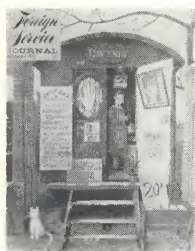




Foreign Service Journal

DECEMBER 1958

35c



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by Robert Seward



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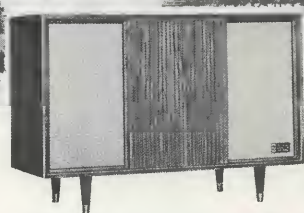


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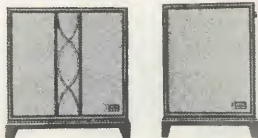
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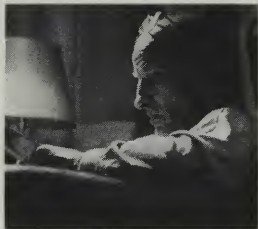
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"And there were in the . . . country
Shepherds abiding in the field,
Keeping watch over their flock."

(Luke 2:8)

Paul Child's cover photo of a modern-day shepherd was taken in Italy. Mr. Child plans to leave early in the spring for a Scandinavian assignment. Until recently he was acting Exhibits Officer, USIA.

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DESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

AMBASSADORS

The following interim appointments have been announced by the White House:

JAMES LAMPTON BERRY to Ceylon
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH to Canada
C. BURKE ELBRICK to Portugal
JAMES C. H. BONBRIGHT to Sweden

SECTION 517 APPOINTMENTS

To Class 3, a Consul and a Secretary

ROBINSON, Joe Adams

To Class 4, a Consul and a Secretary

WHITEHOUSE, Charles S.

To Class 6, a Vice Consul and a Secretary

BULLOCK, Roberta B.

CLASS 8 APPOINTMENTS

To Class 8 and also to Vice Consuls and Secretaries

BAUGH, Jerry P.	MARSHALL, Douglas G.
BRECKON, M. Lyall	MEYER, Michael B.
CHANDLER, David P.	MONTGOMERY, HARRY M., Jr.
FAVILLE Richard W.	MOORE, Tom R.
FERCH, John A.	MURPHY, Alvis Craig
FOELSCH, Melissa E.	PLACKE, James A.
FRANCIS, Albert A.	RAU, Donald E.
FROEBE, John A., Jr.	RENDALL, John D.
HAENDLER, Frank J.	SIZER, Henry Sears
KREISBERT, Donald	STOCK, Richard Henry
LOBIT, Hugh C.	WEST, Walter G.
LUCIUS, Hallock R.	WOLFE, John F.
MALONE, Gifford D.	

DESIGNATIONS

Now Class 2 and Secretaries to be also Consuls General

FOLSON, Robert S. WILSON, George F.
LIPPINCOTT, Aubrey E.

Now Class 6 and a Secretary to be also a Consul

HEAVNER, Theodore J. C.

FSS's to be Consuls

CARTER, Darrell D. WHITE, Howard A.
EDWARDS, John W.

FSRO's to be Consuls

BOHNE, Frederick A.	JONES, Frank W., Jr.
BORELL, Charles B.	MCINTYRE, William H. J.
BURKE, Thomas Edmund	PIELAN, Raymond
CALDER, F. Willard	TEALL, Girvan
DE BACA, Horace C.	TELLER, Hugh H.
HADDEN, John L.	WOOD, John R.
HORTON, John R.	ZWEIG, Ben
HRONES, John G.	

FSRO's to be Consuls and Secretaries

MEADOWS, Nathan R. VITALE, George R.

FSRO's to be Vice Consuls

CADEAUX, Ralph H.	JOHNSON, Paxton B.
CAMPBELL, William A.	KARPOVICH, Serge
CAVAN, William E.	OSTLUND, William C.
DABELL, Frances M.	RICKARD, Donald C.
DAYTON, John W.	WILLIAMS, Bruce P.
FULTON, Robert M.	

FSRO's to be Secretaries

ALMON, Collins D.	KEYS, Joel E.
BARNETT, Vincent M., Jr.	LYNCH, Joseph F.
FULLER, Richard A.	THOMPSON, Michael S.
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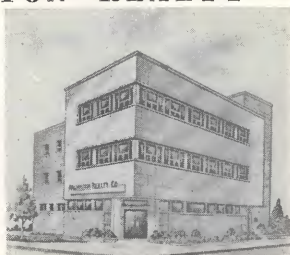
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BIRTHS

- BARRY. A daughter, Bridget Margaret, born to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barry, October 8, 1958, in Washington.
- CIZASKAS. A son, Thomas Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Cizaskas, October 10, 1958, in Arlington.
- CUTHELL. A son, Charles Erik, born to Mr. and Mrs. David Camcron Cuthell, September 19, 1958, in Washington.
- DUNNICAN. A daughter, Claudia Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dunnigan, September 27, 1958, in Washington.
- FUNKHOUSER. A daughter, Blaine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Funkhouser, September 27, 1958, in Washington.
- GATCH. A son, Loren Clark, born to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gatch, Jr., October 4, 1958, in Rome.
- HIGH. A daughter, Susan Jane, born to Mr. and Mrs. George B. High, October 22, 1958, in Washington.
- McNAMARA. A daughter, Anne Rutgers, born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. McNamara, September 25, 1958, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
- MENTER. A daughter, Patricia Alison, born September 4, 1958, adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Menter, in Washington.
- NADLER. A son, Christopher Adam, born to Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Nadler, October 26, 1958, in Washington.
- SAGONA. A son, Robert Stephen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sagona, September 29, 1958, in Montevideo, Uruguay.

MARRIAGES

- FREDERICK-STARBUCK. FSO Anne Ladd Frederick and FSO Linwood R. Starbuck were married on August 24, 1958, at Milton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck are both currently assigned to the Department.
- IMRIE-BERTSCH. Helen Imrie, Consul at Zurich, was married to Otto Bertschi on September 13, 1958, in Zurich. Mrs. Bertschi has resigned from the Foreign Service and will make her home in Zurich, Kemptenstrasse, 11, after December 1st.
- JOHNSON-CLARK. Janice Clare Johnson and Julian Hume Clark were married on October 12, 1958, in Leawood, Kansas. Mr. Clark is the son of the late DuWayne G. Clark, FSO, and Mrs. Clark.
- TRENT-HAGUE. Mary Vance Trent, Political Officer at Djakarta, was married to Thomas Hague on October 31, 1958, at Indianapolis. Mrs. Hague has resigned from the Foreign Service and will be at home after December 1st, in Djakarta, where her husband is with Standard Vacuum Sales Corp.

DEATHS

- BAGBY. Philip H. Bagby, former FSO, died on September 21, 1958, in Connecticut. Mr. Bagby served at Casablanca, Calcutta and Dacca.
- COLLINS. John F. Collins, Foreign Service Reserve Officer, died on September 8, 1958, in Madrid, where he was assigned as attaché.
- HUNTINGTON. W. Chapin Huntington died on October 6, 1958, at his summer home near Bluemont, Virginia. Mr. Huntington began his foreign service in 1916 as Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in Petrograd, and later served in the same capacity in Paris. He worked with both the Departments of State and Commerce on Russian affairs.
- LAURENDINE. Chase E. Laurendine, FSO, died on October 19, 1958, at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, where he was assigned as Second Secretary and Administrative Officer.
- LONG. Breckenridge Long died September 26, 1958, at his home near Laurel, Maryland. Mr. Long served as Third Assistant Secretary of State during the Wilson administration and as Assistant Secretary under President Roosevelt. He was Ambassador to Italy from 1933 to 1936.
- PLENNI. Paul J. Plenni, FSO, died on November 5, 1958, in Bethesda, Maryland. Mr. Plenni at the time of his death was detailed to ICA. He had served at Paris, London, Liverpool, Florence and Budapest.
- WELCH. Mrs. Irene Welch, wife of FSO Rolland Welch, died in Washington, D. C., on November 2, 1958.



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The following additions and corrections bring the list printed in the September JOURNAL up to date. Further changes of addresses will be held for publication next fall.

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Dothan, Ala.

Caffery, Edward
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Aiken, S. Carolina

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Lisbon, Portugal

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Seattle 4, Washington

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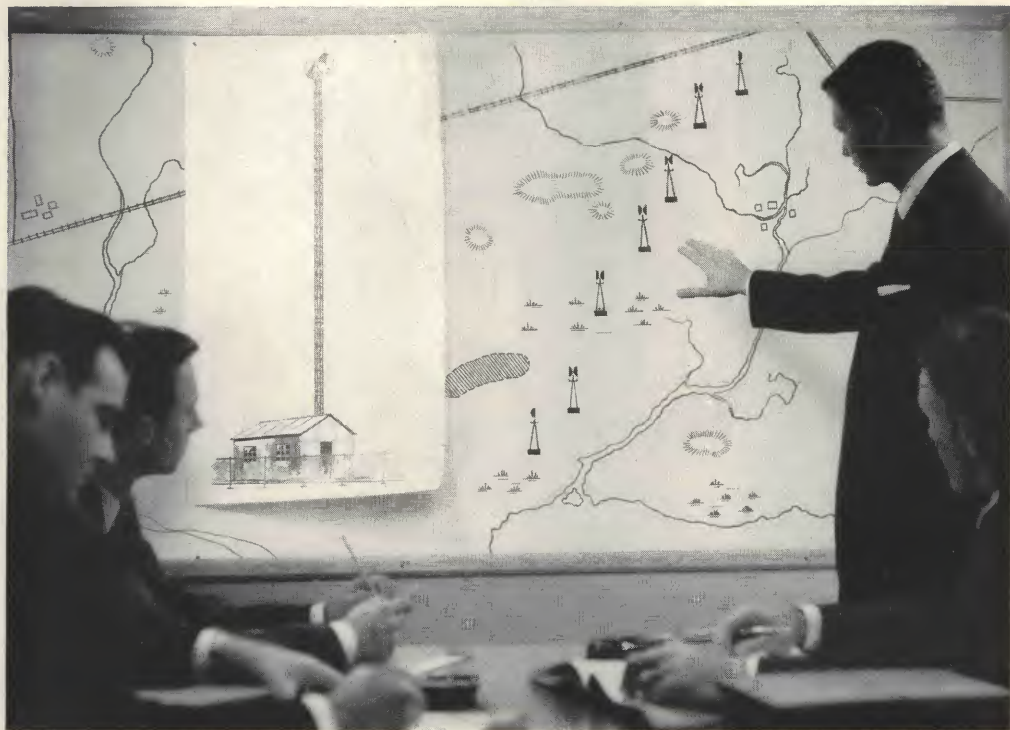
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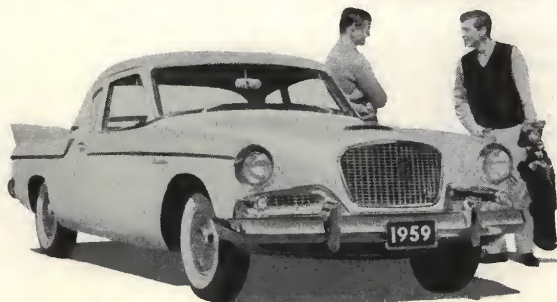
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Three For All

BY IDA M. PARDEE

Each blank below can be filled by fitting 3 small words together, to complete the name of a city. The beginning word in each name has already been entered. Can you finish them—with words from the other columns?

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. Africa | to | _____ | dell | a |
| 2. Brazil | par | _____ | quip | saki |
| 3. Colombia | me | _____ | go | a |
| 4. Italy | mess | _____ | a | land |
| 5. Peru | are | _____ | an | a |
| 6. Japan | nag | _____ | rid | pore |
| 7. Malaya | sing | _____ | a | in |
| 8. Mexico | me | _____ | in | a |

An Executive Has Nothing To Do

AS EVERYBODY knows . . . an executive has practically nothing to do . . . That is . . . except . . . To decide what is to be done . . . to tell somebody to do it . . . to listen to reasons why it should not be done . . . why it should be done by somebody else . . . or why it should be done in a different way . . . to prepare arguments in rebuttal that shall be convincing and conclusive . . .

To follow up to see if the thing has been done . . . to discover that it has not been done . . . to inquire why it has not been done . . . to listen to excuses from the person who should have done it . . . and did not do it . . . To follow up a second time to see if the thing has been done . . . to discover . . .

That it has been done hut done incorrectly . . . to point out how it should have been done . . . to conclude that as long as it has been done . . . it may as well be left as it is . . . to wonder if it is not time to get rid of a person who cannot do a thing correctly . . . to reflect that the person at fault has a wife and seven children . . . and that certainly . . .

No other executive in the world would put up with him for another moment . . . and that . . . in all probability . . . any successor would be just as bad . . . and probably worse . . . to consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been done had he done it himself in the first place . . . to reflect sadly that if he had done it himself . . . he would have been able to do it right . . .

In twenty minutes . . . but that as things turned out . . . he himself spent two days trying to find out why it was that it had taken somebody else three weeks to do it wrong . . . and then realized that such an idea would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that . . .

An Executive Has Nothing To Do.

ANSWERS:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to go land — Togoland | 5. are quip a — Arequipa |
| 2. par an a — Parana | 6. nag a saki — Nagasaki |
| 3. me dell in — Medellin | 7. sing a pore — Malaya |
| 4. mess in a — Messina | 8. me rid a — Mexico |

PICTURE CREDITS:

Winslow Homer, p. 18, 19, from the National Gallery of Art, special retrospective exhibition.

Samuel Sonjo, p. 50, courtesy of the British Embassy

Hercules Seghers, p. 22, and Hieronymus Bosch, p. 26 from the Smithsonian Institution's travelling exhibit of Dutch Master Drawings.

Rigaud Benoit, p. 30, courtesy of the Pan American Union.



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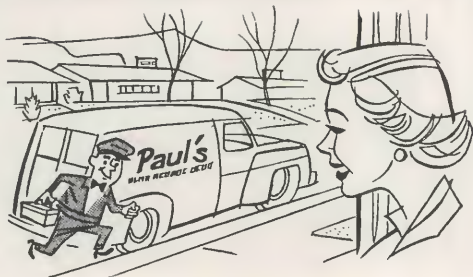


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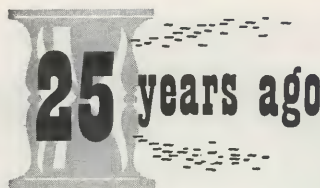


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BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

Relations Established With Russia

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arrived in the United States on November 7, 1933, for the purpose of exploring all questions outstanding between the two countries. Mr. Litvinoff was met in New York by Mr. James Clement Dunn, Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol. ...

On November 16, as the result of lengthy conversations, President Roosevelt exchanged notes with Mr. Litvinoff establishing normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. It was announced that Mr. William C. Bullitt would be the American Ambassador.—JOURNAL, Dec. 1933.

A Ring Around Russia

"American Diplomacy Around Russia" was the title of an article in the Washington SUNDAY STAR. After saying that the delicate matter of rehabilitating relations with the Russian people will be in the hands of some of the most highly skilled specialists in Russian and Far Eastern affairs the Nation possesses, the writer detailed the lengthy service of John Van A. MacMurray, Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; of Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan; Nelson T. Johnson, Minister to China; Robert P. Skinner, Ambassador to Turkey; and Arthur C. Frost, Consul General at Calcutta. The article concludes: "So there is a ring around the Soviet Union, a ring of skilled career diplomats. ... No shirt sleeve diplomats, newly fledged from political nests, will handle the many-angled problems which will rise out of renewed relations. The shifting of these experts into these posts is regarded as the final triumph of the careerists. The long-standing practice of giving the big diplomatic posts to political henchmen has, in this important instance at least, been abandoned."—JOURNAL, Dec. 1933.

