Do?

Editor's Note: Ocassionally the JOURNAL *receives authentic documentary material which needs no explanation. We feel the following memorandum written by Code Clerk Billy Walker to his boss falls in this category and we are indebted to the man who dug it out of the files and sent it to us recently. Only the names have been changed.*

TO: The Boss

FROM: Billy K. Walker

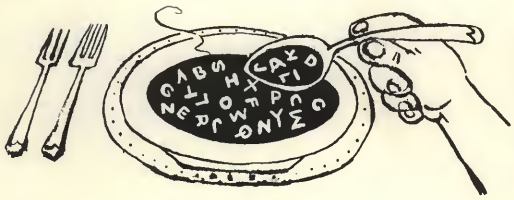
SUBJECT: Communications

For information purposes only, this report may help illustrate part of what takes up so such of my time.

You will notice that during March we received 89 telegrams and sent 67. And somehow I can't make myself believe that it was so few. Anyhow, that's a total of 156 telegrams for the month. The month had 21 work days. That's an average of seven and a half telegrams each day. It doesn't sound like much and looks like even less on a report form.

We received six and sent seven coded telegrams. That's only thirteen for an entire month of 21 working days. Still its an average of a little over one encrypted telegram every second day. It took me six hours to encode one telegram one day; a telegram it only took you two minutes to read. And then we got a service on it, and I had to completely recheck every step of the process and it cost us one long-distance phone call from Canberra.

Friday, April 27, we received one small 74-word telegram from Manila via London. We got it about noon. At around 1:00 p.m. we discovered that it should have been an 84-word telegram. The GPO was contacted immediately and they initiated a word-count check to London. Still we attempted to decode the groups we had. At around three o'clock I had located the point where the ten missing groups left off and was able to resume decoding. At 5:30, the telegram was decoded with the exception of the missing ten groups. That's just one illustration. Telegrams from the Department and elsewhere are frequently so garbled that several hours are required to complete decoding. And





meanwhile there is no let-up in interruptions, telephones ringing, buzzers buzzing, and people knocking at my door.

Now, about this 156 telegrams sent and received during March, let's assume that telegrams were all I had to do—seven and a half of them a day. I make a minimum of three copies of incoming ones, which are the easy ones. I make five copies of outgoing ones before they can be sent; and afterwards, the distribution copies which amount to at least three. That's two typings of outgoing telegrams, and at least eight copies—around fifty sheets of paper used up.

Then, every telegram must be logged. Classified and Administratively Controlled ones are logged twice. And then they must be hand-carried to action officers. Sometimes waits of ten to fifteen minutes are required at action officers' doorsteps—ten to fifteen minutes wait at your door and at Mr. Green's door and Mr. Black's door, and this sometimes happens at each door in succession. It can also happen with unclassified action copies.

Okay, not too bad. Seven and a half telegrams. Assume it's the day that one and a fraction of them will be coded and that knocks off half a day and leaves me six telegrams at five to ten minutes each. Say I can do the six in half an hour. The morning is over and we're half an hour into the afternoon. Unfortunately, the six unclassified telegrams don't all come in at once. They're scattered, say one every thirty minutes. Okay, do I just save them up until about quitting time and type them all at once and deliver them together at 5:00 or 5:30? That would be a way to budget my time, but it would also mean a day's delay in action or reply to all six telegrams. The only expedient system is to process telegrams immediately upon receipt, otherwise we might as well be dealing with letters instead of telegrams.

All right, we've used up half a day (and this is true with amazing regularity on telegrams.)

Now there's something else to my job. Classified material comes in. Log this in and circulate it, you tell me. Okay, it takes fifteen to twenty minutes to log it in; another five minutes to separate three copies of each CA, to staple together any number of copies of some CA's which the Department neglected to staple together, five minutes to prepare and attach routing slips to classified folders, and almost invariably an hour or more to circulate them, and they are seldom completely circulated on the first trip around, since Mr. Black is engaged, Mr. Green is getting a haircut, Mr. Blue is at the American Club, and you are at Craigend, and Mr. Brown doesn't feel like coming over today (but maybe tomorrow or the next day he can make it).

Then, those that are completely circulated must be taken out of the folders, routing slips stapled to them, and filed and crossed off the log book, and some copies put into the binders. This is another ten to fifteen minutes. Meanwhile one of these six unclassified telegrams has sneaked in and will require its five minutes. And Mr. Green has got back with his haircut and I can take folders and telegrams to him. "Sit down, Billy," he says, as he scans through the items and asks me why they weren't delivered to him three days ago, when they only got here one day ago and were held one day for Mr. Black before they were given to me for logging. There's another ten to fifteen minutes shot.

NEW PHASE: Joan or Gertrude give me some binder and file copies of outgoing classified material which must be noted and filed and bindered. Another five to fifteen minutes gone.

SIMILAR PHASE: Gertrude or Joan or Mr. Gray, or Mr. Green, or Mr. Blue, or Miss Stubbs want me to find something for them in the files (at least once or twice a day) and there goes another five to ten minutes.

ANOTHER JOB: Miss Stubbs wants to know how much a duplicating machine costs (for Canberra). Hundreds of duplicating machines ranging from around $80 to $2,000. Miss Mylchreest heard there was a good chair in the Store Room and she wants it because the wheels don't turn good on the one she has for lack of oiling. Mr. Yellow heard the same thing and wants it if it's better looking. Miss deBotton has an electric fan in her office and wants it put in Room 601 along with a "spare" typewriter which they wouldn't let me sell two weeks ago, but which now suddenly is "spare", and that makes me mad and takes up another five to ten minutes of my time berating their indecision. The Visa Section is shockingly out of liquid soap, paper towels, and fingerprint rollers. Their shortage is suddenly discovered, completely unanticipated until that moment when they saw me walk by with an armload of classified material. The classified material must be safely disposed of before I can carry an armload of paper towels. USIS, suddenly again, needs a desk lamp, if they can borrow one from us, and the Accounts Section asks me how much rent John Bolinski is paying, and Mascot wants to borrow the biggest American flag we've got (only it turns out to be too big) for General Doolittle's arrival, and Mr. Lavender needs a key to the toilet right away (at least badly enough to take me off an encrypted telegram to get it for him), and there are seventeen sacks of sea mail downstairs while Mail and Pouch men Hew and Cry are nowhere to be seen, and the phone is ringing madly (putting Mr. Pink off his food) to tell me that Qantas has an air express parcel for us and that USIS wants a TOUSI number and a few paper cups, and Accounts wants me to fix their adding machine which has the ribbon on backwards and if I can't fix it to call a repair man. And at five minutes a throw, Mr. Boss, my day is all gone and all the people are too, and I'm still here grumbling to myself, and you're telling me that you're going to give me some work to do because it's piling up on you and because it'll give me some new experience.

This is while those trivial six telegrams keep staggering in and sometimes there are two or three coded ones in one day, and while I'm selling typewriters and furniture on the side, and telling the Department we don't have any air conditioners, and telling Mr. Mauve we don't have any FS-944's so we can't send them by return mail but we do have some DS-1062's which we will send, and Melbourne and Perth need some forms, and I make out a telegraphic report and a receipt and destruction report and try to get it signed, and the threat of inspection looms threateningly over all and if this place doesn't get squared away I'm going to be attending the University of Oregon come September and at Government expense on the GI bill, for four years.

"When a man falls into anecdotage, it is a sign for him to retire."—

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

SHIRLEY

To the new Consul at Nice the attractive girl appeared innocent enough . . .

by Marian L. HADLEY

OUR FIRST meeting was on shipboard. Her name was Shirley Lewis. She was about 22, and when she dropped like an unexpected gift from the sea into the deck chair next to mine that morning, taffy-colored hair windblown, her brown eyes spaniel-friendly, she did not impress me as an unusual person in any way. Her open, sympathetic face had a well-scrubbed, wholesome appeal. After introducing ourselves, we began the usual exchange of woman-to-woman banalities. Is this your first trip? Where are you from? (Brooklyn, I admitted darkly. Chadron, Nebraska, Shirley said with pride). How do you like the ship? (I haven't seen it *all* yet, she said. Give you time, I thought). She seemed interested in my Foreign Service career, and I professed more interest than I really felt in her story of how she had won a year's fellowship to study abroad.

After our chat she went off with the ping-pong players and I went back to my book, giving no more thought to the meeting than to a dozen others in the two days we had been out. I should have suspected something from the subsequent shipboard happenings, but it never occurred to me that we would meet again, or that my assignment to the quiet consular post at Nice might be disrupted by this innocent-looking person. *They can run amok standing still.* This was understatement when applied to Shirley. I would find out.

Her name became a byword on shipboard the next day when she suggested to the social director that for a trip to France the most appropriate entertainment imaginable would be a farandole, and she chatted on about campus parties and faculty affairs where it had been a huge success. The upshot of the whole thing was that the dancing crowd, complete with orchestra, farandoled all over the ship at midnight—in and out of doors and windows, up and down the gangways, around and through the salons—leaving in its wake outraged celebrities whose privacy had been invaded, two sprained ankles, several shipboard romances ripening on the upper deck, and a dozen or more awakened babies who protested against the farandole until dawn. I might add that the farandole was permanently scratched from the list of acceptable forms of entertainment on that line of ships.

I saw her swimming and dancing, organizing and participating in all of the activities, and having a grand time of it. Shirley appeared to be the All-American Girl, the social director's dream, (except for the affair of the farandole), and a walking, talking advertisement for the travel agents. It was about this time that she became the heroine —or villain, depending upon the point of view—of another tale. One of the ship's officers had met her on the top deck a few times and, when she manifested great interest in the workings of the ship and no aversion to his company, had invited her to a party in the officers' quarters that night.

I have never been able to decide whether she was completely naive in some ways, merely unthinking, or just blessed with an uncanny capacity for wreaking havoc. At any rate, the story goes—and she never denied it—that when she discovered the small proportions of the party, that is, herself and the officer, Shirley decided that she simply had to rush off and write a long-overdue letter home. There was a struggle pursuant to her sudden decision to depart, and she managed to burst out the door just as the captain was passing by. The poor man had no choice but to give the officer notice for violating rules about mixing with the passengers and having women in his quarters, although a discreet understanding had gone on between them for years. The captain was particularly dismayed, because a good engineer is about as hard to find these days as an unclaimed uranium mine. My reaction at the time was that, while it was probably admirable of Shirley to defend her honor, the timing was immeasurably poor.

Her notoriety spread when she won all the ship's pools, and it was assured for all time on our last night out when she fainted at the captain's cocktail party under the strain of an over-zealous pearl choker. When the ship docked, the passengers in customary fashion swore eternal friendship, traded addresses with all the elan of fourth graders swapping bubble-gum cards, and went their separate ways. I'm certain that Shirley had more addresses than anyone else. She was really likable and gregarious. I'm certain that at that time she had no inkling of the storm clouds hovering over her head, or over mine.

My job at Nice was fairly routine. It was exactly what I wanted, enough to keep me busy, but nothing delicate and harassing as at my previous post. I experienced a floating moment of dismay when Shirley's passport came in to be registered in our consular district, but it was nothing lasting. Just a slight stimulus to a few bemused reminiscences of the voyage.

The first holiday after I arrived was All Saints' Day, and since the weather was rather mild, I decided to visit friends and do some sightseeing over the long weekend. At the very moment that I was calling a cab to take me to the station, a call came through from Cannes. A young American girl

was in the hospital there without funds and the authorities thought I should be notified. Of course. it was Shirley. There was nothing to do but change my ticket and head in the opposite direction.

I learned that a family Shirley had met earlier had invited her to Cannes, where they had a small sailing yacht. Unfortunately, the men of the family were novices at the art of sailing. At the advent of a minor squall, the boat had refused to respond to their dictates and was buffeted into some rocks. These Sunday sailors had taken in the sail and started the engine, but somehow the boat had suddenly caught fire. Shirley had led the escape of the women from the hold and had rescued a little girl of six, dragging her up on the rocks to safety. All had been taken to the hospital for treatment of minor burns, shock and bruises. I am sure it was the shock part which caused the family to notify me and then depart immediately for home, leaving Shirley at the hospital with a bathing suit and a torn jacket as her sole possessions. Her clothes were in a cabana somewhere along the beach and her passport and suitcase were back at her hotel. The press was hounding her for a story. About forty organizations wanted her to accept awards. A shipyard wanted her to christen a ship. Shirley paid no attention to the clamor about her. Her principal concern was that her parents would hear the story before she could explain it to them.

It took three days to get her out of the hospital, to get in touch with her family, gather up her belongings, satisfy the press, and return her to the university. She was grateful for the assistance and cooperative in every way, but I couldn't find it in my heart to come up with any parting words more suitable than a plea to avoid boats, planes, invitations from French families, and to stick to her books in the future.

