

Foreign Service Journal



AUGUST 1959

50c

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The completely revised booklet GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM, THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC., June, 1959 will be mailed to all members and to Administrative Officers at posts abroad during August.

This edition of the booklet contains information regarding all changes in our insurance program that have been made since June, 1957. The new premium rates replace those given in the booklet of June, 1957. There have been some changes in the application forms, also.

As soon as the new booklet of June, 1959 is received, all copies of the June, 1957 edition should be discarded.

Notices for the third quarter premiums that are due September 1, 1959 may be a little late, since they will be held up to be included in the same mailing as the new booklet. Members need not send in their quarterly payments until they have received the premium notice and new booklet.

Some members still include dues and other payments for the American Foreign Service Association in their checks for the payment of their insurance premiums. This causes extra work and complicates the accounts of the two Associations. The Protective Association and the American Foreign Service Association are separate corporations, with different membership, staffs, accounts and records. Please keep your correspondence and payments to the two Associations separate. The only activity of The American Foreign Service Protective Association is the administration of the group insurance program described in its booklet of June, 1959.

Address applications and inquiries to:

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COVER PHOTO

by Jack Grover

Summer: "Then, if ever,
come perfect days."

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PHOTO AND ART CREDITS FOR AUGUST

The cover, by Jack Grover, "Summer."
 Edward L. Fischer, illustrations, pp. 19, 44, 51.
 Peter Brampton and Gene Galasso, cartoons, pp. 26, 30.
 Howard R. Simpson, illustration, p. 34; "Foreign Service Types," p. 55.
 Pix, Inc., p. 44.
 Charles C. Adams, "New Wine in Old Bottles," p. 56.
 Yoichi R. Okamoto, "Venice," III Cover.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

Please help us keep our mailing list up-to-date by indicating to the Circulation Manager of the JOURNAL changes in address, in advance when possible, APO or FPO address should be mentioned if applicable. It is no longer possible to replace copies undelivered because of their being sent to the old address.

EIGHTH ANNUAL AWARDS CEREMONY

UNDER Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon and Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Murphy joined in paying tribute at the Interior Auditorium to 113 employees and 14 units of the Department of State and Foreign Service at the Department's Annual Awards Ceremony on June 23, 1959. Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the Honorable Roger W. Jones, was guest speaker, and the following were honored for outstanding performance:

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 DONNELLY, Edward J. SCARBEC, Irvin C.
 DONOVAN, James A., Jr. SENA, Ray, Jr.
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 GREEN, Marshall D. WIECHA, Robert D.
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(Continued on page 12)



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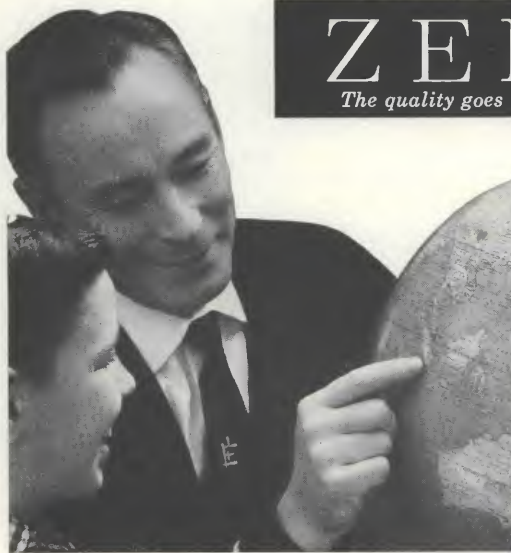
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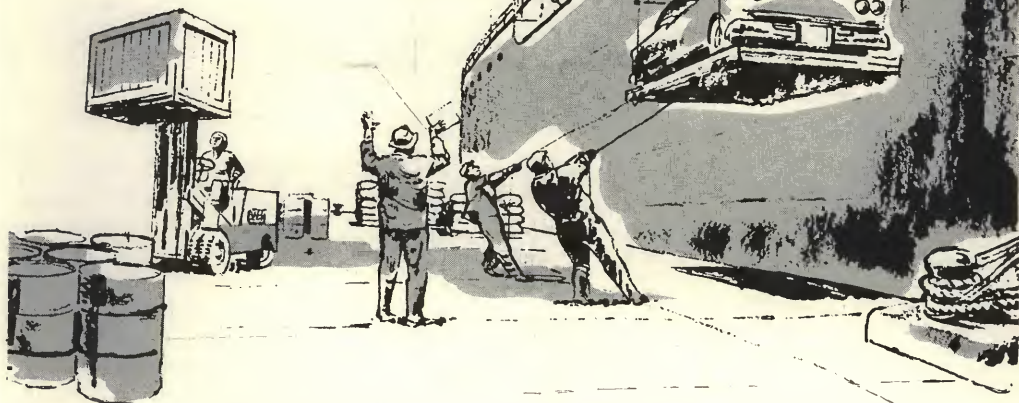
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F. S. SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS, 1959-60

This year almost forty scholarships have been awarded to Foreign Service children, in contrast with last year's record of 28. The growing size and importance of the Scholarship program of the American Foreign Service Association has been made possible by the many donors of both large and small amounts to the Scholarship Fund. This year each student will receive an award of \$500, with the exception of the winners of the Oliver Bishop Harriman F. S. Scholarships who will each receive approximately \$400.

AFSA SCHOLARSHIPS

THOMAS MCS. ADAMS, [s., J. WESLEY ADAMS], freshman, Harvard. Grad. St. Paul's School, London; adv. proficiency RAF Cadet Corps Proficiency Exam; wrote for school newspaper. PATRICIA BOYD, [d., JAMES W. BOYD], freshman, American University. Grad. Calxico High School, Calxico, Calif. Plans: to be laboratory technologist. WILLIAM B. FORD, [s., WILLIAM J. FORD], freshman, Yale University. Finalist: National Merit Scholarship and National Honor Society. Plans: to be electronics engineer.