From Post To Post

Cecil Lyon, Tokyo to Peiping; Edward Page, Department to Paris, as Language Officer; James Pilcher, Hankow to Harbin; Borden Reams, Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth; John Morgan, Berlin to Department; Henry Norweb, Santiago, Chile, to Mexico City; Ely Palmer, Vancouver to Jerusalem.

Briefs: Homer Byington Jr., Naples, reports in the December, 1933 JOURNAL that during the stay of Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt at Capri, Consul General du Bois, through the courtesy of a Naples attorney, placed at their disposal the yacht Lucia.

Paris Embassy reports that in September, 1933, all U. S. Government offices were moved to the new Government building at 2 Avenue Gabriel. The handsome quarters include such equipment as rapid elevators, automatic drinking fountains, a garage, air conditioners and mail shutes. Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh visited the new quarters in October. It was the Colonel's first trip to Paris since his record-breaking trans-Atlantic flight in 1927.—JOURNAL, Dec., 1933.

Fiorello La Guardia, who was elected Mayor of New York in 1933, was once a clerk in the Consulate at Budapest and later at Trieste. He was also Consular Agent at Fiume.—JOURNAL.



A son, Christopher Otken Riddleberger, was born on October 2, 1933, at Geneva to Vice Consul and Mrs. James W. Riddleberger.

• A daughter, Anne, was born on November 10, 1933, at Washington, D. C. to Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Alling. Mr. Alling is assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.



Higgs—Weeks. Married on September 2, 1933, at Chicago, Vice Consul L. Randolph Higgs and Miss Gladys Marice Weeks, of Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Higgs is stationed at Surabaya, Java. • Taft—Davidson. Married on September 11, 1933, in Washington, D. C., Vice Consul Orray Taft, Jr., and Miss Janet Chapman Davidson, of Palo Alto, California. Mr. Taft is stationed at Warsaw.

Up Betimes on Christmas Morn

The following is from the book, "Letters and Journals of a Diplomat," by Lars Anderson: "I was exceedingly glad to get down to Ramslade at Bracknell for Christmas with the Whites. . . . Christmas Day was characteristic. I was awakened at seven by Master Jack and Miss Muriel singing greetings of the morning, peace and good will, outside my door. The informal English breakfast, all self-helping, was followed by the gift-giving. . . ."

Henry White was First Secretary at London and later Ambassador to Italy and France. He was the father of John Campbell White, retired career officer. Larz Anderson was Second Secretary and was in London from 1891 to 1894.

A Strange Fat Fish of the Air

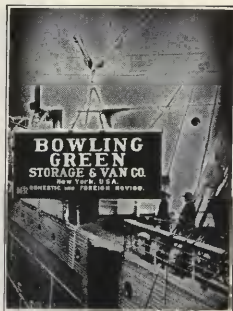
That ever faithful JOURNAL contributor, Henry S. Villard, has a fascinating article in the December, 1933, issue about dirigibles and a-eerio-planes. Following is a short excerpt from Harry's article: "'And if I had told you a few years ago,' rose the shrill voice of the side-show barker, 'that you would one day see an a-eerio-plane pass over your heads, you would not have believed me. And yet—look, look—watch the marvel of mechanical flight by man!'

"His triumphant scream was drowned out by the sputter and drone of an unmuffled gasoline engine. Into the air above the gaping crowd suddenly tilted a yellow, cylindrical gas bag, beneath which was suspended a triangular open

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framework almost as long as the bag itself. At one end was a large square rudder, at the other a slowly spinning propeller and the buzzing motor. Most sensational of all was the figure of a man straddling the flimsy framework.

"The scene was Palisades Park, just across the Hudson from New York. The time was sundown of a breathless summer day in 1913. One of the earliest American dirigibles was in the air, piloted by Frank Goodale. Ten, fifteen minutes and the show was over. As the lights of Manhattan began to twinkle in the distance a rope was dropped and the strange fat fish of the air was recaptured by its earthly crew."

An "At Home" at Home and Abroad

Gwen Barrows, in the October "Washington Letter," says that Mark Twain declined a home-town invitation to an "at home" by writing on a card:

Mr. Samuel Clemens, Ditto

When our famous humorist was in Europe gathering material for "The Innocents Abroad" and "A Tramp Abroad," he must have received numerous "at home" invitations and it's dollars to doughnuts that he didn't answer them with "ditto." He no doubt attended some similar to the "at home" described briefly below by Lars Anderson, U. S. Minister to Belgium in 1911, in the "Letters and Journals of a Diplomat": "Isabel's Tuesday 'at home' was again a great success . . . The guests were received at the foot of the staircase and passed up through the salon with the malachite mantelpiece, across the ballroom into the Salon Rouge, where Isabel had her tea table. In escorting guests back downstairs, I had a lot of real exercise. The Princess de Ligne came, fortunately, at a different moment from the Duchess d'Ursel, so that no difficult problem of procedure arose, and the sofa was all the time filled. The Comtesse de la Boessiere, granddaughter of old Governor Carroll of Maryland, came among others. . . ."

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE CT, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR OCTOBER 1958.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

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Business Manager.

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Minimizing Federal Income Taxes

by RICHARD L. ERICSSON, C.P.A.*

WHILE on temporary assignment at several Foreign Service posts, the author was frequently asked questions about Federal income taxes. The repetition of certain questions made it obvious that there were matters of common interest to Foreign Service employees which could be covered in a brief paper, if the subjects were presented without too great concern for organization. Quite naturally the questions most frequently propounded were concerned with some aspect of tax avoidance, and it is the general topic with which this paper is concerned. For ease of reading the use of qualifying phrases and technical jargon

Judge Learned Hand said in one of his respected dissents: has been minimized at the risk of over-simplification.

"Over and over again courts have said that there is nothing sinister in so arranging one's affairs as to keep taxes as low as possible. Everybody does so, rich or poor; and all do right, for nobody owes any public duty to pay more than the law demands: taxes are enforced exactions, not voluntary contributions. To demand more in the name of morals is mere cant." (Commissioner v. Newman, 159 Fed. 2d 484).

While this opinion is not found as an embroidered motto hanging in the office of every tax adviser, nevertheless it is a fair summation of the justification for tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is any legitimate method of holding taxes to a minimum. It must be distinguished from "evasion," which is the term usually applied to a wilful and wrongful failure to pay taxes. The criminal penalties upon conviction for an attempt to evade or defeat the tax can amount to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for five years. Consequently, the legitimacy of a program for tax minimization is not a question of morals alone. In any discussion of tax avoidance below, it is understood that the transaction is carried out in substance as well as form so as to qualify as legitimate.

Differences of opinion exist as to what is taxable income, to whom it is taxable, when it is taxable, the applicable tax rate, what is an allowable deduction, to whom it is allowable, when it is allowable, from what particular type of income it is deductible, et cetera. In settling differences of opinion between taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service, the Commissioner has an advantage because the burden of proof is on the taxpayer. That the Commission is not infallible is indicated by court decisions adverse to his findings. That the Commissioner is usually correct, or amenable to correction and compromise without court action, is indicated by the relatively few tax matters brought before the courts in comparison with the number of tax returns filed.

Basic to all plans for tax avoidance is information concerning the facts so that affairs can be arranged to produce the lowest legal tax, and tax returns can be completed to

claim full benefit of all exemptions, deductions and exclusions allowed by the law. Of course tax practitioners work with the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, Congressional Committee reports, and such research aids as the loose leaf commercial tax services, court decisions, and a multitude of special guides and releases. It is not practical from the viewpoint of time and economics for the average individual taxpayer to equip himself with an extensive library of tax-information sources. It is, however, almost obligatory for the taxpayer to secure some reference materials, preferably expressed in nontechnical style.

The Internal Revenue Service has a number of publications available to the public. One publication of special interest is "Income Tax Deductions of Members of the Foreign Service, Department of State," issued by the International Operations Division of the Internal Revenue Service as "Information Guide #2, October 3, 1957." Other publications include: "Your Federal Income Tax," "Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad," "Casualty and Theft Losses," and the annual "Helpful Information on How to Prepare Your Income Tax Return on Form 1040," together with instruction sheets for accompanying schedules. If you believe that you detect a slight note of bias in that the "don'ts" outnumber the "dos," you can read a reverse approach in one of numerous and inexpensive commercial guides on taxreturn preparation, such as J. K. Lasser's "Your Income Tax." Publications of this latter type usually include check lists which serve to jog the memory. Stepping up from the popularized versions are more sophisticated publications such as the

*Currently a partner in Frazer and Torbet. From 1954 to 1957 he was special assistant to the Department's Assistant Secretary for Administration.



"Breezing Up"

by Winslow Homer

annual "U.S. Master Tax Guide," published by Commerce Clearing House.

Gross income must be itemized on the return unless specifically excluded under terms of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides for exclusion of certain earned income from sources without the United States (subject to a number of qualifying requirements), does not apply to amounts paid by the United States or any agency thereof. Consequently, basic compensation of Government employees serving abroad must be included in gross income. Amounts received by personnel of the Foreign Service, as allowances or otherwise, under the terms of Title IX of the Foreign Service Act are excluded from gross income under the provisions of Section 912. The exclusion renders these amounts exempt from taxation, makes it unnecessary to report such items on the tax return, and effectively achieves maximum tax savings. Amounts received other than under Title IX must be accounted for in the customary manner. Once the gross income has been determined, a number of elections or options are available to the taxpayer.

Probably the election with which taxpayers are most familiar is that which allows a choice of either the standard deduction or the itemization of nonbusiness deductions. Most taxpayers do take the trouble to compute their taxes under both methods so as to pay the lowest tax in any one year, but relatively few plan their deductible expenses so as to concentrate them in a year for which itemization of nonbusiness deductions will be used. An example of this planning is to postpone payment of charitable contributions, medical expenses, et cetera, from year A to year B. Then during the latter part of year B, prepay certain expenses which would ordinarily be paid in year C. This concentrates a greater proportion of deductions in year B when taxpayer elects to itemize nonbusiness deductions, relieving years A and C for which the standard deduction is elected. If funds are not at hand to prepay expenses, the immediate deduction can be realized if borrowed funds are employed for payment of the deductible expenses. Control of timing of a transaction is thus an important element in tax planning.

The second election with which most taxpayers are familiar is the option available to married taxpayers to file either joint or separate returns. The graduated tax rate makes the income splitting effect of the joint return advantageous in the great majority of instances. Possible exceptions involve cases where both spouses have income; it is sometimes desirable to file separately if both spouses realize capital losses in excess of capital gains, or if one spouse realizes extraordinary medical expenses. By filing separately, two deductions of \$1,000 each for capital losses would be allowed rather than only the one deduction of \$1,000 on a joint return. Since medical expenses are deductible only to the extent that they exceed certain percentages of adjusted gross income, filing separately reduces the nondeductible portions of the medical expense. These exceptions are sufficiently rare so that any decision of married taxpayers to file separately should be checked and rechecked.

Variations on the income splitting method are numerous and rather usual in accomplishing tax minimization. Recently many states and the District of Columbia have adopted

a uniform law which makes it possible to make gifts of securities to minors by providing for a custodian to hold the shares during the minority of the donees. Income or gain from the sale of these securities is taxable income to the minor. Often gifts are made by persons about to dispose of property at a price which would result in a large taxable gain. A bona fide gift of a part interest prior to sale will distribute the gain in proportion to the interests held by the donor and donee when the gain is realized.

Of course, it is possible to make gifts to other than minors and of property other than securities. The principle remains the same: distribute income-producing property to a person taxed at a lower rate than the donor. The creation of a trust represents a significant method by which income can be split with minors and others, but the subject requires a rather complete treatment even to begin to point out the advantages and dangers taxwise. Suffice it to say that competent legal counsel should be engaged.

Investment of capital in income-producing enterprises should be accompanied by an awareness of the tax consequences. Interest on municipal bonds is tax exempt; interest on deposits in banks and savings and loan associations is taxable at ordinary rates; dividends received are subject to both an exclusion and a credit; income from gas, oil and mineral properties is subject to special deductions for depletion. The tax effects may completely reverse the relationship between risk and rate of return of investment income. The higher the tax bracket the more beneficial it is to have income exempted from taxation or taxed at something lower than ordinary rates.

Conversion of ordinary income to capital gains occupies the waking hours of many taxpayers in the medium and higher tax brackets. Tax on the gain from sale of capital assets held six months or more is limited to a maximum of 25%. When compared with top tax rates of 91% on ordinary income, there can be little question as to incentive for conversion. But long term capital gain benefits are not reserved for the top brackets alone; net long term capital gains can be reduced by 50% and then be subject to the customary rates applied to ordinary income. One interesting development along these lines is the popularization of the Canadian mutual funds which, unlike the usual invest-



"Adirondack Guide"

by Winslow Homer

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

ment fund, pay no dividends. Income retained by the fund is reinvested rather than distributed. Appreciation of the shares is realized as a capital gain upon sale.

Allowable deductions are frequently omitted due to lack of information and records. Certainly representation expenses should not be in this category, although there is every reason to believe that they are. To be allowable deductions, representation costs in excess of reimbursements must be supported by certificates from the Department to the effect that the costs were incurred for the benefit of the United States and would be reimbursable if sufficient funds were available. The comparatively few certificates issued and the necessity for an annual campaign by the Department to obtain a full accounting of unreimbursed representation expenses attests to the fact that many taxpayers fail to take the allowable deduction.

Contributions may be made at reduced cost to the taxpayer if property appreciated in value rather than cash is contributed. If X purchased a stock for \$100 and sells it for \$200 the gain is taxable income, leaving a reduced amount available for contribution. If X contributes the stock, he is allowed a deduction for the fair market value of \$200 and is not taxed on the appreciation since no taxable gain is realized. In extreme situations it is possible to end up with more cash by giving property away rather than selling it.

Casualty and theft losses represent another area where many taxpayers have failed either to claim a deduction or to take appropriate measures to retain evidence supporting the validity of a claimed deduction. Foreign service provides ample opportunity to experience some of the most unusual "casualties" imaginable and with sufficient frequency to substantiate a theory of "casualty-prone." Whether these "casualties" may qualify as allowable deductions depends upon the facts and a rather bewildering chain of decisions. For example, the Internal Revenue Service holds that termite damage to property is not a casualty so that such loss is not deductible, and that agency can cite a number of court decisions supporting its views. On the other hand, a recent

court decision allowed termite damage to be deducted as a casualty loss where the invasion of the termites and resultant damage were accidental and sudden.

Deductions have been allowed for losses due to fire, theft, earthquake, ice storm, hurricane, automobile accident, freezing or bursting of water pipes, extraordinary drought, and flood. Casualty deductions have been disallowed on damages to personal property in storage or in transit, such losses of personal property being held as commonplace and usual rather than a casualty, in absence of evidence showing a sudden, unexpected or unusual cause. In any event, unusual casualty losses are experienced while serving abroad, and it would be well to consider listing them as deductions to salvage a tax saving at least.

In listing questionable items as deductions, it is well to have an understanding of the tax consequences should they not be allowed. If the point is truly debatable, the taxpayer must decide whether he is willing to assume the risk, preferably a calculated risk, of disallowance. If the taxpayer takes the deduction and makes adequate disclosure of the facts, disallowance does not result in grave damage. The taxpayer pays the same tax as he would have paid had he not claimed the deduction, plus interest on the deficiency at 6% per year. Assuming that the assessment is made somewhere near the end of the customary three-year period available under the statute of limitations, the cost could not exceed 18% of the potential tax saving. The interest is a legitimate deduction for tax purposes when paid, so the net cost is less than 6% per year. It is not good business to attempt to deduct something that is by long precedent certain to be disallowed. As the likelihood of success improves, the potential saving compares more favorably with the possible cost. It is axiomatic that to obtain allowance of a deduction the taxpayer first must claim the deduction.