At Christmas time the principal officer had to stay in town for social affairs and a few matters of business. He suggested that I take time off to see something of France. If I were in any degree intuitive as a woman should be, I would have sneaked out of town the day before school vacations began; but I am not and I did not. This time it was the customs man in the Swiss-French town of Basel who telephoned. Among the squawks. static, buzzing, and piercing interruptions, I had only to pick out the familiar old pair of fricative consonants *Sh-* to know what the trouble was. Try as I would, the business could not be conducted by wire. Resignedly preparing myself for my next encounter with Shirley, I swapped sunglasses and French novels for galoshes and an impressive array of rubber stamps, and headed for the station to trade in my ticket. Clutching the new ticket to an undesired destination on an undefined mission, I clambered aboard the train and sped across country in a mood I had not matched since the time I had to baby-sit on New Year's Eve.

In the offices of the customs authorities, I regained my composure when I saw the unhappy victim of the current mishap. The charge was acting as accomplice in a small-time smuggling operation. It took a lot of talking and every rubber stamp in my possession to convince the authorities that Shirley was a victim of circumstance.

It is not an uncommon practice in that area for a motherly-type person to make a daily run across the border with a small satchel containing contraband cigarettes, chocolate, and coffee. She sells the goods on the train on the French side of the border and then returns to restock for the next day's sale. The French customers know how to spot the saleslady, who has as many trademarks about her and as revealing a set of mannerisms as the prostitute on the Champs-Elysees. Shirley could hardly have been expected to be familiar with either of the trades in question. She had the misfortune to join the smuggler in her compartment. Feeling less than welcome and spotting an unoccupied seat on the opposite side of the compartment, Shirley decided to suffer the discomfort of riding backwards to avoid the hostile atmosphere in the little room. The train lurched as she was transferring her belongings from one rack to another, and the lurch brought disaster. Among the falling items was the satchel, no longer protecting its illegal cargo. A hasty recovery was made, but when the yellow-epauletted Checkers came through moments later, the contraband was peeking evilly out of Shirley's knitting bag where the motherly-type woman, true to the instincts of self-preservation, had placed it. Finis.

The authorities were not accusing Shirley of smuggling for personal profit, but they were convinced that she had been taken in by a sob story and had extended the ever-present American version of the Helpful Hannah hand. We sparred for two days before the final details of the extrication were rubber-stamped.

Travel partners again, we trundled back to Nice. I tried to face the inevitability that Shirley and I were destined to become something to each other, but I couldn't decide what.

Our last meeting took place at Marseille at Easter time. I had been summoned there by Shirley who said she needed my help. I went directly from the Station to the police commissioner's office, trying to imagine, by projecting my thoughts along the most improbable lines, what serious crime had been committed. I was ushered down a dark corridor into an impossibly small office, where I sat uncomfortably in a rickety chair. (I've often suspected that the front legs were purposely shortened to hasten the interviews). A long frond of peeling paint hung ominously from the ceiling over my head, ready, I thought, to drop at the first vibration of a human voice. The police agent assigned to the case went through the usual amenities of introduction, then talked about the weather, the beauties of the city, the disadvantages of provincial living, and made apologies for disturbing me. French conversation has a way of lingering too long over the hors d'oeuvres, and I finally had to break in on him. He came to the point.

"Madame, I regret to inform you that the Madamoiselle —" He glanced at a folder on his desk. "—Shirley Lewis is being held on a charge of conspiring to abet the unsanctioned departure of a recruit from the Foreign Legion. A most serious thing."

Good God, I thought, I've joined the cast of a comic opera. Shirley—Foreign Legion—police—Marseilles—me! "I don't believe I understand," I said. "I have not been informed of the details."

Opening the door, the agent said, "I shall let you talk with her and then we shall consider what course shall be taken." I could tell from his tone of voice that he had already decided upon a course. What it was, I didn't want to guess.

THE PRINCIPAL character was ushered onto the scene. "Well, Shirley, we meet again."

"I'm sorry it had to be this way," she said, with head bowed. "I don't suppose I can convince you that I didn't mean to cause trouble."

"I'm sure you didn't," I answered, "but that's neither here nor there. The point is that some sort of situation has arisen and, from where I uncomfortably sit, it looks rather serious."

"Well, I'm here on vacation, and I always think that when you're traveling like this you should really tourist around and see all the famous places."

"I have a friend here named Marie-Louise and she suggested going to see a fortress near where she lives. You take the bus to—"

"Never mind the geography," I interrupted. "What happened?"

"It's a beautiful fort with a high wall and a moat and just oozing with history. Well, after we had walked all around the place we sat down on a bench. Marie-Louise was practicing her English and some boy came up and said he had never been so glad to hear the stuff in his life."

"Had you ever seen him before?" I asked.

"No, but he was American and I couldn't very well ignore him. You can't do that. You sort of have to stick together in a foreign country."

"He had only been in France a couple of days when some French fellows he had gotten friendly with pulled a fast one. They got him drunk and rolled him, and the next thing he knew was when he woke up and found himself enrolled in the Foreign Legion. He was really frantic because of his family and all. And he didn't want to sit out on the desert for five years with Arabs sniping at him."

The story was moving a little too fast for me. "Now, wait a minute," I said, "what was he doing on a sightseeing tour if he was enrolled in the Foreign Legion?"

"That's where the recruiting office is, and that's where they process the new volunteers. He was being shipped out of Marseilles that same night."

"Did you ask him why he didn't contact the Consulate?" I was beginning to feel like Sgt. Friday.

"Well, at first he just wanted me to let his family know he was all right, without telling them where or why. But later he got the idea that if he could just get on the outside, he could straighten everything out."

"Didn't you realize that getting mixed up in an escape plan would hardly be allied to good citizenship?"

"Oh, there wasn't any plan," she explained. "He just wanted to walk through the gate between us. It sounded so simple."

"And that's the whole story? That's why you're here?" It seemed to me that a couple of paragraphs were missing.

"Not quite," Shirley admitted.

I groaned, as Monsieur l'Agent returned to the office. "Let's have the rest of it," I said, fearing the worst.

"He didn't have any place to stay, so I figured that as long as I was staying with Marie-Louise for a few days, he might as well use my room and I gave him the key."

The agent walked stiffly to the window and pretended to be looking out. "Shirley," I asked in an incredulous tone, "would you go around New York or Chicago giving your room key to strange men?" The answer was apparent—obviously she would.

"I still have my virtue," Shirley said, sniffling.

"You should know, Madame," said the agent, "that the young man in question had jumped ship, had committed assault and battery, and was allowed to join the Legion in preference to facing the charges brought against him by the French police."

THERE IT was. Shirley had let a criminal walk through the gates with her and then had harbored him. I asked to see the commissioner, and we had a long four-way conversation to try and rectify the situation. The only solution which seemed to satisfy the police was Shirley's immediate exit from the country. I leaned a little in this direction myself, although I argued in vain for permission for her to complete the school year. I finally agreed to have her on a plane within twenty-four hours.

We took care of the necessary details: signing papers, notifying her parents, and purchasing tickets. I didn't let her out of my sight, except for the time it took for her to bathe. We shared a hotel room and spent the evening listing the belongings I would retrieve from her landlady and send after her.

I had mixed feelings as the plane took off. I was relieved, but sorry, too, and wondered if I had handled the whole thing as well as I might have. No sooner had I returned to my hotel and dropped into a chair, exhausted, than the phone began to ring, so vigorously that I thought it would leap off the night time. I answered.

" 'Allo. 'Allo. 'Allo. Madame, this is the Commissioner of Police. I think you must come down immediately! There are more than a hundred students storming the building to demand that Mademoiselle Shirley be returned to finish the term at the university! I cannot convince them that—"

"I'll be there," I said wearily hanging up. God bless America, I thought, but the twain will never meet! I dashed from the hotel. "Quickly, quickly, Madame," said a cab driver, springing out and opening his door, as if he, too, knew.



Members of the seminar entering Ghana's House of Parliament in Accra.

A Letter from Ghana

by Edward W. HOLMES

"JUST CALL me Mark—all my friends do," exclaimed Togbe Gobo Dake the Eleventh, chief of the tiny village of Tsito in southeast Ghana, as he climbed out from under the truck he was repairing, wiped the grease smudges from his face, and prepared to show us about his domain. Tsito, we discovered, was not unlike hundreds of other villages in Ghana: mud huts clustered in traditional compounds, no electricity, rudimentary sanitation, dependent on agriculture for its livelihood.

But what makes Tsito different is its chief. Elected to that position while serving as a sergeant in the Gold Coast Police Force, he shortly thereafter proceeded to England to study auto mechanics. Upon his return, "with eight shillings in my pocket," he took advantage of his village's position on a main road to start a garage. A few pounds loaned by friends constituted his capital. Today, with eight full-time mechanics and a wide variety of up-to-date equipment imported from overseas, Mark's garage services automobiles, trucks, the slogan-bearing "mammy wagons" for which Ghana is famous, and other mechanical equipment for miles around—an outpost of modern technology in a largely under-developed area. What is more, each year he carefully chooses a few apprentices—there are thirty at the moment—who, after several years' on-the-job training under his personal supervision, help fill Ghana's constantly expanding need for technicians.

Mark is by no means typical of Ghanaian chiefs, all too many of whom cling stubbornly to their traditional ways of life. But he does symbolize graphically the *esprit* of modern Ghana—the drive to introduce advanced technology, the willingness to accept new methods and practices, the overwhelming thirst for education, the vibrant confidence in the future.

Everywhere the Department's first African Seminar travelled in Ghana during the first three weeks of June, this new spirit was abundantly evident. First during ten days at the rapidly growing University College outside Accra, and then during a ten-day 1300 mile bus tour to the northernmost reaches of the country, the seminar, composed of twenty-one Foreign Service and Departmental officers concerned with African affairs, studied at first hand this newest African nation, the first British colonial territory south of the Sahara to achieve complete independence. At the University, Cabinet ministers, departmental heads, labor leaders, technical experts, and professors spoke frankly and in detail of all phases of Ghanaian life.

The Director of Social Welfare and Community Development, for example, vividly described the Government's vigorous efforts to raise the level of village life both through a mass literacy campaign and through a community development plan. The latter program is entirely voluntary; the government assists with advice and materials only when requested to do so by villagers, who must perform all the actual work. The response has been phenomenal and hundreds of villages throughout the country have benefitted. The seminar visited one such village—Konkonuru, 18 miles from the capital. There the inhabitants, after a ceremonial welcome from their chief, proudly exhibited their improved water supply, their new pit latrine, and, above all, their partially completed six-room school—all built entirely by them under the Development Service's guidance. The group witnessed the women of the village, dressed in their traditional brilliant costumes, carrying on their heads load after load of cement, rocks, and sand for the buildings in which their children would learn their ABC's, singing an African song with great gusto as they worked. It was an unforgettable scene.

By advanced Western standards such improvements seem rudimentary. But by rural African standards they represent tremendous advances. And in the long run the lifting-by-bootstraps method by which they are being carried forward may well prove of decisive importance for Ghana as it struggles to extend the benefits of modern civilization to its five million inhabitants, the great bulk of whom live in villages in a predominantly peasant economy.

Other speakers focussed on such aspects as the government's drive to build thousands of new schools, to expand enormously the supply of teachers, to introduce improved agricultural methods, to stimulate industrial development, and to encourage private industry to build a vast hydro-electric project on the country's principal river, the Volta, with a completely new port, now under construction at Tema, to serve it. The Minister of Health outlined the

country's desperate need for doctors and the government's efforts to fill the gap both by sending scores of young Ghanaians overseas for training and by planning a medical school at the University for the near future. A lecture on the electoral system was supplemented by observation of the Accra municipal elections on June 3 when the American visitors watched the voting, talked to opposing candidates in a number of wards, and observed the counting of ballots in the evening. The careful attention paid to Western standards of impartiality, the complete privacy of the polling booths, and the enthusiastic participation of the populace in this democratic expression of their wishes was impressive.

The long tour through the interior permitted the seminar to test at first hand many of the theories and overall observations made at the University. The trip proved the validity of the various speakers' knowledge. One of the outstanding impressions was the clear evidence of Ghanaians' yearning for education. Virtually every village which we passed through, no matter how small and isolated, boasted at least an elementary school, oftentimes the most substantial and newest structure in the locality. In addition we visited a number of secondary schools, teachers training colleges, and other specialized institutions. Many of them boasted fine new buildings of a striking contemporary design; others were housed in older and less satisfactory premises; but all demonstrated an obvious urge to serve and a deep conviction that education is the key to Ghana's future. The College of Technology at Kumasi, capital of the ancient Ashanti Kingdom now incorporated in Ghana as one of its five provinces, was particularly impressive with its imposing buildings and modern equipment.

Kufi Antubam lectures to Seminar on Ghanaian art.



Throughout the trip members of the seminar were struck by the vitality and exuberance of modern Ghana. Everywhere young officials and experts were pushing forward with new schemes, new ideas, new methods. Much was frankly admitted to be experimental and subject to change. But in all areas there was an evident impatience with traditional tribal patterns, and with those who would seek to maintain them unchanged, in favor of new forms deemed more capable of quickly advancing the country as a whole. Ghana today is not only a young country; it is a nation controlled to a large extent by its youth.