LEWIS WARDLAW HAMILTON, [s., JOHN A. HAMILTON, USIA], freshman, University of North Carolina. At Christ School, Arden, N. C., active chapel choir, dramatics, letter in soccer and track.

EVANGELINE (ANGEL) M. HARING, [d., PHILIP E. HARING], freshman, Pembroke College, Cultural Anthropology. Honor student, Secretary, Student Government, American Community School, Beirut; National Honor Society.

NANCY E. JOHNSON, [d., GUY A. LEE], freshman, Liberal Arts, Oberlin College. National Junior Honor Society, senior editor yearbook Northfield School for Girls. Recipient Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship (1957) and Foreign Service Journal Scholarship (1958).

PAUL EDGETT, [s., DR. JAMES A. EDGETT, ICA], sophomore, Liberal Arts, Antioch College. Avocation, Anthropology. Member, Humanist Club, Spanish table, and the Creative Arts Workshop. Plans: foreign service in Latin America.

ARTHUR L. MUELLER, [s., CHARLES G. MUELLER], sophomore, Carleton College, Science major, field of medicine.

JUDY N. NELSON, [d., ELCAR M. NELSON, ICA], sophomore, Pepperdine College, Elementary Education major. Tuition scholarship at Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, 1958-59. In Tehran taught English and active Little Theater Group.

MARGARET M. PHELAN, [d., RAYMOND PHELAN], freshman, San Francisco College for Women. Entire schooling overseas. Father, uncle, brother, cousin and grandfather are, or have been, in Foreign Service.

VERNON R. PRATT, [s., JAMES W. PRATT], junior, Oklahoma State University, Political Science major. Intramural sports, choral singing, debating team. Received William Benton Scholarship, 1957. Plans: to enter the Foreign Service.

C. LOUISE READE, [d., W. WOLF READE, USIA], sophomore Oberlin College, Conservatory of Music. Oberlin Gilbert & Sullivan Players at Cape Cod this summer, as a lead. Received AFSA scholarship, 1958-59; recipient four-year scholarship at Oberlin. Plans: Opera and concert work.

JONATHAN F. RICHARDS, [s., J. BARTLETT RICHARDS], freshman, Brown University, Liberal Arts. Staff artist, school paper and yearbook, art award, South Kent School. Plans: Foreign Service career.

JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON, [s., W. GARLAND RICHARDSON], junior, Amherst College. Member of Glee Club. Plans: post-graduate study of History, with emphasis on Russian History.

JOHN P. SULLIVAN, [s., JOHN W. SULLIVAN], freshman, Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service. On yearbook staff, member of history club, student government, basketball manager, Wheaton Senior High School, Wheaton, Md. Received Life Award, Boy Scouts of America. Plans: Foreign Service career.

LYNNE TRANSTRUM, [d., late ORVILLE H. TRANSTRUM], sophomore, George Washington University. Member, college choir. Plans: career in interior decoration.

STEPHEN W. WALCAVICH, [s., WALTER G. WALCAVICH], sophomore, Kenyon College, pre-Engineering. Received Kenyon General Honorary Scholarship 1959 and an AFSA scholarship. Plans: chemical engineer.

ANDREA WHITAKER, [d., CHARLES H. WHITAKER], freshman, Pembroke College, Music major. Radcliffe Book Award, National Honor Society member, student conductor of Advanced Chorus, Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring, Md.

BARBARA F. WOLLAM, [d., PARK F. WOLLAM], freshman, George Washington University, Foreign Affairs, major. Member, Student Council, worked on school yearbook. Plans: career in international relations.

Foreign Service Journal Scholarship

IVER E. PETERSON, [s., OLIVER A. PETERSON], senior, Middlesex School. Ranked first in class. Extracurricular activities include dramatics, debating, glee club. Received Wilbur J. Carr Memorial Scholarship, 1958.

Berlin American Women's Club Scholarship

ROBERTA J. STEVENSON, [d., ROBERT A. STEVENSON], freshman, Felo't College, Liberal Arts. Extracurricular activities at Woodrow Wilson High School included library work, Buskin and Masque Club, Spanish Club, and Modern Dance Club.

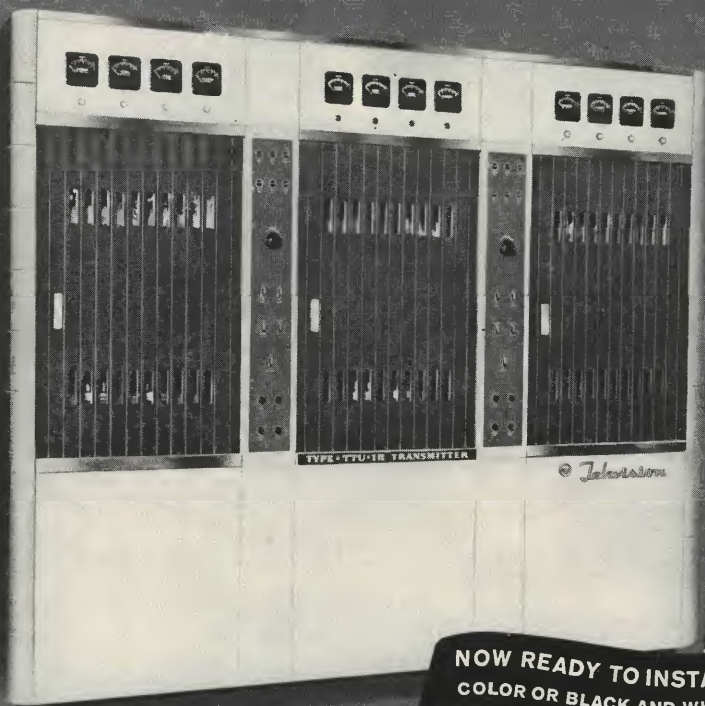
John Foster Dulles Scholarship

DONALD K. EMMERSON, [s., JOHN K. EMMERSON], junior, Princeton University. In top 3% of class of 750. Literary Editor, NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE, American representative to the International Students' Association. Received Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship, 1957, and AFSA Scholarship, 1958. Plans: career in foreign affairs.