One form of tax saving is the avoidance of needless penalties and interest for tax law violations. For individual taxpayers filing on a calendar year basis, returns must be submitted to the appropriate District Director on or before April 15 following the close of the tax year. U.S. citizens who are abroad on April 15 are granted an automatic extension of two months, but interest at the rate of 6% per annum must be paid on any amount of tax due. Failure to file a return on time incurs a penalty of 5% of the net amount due for each month or part of a month the return is delinquent, up to a maximum of 25%. Negligence without intent to defraud incurs a penalty of 5% of the amount due. The civil penalty for fraud with intent to evade tax is 50% of the net amount due. Wilful failure to pay tax or file a return, wilful making or subscribing to a false return, or wilful attempt in any manner to evade or defeat a tax may subject the taxpayer to criminal prosecution.

An important defense available to the taxpayer is the statute of limitations. Generally, the Government has three years after the return is filed, or the due date of the return if a later date, to assess additional tax. An important exception to this general rule provides the Government with an additional three years if the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includable therein which is in



Bermuda

by Virginia Carleton

Canada is Famous for its Skiing

THE CANADIAN LAURENTIANS, one of the most colourful and famous ski-resort areas in North America, attract winter-sport enthusiasts from all over the world.



Painted for The Seagram Collection by Lorne Bouchard, A.R.C.A.

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Distinctively different... renowned for its smoothness,
light-body and delicate bouquet... Seagram's V.O.
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FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

excess of 25% of the amount of gross income stated in the return. The statute of limitations is not applicable and proceedings for assessment or collection may be begun at any time in the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade the tax, wilful attempt to defeat or evade the tax, or failure to file a return. This latter exception has been responsible for a vast accumulation of work papers and file copies of tax returns throughout the country.

Knowing the position of the Internal Revenue Service on a questionable point is an obvious aid in charting a course of action. Taxpayers in the United States have many sources of information available, and the Internal Revenue Service is as close as the telephone. For those serving abroad official information sources are available, but frequently inconvenient at best. The International Operations Division of the Internal Revenue Service now has established field offices in connection with the Embassies at Paris, Ottawa and Manila, and the Consulate General at Frankfurt. The Revenue Service Representative can be consulted in person or by mail on general questions. In the case of completed transactions, the District Director of Internal Revenue in whose district the return will be filed or the Director of International Operations can issue a "determination letter" upon request, if the question presented is covered in an official publication. A "ruling" may be obtained in advance concerning prospective transactions by addressing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. Requests for determination letters and rulings must be accompanied by complete statements of the facts regarding the transaction, including the names and addresses of all interested parties, a copy of any document necessary to present the facts, a full and precise statement of the business reasons, if any, for the transaction, and an explanation of reasoning if the taxpayer wishes to support a particular contention. Rulings are often requested by associations where the question is one of interest to the membership.

After-the-fact information and assistance is made available by teams of Internal Revenue Service representatives sent abroad during the tax-return filing period. They do visit rather remote places, but their usual routings take them only to cities with substantial numbers of United States citizens. An article for recommended reading is J. H. Newman's "Tax Administration in Striped Trousers: The International Operations Program of the Internal Revenue Service," ("Tax Law Review," New York University School of Law, January, 1957). The International Operations Division was organized within the past several years to conduct an integrated audit program for all returns filed by citizens abroad. In addition to recounting justification for the program, the article describes the scope of operations. It touches briefly upon the overseas staffing problem and the relationship of the Division's overseas representatives with the Foreign Service.

The "Information Guides" of the International Operations Division could offer the Department or the AFSA an opportunity to develop a cooperative program for dissemination of tax information. With the integrated audit program now being conducted, that Division will undoubtedly accumulate data of special interest to those serving abroad.

Opportunities for the taxpayer to minimize his taxes under numerous provisions of the Internal Revenue Code exist and, for the most part, are well known to the Internal Revenue Service, tax advisers, and Congressional Committees alike. Unintended hardships and benefits are remedied from time to time by legislation, but certain basic tax minimization opportunities have remained undisturbed after repeated review. It is safe to assume that these provisions remain as intended benefits, available to every taxpayer sufficiently knowledgeable to exercise his legal right to minimize his taxes, or to avoid them entirely, by means which the law permits. The exercise of this right should result in a substantial increase in after-tax income.



"Farmhouse with a Man Seated on the Fence"

by Hercules Seghers



FRONT ROW: USAF Col. Robert Tuttle, Juan de Zengotita, John Hoover (staff), Kay Bracken, Willard Barber (staff) S. Houston Lay, Eugene Braderman (Commerce), USIA Frank Oram.

BACK ROW: H. D. Brewster, William Boswell, USMC Col. James Keene, Raymond Lisle, Thomas Larson, USN Capt. Paul Savidge, Donald Calder, Joseph Jova, Jacques Reinstein, Hoyt Price, USA Col. E. A. Salet, ICA Joel Bernstein, Carleton Swift.

Senior Officers' Course: Pioneers

by WILLARD F. BARBER

ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1958, at the Foreign Service Institute, Secretary Dulles formally initiated the Senior Officers' Course, thus implementing the expressed desire of Congress and of the Administration that officers of the Foreign Service and the Department should have facilities for advanced training second to none.

In order to understand fully the scope of the interest in this development, it is helpful briefly to review the record. The idea of establishing such a course was inherent in the Congressional action of 1946 which established the Foreign Service Institute. Reporting on the section of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which established the Institute, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 12, of that year stated its intention that the Institute should

"provide adequate in-service training for Foreign Service officers as well as for other officers and employees of the Service similar to that provided for Army and Navy officers in the command schools, and the Army and Navy War Colleges." (The National War College opened in the fall of 1946).

During 1954 and 1955, the idea of the Senior Officers' Course gained additional impetus from the strong recommendations of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel, developed further by Mr. Harold B. Hoskins as Director of the Institute, approved by the Secretary of State, and accepted by the President.

The basic concept of the Senior Officers' Course was aptly stated by Director Hoskins in an article published in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, November 1955. In discussing the need for three periods of concentrated training in the course of the Foreign Service officer's career, he stated, "the third is to draw on the information and experience of senior officers in the planning of policy and in a manner which will give the officer the additional perspective needed for fulfilling effectively the final phases of his career."

This concept, still valid, was broadened and strengthened by intensive study and planning at the highest Departmental

levels during 1957, involving the Office of Personnel, the Division of Career Development, the Foreign Service Institute, and the Advisory Committee to the Institute, all brought together under the leadership of Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson.

Among the first problems to be solved was the length of the course. While it was once contemplated that the officers selected would be detailed to Washington for three months, it was decided that the period should be extended to a normal academic year in keeping with the stated desire of the House Committee that it be in every way comparable to that provided for military officers. The Army, Navy, Air, and National War Colleges operate on nine- and ten-month schedules.

In the preparation of plans, curriculum and schedule for the Senior Course, opportunity was given for a wide range of suggestions from many sources. Surveys were made of the various military colleges and of civilian universities and institutes in all parts of the country.

As a result, a wealth of ideas was obtained pertaining both to substantive work which should be put into the Senior Course as well as to methods and procedure. The course, as drawn up for 1958-59, encompasses a selection of subjects, and a methodology of training, geared to the importance, the urgency, and the pressure of current problems, which will require intensive effort and concentration from the attending officers. Yet, in the conduct of this first course, should any one aspect of procedure prove inadequate to achieve the high results hoped for, the Institute has reserved a degree of flexibility permitting modification. This is not to say that the first year's course is considered to be experimental. Rather it is appropriate to describe it as one likely to contain much of the challenge, excitement, and flexibility of pioneering in the sense that it may be improved, broadened, deepened and enlivened, made more productive and profitable each year, by introducing changes as circum-

stances and experience dictate. The fact that the War Colleges change their curriculum each year by as much as 20 per cent is not a criterion of failure or of experimentation, so much as it is a movement toward constant improvement, modification to meet the changing world situation, a sharper focus on expected future needs and responsibilities of the graduate, a constant striving for perfection.

The selection of the officers to attend the first Course invoked all of the Department's personnel management and career development facilities. The records of officers of Classes I, II, and III between the ages of 36 and 50 were examined to derive a preliminary list of eligibles and alternates for all vacancies in the military colleges and the Senior Course. From this broad base, further screening resulted in tentative nominees from which a final selection was made by a committee chaired by the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. The nominations took into account all aspects of the officer's previous training and experience, personal problems, the career potential of the individual, and contemplated future assignments. Care was also taken to record the availability for future assignments of those not selected for 1958-59. The Office of Personnel keeps the lists which could serve as a pre-selection screening so that routine transfers would not result in a potential candidate being unavailable.

IN CONSIDERING the purpose and nature of the Senior Officers' Course it is necessary for the JOURNAL reader to make two clear-cut distinctions with respect to its level and its relationship to other courses. In the first place the course is entirely distinctive in approach, method, and level from the Mid-Career Course. The latter is designed to broaden the intellectual scope of officers who, during the first half of their careers have of necessity had to concentrate on more limited operational duties. The Senior Course is to prepare a carefully selected group of more senior officers for the exercise of high-level executive responsibilities, policy recommendation and implementation, and coordination in the field of all aspects of the government's policies and programs. In the second place, the Senior Course is the apex and terminal training course for the Foreign Service, just as the National War College is the terminal educational institution for military officers. Considering the shortage of available, capable senior Foreign Service officers, it is not expected that those completing the Senior Course will subsequently be assigned to the National War College.

As for methodology, the Senior Course is expected to make wide use of the seminar method with a minimum of formal lectures. By informal seminar-discussions, and question- and answer-sessions, visiting specialists are probed to their depths by the class. Some distinguished authorities and leading educators in various fields will appear but once. Others whose schedule permits, or whose subject requires it, may remain with the class for as long as a week. While existing plans do not allow for extensive trips outside Washington, group attendance at Departmental briefings, staff conferences, and inter-agency meetings is scheduled.

Close contact with some of our country's great minds and personalities, continuous access to facts and figures, exposure to both classical and contemporary writers, and the constant stimulation of provocative problems and questions will be the regular fare of the class.

An unusual aspect of the Course is the adoption of a variation of the rapporteur function. This involves one course member attending a meeting or convention and subsequently reporting back to his colleagues. One member has already participated in a three-day international mock conference at M.I.T.; another attended the annual meeting at St. Louis of the American Political Science Association; a third was a panelist at the conference of the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry, Inc., in New York. As the year continues, it is expected that other invitations will be accepted to meetings or study groups such as those of the School for Advanced International Studies, the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Assembly, and meetings of professional, business and labor organizations. Briefing visits are also scheduled for military installations and operations.

In addition to twelve Foreign Service Officers, the first class includes one representative each from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, and from the USIA, ICA, and the Department of Commerce. This is in keeping with the 1946 statutory provision, cited earlier, that "instruction in the field of foreign relations should be furnished to other officers of the government aside from the State Department and the Foreign Service."

No serious observer of the Foreign Service organization and the role it is called upon to fulfill will question the advantages of the Senior Officers' Course. The Department and the Foreign Service have no less need of advanced officer training than have the military services which have enjoyed such advantages for years. In establishing this course, the Department has done something unique which will probably attract wide attention. Informal inquiries reveal that there is nothing even closely comparable in other countries of the Western World. In some instances governments give limited training to the career officers, in languages, by detail to Defense Colleges, or in short series of conferences, but normally only to the neophytes just embarking on their careers.

THE Department and the Institute have invested in a new enterprise. Newly-decorated and furnished facilities have been placed at the disposal of the participants of the Course. Conference room amenities, and separate committee and study rooms have been provided, as well as special library and document services. The officers now in the course have opportunities unequalled elsewhere in the Western World. Upon them depends in large measure the success of this pioneering adventure, for the Department has spared no effort in making the selection of personnel, or in providing facilities. Especially will the eyes of their fellow officers be upon them and their accomplishments, this year.

EDITORIAL PAGE

The Lesson of "The Ugly American"

BY THE TIME this issue of the JOURNAL reaches its readers it is likely that "The Ugly American" will be as familiar to members of the Foreign Service as any book that has been published in recent years. Its distribution by the Book of the Month Club, its serialization by the SATURDAY EVENING POST and its presence on most of the best seller lists have already insured it a readership in the United States of unusually broad scope, in addition to which it has been the subject of numbers of editorials.

It is safe to predict that the immediate reactions provoked by this book among Foreign Service readers will range from resentful through choleric to incoherent and this will be natural. The incidents recounted sound palpably contrived despite their advertised origin in fact; the authors have indulged freely in oversimplification, often to the point of absurdity; exaggeration is rife and most of the characters are caricatures and grotesque ones at that. No one who has ever served abroad will be unable to pick flaws from the beginning to the end of this book.

Nevertheless, no thoughtful reader will be able to dismiss "The Ugly American" lightly because, with all its errors and distortions, it still states candidly a problem which has long been debated within the Foreign Service itself. This is, of course, the degree to which our manner of living abroad handicaps the Foreign Service in the attainment of its objectives, if, indeed, these very aims have not become a bit blurred around the edges as a result of the changing framework within which the Service operates.

The question which faces the Foreign Service, and which "The Ugly American" attempts to illustrate, is whether the United States can be adequately represented abroad, and the political, economic and social evolutions of any given country correctly assessed, by representatives, diplomatic or other, who operate from what frequently resemble American redoubts in hostile territory. This question is not new nor is it limited, as in "The Ugly American," to any specific part of the world. Many officers of the Service have long recognized that the accelerated construction of compound dwellings, the spread of commissaries and post-exchange type facilities and the provision of a wide variety of personal services, either as a part of the administrative operation or as a result of an all-American cooperative endeavor, are serving to divorce Foreign Service personnel from the main stream of life in the country of their assignment. And even those officers who recognize the vitiating effect of the system have been known to succumb after a

short struggle and, like the Iowa poultry specialist of "The Ugly American," find their resolve blunted by the attractions of comfort and convenience.

This situation has not escaped the foreign observer and Raymond Cartier, writing in PARIS-MATCH on March 24, 1956, states what is only a variation on a subject which has received world-wide comment:

"The foreign is for the American a land of anxiety. A monster, the microbe, spies on you and watches you, hidden in the water, the bread, the milk, the air and even the look of those around you. Ten years after the end of the war, when abundance has once more become normal, there still exists an incredible number of Americans who arrive from the United States carrying everything they need to live in sanitary bags, like a surgeon's mask. A curious people, who like to see and to understand what goes on about them at home, once out of their country become trembling individuals whose fear of contagion overcomes their desire to know about the lives of the men it is their job to influence. . . . The deep influence that these men could exercise, men often intelligent, nearly always generous and sympathetic, is lost by their refusal wherever they are to leave their little enclaves. There are, of course, many exceptions, but these are exceptions."

When there is an American government restaurant in Place de la Concorde, an American grocery store in Grosvenor Square, when American commissaries sell canned spaghetti in Naples, canned beer in Munich, processed cheese in Copenhagen and minute rice in Tokyo can a foreign journalist be blamed for holding views like these?