Another outstanding feature of the visit was the exuberant friendliness demonstrated by Ghanaians. Wherever they journeyed, the American representatives were welcomed with warmth and open-hearted hospitality. Tremendous interest in the United States was displayed on all sides, and searching questions were posed by representative members of various segments of society, from chiefs to government officials, from young students to college professors. Possibly this intense interest may be explained to some extent by the fact that the nation's dynamic Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was educated in the United States. As Ghana strives to advance its living standards, it looks to the United States for guidance and assistance in many fields. As pacesetter and inspiration for emergent countries elsewhere in Africa, newly-independent Ghana thus provides the United States with a real opportunity to be of service in that great continent.

A final impression which forcibly struck the members of the seminar was the almost total lack of racial prejudice in Ghana today. Relations between whites and non-whites are free and easy, with the self-consciousness evident in some societies noticeably absent. Europeans are accepted on a basis of merit alone, and a color bar is virtually nonexistent. Despite past relationships between Britain and its Gold Coast Colony, many British civil servants still fill important government positions in Ghana today and are welcomed for the contribution they can make. Assistance on various levels is freely sought by the government from experts of many nations and races; this willingness to accept advice from the outside, whatever the color of its originator, is a hopeful portent for Ghana's future progress.

◄ Members of the Seminar view scale model of Tema, Ghana's deep-water harbor. (Left to right: an official of the project, A. Rabida, D. Post, L. Hoffacker, W. H. Taft III, H. Campbell.)

With all its drive and determination, Ghana does face a number of serious problems, many of them with deep implications for its future. For example, high world prices for cocoa the past few years have provided large sums to finance the country's ambitious development plans. Any substantial drop in prices could have disastrous implications, since the country derives over seventy percent of its foreign exchange income from this one crop. On the political scene the governing Convention People's Party, headed by Dr. Nkrumah, has had great success in winning popular support and is vigorously striving to consolidate its position even more firmly. The very success of this program has tended to demoralize and weaken the opposition, to the point where the continuation of a genuine two-party system as practiced in the West may be in jeopardy.

Another difficulty lies in the intense shortages of skilled manpower in virtually all fields. This will inevitably hamper fulfillment of the many ambitious development schemes and may make it difficult for the government to satisfy the rising level of expectations among Ghanaians, with possible serious political results. Other basic difficulties which will influence Ghana's future and which will eventually have to be overcome include such problems as the marked tendency to depend on government rather than on individual initiative to achieve many goals, the evident desire of educated Ghanaians to obtain white collar jobs and avoid insofar as possible "dirty hand" work, the provision of sufficient opportunities for the higher school graduates whose number is increasing daily, the conversion of the predominantly classical form of education now prevailing to one more in accord with present-day needs, and the necessity for adapting to local conditions the highly sophisticated form of parliamentary government willed to Ghana by its former British mentors without losing its essential democratic character.

There can be no question that Ghana faces a number of difficult and perplexing problems. But given the initiative being displayed today, the vigor and drive to forge ahead, and the willingness to adapt traditional forms to the demands of modern society, the country may justifiably look to the future with confidence.



Ghanian Minister of Finance K. A. Gbedemah greets two members of the African Seminar: Anthony Rabida and Frank LaMaccia.



(For the Answers see page 48)

At Monte Carlo

Sid, a slick—if somewhat impecunious—young man at Monte Carlo, thinks he has a system to beat Old Invincible, roulette. Accordingly, he takes all the money he has and can borrow from his dubious friends—a matter of 32 dollars —and begins his gaming. He bets each time (on the red or black) one-half of the cash he has on hand. win or lose. Six times he plays, three times a winner, three times a loser. When he counts his money he decides it is time to stop. Has he won, lost or drawn?

It's Like This

SOCRATES, the wise old Greek philosopher, made famous the syllogistic form of argument. If the major premise is correct and the minor premise is valid, then the conclusion must be correct. For instance:

All men are mortal.
Socrates is a man.
Therefore Socrates is mortal.

Can you put your finger on what is wrong with the following syllogism?

Nothing is better than wisdom.
Rye bread is better than nothing.
Therefore rye bread is better than wisdom.

Service Souvenirs

By IDA M. PARDUE

Most Foreign Service homes can display some. if not a great many, of the souvenirs named below. Since each is so typical of a certain overseas post, matching it to its place of origin should be no trouble. Can you do it?

1. Samurai sword	Switzerland
2. Tapa cloth	India
3. Brocade	Hawaii
4. Castanets	England
5. Watch	Panama
6. Straw hat	Japan
7. Delftware	Philippines
8. Brussels carpet	Italy
9. Gobelin tapestry	Netherlands
10. Dresden figurine	Spain
11. Silver filigree jewelry	Belgium
12. Piña cloth	Germany
13. Mosaic jewelry	China
14. Wedgewood china	France

For the answer see page 53

EDITORIAL PAGE

Temporary Relief

THE JOURNAL notes with satisfaction the successful passage by Congress on August 22, of S.3379, a bill introduced by Senator Sparkman and Representative Bentley to provide a ten percent increase in annuity payments, with a top limit of $500 and $250 respectively, to retired Foreign Service officers and their widows. Although this upward adjustment of annuity payments, which parallels that awarded by Congress to retired Civil Service personnel, hardly does more than afford some temporary relief to those of our retired colleagues who are faced with the growing problem of living on a fixed income in these inflationary times, it nevertheless represents all that practically could be accomplished at this time, despite the combined efforts of many. In the first instance the JOURNAL wishes to express its appreciation to the co-sponsors of this bill for their understanding and assistance in this important and worthwhile legislation.

Given the built-in inflation of these times, the JOURNAL does not believe that the Sparkman-Bentley bill is in any sense a permanent solution to one important aspect of the financial problems confronting retired Foreign Service officers. The JOURNAL has supported in the past, and will continue to support, a program of relief of a more liberal and permanent nature, such as that advanced by Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired (DACOR). This program, in its essentials, calls for legislation which would provide substantial upward adjustments in annuities immediately and, subsequently, automatic increases to reflect any future rise in the cost of living. The Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association are also solidly behind such a program, having gone on record to this effect last year with the Department of State.

To obtain remedial legislation of this nature will require effort—effort on the part of all retired Foreign Service officers, the JOURNAL, the American Foreign Service Association and the Department. There is, in our opinion, convincing justification for such legislation and, we believe, sympathetic understanding of the problem among members of Congress and the Administration. The JOURNAL looks forward to doing its part, in close cooperation with the Association and DACOR, to achieve a more equitable, liberal, and permanent solution to this very real problem.

Four Years Later—

THE PROVOCATIVE Princeton memorandum on the "Wriston Report—Four Years Later," will be reviewed in next month's JOURNAL. The report is concerned with the three main phases of the program: training, recruitment and integration.

Concerning integration, we recall the lines from an article in the JOURNAL in January 1957, which also were quoted in the Princeton report: "No realistic person will waste time rehashing old pro's and con's of this now virtually completed operation . . . 'The omelet is nearly cooked, it can now be seasoned in various ways, but there is no going back to boiled eggs, whether hard or soft.' "

But since the new Foreign Service is so large, and the ingredients in it are people—generalists, specialists, former civil servants, long time FSO's, former FSS's, old, young, men, women who must be kept constantly moving and who have rather important tasks to perform, we wonder whether the integration *can* be considered "nearly cooked"?

The recipe is clear enough, but the cooking must be done in many skillets, with the chef and his staff of cooks carefully supervising each stage simultaneously. Some sections, we think, are still in stages which require more than mere seasoning if the result is actually to be a "stronger," as well as a larger, Foreign Service. These areas still require more pouring and mixing as well as seasoning, since, as any good cook knows, an omelet can fall flat at any moment before it is finished.

Some sections have already shaped up handsomely. Talented men and women placed in new environment have proved by their performance that adaptability and flexibility are prominent characteristics of the new Foregin Service. Most Service people have long ago ceased to think of FSO's as either "Wristonee" or "pre-Wristonee," but rather in terms of factors such as character, ability, courage, and integrity.

In other areas, however, one finds generalist FSO's in the Department struggling with specialist jobs for a few years until another generalist takes over, while specialist FSO's are tackling new work overseas. Meantime dedicated civil servants are discovering that they cannot be promoted to a job they may actually be doing because it is a "Foreign Service slot."

We believe further attention needs to be paid to dual-service slots, and to the generalist and specialist elements, in order that the end product will serve the purpose for which it was created. It is a difficult and never-ending task and those hard at work on the problem have our sympathy.

Service Glimpses

1. Fukuoka. En route to the Long Beach "Miss Universe" contest, Miss Tomoko Moritake (right) appeared at the Consulate at Fukuoka to pick up ber visa. On the left is Consul Benjamin C. Hilliard and in the background is Miss Yasuko Wada, who had been a candidate for "Miss Fukuoka."

2. Nassau. Vice consul Margaret Ruth Kelly and her class in American history at the Ranfurly Home for Children.

3. Belgrade. New staff housing, witb facilities for warehouse and garage gets under way at the Yugoslavian capital.

4. Mexico. Ambassador Robert C. Hill, on tbe Fourth of July at his residence, beld an "open house" which was attended by nearly 3,000 American citizens. Coffee, doughnuts and soft drinks were served. Emergency facilities for heating the coffee were set up in the basement. Tasting the coffee from left to rigbt are American Consul John Ford, Vice Consuls Rick Crary and Gordon Klett.

5. Jerusalem. Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy pauses during a tour of the Temple Area in Jerusalem to direct a question to his guide, the Mubafez of Jerusalem and Protector of the Holy Places. Left to right: Captain Sadiq Nasif, District Officer; Father Patrick Coyle; the Muhafez, Hasan el Kaatib; Mr. Murphy; Sheik Ansari, Honorary Guard of the Temple Area; Consul General Franklin; Chief of Police, Colonel Ahmed Baslan. Visible in the background are the repairs on the Dome of the Rock. These had been initiated by a team of Egyptian architects and engineers, but are presently interrupted.

6. Mexico. Earl J. Wilson, Information Officer at the Embassy, whose first one-man show opened last month at the Mexican-North American Institute for Cultural Relations, is shown making an on-the-spot sketch at Xochimilco.

7. Manila. Philippine President Carlos P. Garcia, accompanied by Acting Country Public Affairs Officer James N. Tull and USIS Special Projects Officer Harold F. Schneidman, studies a series of pbotographs in the famous "Family of Man" exhibit. Staged in the gymnasium of the American school in Manila, the "Family of Man" attracted more than 61,000 visitors during three weeks in June.



1.



2.



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7.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

Protocol

We were glad to hear that a book will be coming out on the subject of protocol in the Foreign Service, to be written by Henry Charles Spruks. One story he may not include is the one Mark Twain used to tell on himself. It has to do with the use of "at home" cards and we were reminded of it recently by FSO Andor Klay. Twain had received a card from a distinguished family in his home town saying:

The W. Sherman Outerbridges will be
at home
at 3:00-6:00 p.m. on Saturday, etc.

To which he replied in handwriting:

Mr. Samuel Clemens, Ditto

Study and Work Habits

Last month 45,000,000 students, a quarter of our total population, went back to work—back to school. For many of these students—particularly in college—it will be harder work than they will ever have to do after they get out of school. So we were interested to discover what is considered the best system of study, according to in-school experts of today.

We learned from a column by Dorothy Barclay in the NEW YORK TIMES that the top candidate out of 33,000 candidates for Regents Scholarships, has his own technique: Semi-horizontal position, books and papers in lap, and a radio blasting at his side. Somehow this doesn't seem so radical, or different to us. Newspaper editors and writers are often pictured in similarly relaxed positions and everyone knows (from films) that life in these shops is never quiet—yet death-defying prose often issues from the typewriters. We've often wondered how editorial writers could grind out in less than 90 minutes an editorial of background and sweep, with a fresh viewpoint; an editorial that would stand and be just as true two weeks later, despite the helter-skelter march of events. "The Thunderer," most famous of the London TIMES editorial writers once explained his method. Always, he said, he was thinking, thinking, thinking—then when he suddenly had to write an editorial on some news event it was already there. He had only to put it on paper.

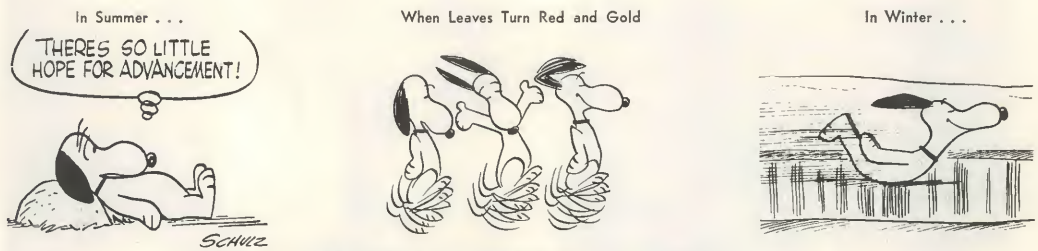
But back to our students and the blaring radios. Some of the students say they can study physics or chemistry "anywhere," but for literature, where words are important, it has to be quiet. There are schools of thought on this, of course, as to whether one can read and study well while commuting, etc. But this we will not now explore.