Charles B. Hosmer Scholarship

JOHN L. DONALDSON, [s., late HARRY M. DONALDSON], senior, Oberlin College, Chemistry major. AFSA scholarship winner for fourth consecutive year. Co-authored two scientific papers which were published. Received tuition scholarship from Oberlin.

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 WALTER NEWBOLD WALMSLEY, JR. to Tunisia

BIRTHS

BURNET. A daughter, Christina Margaret Norman, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Burnet, May 16, in Bangkok.
 CROMWELL. A son, W. Kennedy Cromwell, IV, born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennedy Cromwell, III, May 19, in Washington.
 ELLIOTT. A son, Robert Morris, born to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil M. Elliott, April 17, in Washington.
 PAPENDORF. A daughter, Monica, born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Theodore Papendorf, May 25, in Buffalo, N. Y.
 TUCKER. A son, Jeremy Bingham, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Tucker, Jr. of Oakton, Virginia, on July 2, in Washington. Mrs. Tucker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, of Salem, Conn.

MARRIAGES

DREW-SWEET. Joan Hunter Drew, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Gerald A. Drew, and Norman Leland Sweet were married on May 25, at the home of the bride's maternal grandmother in Kentfield, Calif. The couple will live in Fort Lewis, Wash., where Mr. Sweet is serving in the United States Army.
 SMITH-FOSTER. Mary Ann Smith and H. Paul Foster were married on April 26, in Addis Ababa. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are both assigned to the Embassy, he as General Services Officer and she as clerk.

DEATHS

GORDON. The Honorable George Anderson Gordon died in New York on May 11. Mr. Gordon entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and served as adviser to many world conferences. His posts included Paris, Budapest, Rio, Haiti, and the Netherlands. In 1940 Mr. Gordon returned to Washington and served in the Department until his retirement in 1945.
 MERRILL. Keith Merrill died on June 8, at his summer home in Prides Crossing, Mass. Mr. Merrill entered the Foreign Service in 1917 and retired in 1937. He served in London and Madrid, and as head of the State Department's Foreign Buildings Office in Washington.

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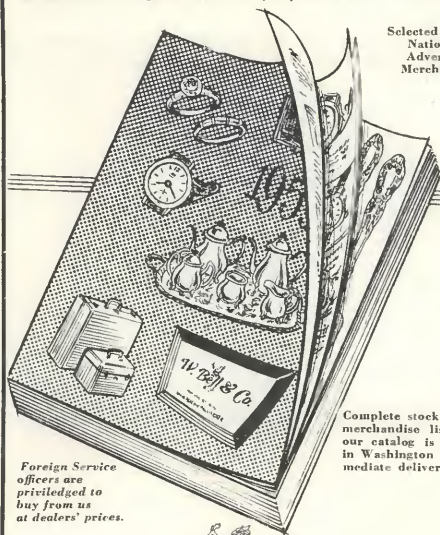
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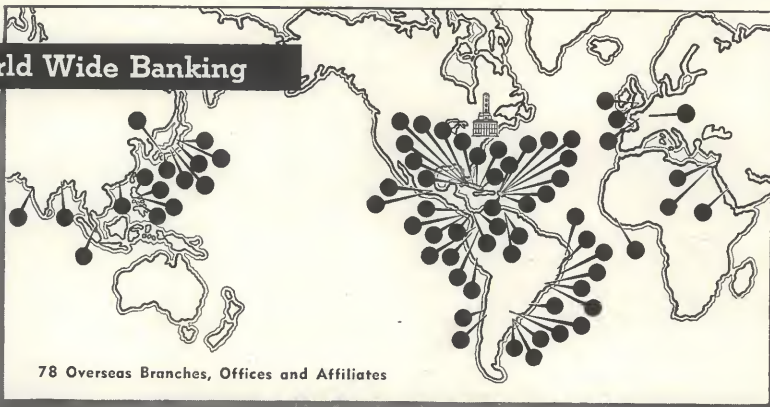
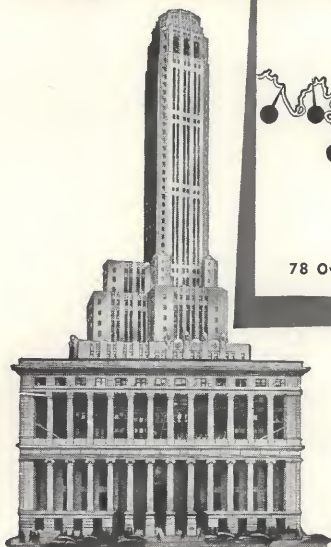
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A WRISTONEE AT LE HAVRE



by Walter J. Marx

PERHAPS SOMEDAY the Department's Office of Personnel or some special Committee, will prepare a factual and statistical study to show the results of the Wriston program—its effect upon the Foreign Service, and its effect upon the activities and organization of the Department of State itself. To aid in preparing background material for such a study there may be some interest in describing experiences of individual Wristonees.

When the program was under consideration we Departmental Officers were asked for our opinions. I wrote a frank memorandum opposing the program for personal reasons and as being against the best interests of the Department.