The provision of these manifold services and comforts—unknown before the last war—are most often justified in the name of economy and morale. But economy resulting



from measures which themselves prejudice the success of the undertaking is axiomatically poor economy. Naturally comfort is not something to be avoided in the flagellant sense and the maintenance of a representative American standard of life is a recognized responsibility of a Foreign Service officer. It is a reasonable contention, however, that the provision of liberal allowances which would enable an officer to provide adequately for himself and his family would be more than compensated by the stimulation of self-reliance and resourcefulness which would be engendered thereby. In places where there is no alternative to the construction of government housing the lower costs of the multiple unit, compound-type dwellings, which frequently lack only a moat in the attainment of exclusiveness, are offset by the ostentation, isolation, and clannishness which are the inevitable results. As for morale, which unfortunately of late seems to have become more or less equated with creature comforts, it should be remembered that it also entails, as Noah Webster points out, "courageous determined conduct despite danger and privations, often attended by zeal, self-sacrifice or indomitableness." It is true that the institution of the community-type facilities grew out of the unusual demands of the immediate post-war period, and that they are an ingrained part of almost any military operation. But our mission is different from the basic military one and by its very nature requires the greatest possible absorption of an officer into the life of the country in which he is stationed, difficult and uncomfortable though this frequently

might be. It is through coping with the unusual demands of our Service that the real *esprit de corps*, essential to the morale of any group, is developed. Perhaps more than any other American organization the Marine Corps prides itself on its high morale. The basis for this pride of service lies in the fact that toughness and the acceptance of hardship are indispensable attributes of a Marine. The mission of the Marine Corps demands that this be so and it has not changed through the years. If a man cannot accept it, or live up to it, he undertakes another occupation. The methods of operation are not altered to suit his taste or convenience.

Thoreau, viewing the nineteenth-century world from Walden wrote: "Most of the luxuries, and many of the so-called comforts, of life are not only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind." The same thought has been expressed more currently, and more pointedly, by Walter Lippmann in a recent column: "There is . . . a lack of seriousness in American national purposes, when there is a choice between private pleasures and the public interest. We are in competition with a new society which is in deadly earnest, and there is no use pretending that amidst our comforts and our pleasures, we are serious enough."

These words, addressed to no particular segment of American life, might well be pondered by the men and women of the Foreign Service. They essentially constitute the grain that can be sifted from the chaff of "The Ugly American."



"The Fantastic Warrior"

by Hieronymus Bosch

Human Destiny

"**A**S THE social group grows too large for mutual contact and appraisal, life quickly begins to lose its flavor and significance. Among multitudes relations must become standardized; to standardize is to generalize; to generalize is to ignore all those authentic features which mark, and which indeed alone create, an individual. Not only is there no compensation for our losses, but most of our positive ills have directly resulted from great size. With it has indeed come the magic of modern communication and quick transport; but out of these has come the sinister apparatus of mass suggestion and mass production. Such devices, always tending more and more to reduce us to a common model, subject us—our hard-won immunity now gone—to epidemics of hallowed catchword and formula. The herd is regaining its ancient and evil primacy; civilization is being reversed, for it has consisted of exactly the opposite process of individualization—witness the history of law and morals. These many inventions are a step backward; they lull men into the belief that because they are severally less subject to violence, they are more safe; because they are more steadily fed and clothed, they are more secure from want; because their bodies are cleaner, their hearts are purer. It is an illusion; our security has actually diminished as our demands have become more exacting; our comforts we purchase at the cost of a softer fibre, a feebleness of will, and an infantile suggestibility." —Learned Hand before the Supreme Court.

The Harvard Seminar

By NILES W. BOND

ON SEPTEMBER 22 of this year a group of eleven experienced professionals in the field of foreign and military affairs, representing the United States and five other Governments, gathered together in a vine-covered building on Divinity Avenue in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to embark upon a stimulating new experiment. The building, which had formerly housed the Harvard Semitic Museum, was the new home of the Center for International Affairs of Harvard University, under whose auspices the experiment was being launched.

The seed from which this new program had sprung was a belief on the part of Robert R. Bowie, who had resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning in 1957 to become the first director of the Center, that a useful purpose could be served by bringing together small and carefully selected groups of professional diplomats and other experienced foreign affairs-specialists for periods of study, research, discussion, and contemplation, in an academic setting and atmosphere and unburdened by their customary day-to-day professional and bureaucratic responsibilities. It was his thought that both the professionals and the scholars with whom they would come in contact could significantly benefit from such an experience.

Assisting Professor Bowie as Associate Director of the Center is Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, author of the brilliant and controversial book "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" and one of the nation's most distinguished and original thinkers in the new and vitally important field of the strategic and political implications of the nuclear age. The United States contingent of six Fellows includes one senior officer from each of the three military services, one representative of the Central Intelligence Agency, and two senior Foreign Service Officers representing the Department of State. The foreign Fellows consist of experienced career diplomats from France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, an official of the Italian Ministry of the Treasury, and an official of the Government of Cyprus. (The intended twelfth member of the group, a member of Parliament from Nigeria, was at the last minute prevented by affairs of state from joining the Seminar.) Some highly qualified specialists also participate in the work of the Seminar as members of the Faculty and Associates.

The principal areas of emphasis in the work of the Center in its first year are threefold: firstly, military policy and strategic doctrine in their relation to foreign policy in the nuclear age; secondly, the political, social, and economic implications of the problem of underdeveloped areas; and thirdly, the whole range of forces and issues affecting West-

ern Europe and the Atlantic Community. Seminars in these general fields are held regularly, with the frequent participation of Harvard faculty members or visiting experts. In addition to participation in one or more of these series of seminars, each of the Fellows is expected to select a specific problem, preferably falling generally within one of these three fields, for detailed study and research during the year. As each Fellow progresses with his chosen project, his colleagues and the faculty and staff participants in the Seminar will be able to provide a continuing forum for discussion and criticism of his work. In all of this endeavor the Center has at its disposal the vast resources of the various Harvard libraries as well as of such related branches of the University as the Defense Studies Program, the Russian Research Center, the Middle East Center, the Pakistan Project, the Far East Program, and many others.

So much, then, for the theory and the prospect. But how is it working out in practice? Since it is still in the initial stages of its first year, it is much too early to arrive at any assured conclusions. It is perhaps not too early, however, to note certain preliminary impressions. Since all of the Fellows came to the Seminar from positions of responsibility and authority in their respective Governments, the question naturally arises as to whether the rewards of such a program, both for the individual and for his Government, will justify the forfeit of his services for a year, particularly at a time when experience and competence in the field of foreign affairs are at such a premium. While only time can provide a definite answer to this question, the first weeks of the Seminar seem already to have produced a tentative but growing consensus on the part of the Fellows that this investment of time and expertise will prove to have been a sound one. These first weeks have undoubtedly presented these practitioners of foreign affairs with a real problem of adjustment—adjustment from the acquired habit patterns involved in responding to the demands of permanent, if bureaucratized, crisis to the new habit patterns of an academic regime almost totally devoid of the institutional disciplines of office hours, meetings every other hour on the hour, deadlines, and the like. But as the process of adjustment progresses, the unaccustomed rewards of the opportunity to associate intellectually with some of the finest minds in America, to think and talk things through, to exercise one's critical faculties free from the inhibitions of established lines of policy, to question, to speculate, to explore as the spirit moves one—all this tempered by the academic disciplines of solid research and writing—bid fair to make this year one of genuine fruitfulness for the Fellows. And to some degree also, one may hope, for the scholars whose learning their practical experience should complement.

FSO's Niles Bond and Charles H. Owsley were appointed by the Department to attend the first Harvard Seminar.

Service Glimpses

1. Mexico. During a recent visit in Mexico, Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy was an honored guest at an Embassy reception given by U. S. Ambassador Robert C. Hill at the Embassy residence. Left to right are Robert C. Hill, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico; Mrs. Murphy; Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Hill; and Minister Cecil W. Gray.

2. Hamburg. Hans Oster, a railway worker, displaying the Hubbard squash he grew in his garden in Frankfurt. FSS James Macfarland (right) holds two squash he raised in his Hamburg garden. The squash, which is now causing a great interest as a "new" vegetable from the United States among German amateur gardeners, was introduced into Germany by James Macfarland, then Information Officer at Hamburg.

3. Kobe-Osaka. Pictured in front of the Consulate General is the first baseball team fielded by the post. Record: 6 wins and 5 losses. From left to right, front row: Hiroshi Takatsuki, Jitsuzo Kameda, Masao Kato, Hiroshi Aoyama, Shozo Hinotsume, Kensuke Ueda, and Vice Consul C. Edward Dillery; back row: Hiroshi Hirakawa, Yuzo Iseki, Consular Assistant James Kidder, Consul General George H. Emery, Consul H. Kenneth Baker, Kazuo Shoda, Masaru Shimmi and Fumitoshi Tanaka. Other players not shown are Consul George O. Kephart, and Vice Consuls Robert B. Borin and Howard B. Crotinger.

4. Saigon. William Giloane, Economic Officer at Saigon, on a trip to the primitive Moi tribesmen of central Viet-Nam in connection with cinnamon production, negotiating a certification of origin agreement between Viet-Nam and the United States. The bundles are cinnamon bark and are carried on the backs of natives.

5. Washington. Pictured at a reception in her honor is Madame Ella Gulama, first leader grantee from Sierra Leone, where she is both Paramount Chief and a Member of the Legislature. With Madame Gulama (from left to right) are FSO C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Director of the Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs; FSO Robert W. Ross, West African Desk Officer; and Mr. Reginald Barrett, Nigeria-Sierra Leone Liaison Officer.

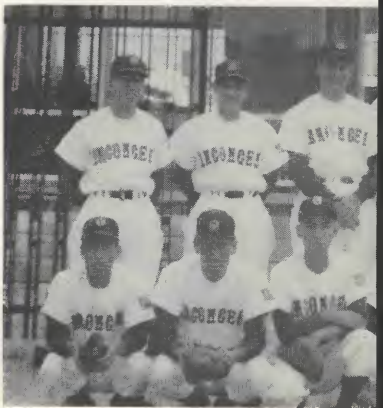
6. Aleppo. Two F. S. locals, Mohammed Sukkar and Nikal Hariri, pose before the Consulate after their Moslem wedding contracts were signed.



1.



2.



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6.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

Sleep Cure

On these cold winter mornings one is particularly reluctant to get out and brave the elements and so we welcome evidence that the tendency to sleep long is perhaps good to encourage. Tests have been made at the Russian Experimental Sleep Laboratory of the Psychiatric Institute of the Ministry of Health, the *NEW YORK TIMES* reports, which indicate that even the effects of complete senility can be removed by prolonged sleep. Tests were started in 1951 on a Bolognese dog which came to the Institute almost hairless, entirely unresponsive and suffering from the last stages of senility. After prolonged sleep for three months the conditions retreated to such an extent that he regained down, coordination, and was even able to reproduce again. He lived for six additional years past his expected lifetime until at the age of 21 he met with an "untimely" end and was killed by a chimpanzee.

So . . . Turn off the alarm clock and live longer.

Fifty Years A-Growing

THE *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year by putting out a 104 page, five section, one and one-third pound issue and by producing a twenty-minute documentary film in color with shots from its worldwide bureau correspondents. A book on its history, "Commitment to Freedom" by its editor, Erwin D. Canham, published by Houghton-Mifflin appeared simultaneously and has sold well.

Spanning a half century is a formidable challenge and we never have been devotees of anniversary issues of newspapers but the editors have included much of interest. Typical of the wide coverage, for instance, are short pieces by prominent personalities in the theatrical and artistic world—

among them Dame Myra Hess, Walter Gropius, and Sir Ralph Richardson, and the arts editor of the paper concludes the introduction to his section of 50 years in the arts:

Entertainment, which once was to be found away from home, now pursues its audience to the fireside. Instead of being sought, entertainment now is to be chosen; the problem has become one of selection.

Peter J. Henniker-Heaton, editor of the *Home Forum* page and formerly an editor on *PUNCH* says:

The most significant human development in the past fifty years may in the perspective of history turn out to have been mankind's eruption into space,

and he points out that the first space novel was launched in 160 A. D. by Lucian of Samos. Evidently the literate monks were not too interested during the Middle Ages in adventuring into space, but the subject began to crop up again in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and has continued to capture the imagination of creative minds since.

The concepts of the world have changed greatly since the inception of this international daily newspaper but the plaudits received for its sturdy integrity and devotion to truth have remained constant.

AFSA Luncheons

The American Foreign Service Association opened its fall luncheon schedule with a luncheon in the Blue Room at the Shoreham Hotel on October 24, 1958, which was attended by almost 300 members. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, recently elected president of AFSA, was guest speaker and J. Graham Parsons, the new Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

Mr. Satterthwaite in his talk commented on items of interest from the AFSA report, published in last month's *JOURNAL*, and contrasted the size of the Service today with its size thirty-two years ago, when he entered it. (The *JOURNAL*, and contrasted the size of the service today with there were then but 1,491 F. S. Americans, 2,156 F.S. locals, and 609 Departmental employees, as contrasted with today's 8,081 Americans, 9,428 locals, and 4,959 in the Department.

It is interesting to note that during one man's service there has been a growth of over 500 percent. The total number of posts, however, shows a decrease: 279 today, as contrasted with 397 in 1926. The decrease is most noticeable in the category of consulates, of which there were then 226, now but 100, and legations have diminished in number from 36 to 3. The number of embassies, in line with the number of new countries, has greatly increased: 15 to 77.

This year's AFSA luncheons are to be held at the Shoreham as it is readily accessible by the Parkway, has good food and service, and free parking, and prices compare favorably with those charged elsewhere. The dining room of the Officers Club at Ft. Leslie McNair unfortunately is no longer available, due to a complaint of the restaurant association against "unfair competition."



Haitian Country Market

by Rigaud Benoit

Training Today

In the Foreign Service

by PHILIP H. CHADBURN, JR.

TRAINING today plays a major role in the Foreign Service. Due in great part to the imagination, stimulation, and vigorous energy of Mr. Loy Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, ably seconded by Mr. Harold Hoskins, Director of the Foreign Service Institute since 1955, Foreign Service training under the latter's direct influence and leadership has come a long way in recent years. From a stumbling educational tyro it has now become a sizable organization with suitable quarters and modern educational equipment. Field schools for language training have been opened in various parts of the world. More than 1,000 FSO's were trained full-time for short or long periods in fiscal year 1958.

Despite the fact that the training program has grown steadily in recent years and is now an accepted part of the Foreign Service, many people in the Service as well as many outside seem unable to agree whether our training is of the proper content, aimed at appropriate objectives, or consumes too much, or not enough, of the Service's total man-years or of any given officer's career. Although the Foreign Service continues to be urged to increase either the quantity or the quality of training by interested members of Congress and other quarters, and is rather severely taken to task by the press for its lack of language skills, there are others, notably the principal officers in the field, who wail when their staffs are decimated to satisfy the training quotas budgeted for. The latter claim that it is unreasonable to expect that an agency such as the Foreign Service can afford to consume approximately 10% of its total man-years in full-time training, as was the case last year and will be again this year, when it is called on to operate always at full capacity (like the Armed Forces in wartime).

It should be made clear, however, that the issue is not whether training is a good thing or not, or whether it is needed in the Foreign Service today. Fortunately, these issues were resolved long ago and training is now here to stay. The expense, too, can hardly be considered a point at issue. The large program maintained by FSI in fiscal '58, for instance, was supported by a budget of about \$4,600,000, of which approximately \$3,100,000 was spent on trainees' salaries, per diem, and travel alone. \$1,500,000 would seem a very reasonable figure to have supported the full-time training (teaching and administration) of over 1,000 officers.