"First Line of Defense"

One of the pertinent letters printed at the time of budget talks this summer was that of James K. Welsh, Jr., former assistant naval attaché at Ankara, who wrote in the NEW YORK TIMES that today's events evidence the great need of effective American diplomacy. He wrote under the title of "Funds for Foreign Service":

"Now, as the new fiscal year approaches, public officials and private citizens alike echo the pulse of the land by pointing to the necessity for solution of vital defense problems, the success of which depends upon the expenditure of money.

"After many bitter experiences it appears that the American people and the Congress are permanently aware of



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the grave necessity that the Federal budget provide the armed forces with funds adequate for national security.

"Is it not contradictory that we should take such a completely opposite stand in our appreciation of what is required to maintain positive diplomatic leadership in a world admittedly divided into two completely different ideological camps?

"The security of our country and the general public interest require that we give greater attention to the needs of the Department of State and its dedicated corps of personnel. It is a sad commentary, but it would appear that this group of the nation's servants, almost unpublicized except when criticized, should at this time each year fade into oblivion while we speak of appropriations for the much larger but actually no more important armed forces.

"We only have the events of Lima, Caracas, Beirut, Cairo, Tripoli, Algiers and Jakarta as evidence of the need for adequate provision for the efficient operation of American diplomacy, also a first line of defense."

JAMES K. WELSH, JR.
Former United States Assistant Naval Attaché, Ankara

Wayne, Pa.

Did You Know?

There are currently 8,000 American members of the Foreign Service.

1900 working in the United States and 6100 in 279 posts in 80 countries.

There are 9400 aliens in the American Foreign Service, many of whom are making it their careers.

These and other nuggets emerge from the "Foreign Service of the United States" (U.S. Government documents, 25¢) published last month. And it is hard to imagine a more helpful little booklet to give friends who show even a slight interest in the Foreign Service. Basic attitudes and fundamentals are put in simple language so that he who runs may read, and that he who reads will never have quite such a vague idea or caricature of what makes an FSO run.

Together with a subscription to the JOURNAL, this pamphlet would give folks back home more articulate impressions than they might glean from years of quick on-leave visits.

"Peanuts"

There are various ways of keeping track of changes in social attitudes. One of the most delightful, we're inclined to think, is to follow the daily adventures of Snoopy, Charlie Brown, Lucy and Schroeder, in the United Features syndicated "Peanuts" published in the WASHINGTON POST. A new collection of these strips has just been printed in book form, and its author, Charles M. Schulz, was asked in interview whether his own children provided material for the strips. Schulz said it was true he portrayed children and animals but the sentiments and reactions and story lines were those of adults. Which, no doubt, is why they seem so wonderfully humorous. Were they of adults, in adults' clothing . . . there would be less laughter. We'd have less tolerance.

Executive Language

Conference—A group of men who individually can do nothing, but as a group can meet and decide that nothing can be done.

Co-ordinator—A guy who has a desk between two expeditors; his chief contribution is to produce organized chaos out of regimented confusion.

Implement a Program—Hire more people and spend more money.

Let's discuss—Come down to my office—I'm lonesome.

Let's get together on this—I assume you're as confused as I am.

Channels—A trail left by inter-office memos and red-tape.

Program—Anything that can't be completed on telephone calls.

Under active consideration—We are looking for it in the files.

Under consideration—Never heard of it.

We are making a survey—We need more time to think of an answer.

Will advise in due course—If we figure it out, we'll let you know.

Activate—Make carbon copies and add more names to the memo.

Horizon

Each year at least one new magazine appears that makes an imaginative contribution to its reading public. Last year it was WESTERN WORLD, this fall it is HORIZON, a new magazine-book put out by the publishers of the AMERICAN HERITAGE. The first issue is an excellent investment of the reader's time and money, with articles and elaborate art work on varied cultural subjects ranging from "Why Men Seek Adventure," by Wilfrid Noyce, to "Igor Stravinsky Looks Back."

Traveler's Tribute

In the House of Representatives the Hon. Barratt O'Hara of Illinois in July called attention to the letter he had received from one of his constituents, Mrs. A. B. Counselbaum, who he said is "distinguished for many outstanding civic activities." She had written Mr. O'Hara to give him her appraisal of the USIA personnel, and had said:

"I had many occasions to meet with the staffs of the United States Information Agency and I must say that I have never met men who in my estimation are more alert, more dedicated, and more representative of the type of people we want in these sensitive positions. What bothers me so much, Barratt, is why our Congress saw fit to reduce the budget of this important Agency. Certainly in India, we had indications of the difficulties our men are encountering there.

"I shall be most grateful to you if you will let me have your reactions to this problem which has bothered me ever since my trip. To learn, for example, that the Student International Conference held in Moscow some few years ago represented an outlay on the part of the Russians of funds exceeding our entire USIS budget, concerns me greatly. Certainly if we need to reach people anywhere with our message, it is in that land."

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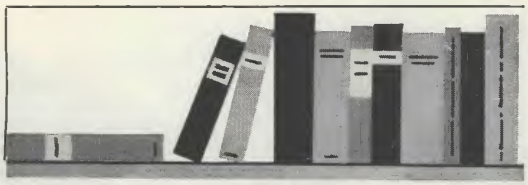


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From our Bookshelf

Production—Not of Prime Importance

By Alfred Reifman

"The Affluent Society,"* by Professor J. K. Galbraith, is a major work. The fact that it ranks first on the list of non-fiction best sellers is testimony of the author's writing ability and should not detract from the book's scholarly merit. To this reviewer, the book is as revolutionary and timely as was Keynes' "General Theory" published in the depression year, 1936.

Professor Galbraith's primary objective is to show that the economic theory and attitudes which we apply to our current problems are obsolete. They were developed to meet the problems of a society in which poverty was the common lot. They were concerned primarily with production and productivity, and, more recently, inequality, and insecurity. In modern society—affluent society—these problems have lost their urgency. The answers which were developed to meet them are frequently misleading guides for public policy.

Production and productivity are no longer of prime importance. Professor Galbraith demonstrates this in several ways. Most telling, to this reviewer, is the author's observation that during the recent business recession the major if not the sole concern of both the general public and responsible government officials was not the loss of production—estimated at well over $20 billion—but the damage to private individuals. The goods which were not produced were of slight consequence—we did not miss them.

The second standard problem of economics—inequality—has evaporated as an issue. (In fact, the only ones interested in the subject seem to be those who would increase it by reducing the progressivity of the income tax.) The limited decrease in the actual degree of inequality cannot explain its fall from popular concern. Galbraith explains why: increased production has been ". . . the great solvent of the tensions associated with inequality."

The third and last standard economic problem, insecurity, has been largely eliminated by actions of business, labor, farmers, and government. Many of these actions do not conform to classical economic theory which Professor Galbraith notes in a recent magazine article is marked "for export only." We do not practice at home the rugged competition which we preach abroad.

The major remaining threat to the complete elimination of economic insecurity in America is unemployment. Galbraith despairs of meeting this problem through the accepted machinery of monetary and fiscal policy. In its place he would put a system of large and variable unemployment compensation. Payments to each unemployed person would grow, approaching the person's usual wage, as the number of unemployed rose. Thus, Galbraith would solve the last of the standard economic problems.

The affluent society is not without its own economic problems, however. In addition to the problem of inflation which has become the normal state of a modern economy, there is the problem of achieving a "social balance" in our production. We can no longer continue the myth that what is produced by Government is of secondary value compared to that which is produced by private enterprise. This theory "makes education unproductive and the manufacture of school toilet seats productive."

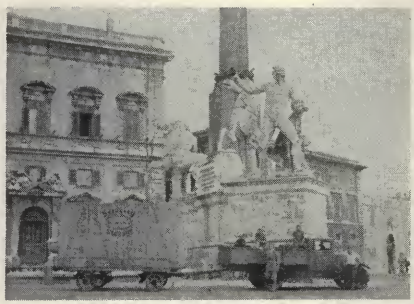
> "Automobiles have an importance greater than the roads on which they are driven. We welcome expansion of telephone service as improving the general well-being but accept curtailment of postal service as signifying necessary economy. . . . Vacuum cleaners to insure clean houses are praiseworthy. . . . Street cleaners to insure clean streets are an unfortunate expense."

Professor Galbraith eloquently argues that we need to achieve a better balance between publicly produced and privately produced goods. Our affluent economy can well use more of its resources for cultural purposes, for recreation, for education, for obtaining clean air (lacking in Los Angeles). These worthy objectives have been short-changed in our society. Expenditures on them should be increased and only government can do this. Now that inequality has lost its urgency, the procurement of these public goods can and should be financed by increased use of the sales tax.

Professor Galbraith's book does not imply that the classical economics books can be discarded. They are still important in understanding and prescribing for the less developed countries of the world. In fact, if the recent UN projections of world population are only partially correct and the living and productive space available in large parts of Asia approximates 192 square feet per person, we will find it useful to carefully review Malthus.

**THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY. By John Kenneth Galbraith. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. 368 pages. $5.*

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War and Peace in the Space Age

By R. A. Fearey

General Gavin resigned last March from an Army he had long served and still obviously loves to present publicly views he feels deeply but had been unable to sell to his superiors in the Department of Defense. Books produced of such circumstances often have their shortcomings. General Gavin's volume* rings true as an authoritative, convincing and readable analysis by a highly qualified professional officer of U.S. defense policies and programs since World War II, of our current military position vis-à-vis the Soviets, and of what must be done to improve that position.

General Gavin's thesis is that U.S. defense policies and programs have suffered and continue to suffer from major failings; that these have resulted primarily from defects in the decision-making processes of the Department of Defense; that we are now entering a period in which our offensive and defensive missile capabilities will so lag behind those of the Soviets as to place us in a position of great peril; that it is within our power to avert this peril by a properly conceived, all-out effort; but that there is at present insufficient evidence that we intend to go all out. The book provides impressive documentation for Senator Kennedy's August 14 speech.

The greater part of its length consists of a no-holds-barred but never mean or cantankerous exposition of our mistakes and their causes. Our fundamental error, he believes, was to become so infatuated with strategic manned bombing power that we came to regard it almost as the exclusive answer to our defense problems in the nuclear age. We emphasized growth of that power at the expense of an imaginative development of highly mobile tactical nuclear forces to enable us to fight and win limited wars of the type with which we have been and are most likely to continue actually to be faced, and at the expense of long range missile and satellite development. Repeated requests by the Army to the Department of Defense for authority and funds to develop the potential of helicopters, short and vertical-takeoff-and-landing aircraft, troop carrier airlift, tactical nuclear weapons, the Jupiter Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, an anti-missile missile, and an earth satellite were denied or not acted on for months or years.

The guidance coming to the Department of Defense from the National Security Council has for the most part, in General Gavin's view, been of "pre-eminent quality and soundness," and "all in all Congress has good reason to be proud of its contribution to our national defense." Within Defense, however, Secretaries overwhelmed by the complexities of modern warfare have taken their guidance from layers of often poorly qualified civilan advisers and from a Joint Chiefs of Staff motivated primarily by service ties and obligations. General Gavin offers concrete suggestions for improvement of their situation.

The lessons of Korea, Dien Bien Phu and more recent crises and setbacks have not been entirely lost, and the

**WAR AND PEACE IN THE SPACE AGE. By Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, Harper & Brothers, New York, 289 pages. $5.*

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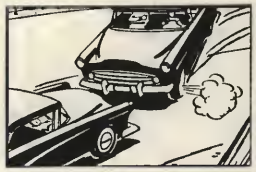
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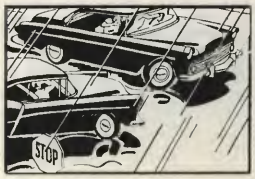
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INFLATION, DEFLATION
and
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

Should inflation continue, your salary, more so your retirement income and your widow's pension, would again shrink in purchasing power. Retirement benefits should be a major consideration in your financial planning because at 60 a man has a life expectancy of 19 years and a woman of 22½.

Should the cost of living decline, this income will increase in purchasing power. So you are, in effect, protected in case of DEFLATION.

Threatening INFLATION, however, requires careful planning. You should review your assets which would shrink automatically, such as savings accounts, bonds and endowment policies. Are they in excess of what you need as reserve for emergencies? You should also ask yourself how much of your income you can set aside for investments. Then you should investigate various forms of investment which might constitute a hedge against declining purchasing power.

Common stocks will come readily to mind. But there have been intermittent periods when common stock prices declined in the face of rising living costs. Moreover, even during prosperous times and rising markets some companies and even industries will fall behind.

A prudent investment program, therefore, calls for continuous study of rapidly changing economic trends and their effect on different companies in different industries—a difficult assignment for people whose career demands their full attention.

Leading mutual investment companies provide full time professional management for small and large investor alike. Moreover, they give you diversification by investing in many different companies.

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principles some fought unavailingly for years ago are now beginning to obtain recognition. But while policy appears at last to be changing, Gavin emphasizes there is a vast chasm between statements of policy and the achievement of military capabilities.