I'll mention my personal reasons first: I had seven children, I was completing the construction of my own home, and I was slowly reclaiming a farm that had not been worked for many years. I was gradually building up a small herd of dairy cows. To go abroad meant giving up all this and facing unknown problems, primarily concerned with health and education. From a professional point of view I was in line for a Civil Service promotion.

I believed the program was against the best interests of the Department largely because of the problem of continuity in a good many offices in the Department. Even under Civil Service, through normal attrition and decline in activity, by 1957 I was the last person in my office, the Office of Special Consular Services, completely familiar with the history and practice of our protection of Foreign Interests, of the protection of our interests by third powers as in China and Bulgaria, with our liquidation of the German and Japanese Embassies after the war, with the internment of enemy diplomats during the war and the exchange arrangements, with the interesting story of the Interim Office for German Con-

sular Affairs which I headed from 1948 to 1950, and finally with various classified projects of considerable interest and importance for which continuity was highly desirable.

Not many months went by before it became apparent that almost all of the most interesting positions in the Department of State were being classified as Foreign Service jobs. My own job was one of these and as a Civil Service Officer all hope of promotion was lost and I was obviously serving in my job on borrowed time. My own training and education had been in European history and I was completely unfit for any of the technical or accounting jobs reserved for the Civil Service.

I was more fortunate than many of my friends because I spoke French and German and my work in the Department made the transition to the Foreign Service much less difficult than for someone who spoke no languages, who had never been abroad, or who had specialized in technical operations. I requested the required interview or examination and in due course was accepted in the Foreign Service. I was then asked to serve on some of the selection panels which brought other officers into the Foreign Service. Our powers were rather limited because we could not reject candidates from jobs which were already classified as Foreign Service. We could sometimes express our misgivings about a certain candidate by offering him a salary level somewhat lower than he expected. In some cases, we rejected officers in Civil Service positions who seemed completely unsuited for the Foreign Service.

I took my oath in the fall of 1956. For personal reasons I asked for a delay in assignment until the end of the school year, and finally, late in May 1957, I was asked if I

thought I would like Le Havre. There was some urgency in my going there, because the principal officer had already left. The way in which assignments are made is somewhat baffling to most officers, including myself. All I know is that Personnel telephoned SCA to say a Consul was needed at Le Havre and asked if SCA had a Consul ready for assignment. Following the practice of my colleagues, I called my friends to see if there were a more attractive opening at the moment but by the time I heard of a vacancy at Hamburg, the decision was already made to assign me somewhere in France if not in Le Havre, perhaps because my French was better than my German. In any case, I did not hesitate about accepting Le Havre as I knew of a previous case in which a Wristonee, offered an assignment to Istanbul, hesitated too long so that this highly interesting assignment was given to someone else and he was sent to a much less attractive post.

In July, with the seven children, one of whom was a six-weeks old baby, we sailed on the *United States* for Le Havre. We landed on July 17, and I took charge of the Consulate as principal officer.

WHAT WERE the Wristonee's impressions on arriving at his first post? First of all, we were very fortunate in having an adequate Government residence next to the Consulate. Without such a residence it would have been impossible for many months to find lodging in Le Havre or in most European cities. At work on the first morning there was a certain feeling of release from the Washington routine where for eleven years I drove 75 miles a day to get to the Department from my farm. In Le Havre, I had no cows to milk. I found a capable staff of local employees willing to do all my work for me, and I found an extremely capable Vice Consul who had run the Consulate for two months prior to my arrival.

The next impression was one of some annoyance at having to follow so closely the regulations governing passport and visa work. In the Department I had written and revised from time to time Chapter 900 of the Foreign Service manual and whenever a question of interpretation came from the field, I solved the problem in a common sense fashion. Then, during my two years in the Interim Office for German Consular Affairs, I made up my own passports and rules as I went along. Now, in certain important areas, my free-wheeling days were over. It is true that in many other areas not covered by the regulations I found that as a Consul I had all sorts of liberty that I had not enjoyed in the Department. It became apparent very quickly also that without a knowledge of French it would have been practically impossible to serve as Consul in Le Havre where there is practically no American Colony.

After a month and a half in which to get my feet on the ground, my Vice Consul left on vacation and for a term at the language school at Nice. I might explain that Le Havre is now a two-man post with no American clerk. Consequently, the officers must do all code work and type all confidential correspondence themselves. Being alone at a Consulate means being on duty twenty-four hours, seven days a week. It was impossible at that time for me to get

to the other cities in my large district which takes in all of Normandy and the *département* of the Somme.

The high point of my experience alone when a fleet of American submarines and other vessels including the famous "Nautilus," and the headquarters for the Vice Admiral, came to Le Havre and to other ports in my district. I sent a local employee to help with the official visits in Rouen, and I managed to handle those in Le Havre and Dieppe, some two hours away, myself. Toward the end of the naval visit, two inspectors came to inspect me, ten days before their announced arrival date. While I was meeting them, the telephone rang from the Air Base at Evreux, 94 miles away to tell me that two Senators and their two wives and baggage were on their way to Le Havre and would like to have me meet them and help them aboard the *United States* that evening. I should mention that I was also giving a reception that evening for the Vice Admiral, forty of his officers, and some sixty local officials and their wives. Between phone calls I was trying to explain to the Inspectors why I had not finished typing the statements to facilitate inspection. The telephone rang again, this time from the Paris Embassy to tell me that some 90 miles away, in my district, an American couple had just been killed in an automobile accident. I explained the situation to the Embassy, and John Wood offered to take care of the accident. Meanwhile, we were in the process of renewing some 3000 "D" visas. As the girls kept interrupting me in order to have me sign visas it was apparent to the Inspectors that I could not give the time and care in the issuance of visas that is required by the regulations. I solved the problem of the Senatorial visit by having one of my sons meet them and escort them to my party. In spite of all the above, the Inspectors felt so sorry for me that they did not give me too bad a report. But finally when Christmas Eve arrived and my Vice Consul returned, I made a mental note not to be so generous again in letting a Vice Consul go away to a language school.