The debate usually centers around these questions: how much training is needed, and how many men or women can the Foreign Service afford to assign to training; how much training should be invested in any one officer, and with what frequency or timing; who should be trained, what should he be trained in, and how best to do it.

In the Department today a good deal of time and thought is being given to the planning and administration of training programs, to the selection of students for various courses, and to the debating of the various conflicting theories underlying training which, in turn, inevitably leads to discussion of the perennial questions of lateral entry, recruitment standards, the generalist versus the specialist, etc.

In order best to funnel the Department's and the Foreign Service's training needs to the Department's central training facility, the Foreign Service Institute, and in order best to debate the various issues and evaluate the requirements of one area against the needs of another, Mr. Henderson has recently created a Committee on Foreign Service Training. This committee is chaired by the Director General of the

Language study in laboratory and in classroom, at the F.S.I.



Foreign Service and is composed of no less than seven Deputy Assistant Secretaries: Messrs. Plitt, Deputy Inspector General, chairman pro tem, Arneson (R), Beale (E), Brown (PER), Hall (BF), Kohler (EUR), and Parsons (FE). FSI is represented at its meetings by a liaison officer from its staff. It is hoped that by bringing these representative senior officers together at one table, not only will the various areas' training requirements be adequately evaluated and carefully screened, but the myriad conflicting ideas surrounding training in the Foreign Service will receive thorough, impartial, and objective airing.

Illustrative of the issues confronting the committee are the following: Should the Foreign Service be expected to do as much training relatively as the Armed Forces in peace time or, on the other hand, as little as American industry? Should training be reserved for outstanding officers only? What should the ideal training pattern be in an individual officer's career? Should specialized training, Senior Officer Course or War College assignments, be given as a reward or a prize only, or should such training be regarded as a regular assignment dictated by the needs of the Service? Should greater

emphasis be given in our training program to "on the job" or "rotational" training? Should there be certain kinds of training aimed at making "generalists" out of "specialists," or the reverse, or neither? Are certain aspects of the Foreign Service's work, notably political work, susceptible of being "taught," as is consular or administrative work? How far should we go in trying to man our posts with language officers? For instance, if Icelandic or Finnish or Greek is to be taught, why not teach Bengali, the language of 80 million people, or Dutch, or Amharic, or Danish? Should incentives be paid for learning "hard" languages, and if so, in what amount and when?

These are typical of the kinds of problems now being discussed at great length by many in the Department. The JOURNAL itself offers a means, in its letter columns, for an open discussion of some of these issues, and welcomes correspondence and constructive ideas from its readers.

Illustrations of the kind of urging and/or criticism directed at training in the Foreign Service and of the positions the Department has taken follow below.

The following excerpts are from "The Wriston Report—Four Years Later," published at Princeton, March 1958:

An Expanded In-service Training Program

The Wriston Committee rightly recognized the need for a more extensive training program if the level of professional competence in the Foreign Services was to be raised. In the army, as much as one-third of an officer's career may be spent in school. Between the end of the war and 1956, over 400 military officers completed the requirements for a Ph.D. in civilian universities, more than 10 per cent in international affairs or special area subjects. Although some Foreign Service officers and even more Reserve officers hold advanced degrees, the Foreign Service itself has done little to encourage its members to take advanced training and few facilities have been provided for those interested. Even after the establishment of the Foreign Service Institute, the State Department gave little attention to the training needs of its Departmental or diplomatic personnel.

Despite these advances, the Institute still does not offer an in-service training program comparable to that offered by any of the armed services. Except for the introductory course and the language program, the facilities of the Institute can be used only by a minority of the total staff. The Department only recently recognized the value of formal training and under present staffing patterns has found it difficult to detach officials for educational purposes. The appropriations for the Institute, though substantially increased in recent years, are still a relatively small item in the total State Department budget. Most diplomats believe that the arts of diplomacy are best learned in the field and not in the classroom; consequently, career officers are reluctant to break their tours of duty for educational assignments. Tours at universities or at one of the war colleges are not necessarily prized rewards for distinguished service.

The failure to develop a post-entry training program is not primarily due to the reluctance of government officials or to a lack of funds but rather to the amorphous nature of the field of international relations. Most academic observers agree that diplomats should be exposed to the concepts involved in our present military, economic, and persuasion programs at an early stage of their careers. But even at the best graduate schools there is little agreement as to how such a course should be constructed. As it is now taught, international relations consist of a number of disciplines presented to the student with few, if any, unifying concepts. Either the student specializes in one subject or he acquires a smattering of knowledge in a variety of fields. Would this kind of post-graduate training raise the general competence of the Foreign Service officer?

The following excerpts are from the Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, May 27, 1958. The Hearing was on the Department's reply to the Committee's Staff Study on Recruitment and Training for the Foreign Service. Italics indicate the Department's replies:

"Many necessary improvements in Foreign Service recruitment and training remain to be made. The Department currently lacks adequate information to evaluate its training needs. The Department's plans for improvements . . . are aimed in the right direction but the proposed effort, in terms of planned expenditures and training spaces, seems to be inadequate.

"A revised plan for long-range training needs is now in process in the Department and is taking into consideration interests of officers, identified shortages of skills, relative merit of officers for training opportunities and budgetary and manpower limitations. . . .

"Basic to permit improvement in training programs is a need for greater acceptance in the Foreign Service of the concept that good training at intervals in the career of most officers is indispensable. . . .

There is considerable interest among officers and in the Department generally in training opportunities. Basically the problem has been one of insufficient manpower to keep vital operations going, while attempting to augment needed training activities with its consequent drain on available manpower resources. Plans for future staffing have taken the training factor into account so that there should be steady improvement in the Department's capability of releasing officers for training as needed.

"There are few exceptions to the concept that a Foreign Service officer can adequately represent the United States in a foreign country only if he has a useful knowledge of the language of the country. After an appropriate period to allow the Department of State to expand its language training capability and to adjust its assignment policies, Foreign Service officers whose work requires it, should, as a rule, not be assigned to a foreign country unless they have a useful knowledge of its language.

"The Department concurs in principle with this conclusion and is developing a language training program to provide within a few years the required number of language-speaking officers in each country. In addition, it is planned that all Foreign Service officers have a knowledge of at least one world language.

"It seems likely that training in the Department of State will never be of high quality until training is accepted as it is in the military—as an essential part in the process of developing high



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F. S. TRAINING

quality officers. In the military departments, training practices are based on three important principles: (1) Every job description includes its training prerequisites; (2) only the better officers at each stage are selected for training; and (3) all such better officers receive training.

"As noted in the Department's comment . . . there is a greater acceptance of training on the part of the Department and a greater demand for training by officers than is indicated in the staff study. Expansion of the training program must be related directly to the actual availability of manpower and resources, giving full consideration to the very practical problem of draining manpower from essential going operations in order to conduct an expanded training program.

"In any personnel system without excess manpower, there is bound to be some competition between training and operations. The Department is making a determined effort to balance its training and its operating program requirements.

"With respect to the comparison with training in the military services, it must be recognized that the tools used in the training programs of the military services are not always applicable to the training programs of the Foreign Service. . . . The Department believes that Foreign Service officers can be prepared for increased responsibilities to a much greater extent than their military counterparts by engaging in day-to-day operations and learning on the job. . . .

"Section 4 of the bill would authorize the Secretary to provide appropriate orientation and language training to dependents of Government personnel assigned to foreign-relations activities overseas.

"The Department endorses this amendment, which would provide additional needed authority for the training for dependents, and suggests that the word 'overseas' at the end of the sentence be omitted. This change would permit the training of dependents of officers serving in Washington between overseas assignments or in preparation for an overseas assignment.

"Section 5 would add a new subsection to section 704 of such act to give the Secretary of State authority to provide special incentives to encourage Foreign Service personnel to acquire or retain pro-

ficiency in foreign languages or special abilities needed in the Service.

"With regard to section 5, there is a feeling that it is the duty of members of the Foreign Service to learn foreign languages without being offered additional incentives; that already consideration is being given to language skills when promotions are being considered; and that the restoration of in-step promotions which is being recommended will enable the Department without an amendment of this kind to give special acknowledgment to officers who have acquired exceptional language skills.

"It is my understanding also that the Bureau of the Budget feels that, under what I believe is called the Awards Act, it is possible at the present time to make some kind of award to Foreign Service officers who have done extremely well in foreign languages.

"Section 6 of the bill would require the Secretary to designate every Foreign Service officer position in a foreign country whose incumbent should have useful knowledge of the language or dialect common to the country.

"The section would provide also that the Secretary shall establish foreign-language standards for assignment abroad of Foreign Service personnel, shall arrange appropriate language training for such personnel, and after December 31, 1963, shall fill each position designated as a language position with an incumbent having such language knowledge, except that the Secretary or the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration would be permitted to make exceptions to the language policy for individuals.

"The Department agrees with the objective of this amendment. It understands, however, that the executive branch of the Government has considerable reserve as to the desirability of including this section in the bill.

"This reserve, I understand, is based on the belief that the Department is already taking vigorous steps to raise the language qualifications of the Service; that it is making considerable headway in this direction; and that it would be preferable to let the Department have a free hand in determining, on the basis of experience, the best methods of improving the language competence of the Service rather than to resort to legislation of this kind."



(Courtesy of the Little Studio, N.Y.C.)

by Jean Fabert-Himbert

Peace on Earth Good will to men

For unto us a child is born, unto us
a son is given; and the govern-
ment shall be upon his shoulder;
and his name shall be called
Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God,
The everlasting Father, The Prince of
Peace.

Of the increase of his government and
peace there shall be no end, upon the throne
of David, and upon his kingdom to order
it, and to establish it, with judgment and
with justice from henceforth even for ever.
The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform
this.

Isaiah 9: 6 and 7

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*In harmony with
This festive time
We think of friends
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And so we voice
This simple rhyme
To wish you well
And much good cheer.*

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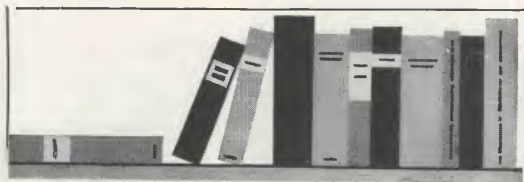
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From our Bookshelf

"Doctor Zhivago" By Boris Pasternak, Pantheon, \$5.00. 519 pages

Reviewed by MARVIN L. KALB*

IN either world, East or West, Boris Pasternak is described in the language of superlatives. In the West, this spry, courageous, 68-year-old Russian poet is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and is hailed as a genius with a profoundly dedicated and deeply artistic spirit. In the East, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, mouthpiece for the Union of Soviet Writers, employs its harshest adjectives to condemn Pasternak. He is roundly denounced as a man who chose "the path of shame and ignominy," who "preferred to side with those who are trying to bar the way to Communism."

Pasternak himself probably would have preferred the anonymity of Peredelniko—the ramshackle Moscow suburb where he lives with his wife—to the international fanfare that has accompanied the publication in Italy and the United States of "Doctor Zhivago," a sensitive novel that mirrors the moral and physical disintegration of a cultured Russian in the cold cruelty of the Bolshevik Revolution. Pasternak philosophically accepts his new responsibilities as a famous author. He recently confided to a Western reporter that the international intrigue and glory surrounding the publication of "Doctor Zhivago" have forced him to play a "new role, a new lonely role."

"New" and "lonely," because Pasternak's "Zhivago" breaks sharply with Soviet literary tradition—so sharply, in fact, that it has not yet been published in Russia, where it was written. It is a prodigious work—poetically moving, emotionally elevating, devastatingly powerful.

Zhivago, the main character, is a human being—not a stereotyped representative of a bloodless cause, *not* the "new Soviet man" who looks optimistically toward the "inevitable" Communist future, *not* the happy peasant, nor the muscular engineer. Zhivago breathes life with a respectable silence, as though each breath of air were the natural symbol of goodness, morality, and truth. He loves his wife; but, in the vicious emptiness of the Civil War, he can leave her to live with another man's wife—herself, a beautiful, fragrant

image of womanhood. And they love tenderly and passionately, sharing to the utmost an uprooted life in the snow-bound wasteland of the Russian steppes, recalling their spiritual excitement and intellectual development before the Bolsheviks unleashed their revolution and shouted for conformity.

Over Zhivago's bier—he dies in 1929 a faint shadow of a man—this woman, Lara, says: "The riddle of life, the riddle of death, the enchantment of genius, the enchantment of unadorned beauty. Yes, yes, these things were ours . . . Things like the reshaping of the planet—these things—no thank you—they are not for us." These are the sentiments that now compell Pasternak to play his "new lonely role," for these are the sentiments that could never endear themselves to the present leadership of Russia.

There are even stronger ones. In a long epilogue, Pasternak describes the attitudes of two of Zhivago's friends who managed to live through the terrible destruction of World War II. One of them says, in a tender moment of self-revelation: "When the war broke out, its real horrors, its real dangers, its menace of real death were a blessing compared with the inhuman reign of the lie, and they brought relief because they broke the spell of the dead letter."

Speaking about the development of the Russian Revolution, the other says: "It has often happened in history that a lofty ideal has degenerated into a crude materialism. Thus, Greece gave way to Rome, and the Russian Enlightenment has become the Russian Revolution."

"Doctor Zhivago's" inherent validity as a great book—it is certainly the greatest Russian novel of the twentieth century—rests on more than a number of anti-Communist passages. It even rests on more than the unusual circumstances surrounding its publication—first, in Italian, now in English, not yet in its original Russian.

"Doctor Zhivago's" justified reputation rests on the brilliance of its conception, the purity of its prose, and the human quality of its story. It needs no stageprops. It stands alone, stoically accepting the plaudits of the West and the denunciations of the East.

*Marvin L. Kalb is author of the just published "Eastern Exposure" (Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy).

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Decline of the American Male

By S. I. NADLER

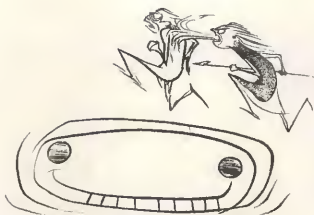


Illustration courtesy of Random House

Decline of the American Male," the American female dominates him from birth to death. (Since statistics show that she outlives him by six years, she presumably selects the casket in which he is laid to rest, thus dominating him *after* death, too.) We could probably laugh the book off, if it had been written by a female. But it wasn't. As a matter of frightening fact, it took *three American males* to write it.

Like Gaul (where, even today, such a state of affairs would not be tolerated by the males or females), this book is divided into three parts: "Why Do Women Dominate Him?" "Why Is He Afraid To Be Different?" and "Why Does He Work So Hard?" Here, in order, is an excerpt from each, any of which is guaranteed to make you choke on the next sip of your martini (providing, of course, your wife still permits you to drink them): (1) "The American woman is a new thing; She's like a vice-president who has suddenly become president. . . . We are drifting toward a social structure made up of he-women and she-men." (2) "One dark morning . . . Gary Gray awakened and realized he had forgotten how to say the word 'I.' For a brief instant he was struck with terror; then he forced himself to speak silently, moving his lips. . . . 'I'm going to get up. I'm going to have breakfast' . . . But though he could say the word, its force and meaning were gone. It was so much more reassuring and meaningful to say: 'We're going to confer at ten this morning. We're going to . . .'" (3) "There is the . . . steady, if tacit, pressure by wives to keep up with those Joneses who always seem to be living next door. The pressure may never be put into so many words, but it's a rare husband who isn't aware of it. . . . Is it any wonder that women in America live so much longer than men?"