Will we rise to the challenge, clear away the obstacles and do all that must be done in time? Are we so preoccupied with enjoyment of our physical comforts that all we are *against* is anything which detracts from or challenges our enjoyment and all we are *for* is continuation of the status quo? Gavin does not think so but clearly believes that traditional American faiths and qualities are badly in need of reaffirmation. If the Communists are not to "bury us" it is time "we took counsel, not from our fear of Communism, but from our aspirations and the promise of democracy." Our faith must be assertive, aggressive and articulate. We are entering a decade in which we will either prove our worth and make manifest the meaning of democracy and the efficacy of our system "or we will fall forever." These are strong words but General Gavin feels strongly, for what most readers will conclude is good reason.

There are aspects of the book which some will question. For example, General Gavin appears to believe that had we possessed more adequate tactical nuclear capabilities we should have used nuclear weapons in the Korean War and intervened militarily in Hungary. To many these will be most debatable propositions. Also, to give Secretary Wilson and his predecessors their due, it appears on the evidence of General Gavin's own statements that an impressive body if not a majority of professional military opinion in the Services recommended to Secretaries of Defense the courses of action or inaction which General Gavin and some others believed then and many agree now were misguided and shortsighted. One accordingly wonders whether it has been the decision-making process which has been primarily at fault or the decisions themselves, due to an insufficient weight of enlightened and imaginative thinking in the Services. One wonders, too, whether a considerable share of the blame for some of our major miscalculations, which General Gavin places predominantly or entirely on the Department of Defense, should not be shared by the National Security Council as a whole and by some Congressional leaders. If this reviewer's experience is typical, however, such queries and differences will detract little from the feeling of indebtedness which most readers will feel toward General Gavin for a valuable and convincing book.

The Ugly American—in South East Asia

By Thomas J. Corcoran

"Like 'The Quiet American,' 'The Ugly American' is fiction based on fact." Captain Lederer, we are told by the publisher, has made twenty-six trips to all the Asiatic Pacific countries during the past five years and has become one of America's authorities on what the people of Asia, as contrasted to their politicians, are thinking. Mr. Burdick has studied the means to power being used by parties and leaders throughout the world but particularly in Asia. The authors' Asian language qualifications, if any, are not discussed.

THE UGLY AMERICAN. By William J. Lederer and Eugene Burdick, W. W. Norton and Company, New York, 285 pages. $3.75.

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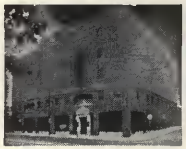
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In dramatizing what they have seen of the Americans who represent us in the struggle against the Communist drive to power in Southeast Asia the authors hand out some hard knocks and a few kinds words to Foreign Service officers, embassy employees, military officers, ICA experts, private citizens and members of the United States Senate. Americans who have lived in Southeast Asia will find this very readable book irritatingly superficial in spots. The "ragtime kid" making friends and influencing people in Southeast Asian rural areas with his colonel's uniform, harmonica and red motorcycle is a case in point. The brash American major "discovering" Mao Tse-tung's military theories for the benefit of the French armed forces after Dien Bien Phu is another, when we recall that General Chassin, former Commander of the French Air Force in the Far East did publish his "La Conquête de la Chine par Mao Tsé Toung" in 1952 and his "L'Ascension de Mao Tsé Toung" in 1953. O and FE/EX will be startled to read of a $17,500 ambassadorship with a $15,000 "entertainment allowance" attached, somewhere in the area.

However, few will question the authors' basic thesis that what the United States needs abroad is a small force of well-trained, well-chosen, hard-working and dedicated professionals willing to risk their comforts and in some areas their health, and speaking the language of the land of their assignment. Most will agree that we must, while helping Asia towards self sufficiency, show by example that America is still the America of freedom and hope and knowledge and law.

"Art in Crisis"

By ROBERT W. RINDEN

IN THE last two centuries art in the West has gone wrong. Having turned from God to man, it has now turned on man. And chaos and crisis are the fruits thereof. At least, so Dr. Hans Sedylmayr says after surveying the vagaries of Western art since 1700 in his "Art In Crisis."

As Professor of Art at the University of Munich, he writes with authority. His chief thesis, as well as some related observations, may not however find general acceptance. Surrealism he terms the "chaos of total decay." The Cubists have degraded man to the "level of an engineering model." Modern art cannot be justified on the grounds that it expresses the chaos of our times, for art is "the manifestation of the timeless, of the eternal" and only incidentally the expression of the times. "Art for art's sake" and art for self-expression are not acceptable excuses. Art can be redeemed, Dr. Sedylmayr believes, only by getting back to God, "for sacred art alone can provide genuine themes."

Those who know something about modern art will doubtless find his ideas provocative. Those who know nothing about modern art (but *do* know that they don't like it) can also profit by his book. They can latch on to some of his views and use them as rationale for their own aversion. Those planning to read "Art In Crisis" may wish first to re-read Spengler's "Decline of the West" to get in the mood (apocalyptic).

ART IN CRISIS. By Hans Sedylmayr, Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, 266 pages, $6.50.

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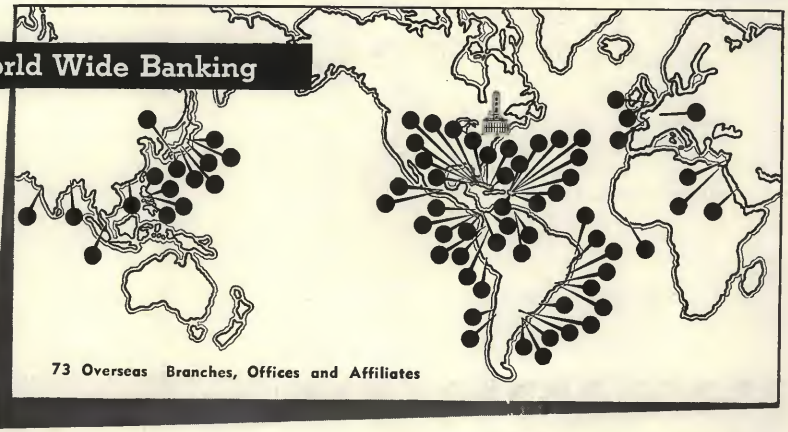
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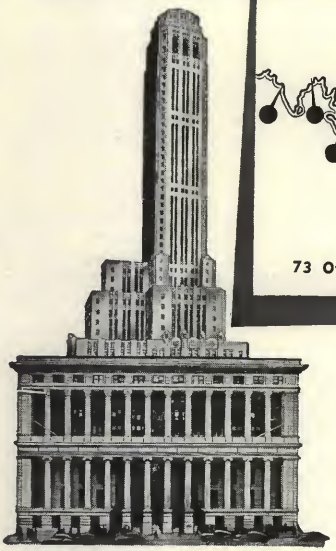
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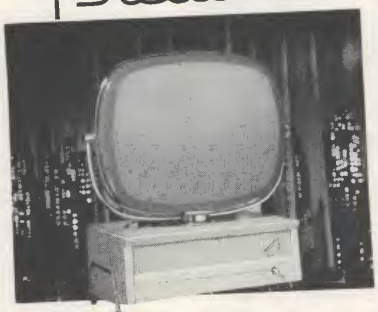
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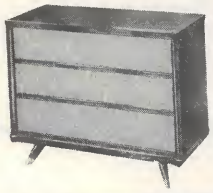


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Planning and Protection: The Primrose Path

In many underdeveloped countries the desire to industrialize has tempted governments to expend limited resources on ill-conceived and uneconomic projects. In this article a Federal Reserve Board economist takes a searching look at this phenomenon and adds some sober reflections on its economic and political implications for American foreign policy.

By Reed J. IRVINE

"GENERAL Motors succeeds because someone at the top plans, directs and controls operations. What is good for General Motors is good for a country." These words were used by a high official of an Asian country in defending his government's efforts to plan and direct the economy.

This point of view has so permeated economic thinking in the underdeveloped areas of the world that for a country to be without a plan for economic development is almost like turning up for dinner without one's trousers. To question a doctrine so firmly implanted is almost like questioning the Ten Commandments. Nevertheless, observation of the results of economic planning and control by Asian governments leads to the conclusion that much of Milovan Djilas' crushing criticism of communist planning in Europe also applies to planning in some free countries of Asia.

> ". . . communist governments," says Djilas in his book, "The New Class," "take too little account of natural conditions affecting production. They often construct industrial plants without having sufficient raw materials available for them and almost never pay attention to the world level of prices and production. They produce some articles at several times the production cost in other countries. . . . Entire new industries are being developed even though world markets are surfeited with the items they will produce. The working people will have to pay for all this."

There is an enormous difference, however, between planning by General Motors and the type of planning which Djilas attacks. General Motors cannot ignore the level of prices and production of other firms. It must plan as one part of a competitive market. If it errs in its planning and builds a car that does not sell it has no power to conceal the blunder. It will have to take the consequences, as it is doing at this very time.

The government of a sovereign state, on the other hand, can use its tax powers to make a bad investment look good, either by allowing special tax benefits or by direct subsidies. It can use tax money to extend loans at unrealistically low interest rates, so that an operation that cannot actually cover its costs can be made to show a book profit. Most important of all, a government can use its commercial policy to give a favored enterprise a monopolistic position by eliminating import competition. This is one reason for the popularity of exchange and import controls in Asia and other underdeveloped areas.

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There is no necessary connection between planning and the use of exchange controls.

However, governments faced with the problem of implementing a development plan are tempted to rely on exchange controls for two reasons. If they have made an uneconomic investment themselves or subsidized it, it may be necessary to eliminate or reduce import competition, if the enterprise is to survive. If governments can conceal the fact that they have made a bad investment the temptation to do so is sometimes too great to resist. One way of concealing a blunder is to apply import restrictions on competing goods.

But exchange controls have become more than a convenient means of covering up errors. They are also extremely helpful in encouraging private investors to put their money into projects that they would not otherwise touch. A government of a country dominated by private enterprise has little power to direct the course of investment. It cannot force private investors to put their money into projects that the government planners think most desirable. If, however, it can give assurance that imports of a certain item will be sharply curtailed once domestic production is under way, some businessman can usually be found to take advantage of the chance to make a quick profit. In this way the Government's plan is implemented, production rises, and private enterprise is preserved. The fact that the cost of the item to the consumer may be doubled is presumably a small price to pay for so much progress.

The folly of this approach to planned development seems obvious. Ordinarily one would not expect to find techniques that are ideally suited for the concealment of bureaucratic blunders, the enrichment of the seekers of quick profits, and the gouging of the consumer elevated to an honored place among the economic policies of free countries. How can it be?

The foreign exchange saving delusion

A large part of the answer lies in misunderstandings about foreign exchange problems. Saving foreign exchange has come to be the criterion most frequently used to assess or justify proposed development projects in many countries.

This is an unfortunate error. The proper measure of an economic activity is not its cost in foreign exchange but its cost in terms of the real resources employed. A country should specialize in what it can produce for the least cost, exporting enough of the surplus to import the goods that it is less well equipped to produce. This concept is taught in every course in elementary economics, but, surprisingly enough, it is frequently forgotten in the eagerness to "save foreign exchange."

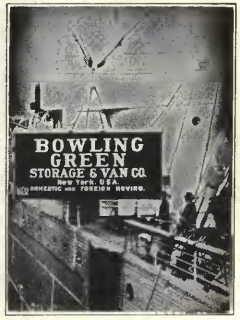
When an official observes that foreign exchange earnings are not sufficient to meet the demand for imports, and he knows that there are unemployed resources available, he is likely to jump to the conclusion that any type of production that replaces imports and uses the unemployed resources is justifiable.

However, the problem from the point of view of the economist is infinitely more complex. Since in most economies there are thousands of potential uses for the available human and material resources, the problem is to choose those enterprises that will give the greatest return in relation to the resources used. The choice is a grave one since it may

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In a free economy market competition, exchange rate movements and the individual decisions of a multitude of entrepreneurs all help to determine the choice. Under these conditions the private entrepreneur often errs, even though he is a specialist in his field and is concerned with only a fraction of the investment that government planners presume to direct. It is not surprising that the planner, often lacking specialized experience and denied the guidance of competitive market forces, should err. Since his efforts are on a grand scale, his errors are also more grandiose.

The infant industry argument

Sophisticated defenders of planning, such as W. Arthur Lewis, who recognize the fallacy of the foreign exchange saving argument and the risks involved in trying to determine what activities are economic, admit that implementing a development plan by government action is essentially a gamble. They justify it by the infant industries argument, claiming that an underdeveloped country has no choice but to protect its fledgling industries in the hope that they will some day become economic. To support their contention they point to the fact that nearly all advanced countries have relied on protection. In rebuttal it might be argued that countries like the United States and Germany would probably have developed industrially had the protective tariff not existed. This cannot be proven, but it can be shown that rapid industrial development is possible in the face of competition from advanced countries without the use of protection or subsidies.

The lesson of Hong Kong

The most recent example of such development is to be found in Hong Kong, which in the past ten years has enjoyed a remarkable industrial development, while maintaining free trade and spurning planning. Hong Kong has been transformed from a trading center into an industrial area that now produces as much as one-third of its total exports. Honk Kong textiles compete vigorously with those of such awesomely experienced producers as Japan and the United Kingdom in striking contrast to the textiles of neighboring countries that have relied heavily on protection.