ONE GREAT contrast between life in the Department and life in the field is in the area of human relations. In the Department, we dealt primarily with paper or with humanity in the mass, with questions such as the documentation and protection of Okinawan nationals, the status of nationals in the Pacific Trust territories, with the evacuation of American nationals from foreign areas of danger, etc. In the field, the Wristonee, who could make a decision affecting several thousand people or more while in the Department, finds it very hard sometimes to make a difficult decision when face to face with the person directly concerned; perhaps a stranded American, perhaps the abandoned foreign wife with an American child, perhaps a particularly tragic visa case. Departmental training does almost nothing to prepare an officer for coping with human relations problems. In my own case, I had no illusions about my own skill in this direction and in my original essay to justify my entry into the Foreign Service I tried to be completely honest. In one place I mentioned that I liked books better than people. I removed this phrase upon the advice of my immediate superior and my wife. In the credit side my experience in CSC and some work I had done for SEV in pre-

paring a pamphlet "The American Consul" did help a great deal in coping with the day-to-day problems of a Consular Office. Articles I had written on the history of the Consular Service gave me useful background in cases involving international law and consular prerogatives. It would take another article to describe some of the unusual cases which I have had at Le Havre.

Some mention should be made of the financial burden of being a Consul. In the Department there were the usual charity drives but that was all. In the field a Consul is called upon for a host of expenses for which he is not reimbursed. For example, he cannot avoid foreign charities and because of the wealth of the United States he is expected to give more than his fellow Consuls of other nations. He must buy tickets for a series of charitable balls and if he is not able to find a good excuse later for not attending, he must sit on the edge of a crowded dance floor, and buy very expensive, generally warm, and sometimes poor quality champagne out of his own pocket. Furthermore, in spite of regulations which forbid such loans, there are times when he simply has to help out a fellow American in trouble even though he is rarely reimbursed. Another somewhat delicate point is the entertainment of fellow Foreign Service Officers passing by this post and other Americans. It is something which a Consul enjoys doing and no doubt his hospitality would be reciprocated if he were able to get away from his own Consulate. Nevertheless, it is possible to spend a great deal of money on this sort of entertainment. Educational allowances rarely cover the costs involved in private tutoring in a foreign language.

Representation costs are another matter but they have been so fully discussed that there is no need to go into them here. One of the little things that rattle is paying for our own printing and engraving when this is done solely for official purposes. I kept track of all the odd amounts I had to pay out for the above and similar items during one six-month period in 1958 and found that the total came to \$183, entirely apart from representation expenses. And at Le Havre I am lucky in that this city is only a way station in which visiting Congressmen practically never stay since Paris is only three hours away.

THE WIVES of many Wristonees were alarmed at the thought of having to entertain on a scale to which they were not accustomed in Washington. It was possible in Washington to have a fairly responsible position and entertain only the closest friends. The entertainment problem abroad obviously changes to some degree from post to post but in general it is not so great as some wives imagine. Few Consuls are equipped with the facilities which enable them to give a really large formal dinner. If such a dinner is necessary, the best solution is to go to a good restaurant. At the residence at Le Havre the facilities make it difficult

to serve more than eight for dinner. It is quite common here to have even small dinners catered. This sometimes is a little embarrassing because one finds the same waitresses at so many different homes. The average servant in the home simply does not know how to serve a formal dinner and it is sometimes better to obtain experienced help for such an affair.

When it is necessary to invite twenty or twenty-five guests at the same time, unless one is in a large capital, it is often possible to serve an informal buffet dinner. However, for representation purposes and for interesting conversation, a small dinner is much more satisfactory. Foreigners are not as difficult as many women fear and they do not expect in an American home the same quality of service and food they might in a French home of similar standing. They are often interested in becoming acquainted with some typically American dish. The most interesting people abroad are precisely those who are not too particular about such matters, and who will not criticize an American wife because she has not quite mastered the art of giving a dinner in European style.

THE BIG reception in many ways is a waste of representational funds because serious conversation is almost impossible and the host and hostess must spend practically all of their time near the door greeting and saying good-bye to the guests. Nevertheless, there is no other device which enables one on some special occasion to receive all the people whom one must receive, and pay back invitations one has accepted to similar affairs. For a new Consul a reception provides an excellent occasion for becoming acquainted with the key officials of the city. In Le Havre there really is no American Colony but elsewhere it must be something of a problem in inviting guests to make sure they can speak to each other in some common language. In entertaining my fellow Consuls we sometimes run into a considerable language barrier and at the same time one can hear across the table conversations in Spanish, French, and German.

In conclusion, I am extremely pleased both with the Foreign Service and my present post. I wish that I had entered the Service earlier in life. I find there is a much more general feeling of fellowship and camaraderie in the Foreign Service than ever existed in the Departmental Service. I find no particular discrimination against me merely because I am a Wristonee. The work is infinitely more varied than work of similar responsibility in the Department. At the same time, as I mentioned above, no matter how busy one is, there is a certain feeling of relaxation and liberty that one misses in the Department, where one is out-weighted by so many higher echelons. To paraphrase Caesar, it is much more fun to be principal officer in Le Havre than to be one of several Assistant Secretaries of State in Washington.