If you think you have an answer, lads, forget it. The au-

thors have covered that angle at the end of the indictment. . . . I mean, book . . . thusly: "But that's the challenge the American male must face. He has a long way to go, and probably won't make much headway until he . . . turns off the television set and thinks. He would have to stay home from the office to do this, and let the leaves go unranked on the lawn. The only trouble is, would his wife object? Would his boss stand for it? And what would the neighbors say?"

Disturbing to me were passages in the book which came under my heading of "Things I Didn't Know Till Now, and Wish I'd Never Learned)." ITEM: "Nearly one out of every three American workers is a woman." ITEM: "By the next presidential election in 1960, there will be 3,250,000 more women voter than men voters." ITEM: "Women own about 60% of the individual shares of A. T. & T., 55% of duPont, and 54% of General Electric." Even more disturbing were those passages which evoked the "*Alas, How True!*" type of reaction. ITEM: "The woman on the job . . . offers unfair competition if she is not above using her attractiveness in a business battle. . . . Erotic appeal is the basic reason for the promotion of many an employee." ITEM: "What contributes to this pace about which foreigners complain? The list is long. It includes . . . jockeying for advantage in jobs where personality is as important as skill . . . entertaining for business rather than for enjoyment . . . working hard at being a good husband and father (when you'd rather be loafing); and 'active leisure,' which means doing something positive and worth while in your spare time (when you'd still rather be loafing)." ITEM: "Despite the housewife's complaints and cries for help, sociologist Dr. James W. Wiggins of Emory University points out: 'I hate to say this, but housework is usually not a twelve-hour-a-day job any more, even with four children and no maid.'" Nevertheless, Today's husband is required to perform housework that a man of a generation ago would have laughed at."

It's bad enough that you can't take it with you, but, if this book is true, gentlemen, we (a) ain't got it, to begin with, and (b) aren't going anywhere, anymore, anyway.

On the other hand, it occurs to me that the American Foreign Service Male can at least look forward to a revenge of sorts. It's his American female wife who will have to face the (ever-increasing, I suppose) problem of where to seat the husband of the lady Ambassador.

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN MALE. By the Editors of LOOK. Illustrated by Robert Osborn. RANDOM HOUSE, \$2.95

"SPECIAL CONCESSION"

AMONG the mummies in the cemetery of the Capuchin monks, outside Palermo: . . . "The hurrying monk had shown us the best preserved: a bishop, a surgeon, a priest, some little girls, an American consul with a big black mustache and a picture of Santa Rosalia on his chest, who had been placed here, as a special concession, in 1911."—(From "Words Are Stones," by Carlo Levi, copyright 1951, 1958 by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc. Used by permission of the publisher, Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc.)

Diplomatic History of Europe

Reviewed by E. J. BEIGEL

Professor Albrecht-Carrié has written an up-to-date and succinct history of diplomatic relations in Europe during the past century and a half. This attractive volume is divided into the standard three sections covering the period to the Franco-Prussian war, the "era of stability" to 1914, and the "period of transition" of the two World Wars and their aftermath. Each section is introduced by a chapter setting forth the general economic, social and political characteristics of the period and the sources of information. There are seventeen excellent maps and a detailed bibliography arranged by subject.

This is not only a well-organized textbook, but a highly readable account recommended to the more casual reader. It is a handy reference volume as well. The author emphasizes that "caution should be used lest hindsight and the climate of a later day distort the picture we try to re-create of the feeling of an earlier epoch and of the view another time had of itself." This book is a product of the cautious school of history and the more rewarding for it.

Almost two-thirds of this volume is devoted to the period since 1900. The last chapters sort out the jumbled events of the past decade with the same clarity with which the book earlier treats the events of the nineteenth century.

A DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA. by René Albrecht-Carrié. Harper & Brothers, New York, 696 pages, indexes, \$7.50.

The Road to Wigan Pier

Reviewed by JOHN H. BURNS

The issuance of an American edition of this book, first published in England in 1937, almost completes the presentation to the American market of the works of George Orwell. Otherwise there appears to be little reason for its revival unless it is to disclose the fact that England also had at least one angry young man in the 1930's. The subject matter is dated and unlikely to create comment, much less controversy.

England always seems to have current literary talent devoted to the airing of social evils of the day and in this endeavor George Orwell had no peer. As everyone who read another re-issue of recent years, "Down and Out in Paris and London," knows well, Orwell can describe the stench of flop houses and the filth of kitchens in a manner calculated to turn the staunchest stomach. After reading the half of the book which depicts the day-to-day life of coal miners in the north of England (where lies Wigan Pier), one can only hope that without many casualties the area was substantially leveled by bombing raids during the war.

The second half of the book is a defense of doctrinal socialism and an attack on the Socialists of the day. Orwell lays about him with a broadsword and whacks everyone in sight from Shaw ("At best his attitude to the working class is the sniggering PUNCH attitude") to Galsworthy ("A very fine specimen of the thin-skinned, tear-in-the-eye, pre-war humanitarian"). Orwell in 1937 was a very angry young man indeed.

THE ROAD TO WIGAN PIER, by George Orwell. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, \$4.50.

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The Bookshelf

Lebanon's Challenge

Reviewed by DONALD BERGUS

It is reassuring to read Philip Hitti's book at a time when Lebanon's future is a matter of considerable international interest. Dr. Hitti opens with a recounting of the inscriptions of the conquerors graven in rock at the mouth of the Dog River, a few miles north of Beirut. These inscriptions are in Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Greek, Latin, English, French, and even Arabic. Those who caused the inscriptions to be carved are gone. Lebanon remains.

In fact, there is abundant evidence of many centuries of human life in Lebanon long before the inhabitants of that country devised and passed on to most of mankind perhaps the greatest of inventions—the alphabet. The reader is led at an exciting but thoroughly informative pace from prehistory to the present. One witnesses the impact of every major civilization and the great monotheistic religions on this small area. From this process one can draw several conclusions: that the concept of Lebanon is far greater than a mere geographical expression; that Lebanon, throughout its history, has served as an oasis of intellectual and religious freedom and a refuge for the oppressed; that a people can survive and prosper despite a paucity of material resources, if they have the will and the sagacity to do so.

Of primary interest to the student of the contemporary Near East is the latter third of the book. From the early sixteenth century to the mid-nineteenth, Lebanese autonomy within the Ottoman Empire was achieved under local dynasts. The most brilliant of these was the Amir Bashir Chehab II, one of whose numerous descendants, General Fou'ad Chehab, was elected President of the Lebanese Republic on July 31, 1958. Throughout its modern history Lebanon was and is a cultural and religious mosaic—no single religious sect can claim that its adherents total more than one-half the population of the country. Small wonder then that the Amir Bashir was so successful a ruler. He was, in Hitti's words, "Christian by baptism, Moslem in matrimony, Druze through convenience rather than conviction." In such a society, it is probably inevitable that the family or clan plays the most significant role. There is hardly a leading figure in present-day Lebanon who does not bear a family name which has had meaning in Lebanese history for at least two centuries.

Dr. Hitti describes in detail the rise of Arab nationalism in the latter half of the nineteenth century—a movement to which Lebanon was to contribute so much and which, ironically, is believed by many to present a very real challenge to Lebanon's continued identity. The present crisis in Lebanon springs from many causes, internal and external. Its solution must involve a recognition both within and outside Lebanon that the country has a continuing role to play among the nations. Dr. Hitti's book, thorough, well-written, and unashamedly proud of Lebanon's traditions, can contribute to such a process of recognition.

LEBANON IN HISTORY: FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT. By Philip K. Hitti. St. Martin's Press. 548 pages. \$9.00.

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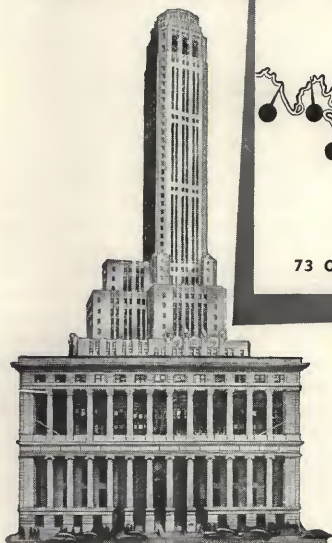
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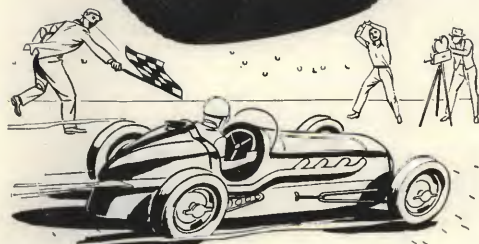
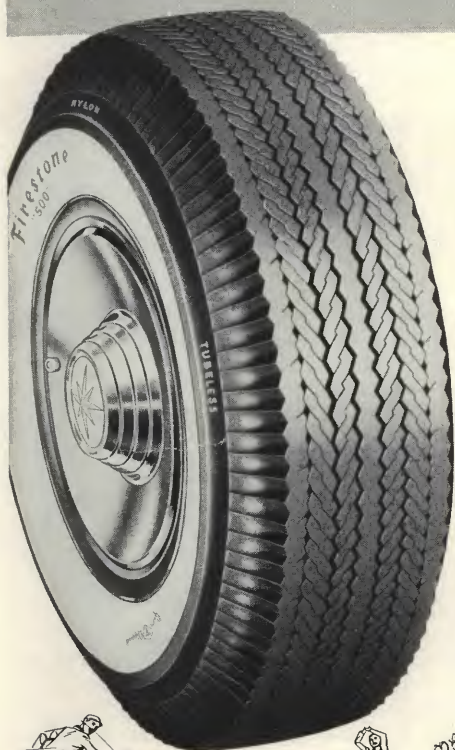
A BIT of history is a good starting point. Back in 1927 and 1928 some Foreign Service Officers realized that there was a need to protect families against the financial distress resulting from the death of officers in active service. Those interested sought to carry out a plan through the American Foreign Service Association. Here is an extract from the circular letter of December 12, 1928, addressed to members of the Association in active service by Arthur Bliss Lane, Chairman, Executive Committee, American Foreign Service Association:

"On January 18, 1928, your Executive Committee submitted a plan of group insurance offered by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York to insure the members of this Association. This plan called for the adherence of 75% of the Members of the Association in order to qualify as a group. As the number of acceptances did not reach the required minimum, a second letter was sent to the field on April 23, 1928. The total number of acceptances to date is 266, yet 450 are necessary for the group to become effective.—Under the insurance laws of the State of New York and the rules relating to insurance underwriting adopted by the conference of American insurance companies, group insurance may not be underwritten by a company unless at least 75% of the total membership of a given group accept. It is, therefore, necessary, under the new plan, to form a new organization to be known as the American Foreign Service Protective Association to be composed of the 266 who accepted the insurance and any other members of the American Foreign Service Association who may wish to join. This new association will be entirely distinct from the American Foreign Service Association. According to the plan, a group will be formed composed of 100% of the membership of the new association, thereby satisfying legal requirements and insurance company practice."

That was how the Protective Association came into being, thanks to the initiative and perseverance of a small group of Foreign Service Officers and of Alan Maphis, Washington representative of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Mr. Maphis is named as our Insurance Counselor in the By-Laws of the Protective Association. Equitable was most helpful in working out the plan for and the organization of the Protective Association.

Group insurance was in its infancy in those days. Equitable was a pioneer in the field. So was the Protective Association. We started business on March 1, 1929 with a membership of 231 Foreign Service Officers who were insured for a total of \$1,145,000 group life. The plan was limited to group life insurance only. Our underwriters themselves were not too optimistic about the future of the group. Fortunately, the Protective Association Directors and Alan Maphis were determined that the plan should succeed. They buckled down to the job. Harry Havens was employed as

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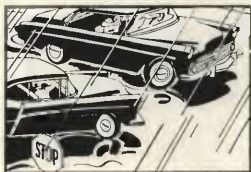
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Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, a position that he still holds, to handle the accounts and other office work. These first organizers and the scores of able and devoted Directors of the Protective Association who have carried on the task can well be proud of what has been accomplished.

The plan today includes accidental death and dismemberment insurance for members and hospital surgical major medical expense insurance, for members and their eligible dependents, in addition to the original group life insurance feature. Membership now totals about 2,250. Group life insurance in effect amounts to about \$31,000,000. Total claims under our group insurance program paid to members and their beneficiaries over the years exceed \$2,000,000.

As in the first days, one of our principal problems is to obtain the participation of a much higher proportion of those who are eligible for membership in the Protective Association. The Directors and the staff are convinced that those who do not take advantage of the group insurance program are missing an opportunity to serve their own best interests. Our potential active membership is about 8,000, namely, the FSO, FSS and FSR categories of the Department of State. Only about 2,000 of the total are active members at present. Application forms are in the Protective Association booklet of June, 1957. The younger you are when you join, the better it is for our group and for you personally.

The Protective Association did not grow like Topsy. Its development was the result of careful study, wise decisions, adaptation to changed conditions, and the constant purpose to keep the group insurance program adjusted to the needs of Foreign Service personnel. The members own the Protective Association. Their premium payments supply its income. Any surplus over what is required for premiums to our underwriters and the necessary funds for reserves and for administrative expense has been returned to members in the form of additional benefits without increased premium charges to them. All of us must understand that an adequate reserve is what protects us against substantial increases in our premiums when claims run above average during some years.

A key decision was taken during the early years. As surplus funds accumulated, some members asked that annual dividends be paid to them. Upon the strong recommendation of the Insurance Counselor, the Directors decided that surplus should be invested until there was a sufficient amount to pay premiums to our underwriters annually in advance. That was done. The resulting saving in annual premiums paid to our underwriters probably has amounted to something like \$100,000 during the life of the Protective Association.

We also save substantial sums in premiums by acting as a self-accounting group. That means that the Protective Association staff keeps the records and accounts, collects premiums from the members, and pays premiums in advance to our underwriters.

The original membership was made up of Foreign Service Officers of the Department of State. Participation in the group insurance program still is limited to American personnel of the Foreign Service of the Department of State: Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff, permanent American employees of the Foreign Service, and Foreign Service Reserve Officers when on active duty, including

FSR's of ICA. Eligibility requirements which are a part of the contracts with our underwriters, were liberalized to their present form by actions of Boards of Directors and agreement by our underwriters in 1944, 1946 and 1956. The plan is limited to State Department personnel because of the homogeneous character of that group and for reasons of simple and economical administration.

Group life insurance has been increased from the original maximum of \$10,000 to the present maximum of \$15,000. Effective March 1, 1947, members were permitted to continue their insurance after retirement up to age 65; while on March 1, 1953, retired members were offered a limited amount group life insurance after age 65 and good until death.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance, which now is in an amount equal to the member's life insurance, was added to the plan in 1950. There is no premium charge to members for this insurance. However, members may carry up to \$10,000 additional accidental death and dismemberment insurance by paying an annual premium of \$1.00 per thousand. A member's insurance estate under our plan, therefore, could be \$15,000 in the event of natural death, or \$30,000 or \$40,000 in case of accidental death.

The hospital surgical insurance has changed most frequently. It first was given to members without premium charge to them, with very modest benefits, in December, 1942. In January, 1943, members were given the opportunity to include their eligible dependents upon payment of an established premium. Similarly, the eligible dependents of FSS members could be included as of May 1, 1947. As a result of the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, members themselves were covered only in the United States after May, 1950; but the world wide coverage for eligible dependents continued until July 1, 1958, at which time it, also, was limited to the United States only. In June, 1952, hospital surgical insurance was made available to retired members and their eligible dependents. This coverage, which also is available on a limited basis after age 65, has been of great value to retired members. They receive it for themselves without premium charge to them, but pay the established premium for their dependents.