The lesson of Hong Kong is often dismissed because it is a colony and has enjoyed an inflow of refugee capital. As a British colony Hong Kong enjoys stable, honest, low-cost government which offers private business greater freedom from interference than any other government in Asia. However, there is no law that these characteristics must be limited to colonial governments. Honest and efficient government may not be attainable from some Asian countries, but this is no argument for thrusting upon their governments responsibilities that would tax the powers of even the most competent of bureaucracies.

As for refugee capital, much of it has come from noncommunist neighboring countries that could ill-afford to lose it. It was lost to them because of their unwise economic and political policies. It was attracted to Honk Kong despite that city's peculiar disadvantages—the very risky geo-

graphical location, lack of natural resources, of even an adequate water supply, the shortage of land, and the likelihood that the territory will revert to Chinese sovereignty before the close of this century. In the face of these disadvantages, Hong Kong's success in attracting capital and achieving rapid development is a striking testimonial to the validity of liberal economic principles.

The case of Japan

An equally impressive example of industrialization without protection can be found in Japan. One often hears that Japan's economic development since the Meiji Restoration was the result of government planning and enterprise. Despite the many useful things that the Meiji Government did to stimulate economic progress, the truth is that Japan's industrialization was chiefly the product of unsubsidized, unprotected private enterprise.

The Japanese date their industrial era from 1882, the year in which cotton spinning began to show rapid progress. The first modern cotton mill was established as a private venture in 1862. Japan was barred by treaty from imposing anything but modest revenue tariffs on imports of manufactured products. Yet, this was no barrier to the growth of the textile industry. By 1887 Japan had 77,000 spindles, and by 1913 the number had grown to 2.4 million. The spinning and weaving of textiles was by far the most important industry that Japan developed during this period. It received neither subsidies nor protection.

The fruits of planning and protection

The examples of Hong Kong and Japan show that planning and protection are not essential to industrial growth. Conversely, there are examples in Asia that indicate the economic cost of these devices.

Korea

Much American money has been poured into Korea in recent years to finance "development," and though there are many industries there, it is not easy to find plants that can be clearly labeled economic.

The Philippines

The Philippines is another country with new industries of dubious economic value that have been encouraged by protectionist policies. An official of one of the most modern Philippine cotton textile mills recently estimated that in ten to fifteen years the industry might become competitive with foreign textiles in some lines. There is no certainty that this will happen even then, but in the meantime the Philippine consumer is obliged to pay a heavy tax in the form of high prices to keep the industry alive.

Although the Filipino plans were intended to save foreign exchange by substituting domestic production for imports, import demand has not diminished. It has increased. The new industries have added nothing to the country's ability to pay for imports. Since the reduction of imports would either hit living standards or reduce the supplies needed by the new industries, the Philippine Government has chosen to postpone the day of reckoning by drawing on its foreign reserves, and these are rapidly disappearing.



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Taiwan

The situation in Taiwan has been described by a member of the Industrial Development Commission of Taiwan in words that are or will be equally applicable to a number of other Asian countries, including Korea and the Philippines. He writes,

> The development of certain industries has been especially encouraged by the Government by making available raw materials and the necessary foreign exchange required for the procurement and machinery and by restricting imports of like products of foreign origin. . . . Unfortunately, the domestic market is too small for them and the manufacturers who have been accustomed to Government protection and are unable to meet competition in the world market are finding themselves in an increasingly difficult situation.

Implications for the United States

Waste and inefficiency are not the only results of the combination of planning and protection through government controls. Greatly increased corruption is a sinister by-product. Its growth not only saps the economic strength of a country, but destroys morale and confidence in the existing political order. The evils do not pass unrecognized, but those who are most acutely aware of them either learn to live with the system and profit from it or suffer in silence. The businessmen dependent on import licenses dare not criticize either the corruption of the administrators or the evils of the system for fear of reprisal. Thus, freedom of speech is also a victim of the system. The more deeply entrenched and pervasive the controls become the more difficult it becomes to eliminate them.

American aid has served in many cases to cushion the losses that these mistaken policies have produced. In doing so it has contributed, ironically enough, to the entrenchment of policies that are a serious barrier to genuine economic progress. This may be unavoidable, but the dangers should not be overlooked or minimized, particularly by those administering aid programs. Aid programing, like government planning, is often made easier by the existence of controls. This sometimes leads aid officials to condone and even encourage the use of these devices, much to the dismay and bewilderment of the victims, who wonder why Americans preach liberal economic policies at home and advocate the reverse abroad.

Dissatisfaction with corruption and the failure of some of the new nationalistic governments to maintain even the degree of stability and economic well-being in the colonial era presents a grave problem in Asia. One danger is that the evil consequences of controls will be associated with United States programs and policies and misinterpreted as a sign of the failure of democracy and the free economic system. This danger is increased if the impression exists that planning and protection, rather than liberal economics and good government, are America's answer to communism.

Answers to Puzzlers

#1: *Gambler Sid has lost to the tune of* $18.50. *And it doesn't matter in what order he wins or loses. If you don't believe this, go to Monte Carlo and try it.*

#2: *The word "nothing" is used in two senses. In line one it means "not anything." In line two it means "an absence of something."*

WORLD AFFAIRS

*A Foreign Service Reading List for 1958**

I. General II. United States III. Other Areas

I. GENERAL

A. Political Theory

Acheson. Dean Gooderham. "Power and Diplomacy." Cambridge, Harvard univ. press, 1958. 137p. (Fletcher school of law and diplomacy. William L. Clayton lectures on international economic affairs and foreign policy, 1957) $3.00

Brewster, R. Wallace. "Government in Modern Society"; with Emphasis on American Institutions. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958. 654p. $6.95

Carlson, Lucille. "Geography and World Politics." Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 544p. $8.75

Carter, Gwendolen and others. "Major Foreign Powers"; the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the Soviet Union. 3rd ed. New York, Harcourt Brace & Co., 1957. 835p. $10.00

Chisholm, George Broch. "Can People Learn to Learn?" How to Know Each Other. New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 157p. (World perspectives, v. 18) $3.00

Crosland, C. A. R. "The Future of Socialism." New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 540p. $7.00

DeRusett, Alan. "Strengthening the Framework of Peace"; a Study of Current Proposals for Amending, Developing, or Replacing Present International Institutions for the Maintenance of Peace. New York, Oxford univ. press, 1957. 225p. $3.40

Eckardt, Ursula M. van. "Pursuit of Happiness in the Democratic Creed": an Analysis of Political Ethics. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Sept. 1958. 400p. $4.50

Ebenstein, William. "Today's Isms." 2d ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 243p. $2.95

Pearl, Reuben. "Road to Peace." New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. 189p. $3.75

Schapiro, Jacob Salwyn. "Liberalism"; Its Meaning and History. Princeton, N.J., D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1958. 191p. $1.25

B. International Economic Relations

Baran, Paul A. "Political Economy of Growth." New York, Monthly review press, 1957. 308p. $5.00

Berliner, Joseph S. "Soviet Economic Aid to Underdeveloped Countries." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. August 1958 400p. $5.00

400p. $5.00

Bonné, Alfred. "Studies in Economic Development"; with Special Reference to Conditions in the Underdeveloped Areas of Western Asia and India. New York, Humanities Press, Inc., 1958. 319p. $6.50

Brewster, Kingman, Jr. "Anti-trust and American Business Abroad." New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 509p. $9.50

Buckingham, Walter S., Jr. "Theoretical Economic Systems"; a Comparative Analysis. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1958. 526p. $7.00

Daniel, James, ed. "Private Investment": the Key to International Industrial Development; a Report of the San Francisco Conference, October 14-18, 1957. Sponsored by the Time-Life International and Stanford Research Institute. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1958. 293p. $5.50

Diamond, William. "Development Banks." Baltimore, Johns Hopkins press, 1957. 128p. (International bank for reconstruction and development. Economic development institute. Publication) $3.00

Diebold, William H., Jr. "Schuman Plan": a Study in Economic Cooperation, 1950-1958. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Sept. 1958. 500p. (Published for the council on foreign relations) $6.50

Ellsworth, Paul Theodore. "The International Economy." Rev. ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1958. 524p. $6.75

Erhard, Ludwig. "Prosperity Through Competition." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 272p. $5.00

Gordon, Wendell Chaffee. "International Trade;" Goods, People and Ideas. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1958. 683p. $6.75

Harris, Seymour Edwin. "International and Inter-regional Economics." New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1957. 564p. (Economic Handbook Series) $7.00

Kindleberger, Charles P. "International Economics." Rev. ed. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, 1958. 658p. $7.00

McClellan, Grant Samuel, ed. "U. S. Foreign Aid." New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1957. 216p. (Reference shelf, v. 29, no. 5) $2.00

Munkman, C. A. "American Aid to Greece." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 256p. $5.00

Piquet, Howard S. "The Trade Agreements Act and the National Interest." Washington, Brookings Institution, 1958. 61p. $1.25

Scammell, W. M. "International Monetary Policy." New York, St. Martin's Press, 1957. 402p. $9.00

Schelling, Thomas C. "International Economics." Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Allyn & Bacon, Inc., 1958. 568p. $6.75

Studenski, Paul F. "Income of Nations." New York, New York Univ. Press, Sept. 1958. 464p. $30.00

Thompson, J. Walter, Company. "Western European Markets"; a Descriptive and Statistical Survey of 21 Markets. New York, McGraw Book Co., 1957, 287p. (World Market Series) $18.00

Wiggins, James W. and Helmut Schoock, eds. "Foreign Aid Reexamined." Washington, Public Affairs Press, Aug. 1958. $5.00

C. World Politics

Bloomfield, Lincoln Palmer. "Evolution or Revolution?" the United Nations and the Problem of Peaceful Territorial Change. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1957. 220p. $4.50

Bowett, D. W. "Self Defense in International Law." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 294 p. $7.50

Bowles, Chester. "Ideas, People and Peace." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 158p. $2.50

Brierly, James Leslie. "Basis of Obligation in International Law and Other Papers," Selected and Edited by Sir Hersch Lauterpacht and C. H. M. Waldock, New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1958. 387p. $8.00

Burns, Edward McNall and Philip Lee Ralph. "World Civilization"; from Ancient to Contemporary. 2d ed. New York, W. W. Norton Co., 1958. 2v. each $5.75

Clark, Grenville and Louis B. John. "World Peace Through World Law." Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. 576p. $7.50

Daugherty, William E. and Morris Janowitz. "A Psychological Warfare Casebook." Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 903p. $12.50

Davison, W. Phillips. "The Berlin Blockade"; a Study in Cold War Politics." Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1958. 437p. (Rand Corporation Research Study) $7.50

**A yearly feature prepared by the Library Division of the Department of State. Books published after October are included in the next year's list.*

DEENER, David R. "The United States Attorneys General and International Law." New York, William S. Heinman, 1958. 416p. $10.00

DULLES, John Foster. "War or Peace." New ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 274p. $3.75

FARRAN, Charles D'Olivier. "Atlantic Democracy"; A Comparison of the Constitutions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Member States. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 212p. $5.50

HAUSER, Philip M., ed. "Population and World Politics." Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1958. 297p. $6.00

HECKSCHER, Gunnar. "The Study of Comparative Government and Politics." New York, The Macmillan Co., 1958. 172p. $4.25

HERMENS, Ferdinand Aloys. "The Representative Republic." Notre Dame, Univ. of Notre Dame Press, 1957. 592p. $7.50

KAPLAN, Morton A. "System and Process in International Politics." New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. 283p. $6.50

KECSKEMETI, Paul. "Strategic Surrender;" the Politics of Victory and Defeat. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, 1958. 296p. (Rand Corp. Research Study) $5.00

KONVITZ, Milton R. and Clinton Rossiter, eds. "Aspects of Liberty." Ithaca, Cornell Univ. Press, Sept. 1958

LAUTERPACHT, SIR HERSH. "Development of International Law by the International Court." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 437p. $12.50

LIN, Yutang. "Common Sense on Communism." New York, Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., Sept. 1958 $3,75

MCINTYRE, Stuart Hull. "Legal Effect of World War II on Treaties of the United States." The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1958. 392p. $7.50

MACRIDIS, Roy C., ed. "Foreign Policy in World Politics." Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1958. 431p. $3.95

MORGENTHAU, Hans J. "Dilemmas of Politics." Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1958. 399p. $7.50

MURRAY, James N., Jr. "United Nations Trusteeship System." Urbana, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1957. 283p. $4.50

NEARING, Helen Kothe. "Socialists Around the World." New York, Monthly Review Press, 1958. 160p. $3.00

ORGANSKI, Abramo F. K. "World Politics." New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1958. 484p. $7.50

RIGGS, Robert E. "Politics in the United Nations;" A Study of United States Influence in the General Assembly. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1958. 214p. (Illinois Studies in Social Science v. 41) $4.50

SATOW, Sir Ernest Mason. "Guide to Diplomatic Practice." London, Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 1957. 510p. $15.00

SINGH, Nagendra. "Termination of Membership in International Organizations." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 226p. $6.00