DEMOCRACY

"Democracy is like a rising tide; It only recoils to come back with greater force, and soon one sees that for all its fluctuations it is always gaining ground."—Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859)

Foreign Service Language Training:

Some Facts and Fallacies

by Joseph P. Lorenz

NOT LONG ago an article in the Soviet press commented somewhat wistfully: "The Soviet Union's international ties are broadening, and our lag in the study of foreign languages is becoming more and more intolerable." To those who have followed recent criticisms of the Foreign Service language program, this lament had a familiar ring. On both sides of the Curtain, in fact, a sense of urgency has attached to the training of professional diplomats. But while it is some comfort that the Soviets, too, have their Cassandras and Monday-morning quarterbacks, recent comments in the American press have shown so slight a grasp of the aims of Foreign Service training that it has seemed worthwhile to re-state some of these objectives in the light of present levels of fulfillment.

From among a number of critical comments made in the Congress and the press, two main trends can be distinguished. Language training, it is said, is insufficient to meet United States requirements in "hard" language areas such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East, while on the other hand, the Department is over-emphasizing its "world" language program to the extent that many officers do not utilize the newly-acquired language in their post of assignment. A further criticism is a more general condemnation of the administration of the Department's training program, based on an alleged lack of coordination between the regional Bureaus, the Office of Personnel, and the Foreign Service Institute. Since these two criticisms are in fact interconnected, it may be well to deal first with the more general question of the coordination of the Department's training program.

Since March, 1947, responsibility for the administration of the training program has been vested in the Foreign Service Institute. In 1954 steps were taken to revitalize the Institute by placing it under the direct supervision of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, providing it with an increased budget and with the vigorous direction equal to its mission. The immediate task of re-forming the Foreign Service Institute according to the guidelines set down in June of 1954 by the Wriston Committee has been, for the past four years, the responsibility of its Director, Mr. Harold Hoskins.

While the Foreign Service Institute is responsible for the direction and execution of the State Department's training program, it should be emphasized that the Institute is essentially a service organization, an arm of the Department

responsive to higher policy determinations. Policy matters are the province of the Committee on Foreign Service Training, chaired by the Director General of the Foreign Service or the Inspector General, and composed of seven Deputy Assistant Secretaries. Every course projected by the Foreign Service Institute is subjected to an exhaustive study and discussion by the Committee members before the recommendations are formulated. The Committee meets frequently to insure that the training program is responsive to the over-all personnel requirements of the Service. This involves constant watchfulness that needed training is accomplished with the least expenditure of funds and of an officer's time away from the practice of his profession. In its work the Committee coordinates the views of the Department's regional and functional Bureaus, and submits its recommendations through PER and FSI to the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

TRAINING POLICY formulated at the Committee level is carried out by constant day-to-day negotiations between the Office of Personnel and the Foreign Service Institute. At monthly meetings representatives of the Institute and the Office of Personnel discuss and resolve problems in the administration of the training program. The primary assignment responsibility, however, rests with the Office of Personnel; it alone is in a position to evaluate the competing demands for an officer's services and to decide whether the time is ripe for an assignment to training. Personnel also analyzes the positions available at the termination of training, and insures that to the greatest extent possible, following assignments utilize newly-acquired skills.

Today an indispensable partner in the assignment function is the Career Development Staff. Using modern methods of personnel management, the Staff prepares extensive career plans for each officer based on training possibilities in relation to the officer's own development needs and the needs of the Service. These plans are the result of a Service-wide inventory of present skills as compared to present and projected needs of the Department. The resultant gaps are to be filled by training. Career Development officers also prepare analyses of the utilization of in-Service training. Two such surveys, for example, indicate an initial utilization after training of 98.7% of recent Area and Language graduates, and of 90.5% of the officers detailed to universities for advanced economic training. Statistics such as these make it possible to determine whether the Service is sufficiently capitalizing on its training investment, or, on the other hand, whether too extended a specialization may be narrowing the outlook of its officers.

This article is based on testimony prepared by the author and presented on the Hill in June 1959.

If such are the mechanics of determining and administering the Department's training program, what, then, is the rationale behind the apparent inconsistencies in the "world" and "hard" language programs? It must frankly be stated that basic to some of the current misconceptions of the public concerning Foreign Service language abilities is the tendency of the press to found its reports on statistics which are out of date and whose significance is not fully understood. The Department has for years been living with the hoary reproach that 50% of the Foreign Service cannot speak a foreign language. At one time, it is true, before the Department instituted its intensive five-year language program, approximately 50% of the Service had not attained a professional (or "useful-to-the-Service") knowledge of a world language. Nowhere was it pointed out that this level meant just what it said: it was professional, tailored to the Department's own needs, and assumed the ability to negotiate in a technical field and to fulfill representational functions. These standards, which require a minimum of six months of intensive study, are not what the average tourist thinks of as "a speaking knowledge"—a level which the vast majority of Foreign Service Officers has long since acquired.

At the present time approximately 3,120 officers, or 90% of the total Foreign Service strength of 3,475, have at least a working knowledge of one or more of the so-called world languages. The majority of these officers (close to 60% of the entire Service) are at substantially higher levels of proficiency, ranging from professional to bi-lingual. The Service is now in a position to require that every officer assigned to a French, German, Spanish, Portuguese or Italian-speaking post have at least a working knowledge of the language. Of 450 officers stationed in Latin America, for example, less than 20 officers remain who do not speak the language of their post.