Major medical expense features were added on September 1, 1952. A completely new and advanced type of hospital surgical major medical expense policy went into effect on March 1, 1957. Then the Department of State program to pay certain medical expenses for dependents abroad went into effect on July 1, 1958 and the Protective Association coverage since that date applies only to illness or injury incurred in the United States.

Mutual of Omaha has underwritten our hospital surgical insurance ever since it was included in the group program. The Directors now are studying with Mutual possible modifications of our contract that could be made effective March 1, 1959. They hope to provide maternity benefits abroad as well as in the United States; to raise the major medical expense limit from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and to find means to supplement the Department's payments of medical expenses for dependents abroad so that Protective Association members will have substantially the same dependent coverage that they had prior to July 1, 1958 when they were paying \$104 annually for dependent coverage good both at home and abroad. The latter point presents some complications,



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since a workable arrangement would have to be in keeping with the Department's regulations and with rulings of the General Accounting Office. If these additional benefits can be made available, there will have to be a substantial increase in the present \$36 annual premium for dependent coverage which now is restricted to the United States.

The Protective Association only administers our group insurance program. The underwriters are Equitable and Mutual of Omaha. Our Directors need and have very broad powers to manage the affairs of the Protective Association. They have heavy responsibilities and so must have the corresponding authority. They serve without any compensation; they are members themselves; they contribute generously of their time and thought to our insurance affairs.

One of the most important duties of the Directors relates to the master contracts with our underwriters. Both the underwriters and our Directors must agree to the provisions of the contracts and the premiums to be paid the underwriters. Either party may request consideration of proposed changes in the contracts. Either party, upon due notice to the other party, may cancel a contract. Once a contract is signed, however, the underwriters have no obligation except as provided for in the contract. They are not bound by any action of our Directors. Questions raised by members about the interpretation of the provisions of the contracts or about claims must be referred to our underwriters. They always have agreed to review any case referred to them and always have done so in a fair and reasonable way. At times, they have changed their original action on a case; at other times they have felt that their first decision would have to stand.

Our group insurance program will be of maximum value to all of us only when a substantial majority of those eligible for membership in the Protective Association sign up. This article is written not only to give members information about the insurance organization that they own, but also to stimulate interest among others who could join us. The group insurance program is a good exercise for a husband and wife team. Set aside a quiet hour or two for reading and discussing the Protective Association's Group Insurance Program booklet of June, 1957 and its annual report of July 1, 1958. That could make a big and helpful difference to you during active service and after retirement.

Temple of the Lotus

Watercolor by Earl J. Wilson



"The Lesson"

Editor's Note: In September we published Andor Klay's translation of Karinthy's "The Lesson" and suggested that readers might like to supply the moral of the tale. Below we are printing some of the replies we received, together with Karinthy's own ending which refers to a modern poet of Hungary in the 1930's.

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The first sentence of the story "The Lesson," in the JOURNAL of September 1958, page 22, has to do with learning. At the end of the story Saint Peter wants to know what has been learned (intending to teach the assembled saints a lesson in wisdom!) I would therefore sum up "The lesson" with: "The observation is: *Miksi opiskella?*"

Mitä enemmän me opiskelemme, sitä enemmän me tiedämme.
Mitä enemmän me tiedämme, sitä enemmän me unohtamme.
Mitä enemmän me unohtamme, sitä vähemmän me tiedämme.
Mitä vähemmän me tiedämme, sitä vähemmän me unohtamme.
Mitä vähemmän me unohtamme, sitä enemmän me tiedämme.
Miksi opiskella?

(The more we learn, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know. Why learn?)

This "observation" is based wholly—perspectively, introspectively, retrospectively etc.—on a reading of Frigyes Karinthy's story.

Helsinki

(Mrs.) Vida Hickerson

... In a flash I found myself soaring upward. In a couple of split seconds I was standing before Saint Peter again.

"What great lesson did you learn through your second chance at Life?" Saint Peter asked.
"That is easy," I replied. "It is this. Everybody has their troubles. The reader as well as the writer."

Mrs. EVON CLARK
Arlington, Va.

... The observation is from "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam":
"Myself when young did eagerly frequent

Doctor and Saint and heard great argument

About it and about: but evermore

Came out by the same door where I went,"
Washington N.K.

"The observation is: not only can't you take it with you, you can't even go back and get it."
Washington S.I.N.

Actual Karinthy ending
"The observation is that the poems of Lajos Kassak make exactly as little sense when read backwards as they do when read forwards."



by E. L. F.

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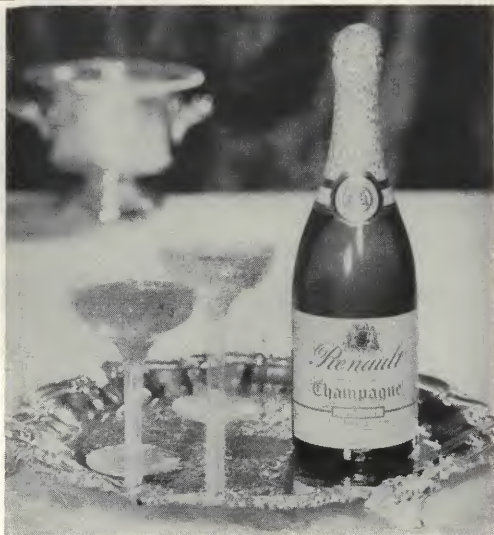


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London's Forgotten Coat-of-Arms

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP

I FOUND IT in the Guild Hall, the City of London's oldest existing Coat-of-Arms. It was carved on one of the paving stones in the center of the hall; the people had been walking on it for over seven hundred years, ever since the Lord Mayor's office had been located there. The design was almost obliterated.

The name LONDON had always intrigued me. In old English, it is written LUNDEN. But



Ancient Arms of London (A.D. 1280)

in Norse, Lunden means "the grove" and in pre-Christian times, it meant the *sacred grove* and indicated a spot where folk gathered for the worship of Odin, Thor, and Frey. It is said that the bodies of human sacrifices were hung on the trees and human blood was drunk from human skulls. There was such a place of worship at LUND (grove) in Sweden where the first Christian cathedral came to be built.

Early English and old Norse have many similarities. And names of week-days in all northern lands still hide the names of Odin, Thor and Frey as Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

There was no picture at the Guild Hall of the carving of the Arms on the floor, but I obtained permission to trace the design in chalk. People were passing to and fro and there were a number of the Lord-Mayor's attendants in red coats, standing near. One of these offered to help me, as it was soon evident that the job was not an easy one.

"This is the floor," said one of the guards, "where Lady Jane Grey stood when she was tried by the Court."

I recalled that Lady Jane had been Queen of England for a few days before she was sentenced to death.

I wondered if Dick Whittington, first Lord-Mayor of London, had also been there, with his famous cat.

But I must not be diverted from my job. Already a number of people had stopped to see what I was doing. It was indeed an unusual occupation for a Consul on vacation. And I was running out of chalk!

Meanwhile the design was growing. In the center appeared the present coat-of-arms, that is a cross on a shield with a sword in the upper corner. But around the shield was an elaborate circular design with fleur-de-lis at each corner. Each arm of the cross ended as the limb of a tree!

There was no such illustration of the London Coat-of-Arms in any book I could find at the British museum. Nor could I find one elsewhere, but there it was—and here it is, never before offered for publication, I believe.

Does this drawing contain symbols that hint at earlier times? Was it deliberately discarded and forgotten—just as was the earlier spelling of the name LONDON as LUNDEN meaning "the Grove?"



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Aspects Of Higher Education In Africa

by William H. TAFT, III

ON THE RECENT African Seminar for Foreign Service Officers and members of the Department of State (of which I was one) our experience and knowledge of African education were greatly enhanced by the efforts and hospitality of the institutions we visited along the way. We visited at length the new University at Lagon in Ghana, Makerere College in Kampala, Uganda and the very new University College in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. In the first two we actually resided as special students for three weeks apiece. At lesser length but with our observation sharpened by the commentary of their faculties we also became acquainted with the Technical Institute at Kumasi, Ghana, the University of Pretoria and the University of Louvanium outside Leopoldville.

All these higher institutions of learning, with the exception of Pretoria, are destined to play a leading role in the education of the African to a European cultural and technical world. As if to signify their preeminence in the new Africa they are situated on heights above and to the outside of the major city of their area. The architectural effort and planning and expense lavished upon them exhibit the good faith and concern which their European builders have today for the cause of education in Africa. Lagon especially, whose building is being continued by the Ghana Government, has the splendor of an integrated plan, rising on its hill from the Accra Plain, its red tile roofs shining in the African sun, reminiscent more of an Italian hill town than of the British who created it.

We sojourned longest at Makerere, our home for three weeks. In that time we had ample opportunities to associate with the kind and hospitable faculty, who as on many an American campus reside within the College grounds. The great majority are Englishmen, although a few are Africans. One of those, Sam Ntiro is a member of the Chagga tribe from Tanganyika and an artist of great merit whose murals decorate the dining hall with strikingly colored scenes of African agricultural and tribal life. Unfortunately we met but few of the students, who were on vacation. Most of those we did meet were staying in the College in connection with a Student Union gathering, with student representatives from all over Africa. We sensed that the Colonial administrators may have been a little apprehensive of their presence

and deliberations, but according to all reports they comported themselves with good sense and moderation even on such explosive issues as racial discrimination. By and large the young African student appears to have a personal bearing of dignity and good sense American parents may well envy. And there is academic freedom—in the British area colleges, at any rate—which he does not abuse.

Makerere is spread out up and across a green hill that dominates Kampala from the north. Other hills of the city are crowned respectively by the Palace of the Kabaka of Baganda, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Protestant Cathedral, a gleaming white mosque, and a hospital, advertising the varied character of the city and its population. The College, although older than its counterparts elsewhere in Africa, is yielding to the quickening tempo of African



At the Cyrene Mission: "St. Francis"

by Samuel Songo

William H. Taft, III, was recently Ambassador to Ireland but lately has been concerned more with African problems and is a member of the Policy Planning Staff.

education. New buildings are rising: a biology laboratory, a theatre, class-rooms, more dormitories for more students. Makerere serves and is supported by the three principal territories of British East Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. It is now expanding toward University status and to include more graduate and professional studies. Hitherto East Africans to participate in highest education have had to go to Britain. Of course, this has been true for West Africa also, but from there they have gone in the past in greater numbers, and despite the infancy of the Universities in Ghana and at Ibadan in Nigeria, one gains the impression that West Africa has more educated men to grapple with its problems.

Even as outsiders we could sense the special excitement of being a student in Africa. Higher education does not come to many, and for the few who are chosen the great problems of independence and the difficult development of the economies of their people lie ahead. A special task the African university has yet to fulfill, apparently, is to convey to its students the full sense of obligation to their less educated countrymen which education imposes upon them. As in our own country students are prone to educate themselves primarily to achieve material success. In Africa the gulf between the uneducated and the educated is so great that there is a danger the latter will regard himself as a world apart and taking what may seem a practical view expand his new skills too much to his own benefit.

What interested me most at Makerere, as it did at Lagon, was the lack of compromise between British university standards on the one hand and the student's earlier environment and culture on the other. I think it was during the past year that a mild students' revolt had been precipitated in the dining hall, because they had detected gradual shifts in the menu designed to wean them from an African to a European diet. Perhaps at the bottom of the trouble was a situation neither fish nor fowl. At any rate, I personally, recall good institutional food invariably capped by a plethora of fruit salad. Luckily, I like fruit salad.

At Lagon we dined—almost too grandly I thought—at the High Table and upon good European food. The students, who were in residence, ate amply of very dry yams and other environmental dishes. On occasion, like the gods, we descended among them for talk and a taste of what was African, and the company was stimulating.

But more seriously—and to leave the less important material illustration—there may be a problem posed in trying to fit the African too rigidly into the pattern of British education, which at such a distance from its home ought in my opinion to be more flexible in meeting the needs of Africa and the challenge of his future rather than that of a British one. Considering the African student's handicaps in having to learn thoroughly the English language and to compete with the European and the Englishman in the lore of a civilization he has seen only remotely, he is remarkable in his ability to pass the Englishman's examinations. But without the educator's greater attention to that problem some of the desired reactions normally produced by Western education may be difficult to project. For instance, it must be difficult for the African, no matter how well educated, to respect some forms of hard work that have been essential

to European and American civilization, simply because Europeans in Africa have never indulged in them and yet in material things seem rich beyond compare. To an African audience, we learned, a movie depicting white men working with their hands evokes the laughter of disbelief. That such difficulties disrupt as little as they do the African's understanding of his role as an educated man is fortunate and indicative of his great qualities. Now that higher education is coming to large numbers of Africans within their own countries for the first time, its teaching will have to recognize its environment better.

A RELATED matter in British Africa has hitherto been the African's difficulty in advancing in the civil service, which with independence will be his own. Standards have been such that even when he is to an extent educated, lack of a British university degree has held him to the lowest rungs. Here it seemed to me the American tradition, which has placed a greater premium on experience and training on the job, may suit the situation better.

Another instance of the general problem seemed to be illustrated at the Technical College outside Kumasi, the capital of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. Although the College has been operating for five or six years, it has yet to graduate Africans with degrees honored by British engineers. The explanation may lie partly in the fact that Africans have been prone to become lawyers—and in Nigeria—doctors—and legislators and civil servants of a more conventional type, but also it may lie with the difficulty of appreciating and understanding engineering projects that are plentiful in the West but not yet numerous enough in Africa to capture the inquiring mind. A future in which the African would be handling his own material needs on a Western scale still appears distant. Somehow the new education must help create a favorable atmosphere for its development.

The new University College of Salisbury, which was our center for study of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is predominantly European. But there is much significance in the fact that it includes without discrimination some Africans and Indians. In the Rhodesias there are far fewer educated Africans than in British West and East Africa, and higher education for them has essentially just begun. Because the Rhodesias do have special racial problems, it was encouraging to see a view of the future in which intellect is to surmount racial barriers.



William H. Taft III, Fred HadseI, Frederick P. Picard III, David R. Gottlieb, Frank R. LaMacchia

Perhaps a special difficulty for the educated African in the Rhodesias, whether he gains his education at the College in Salisbury or in Europe and the United States, is his loneliness. In his own country his life is likely to be confined to teaching his own people, but he will not, as in Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda be as closely associated with other educated people and with those who are governing the nation. In Southern Rhodesia the two societies have seldom met on an intellectual or professional level. That development will be slow, and the separateness of the two races demonstrates the forward position in which the College finds itself.

That the College will overcome such problems we could scarcely doubt. It has the energy of youth. Its winter weather—which we experienced—is clear and bracing, more invigorating than that the student encounters in most other parts of Africa. The new buildings look out across sloping lawns and gardens. In the middle distance are the residential districts of Salisbury and beyond them appearing above a ridge the new skyscrapers which signify Africa's progress. Faculty and students in our all too brief acquaintance impressed us by their friendliness to American visitors. And their willingness to discuss the problems of race and the Africans' development which are being posed in Rhodesia was reassuring. The problems' complexities are difficult for politicians to solve. Without the new forum for other more intellectual study and concern as it is provided by the new University College, real progress in education for Africans at all levels would be inevitably retarded.

The Seminar's last visit to an African University was to Louvanium University of Leopoldville. It provides an interesting contrast to Salisbury in that the African rather than the European student predominates. Belgium did not inaugurate any substantial program to send Congo Africans to its home university as Britain and France have done for their African territories. The Congo's approach to African education has been slow and steady. Primary education carried on chiefly by missionary effort was eventually followed by the establishment of schools for medical and agricultural assistants and for administrative and business training. Finally in 1950 the Government launched its plans for a full-scale university which as a daughter of the University of Louvain has already established units of the humanities and sciences and a medical school with an associated hospital. Soon to come will be schools of law and other professional

activities. The final step is a complete one.