STONE, Julius. "Aggression and World Order"; a Critique of United Nations Theories of Aggression. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif. Press, 1958. 240p. $5.00

STRAUSZ-HUPÉ, Robert and Harry Hazard, eds. "The Idea of Colonialism." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 496p. (Univ. of Pa., Foreign Policy Research Institute Series, No. 5) $5.00

WORTLEY, Ben Atkinson, ed. "United Nations": the First Ten Years. New York, Oceana Publications, 1957. 214p. $5.00

D. World War II & Korean War

EMBRY, Sir Basil. "Mission Completed." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 350p. $5.50

HAMILTON, Thomas. "Soldier Surgeon in Malaya." Sydney, Angus & Robertson, Ltd., 1958. 218p. 16s

LODWICK, John. "Bid the Soldiers Shoot." London, William Heinemann, Ltd., 1958. 296p. 18s

MORISON, Samuel Eliot. "Strategy and Compromise." Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1958. 120p. $3.00

OFFENBERG, Jean Henri Marie. "Lonely Warrior"; the Journal of the Battle of Britain Fighter Pilot. New York, Taplinger Publishing Co., 1958. 239p. $3.50

POOLMAN, Kenneth. "Battle of Sixty North." London, Cassell & Co., Ltd., 1958. 191p. 12s

POPE, Dudley. "73 North"; The Defeat of Hitler's Navy. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1958. 288p. $4.95

ROBERTSON, Terrence. "Channel Dash": The Fantastic Story of the German Battle Fleet's Escape through the English Channel in Broad Daylight. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1958. 268p. $4.00

ROZEK, Edward Jozef. "Allied Wartime Diplomacy"; A Pattern in Poland. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 498 p. $6.95

RUSSELL, Edward F. L., Lord of Liverpool. "The Knights of Bushido": The Shocking History of Japanese War Atrocities. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., August 1958. 352p. $5.00

SCHROTER, HEINZ. "Stalingrad": The Battle That Changed the World. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Sept. 1958. 320p.

TAYLOR, Telford. "March of Conquest"; The German Victories in Western Europe, 1940. New York, Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1958. 460p. $7.50

VATCHER, William Henry. "Panmunjom"; The Story of the Korean Military Armistice Negotiations. New York, Frederick A. Praeger Inc., 1958. 331p. $4.75

VON MANSTEIN, Erich. "Lost Victories." Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., Sept. 1958. 575p. $7.50

WILLIAMS, Eric Ernest. "Wooden Horse." New York, Abelard-Schuman, Ltd., 1958. 256p. $3.50

WOLFF, Leon. "In Flanders Fields." New York, The Viking Press, Inc., Sept. 1958. 320p. $5.00

WOLFF, Leon. "Low Level Mission." New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1957. 240p. $4.50

YOUNG, Peter. "Storm from the Sea." London, William Kimber & Co., Ltd., 1958. 221p. 21s

E. National Security

ARNOTT, Donald George. "Our Nuclear Adventure": Its Possibilities and Perils. New York, Philosophical Library, 1958. 181p. $6.00

BALDWIN, Hanson Wightman. "The Great Arms Race": A Comparison of U. S. and Soviet Power Today. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 116p. $2.95

BURGESS, Eric. "Satellites and Spaceflight." New York, The Macmillan Co., 1958. 166p. $.95

CAIDIN, Martin. "Countdown for Tomorrow"; The Inside Story of Earth Satellites, Rockets and Missiles and the Race Between American and Soviet Science. New York, Dutton Books, 1958. 288p. $4.95

ELIOT, George Fielding. "Victory Without War, 1958-1961." Annapolis, U. S. Naval Institute, 1958; 126p. $2.00

FINLETTER, Thomas K. "Foreign Policy": The Next Phase. New York, Harper Bros., 1958. 208p. (Published for the Council on Foreign Relations) $3.50

GAVIN, Lieut. Gen. James M. "War and Peace in the Space Age." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 320p. $5.00

HALLE, LOUIS J. "Choice for Survival." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 147p. $2.75

HOLMES, David C. "What's Going on in Space?" New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1958. 256p. $3.95

HOOVER, John Edgar. "Masters of Deceit." The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight It. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1958. 374p. $5.00

KENNAN, George Frost. "Russia, The Atom and the West." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 125p. $2.50

KRIEGER, F. J. "Behind the Sputniks"; A Survey of Soviet Space Science. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1958 $6.00

LISKA, George. "International Equilibrium"; A Theoretical Essay on the Politics and Organization of Security. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1957. 223p. $5.00

MARSHAK, Alexander. "The World in Space"; The Story of the International Geophysical Year. New York, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1958. 192p. $4.95

MELMAN, Seymour. "Inspection for Disarmament." New York, Columbia Univ. Press, 1958 $6.00

MOORE, Samuel Taylor. "U. S. Air Power"; Story of American Fighting Planes and Missiles from Hydrogen Bags to Hydrogen War-heads. New York, Greenberg, 1958. 207p. $5.95

PAULING, Linus. "No More War!" New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1958 $2.75

TELLER, Edward and Albert L. Latter. "Our Nuclear Future"; Facts, Dangers, and Opportunities. New York, Criterion Books, 1958. 184p. $3.50

WALLACE, Victor Hugo, ed. "Paths to Peace"; A Study of War, Its Causes and Prevention. New York, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1957. 397p. $3.75

WITKIN, Richard, ed. "Challenge of the Sputniks." New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1958. 96p. $1.50

F. Social and Cultural Factors

BATTEN, Thomas Reginald. "Communities and Their Development"; An Introductory Study with Special Reference to the Tropics. New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. 248p. $2.40

BURNS, Edward McNall. "Western Civilizations"; Their History and Their Culture. 5th ed. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., 1958. 1050p. $7.75

HOFFSOMMER, Harold. "The Sociology of American Life—An Introductory Analysis." Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 639p. $7.50

WHITE, Morton Gabriel. "Social Thought in America"; The Revolt Against Formalism. Boston, Beacon Press, 1957. 315p. $1.75

II. UNITED STATES

A. General

CARROLL, Holberin. "The House of Representatives and Foreign Affairs." Pittshurgh, Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Sept. 1958. 284p.

CHILDS, Marquis. "Eisenhower: Captive Hero": A Critical Study of the General and the President. New York, Harcourt Brace & Co., Inc., Aug. 1958.

GALBRAITH, John Kenneth. "The Affluent Society." Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958. 368 p. $5.00

HOWE, Irving and Lewis A. Coser. "The American Communist Party"; A Critical History (1919-1957). Boston, Beacon Press, Inc., 1957. 603p. $6.75

LERNER, Max. "America as a Civilization"; Life and Thought in the U.S. Today. New York, Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1957. 1036p. $10.00

MAYER, George H. and Walter O. Forster. "The United States and the Twentieth Century." Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1958. 798p. $5.00

MILLER, William. "History of the United States." New York, George Braziller, Sept. 1958. 500p. $5.00

POTTER, David M. "People of Plenty": Economic Ahundance and the American Character. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago, Aug. 1958. 246p. $1.35

YOUNG, Roland Arnold. "The American Congress." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 342p. $4.50

B. Foreign Relations

BAILEY, Thomas Andrew. "A Diplomatic History of the American People." 6th ed. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1958. 906p. $7.00

CARLETON, William Graves. "Revolution in American Foreign Policy." New York, Random House, Inc., 1957. 155p. $1.75

CLARK, William. "Less Than Kin"; A Study of Anglo-American Relations. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958. 168p. $3.50

CLEVELAND, Harlan and G. J. Mangone, eds. "The Art of Overseasmanship." Syracuse, N.Y., Syracuse Univ. Press, 1957. 150p. $3.00

DECONDE, Alexander, ed. "Isolation and Security." Durham, Duke Univ. Press, 1957. 204p. $4.50

LEFEVER, Ernest W. "Ethics and United States Foreign Policy." New York, Meridian hooks, 1957. 218p. $1.25

LERCHE, Charles Olsen. "Foreign Policy of the American People." Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 547p. $7.50

SCOTT, William A. and Stephen B. Withey. "The United States and The United Nations." New York, Manhattan Pub. Co., Sept. 1958. 330p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace, National studies on international organization) $3.00

III. OTHER AREAS

A. Europe—Western

BEER, Samuel Hutchinson and others. "Patterns of Government"; The Major Political Systems of Europe. New York, Random House, Inc., 1958. 640p. $6.75

BOLLES, Blair. "The Big Change in Europe." New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1958. 537p. $5.95

BOURNEUF, Alice. "Planned Recovery in Postwar Norway." Camhridge, Harvard Univ. Press, July 1958. 272p. (Harvard economic studies no. 106) $5.00

CONANT, James Bryant. "Germany and Freedom": A Personal Appraisal. Camhridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. 128p. $3.00

GOLAY, John Ford. "The Founding of the Federal Repuhlic of Germany." Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1958. 311p. $5.00

HAAS, Ernest B. "Uniting of Europe": Political, Social, and Economic Forces, 1950-1957. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, Aug. 1958. 600p. $7.50

HALL, Walter Phelps. "Europe in the Twentieth Century." New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957. 482p. (Century history series) $5.00

"La Belgique et les Nations Unies." New York, Manhattan Publishing Co., 1958. 372p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. National studies on international organization) $3.00

LERNER, Daniel and Raymond Aron, eds. "France Defeats EDC." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1957. 225p. $5.00

MADARIGA, Salvador de. "Spain": A Modern History. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 750p. $7.50

MELNIK, Constantin and Nathan Leites. "The House Without Windows"; France Selects a President. Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson & Co., 1958. 358p. (Rand corporation research study) $5.50

MOORE, Ben T. "NATO and the Future of Europe." New York, Harper & Bros., 1957. 281p. $4.50

PATTEE, Richard. "Portugal and the Portuguese World." Milwaukee, Bruce Pub. Co., 1957. 350p. $7.50

SALVADORI, Massimo. "NATO, A Twentieth-century Community of Nations." Princeton, N.J., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1957. 189p. $1.25

SCHRIER, Arnold. "Ireland and the American Immigration, 1850-1900." Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota Press, Aug. 1958. 288p. $4.50

SPIRO. Herhert J. "The Politics of German Co-determination." Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. 192p. (Wertheim publication in industrial relations) $4.00

WERTH, Alexander. "Strange History of Pierre Mendès-France and the Great Conflict over French North Africa." London, James Barrie, 1957. 428p. 30s

ZURCHER, Arnold John. "The Struggle to Unite Europe, 1940-1958": An Historical Account of the Development of the Contemporary European Movement from its Origin in the Pan-European Union to the Drafting of the Treaties for Euratom and the European Common Market. New York, New York Univ. Press, 1958. 273p. $5.00

B. British Isles and British Commonwealth

CARTER, Gwendolen. "The Politics of Inequality": South Africa Since 1948. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 535p. $7.50

DAWSON, Rohert MacGregor. "Democratic Government in Canada." New ed. Toronto, Univ. of Toronto Press, 1957. 192p. $3.00

GOODWIN, Geoffrey L. "Britain and the United Nations"; Prepared for the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York, Manhattan Publishing Co., 1957. 491p. (National studies on international organization) $3.00

GREENWOOD, Gordon and N. D. Happer, eds. "Australia in World Affairs, 1950-1955." New York, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1957. 376p. $6.50

LEVI, Werner. "Australia's Outlook on Asia." East Lansing, Michigan State Univ. Press, Sept. 1958. 246p. $5.00

LOWER, Arthur Reginald Marsden and others. "Evolving Canadian Federalism." Durham, Duke Univ. Press, 1958. 203p. (Duke Univ. Commonwealth studies center publications) $3.50

MACDONALD, Malcolm. "Borneo People." New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1958. 424p. $6.50

MARSHALL, Geoffrey. "Parliamentary Sovereignty and the Commonwealth." New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. 277p. $5.60

MATHIOT, André. "The British Political System"; Translated from the French by Jennifer S. Hines. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, 1958. 352p. $6.00

MAUROIS, André. "A History of England." New York, Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., 1958. 528p. $6.50

SHONFIELD, Andrew. "British Economic Policy Since the War." Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1958. 258p. (Penguin Special S170) 85¢

WILDING, Norman & Philip Laundy. "Encyclopedia of Parliament." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Sept. 1958. 705p. $12.50

WILSON, F. M. G. "The Organization of British Central Government, 1914-1956." New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 457p. $6.00

C. Europe—Eastern

ARMSTRONG, Terrance E. "The Russians in the Arctic." New York, Essential Books, Sept. 1958. 192p. $4.50

BARNETT, Clifford R. and others. "Poland: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture." New York, Taplinger Publishing Co., 1958. 470p. (Human Relations Area Files, Survey of World Cultures Series) $7.50

BENTON, William. "This is the Challenge"; the Benton Reports of 1956-1958 on the Nature of the Soviet Threat. New York, New York University Press, 1958. 269p. $3.95

"Biographical Directory of the USSR." Compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, in Munich, Germany. New York, Scarecrow Press, 800p. $16.00

DANIEL, Hawthorne. "Ordeal of the Captive Nations." New York, Doubleday Co., 1958. 316p. $4.50