IT SHOULD be emphasized, however, that every officer trained in a world language does not necessarily receive an onward assignment to a French, German, or Spanish-speaking area. This is because the number of officers trained per year is at present substantially greater than the number of vacancies at world language posts. The Department is convinced that a proficiency in one of the widely-used world languages is an essential part of a Foreign Service Officer's professional knowledge, whether or not he is assigned to the country of its primary use. The knowledge of a world language enables an officer to be on equal footing not only with the educated elements of the local population but also with the official representatives of other countries stationed at his post. Most countries' governments require their representatives to have a fluent command of at least one additional world language, regardless of the language spoken in

the country of their assignment. At international conferences, at treaty negotiations, and at representational functions, a Foreign Service Officer is almost daily confronted with the necessity of conferring with foreign diplomats. It is for this reason that the Department established its five-year program designed to raise the proficiency of all its

officers to the professional level in at least one world language; when this goal has been reached, no officer will be reassigned to language training unless that language is required for his following assignment. The one exception will be junior officers entering on duty who, if not already at the professional level in a world language, will continue to receive four months of intensive language instruction.

The utilization of exotic language trainees presents a very different problem. Every officer assigned to hard language training is assured of a following assignment which will fully utilize his training. In fact, the Office of Personnel, before determining on a hard language assignment, designates a specific position to be filled by the officer on

completion of his studies. It is of course virtually impossible to detail to language training from one to three years every officer assigned to an Asian or African post. What is necessary, and what is being done, is to train language officers for the local positions in these countries.

Two areas in particular, Southeast Asia and the Arab countries, have recently aroused criticism as being inadequately staffed by language-speaking officers. A few facts may help to clarify the existing situation in these areas. In "The Ugly American" and in a subsequent letter to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Mr. Eugene Burdick stated that "it is simply not true" that the Department has a language officer in most Southeast Asian posts. In point of fact, at least one language officer, with competence in a pertinent Far Eastern language, is assigned to each of the thirteen U. S. Foreign Service posts in Southeast Asia, and at most posts there are two or more. More responsible commentators than Mr. Burdick, however, have made equally misleading statements. Mr. Joseph Alsop, in his syndicated column, recently claimed that almost no officers stationed in the Arab world could do more than order a meal in the native tongue. In point of fact, the Department currently has on duty ninety Arabic-speaking officers, of whom forty are stationed in the Arab countries. Twenty additional officers are now engaged in the full-time, intensive study of Arabic, and these are but the vanguard of many who are to be trained during the Department's five year language program. The Foreign Service has yet to attain its vital objective of staffing every sensitive position with a language-speaking officer, but it has come far on the road to accomplishment.

FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES

At present the following Far Eastern languages are being studied at the Foreign Service Institute and in the field:

LANGUAGES	At FSI	At Post	
	Full-time Classes	Regular Classes	Special Classes
Burmese	2		4
Cambodian	1		1
Cantonese		11	13
Chinese	20	49	13
Indonesian	5	11	
Japanese	9	74	52
Korean	2	7	2
Laotian			1
Malayan		3	4
Mandarin		15	6
Tagalog (Philippine)			1
Thai	2	8	11
Vietnamese	3		

The "At Post" figures include students from other agencies and dependents.

Service Glimpses

1. **Oslo.** Passing through an honor guard of Boy Scouts as they leave the church after their wedding are Marine Sgt. and Mrs. Art Coville. Our correspondent in Oslo writes us that Sgt. Coville and his bride, the former Inger Laaenugh of the Embassy staff, "have long been active in extracurricular projects sponsored by Embassy personnel. One of the most fruitful of these activities has been the founding and management of an All-Norwegian boy scout troop."

2. **Addis Ababa.** H. Paul Foster and his bride, the former Mary Ann Smith, both of the Embassy staff, are enjoying their wedding cake (baked by USS John A. Whalen, Communications Assistant) at the reception given for them by Ambassador and Mrs. Don C. Bliss, at the Embassy residence. From left to right: Mr. Foster, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Foster, Ambassador Bliss.

3. **Santiago, Chile.** Attending the conference of Chiefs of Mission in South America were: (Seated left to right): Assistant Secretary of the Treasury T. Graydon Upton, Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy W. Henderson, and Ambassador Walter A. Howe. (Standing left to right): Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, Carlos C. Hall, Ambassador Edward J. Sparks, Richard I. Phillips, Ben S. Stephansky, Ambassador Christian M. Ravndal, Ambassador Walter C. Ploeser, Clarence A. Boonstra, Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac, Harry R. Turkel, Ambassador John M. Cabot, G. Lewis Schmidt, Ambassador Theodore C. Achilles, Rafoed W. Herbert, John C. Hill, Jr., Ambassador Carl W. Strom, Charles Harley, Ambassador Robert F. Woodward, Rollin S. Atwood, Ernest V. Siracusa.

4. **Lagos.** Consul General John K. Emmerson, at the piano, is playing for members of the Westminster Singers and representatives of the American Alumni Association of Nigeria, who were local sponsors of the Lagos concerts.

5. **Karak.** Patiently waiting for the local authorities to permit them to buy gas in this town halfway between Amman and historic Petra, on a southern Jordan sight-seeing tour, is a group from the Embassy in Tel Aviv. From left to right: station attendant, Bill Anthony, Doris Crabtree, Ruth Michaelson, Jo Gaffney, and Mrs. James Clore.

6. **Frankfurt.** In keeping with the *Fasching* festivities, guests who attended the party given by Personnel Officer Eleanor Bello for single FS personnel at the Consulate General came in costume. Pictured: Helen V. Garrett, Eleanor Bello, Jim Verreos, Ed Fenstermacher, Jacqueline L. Alves.

7. **Warsaw.** The residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob D. Beam was the scene of the wedding last fall of Second Secretary Virginia C. Stryker and former FSO Lawrence P. Ralston. Gathered on the steps after the ceremony are Edward R. Kelley, the groom, Mrs. Albert L. Ralston (groom's mother), the bride, Ambassador Beam, Mrs. Kelley, Daroslav S. Vlahovich, Mrs. Crawford Johnston (bride's mother), the Reverend Szczepkowski, Thaddeus J. Figura, John W. Berg, and John E. Mellor.