In a sense, then, Louvanium represents the largest achievement in African education. Its creation has already compelled changes in secondary instruction, because special instruction in Latin and the modern humanities had to be given to some thirty Africans that they might join the first contingent of students. Previously Congo Africans had not been given pre-university training. An imaginative addition, which we saw during our visit, was a series of new houses for married students, a sign of the times in Africa as elsewhere.

Louvanium is being built on a high ridge looking out across the city of Leopoldville to the Stanley Pool on the Congo. In the other direction toward the West are rolling hills covered with scrub, chiefly unsettled, as far as one could detect, and illustrating the still undeveloped nature of the countryside, which research at the University will be designed to change. The University itself will be dominated by its still incompleting church of modern design.

Our afternoon visit was made on a hot, dusty day when the view was restricted by haze. The bulldozers were much in evidence, and obviously landscaping had scarcely begun. Despite these things the educational facilities that were in operation gave promise of a university center as impressive as that on any continent.

One fact unmentioned but of significance in connection with these colleges in Africa is the stimulus they give to extramural studies. At Lagon and Makerere in particular schools have begun to provide lectures and short courses and discussion groups for adults, the large majority of whom have enjoyed too little formal education but are eager to share something of the privilege of education. During our trip in Africa the evidence was clear: that almost every African aspired to education and especially to educate his children if at all possible above his own status. Government budgets in consequence spend much larger percentages of their budgets on education than do we in the United States. American foundations and our missionaries are playing their part to help all aspects of the African's education. Missionaries in many parts of Africa have long signified our only interest in its people. But if America is to increase its stature in Africans' eyes we must assist the resolution of their problems by supplementing what has already been going forward in their schools and new universities.

ASCAP TO AFRICA?

HEREAFTER only licensed drummers may thump tom-toms for the amusement of others, the Council of the remote Rump District has decreed. The License will cost 70 cents.—*From a UP despatch from Blantyre, Nyasaland.*



Present-Day Berlin

"WHILE in Berlin I studied photography and photographed present-day Berlin, both East and West. I tried to catch the mood and character of the city through faces and situations. Berlin is, unfortunately, today two cities. The Berlin people have adjusted themselves to the ruins of yesterday and the boundaries of today. In fact many Berliners regard the ruins almost with affection, as part of the atmosphere of their city.

"My emphasis was on the people of Berlin. I have generally avoided photographing landmarks. To me it is more important to trace the personality of this unique city through the everyday life of the Berliner. Everyone who has seen Berlin has his own impression of the city. This is mine.

"I walked around Berlin with my camera at all times of day, throughout the year. A moment in the life of Berlin: children playing around a pump, a family outing on the Havel River, crossing the border between East and West Berlin, a cafe on Berlin's Fifth Avenue, people in the parks and May Day in East Berlin.

"Berlin is truly a city of many faces—one of the most exciting cities in the world today, but despite Berliner wit, not the gayest."

Lynn Millar

Beginning top left, reading clock-wise: 1. Window dressing on the Kurfürstendamm, West Berlin's Fifth Avenue and show window for the East. 2. Salvaging building materials, in West Berlin. 3. East Berliners, forced to attend a Communist May Day parade, show reserve and curiosity. 4. East Berlin. 5. West Berlin. 6. East Berlin. 7. Did I hear four marks? 8. Sunday morning coffee on the "Kudamm."

(Photos are from Mrs. John Millar's "Berlin und die Berliner," published by Rembrandt Verlag in English and in German.)



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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 opinion of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

Administrative vs. Substantive Work

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The issuance of Foreign Service Circular No. 239 outlining the new personnel program for the Foreign Service Staff Corps points up a problem that will, I believe, plague the Foreign Service for years to come unless corrective action is taken soon.

This circular provides, if I understand it correctly, that no General Administrative, Budget and Fiscal, Personnel, or General Services positions can be held by Staff Corps personnel with rank higher than FSS-9. This appears to indicate that once the program is fully implemented all top administrative positions throughout the Service will be held by Foreign Service Officers. Today this requirement poses no serious problem since there are hundreds of Foreign Service Officers with years of administrative experience who can and are handling ably the varied and difficult task of administering the Foreign Service. It should be noted, however, that a high percentage of these officers were integrated as FSOs from the Staff Corps during the past few years.

What, however, do we do for the future? The present system of recruiting new Foreign Service Officers is designed to attract and to test officers who are primarily interested in and qualified to perform substantive functions. Most of the applicants for these examinations are young men and women who have an interest in the substantive side of the work of the Foreign Service and who have spent years preparing themselves not only for the test but also for the work itself. If, however, one-fourth of the officer positions in the Foreign Service are administrative and if all of these are to be filled by Foreign Service Officers, it appears to me that about one-fourth of these new officers will have to spend most of their lives in administrative work. This is bad for two reasons. In the first place, officers who have trained themselves for substantive functions will not be happy in administrative work. In the second place, and probably even more important, the Foreign Service needs expert administrators. It stands to reason that men who are interested in, and trained for, substantive work will not be able to give the type of performance that is required.

During the past year or two in the Far East, I have seen evidence of an effort to solve this difficulty by straddling it. Newly appointed FSOs are sent to a new post with an administrative assignment. Most of them don't like the assignment but are pacified with the assurance, implied or actual, that they will not remain in administration and should be happy to get this chore out of the way early in their careers. In some instances, they are also told that the administrative functions are light at the post of assignment and that they will have plenty of time to do reporting on the side. In this last instance the result is usually either an administrative job poorly done, or a frustrated officer.

If this system of giving each officer a one-time administrative assignment and then transferring him to other work is continued, how can the Foreign Service develop and train the skilled professional administrators which it so urgently needs? It might be answered that a good generalist officer can ably handle any task. I do not believe that this is true when it comes to technical matters such as fiscal operations, the signing of contracts, the arranging of travel, the maintenance of inventories, or the handling of personnel problems. These things require years of training and experience and should not be relegated to uninterested political, consular, or economic officers who feel that they are wasting their time. This technical work should be in the hands of FSOs who joined the Foreign Service because they are qualified administrators who have chosen Foreign Service administrative work as their career.

Would it be possible to have two Foreign

Service examinations, one to select substantive officers and the other to select officers for administrative work? In all other respects, the two categories of officers would be equal, but the one should know he will probably be doing substantive work and the other should know from the start that his field is administration.

CHARLES W. THOMAS
American Consul

Medan, Indonesia

"Superb Issues"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My previous order for books, placed through the Association's good offices, came through in excellent shape. Equally superb have been the recent issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. I look forward to each issue for reliable information and news of what's going on in the corps. For this and anticipated future dealings—much thanks.

GEORGE WILLIAM STECKEL
Assistant Program Officer

Monrovia, Liberia
USOM

Jurisprudence

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Members of the Foreign Service may be amused and shudder a little to learn what glistens in gold letters from a volume on the shelf of law libraries, Volume 16 of "American Jurisprudence," a massive series of tomes, indicates its contents boldly on the part which shows the most:

American Jurisprudence

Volume 16

Death

to

Diplomatic Officers

ROBERT ENGLISH, exFSO

Hancock, N. H.

"Special Pleasure"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As an historian in the Department of State, and an employee of more than twenty-five years' standing, I have derived special pleasure from James Stewart's column entitled "25 Years Ago" in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GERBER
Chief, Special Studies Section
Historical Division

Washington



"Just give me a quick rub-down. I'm double parked."

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.

"The Ugly American"—as a Reader Sees It

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Last month the JOURNAL carried a review by Thomas J. Corcoran of "The Ugly American," and this book has received a lot of publicity in the daily papers and the weekly news magazines. Much of this comment praises the way the authors' "fictionalized reporting" gets across a mass of rather unpleasant information about the situation in Southeast Asia. This, I agree, is no mean accomplishment.

But at best the book gives only a partial picture; its emphasis is on the pompous and pretentious few. The absence of any description of the competent, interested, and sincere officers who make up the bulk of the Foreign Service gives a frighteningly distorted impression to readers who are not familiar with the area, and few are).

There is a kernel of truth in every incident; but every incident, with the exception of the ugly American and his wife, shows American officials incompetent, misguided, and quite insensitive to local conditions. The failures described by authors Lederer and Burdick are the exception rather than the rule, and without the balance of normal and positive incidents, this gives a dismally unreal picture.

As the authors point out, language is often a serious barrier. But proficiency in a language does not automatically establish friendships either. Note also that in the countries that comprise Southeast Asia there are many different languages, all difficult, and as many forms of writing. Yet at most of these posts there is at least one "language officer," and new regulations require language examinations of FSO's whenever they transfer through Washington.

The charge that Americans isolate themselves from the people of the country is also true—in a few cases. But by far the greater number of officers are eager to meet Asians and do get out to see for themselves. On this score the authors should realize that no embassy can function effectively if its members spend most, or even much, of their time in the provinces. American officials must be familiar with the legislatures, which meet in the capitals, and should know the elected representatives of the people and how they will vote on matters which concern us. Furthermore, official actions are carried out through the Foreign Office, and it is important for the United States to know its operations and to have good relations with its officials.

Another theme on which the authors hammer is that "little" Americans doing little tasks, often on a person-to-person level, do a fine job—in the rare cases where they are allowed to by the "big" officials of the U. S. Government, but that in general the U. S. does not support projects which directly benefit the villagers of these countries. This is far from the truth. There are teams from American universities giving on-the-spot training in administration. American technicians are advising in villages. Nationals of these countries are given technical training in the U.S. and elsewhere. The U.S. supports local research to introduce or improve animal and plant stocks and agricultural and industrial methods. A tremendous job has been done resettling a million refugees from North Vietnam in new villages on the land and equipping them to support themselves.

Although mistakes have been made, the large projects which the U.S. supports tend to be the kind of undertakings which will make an important improvement in the country's economic position, and which the country could not finance on its own.

In contrast to the politically appointed ambassador at the beginning of the book, the majority of our ambassadors have been hard working and effective. Most of your readers (but not Lederer's and Burdick's) will also realize that at present all our ambassadors in the entire Far East are career Foreign Service officers.

Mr. Corcoran has pointed out that some of the French military in Vietnam were familiar with Mao's writings, despite what the authors say. The latter also show embassy officials misleading a visiting Senator by hiding the fact that the Vietnamese intensely disliked the French at that time. But the Vietnamese attitude toward the French was common knowledge and had been widely reported in the world press, so the Senator should have only his own illiteracy to blame if he was not aware of it. In point of fact, every embassy in the area has spent considerable time with all important visitors, briefing them honestly on the true situation in the country.

Each incident in the book could probably be refuted similarly. In their "factual epilogue" the authors try to leave the reader with the impression that they have told only the truth, and have told it in order to awaken the American public to a sense of its responsibility for foreign policy.

But the book is insidious. Even where the authors have told the truth, they have not told the whole truth. To the extent

that it misleads readers and damages the reputations and morale of Americans working in Southeast Asia, this book is ugly.

MRS. ERIC KOCHER

McLean, Va.

Editor's Note: For more comment on "The Ugly American," see page 25.

Around the World in 80 Minutes

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The supplement to the September JOURNAL, giving the addresses of Foreign Service Personnel Retired, had many an old boy, and some not so old, hot footing it "around the world in 80 minutes," paying fleeting visits to other old boys. First name in the list is that of Glenn Abbey so off we go to Mexico City to see Glenn. Dropping to the B's, we find Don Bigelow in Wind-spillen, Gstaad, Switzerland, and in the C's, Rives Childs at Nice. Now come Hooker Doolittle, Tangier, Morocco; Charles Enlow, Nairobi, East Africa; Hugh Fullerton, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; Winthrop Greene, Vienna; Frank Henry, Sussex, England; Ernest Ives, Southern Pines, North Carolina; Emile Juhasz, Rome; L. J. Keena, Durban, South Africa; Robert Longyear, Geneva; Jack McFall, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Alf Nester, Naples; Sid O'Donoghue, Captiva Island, Florida; Arthur Parsloe, Santos, Brazil; Harold Quarton, Madison, Wisconsin; Hal-leck Rose, Hong Kong; Harold Shantz, Munich; Charles Thompson, Jamshedpur, India; John Utter, Paris; Frederick van den Arend, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Africa; Angus Ward, Malaga (also Ed Norton); Xochimilco, "Floating Gardens" near Mexico City, where the George Messersmiths live; Kenneth Years, Boulder, Colorado; Lacy Zapf, Washington, D. C. So here we are back after a delightful world tour and special Christmas greetings made possible by the JOURNAL's list of addresses.

JIM STEWART
(One of the Old Boys)

Denver

"Ideas that Lead"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

... With people becoming more conscious of the demand for *ideas that lead*, in the realm of foreign affairs, I feel that the JOURNAL can be of ever-widening interest and to more readers.

(Mrs.) RUTH STEIGER
San Francisco



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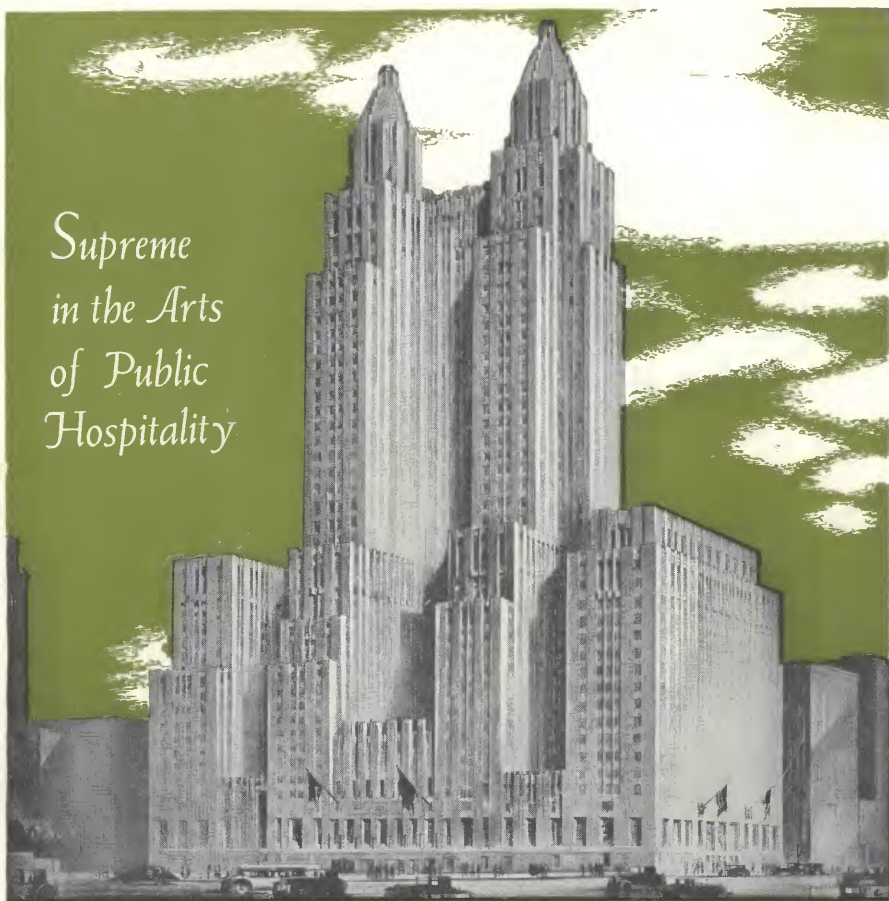
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