DAVIES, R. W. "The Development of the Soviet Budgetary System." New York, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1958. 393p. $8.50

DJILAS, MILOVAN. "Land Without Justice." New York, Harcourt Brace & Co., 1958. 381 p. $5.75

FISCHER, George. "Russian Liberalism: From Gentry to Intelligentsia." Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. 240p. (Harvard Univ. Russian Research Center Studies, No. 30) $4.50

GARTHOFF, Raymond L. "Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 288p. $4.50

GUNTHER, John. "Inside Russia Today." New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 574p. $5.95

HALECKI, Oskar, ed. "Poland." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1957. 601p. (Free Europe committee. Mid-European studies center. East-Central Europe under the communists; Praeger publications in Russian history and world communism, v. 50) $10.00

HAVILAND, Henry Field, ed. "United States and the Western Community." Haverford, Pa., Haverford college press, 1957. 161p. $2.00

HELMREICH, Ernst Christian, ed. "Hungary." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1957. 480p. (Mid-European studies center of the Free Europe Committee, Inc. publications; East Central Europe under the Communists) $8.50

HOTCHKISS, Christine. "Home to Poland." New York, Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., 1958. 247p. $3.95

KOSLOW, Jules. "The Kremlin"; Eight Centuries of Tyranny and Terror. New York, Thomas Nelson Sons, 1958. 251p. $5.00

LAQUEUR, Walter Z. and George Lichtheim, eds. "Soviet Cultural Scene, 1956-1957." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 212p. $3.75

LENGYEL, Emil. "One Thousand Years of Hungary." New York, John Day Co., 1958. 312p. $5.00

MCVICKER, Charles P. "Titoism: Pattern for International Communism." New York, St. Martin's Press, 1957. 332p. $6.00

MOOREHEAD, Alan. "The Russian Revolution." New York, Harper Bros., Aug. 1958. 320p. $5.00

POUNDS, Norman John Greville and Nicolas Spulber. "Resources and Planning in Eastern Europe." Bloomington, Indiana Univ. Grad. Division, 1957. 173p. (Indiana University Publications: Slavic and East European Ser. No. 4) $2.50
New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 288p. $4.50

SPULBER, Nicolas. "Economics of Communist Eastern Europe." Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1957. 525p. (Technology press books in the social sciences) $12.50

SYROP, Konrad. "Spring in October: The Polish Revolution of 1956." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. 219p. $4.50

WREN, Melvin C. "The Course of Russian History." New York, The Macmillan Co., 1958. 783p. $6.95

"Yugoslavia." New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1957. 501p. (Mid-European studies center of the Free Europe Committee publication, East-Central Europe under the Communists) $8.50

D. Near East and South Asia

ADAMS, Michael. "Suez and After"; Year of Crisis. Boston, Beacon Press, Inc., 1958. 225p. $4.50

ALLEN, Robert Loring. "Middle Eastern Economic Relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Mainland China." Charlottesville, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1958. 128p. $1.00

ANDRUS, J. Russell and Azizali F. Mohammed. "Economy of Pakistan." Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, 1958. 535p. $8.50

BADEAU, John Stothoff. "The Lands Between." New York, Friendship Press, 1958. 138p. $2.95

BENOIST-MÉCHIN, Jacques. "Arabian Destiny"; tr. from the French by Denis Weaver. Fair Lawn, N. J., Essential Books, 1958. 308p. $7.50

BERNSTEIN, Marver. "The Politics of Israel: The First Decade of Statehood." Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1957. 360p. $6.00

BROWN, Donald Mackenzie. "The White Umbrella"; Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhi. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif. Press, 1958. 216p. $1.50

CALDWELL, John Cope. "South of Tokyo." Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., 1957. 160p. $3.50

CALLARD, Keith. "Pakistan"; A Political Study. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1958. 355p. $6.00

CAMPBELL, John C. "Defense of the Middle East"; Problems of American Policy. New York, Harper & Bros., 1958. 406p. $5.00

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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.

Grammar's Nothin'?

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As a former FSO (from the 1930's), this is my first letter to the JOURNAL. I continue to follow it with interest.

"How to be Promoted to FSO-1" in the June issue caught my eye and held my attention.

Let me ask, however, about an instance of grammatical structure that stopped me: "Success in the Foreign Service does not seem to depend upon what part of the country in which you were born."

Does my shock at this sentence stem from what training in which school I was educated at? Or does it hinge upon a degree of perfectionism some of us antique ex-Vice Consuls was likely to get infected with? Or is "some" above not collective enough to warrant the singular use of the verbal auxiliary it was employed with?

Need the "i" be dotted or "t's" ever crossed?
Are the basics in English forever lost?
Do reading and writing and grammar, yet
Make purism now a lousy bet?
Permit an old codger a gentle thrust
Good grammar was once a Service "must"
But now it's the sense you're supposed to catch,
And grammar's nothin' on which to latch.

GREGOR MERRILL

New York City

Those Long London Lunches

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Those interested in (1) the causes of cultural change, or (2) the unforeseen effect of developing technology on the stability of well established behavior patterns, may find the following report from the London OBSERVER enlightening:

"The sprouting of parking meters is threatening that most sacred British institution, the Long London Lunch. Visitors from New York or Sydney, where the clubs are empty by 2:15 and business men often munch sandwiches in their offices, are always surprised at the way our lunch-hour stretches itself comfortably into the afternoon, while the clocks tick past three, the coffee cups rattle out, and the tea cups rattle in.

"But now the parking meters, whose limit before a fine is two hours, may manage what no pressure of business has achieved. In one literary club of W.1 there has been worried academic talk as to how the Trouble can be circumvented: there was even a suggestion that the parking meter attendants should be made members of the club.

"But the most favoured notion was the simplest—that members should each have a little canvas hood made, to pop over the top of the meter, with the words printed on it: OUT OF ORDER."

EDWIN M. DUERBECK

Bonn

"September After Sputnik"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

There is seemingly little to argue with in the Rockefeller Education Report mentioned in your Editorial "September after Sputnik," but let us suppose that *your* son or daughter turns out to be one of whose road to a full and useful life does not lie through four years of college. What *then* is your reaction? Here, perhaps, is where we must all begin in our thinking on this important subject.

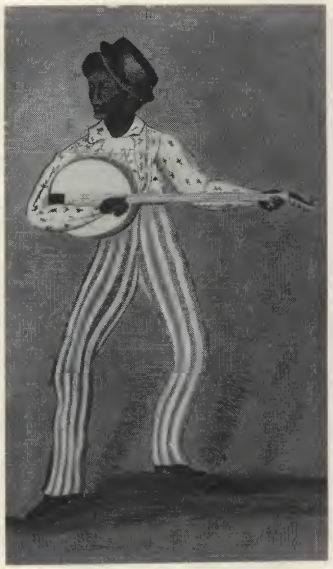
N. S.

Washington

"This Goes for Cats, Too"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The item, "This Goes for Cats, Too," in the JOURNAL for May is incorrect insofar as it pertains to Australia. Rabies does not occur in Australia and quarantine officials take



American Folk Art — *Smithsonian Institution*

the position that the only certain way to maintain this situation is to exclude *all* members of the dog and cat families except from countries free of rabies—the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand only are excepted, I believe.

Consequently, no dogs or cats can be shipped direct to Australia from most countries of the world including the United States.

However, there is one, albeit expensive and time consuming, way to get pets to Australia—send them to the United Kingdom for six months, then by sea (air is prohibited) to Australia and finally a quarantine period in Australia. One FSO did this several years ago but about 12 months (not to mention the cost) were needed for the cats to have the freedom of Australia.

JAMES H. BOULWARE
Agricultural Attaché

Canberra

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.

Increases for FSO's-Ret'd

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Since my retirement from the Foreign Service in January, 1955, I have kept up my membership in the Foreign Service Association. During this time I have waited hopefully for some indication that the Foreign Service Association and the JOURNAL were interested in retired officers and in improving their position, along with that of active officers. However, although the Association and the JOURNAL have manifested a very strong interest in obtaining benefits for active officers, they have shown practically no concern for retired officers, except for a very occasional mild editorial in the JOURNAL on some matter, such as survivorship benefits, which would assist only a limited number of persons. The Association and the JOURNAL have been significantly silent on the one fair method of pay increases, namely, the same percentage of increases in retirement allowances as in the pay of active officers.

It is well known among retired officers that the Secretary and the State Department generally have shown little interest in retired officers and have failed to go to bat for legislation designed to improve the allowances for retired officers. However, I would have thought that the Foreign Service Association, all of whose members will eventually be retired, would have the foresight and the courage to do something about this, by prodding the Secretary and the Department. But this has not been the case.

ROBERT L. SMYTH
FSO-Rtd.

San Rafael, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE: As described at greater length on the Editorial Page, both the JOURNAL and the Association have consistently been firm supporters of a program of relief for retired Foreign Service personnel.



"Portal to Portal Habits"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the note identifying the author of "Portal to Portal Habits," in the September issue, I was described as an FSO. In actual fact I am an FSS in USIA, on detail to the Department at the present time, and my comments do not apply to Agency officers, all of whom are fabulously underpaid and arrive at the office via tandem bike pools.

LEO LECLAIR, FSS

Washington

"Continuing Appreciation"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

. . . I'm so grateful for the increasingly high standard of the JOURNAL . . . my continuing appreciation for what you are doing.

MARY VANCE TRENT

Djakarta

For a Better Community

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In view of the splendid record of generosity of the Foreign Service in supporting worthy causes, it is scarcely necessary for me to urge my colleagues to contribute generously to the United Givers Fund drive which begins this month in Washington and at the posts overseas. I would, however, like to call to mind a few important facts about the UGF.

The drive this year, as in 1956 and 1957, is a united appeal on behalf of many organizations—over 140 last year—which previously conducted separate fund-raising campaigns of their own.

Many of the agencies participating in UGF make their appeal on ahumanitarian basis, asking those of us who are more fortunate to assist the needy, the victims of crippling diseases, the aged, the orphaned, the homeless. But other agencies, such as the Boy Scouts, the YMCA and YWCA, and certain health clinics, provide services which may well be of direct benefit to you or to your family during Washington tours of duty.

All of the agencies are at least of indirect benefit to each resident in that they make the Greater National Capital area a better community.

UGF represents the voluntary efforts of our citizens to meet community needs and to solve community problems. It thus has a larger importance in that it contributes to the vitality of our democratic way of life.

LOFTUS BECKER
Vice Chairman
Department of State
UGF Campaign

Washington



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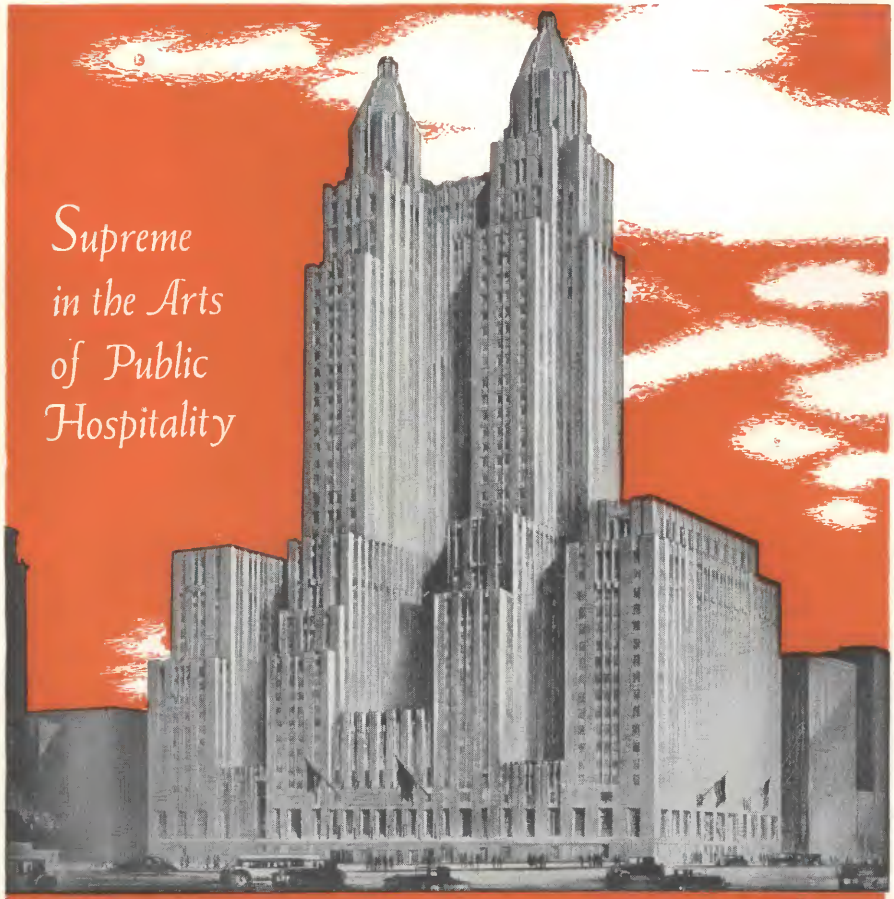
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