1.



2.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

When the Rains Come

After the 100 degree heat of the last week in June in Washington anything seemed cooler, and when the rains came, as they did almost daily for a while, and with intensity at times, there was little disposition to grumble. But it meant remembering, much of the time, to carry an umbrella, and we were reminded of Tom Ewell's skit on how antiquated and outdated is the human machine.

Unlike General Motors and Ford, which bring out new models like clock work each year, he used to ask: How has the human model been improved in order to cope with changing ideas and contemporary problems? For instance, he would point out: "Say it's raining hard, you're carrying home bundles for your wife, you need to get out bus fare for the oncoming bus, you want to blow your nose, you would like to tip your hat to a friend you have just glimpsed—solution, easy, have six arms."

We have no doubt that the human model may be changed one day as man begins actively to embrace his universe, but we should like to suggest an immediate solution to one part of the problem. When the sun comes out, you still have the bundles, you still have the bus to catch, your sun glasses are slipping, they need cleaning, you still have to get out the bus fare, and the umbrella is straddling the whole picture. Or to paint a less frantic picture, the sun has come out and you're walking blithely down the avenue—will you be an Englishman and put it down with a point, every other step? (In England even the women seem to have mastered this trick.)

But perhaps you would prefer not to make a ballet of your stroll, or a parading of the House Guards, perhaps you would like to have this ancient symbol of princely dignity (usually carried by someone else) quite out of the way. Why not then have the umbrella on a shoulder handle—over the shoulder it goes and out of the way, leaving you to master the next situation. We can't help wondering why no House of Dior or even the brothers Brooks has ever come forth with a solution to this human problem—or perhaps

they have? Surely it's high time, before too long we may well expect to be able to hoist an umbrella arrangement and travel through the air with the greatest of ease.

Counterpart Funds and Foreign Aid

Last month, when talk on the foreign aid bill waxed warmest down on the Hill, there were remarks in the Senate's discussion of more than passing interest to JOURNAL readers. At one point, for instance, Senators Douglas (D., Ill.) and Morse (D., Ore.) were talking on the particular uses of counterpart funds, and Senator Douglas said:

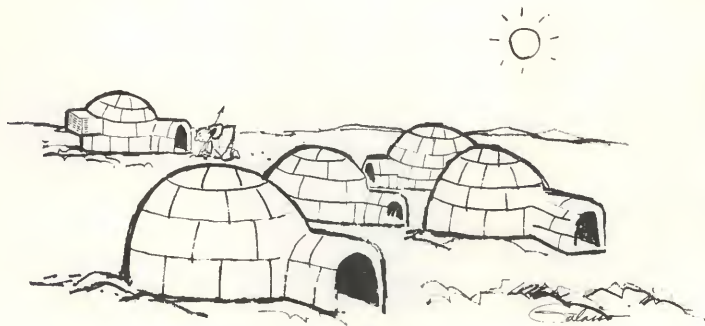
"Perhaps I used strong language about the State Department a few minutes ago, but it is my belief that they are still dominated by the feeling of the Foreign Service, who do not care particularly to help people, and are concerned primarily with relations between governments. They still view themselves as emissaries from one government to another. And in this day and age the problem has gone far beyond that. They must be ministers, and, in a sense, missionaries to the people, even though they defend the interests of this Nation at the same time."

A few moments later Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.) said: "Mr. President, unless the [counterpart] funds are used, they erode under inflation and devaluation. Actually, I can point to several countries where substantial amounts of money have been lost as a result of devaluation. What we need is the timely use and well-programmed use of the funds for public health and other constructive purposes and for the payment of U. S. Government costs wherever such payments can be made in those currencies.

"I can think of countries where we could have improved our embassies, where we could have built apartment houses for Government employees, and later on sold the buildings or turned them over to the local governments for the people who live in that area. There are ways and means of accomplishing good with those funds.

"I do not want to say the Department has not been doing any such work, but it has been slow in getting started. I am confident this colloquy will give a word of encouragement to those in the ICA and the Department of State.

"In defense of some employees, I may say there is a large number of employees in those programs who want to do the right thing, who are dedicated. Of all the people who have really given of their lives I have seen in some of my trips to these far away places, I should like to pay tribute to the wives of some our men who are overseas. I know what work they have done in communities in those countries. I know the strange diseases that have stricken their children in countries like Egypt, Iraq,



and Iran. It is not easy. The children and the wives of some of our Foreign Service officers and employees of the ICA have gone through great difficulties."

While foreign aid was being thrashed out on the Hill, federal employees in the Washington area were reported to have contributed almost \$200,000 to the 1959 campaign for three international agencies—Crusade for Freedom, CARE, and the American-Korean Foundation. In a year of inflationary costs, this is an interesting straw in the wind, especially since it represents an increase of 39 per cent over the funds raised last year among this same group.

Advertising the Foreign Service

After seeing the handsome two-page spread in LIFE magazine, the SATURDAY EVENING POST and LOOK, on "Should Your Child Go into the Foreign Service?," one of a series of public relations advertisements of the New York Life Insurance Company which featured pictures and a statement by Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson, we were eager to learn what kind of response there had been to the advertisement.

Our leg-man Jane discovered that several letters had come into the News Division at New State from high schools who requested copies of the article. In addition, letters had been received in praise of the way the advertisement had been presented, and Personnel said they had already received more than fifty letters from young people who wanted further information. These letters, they said, were from both potential FSO's and clerical workers.

This seems an excellent response, especially as this was only an interim report, taken mid-way last month, and is perhaps indicative of the better public relations the Foreign Service has today. Some of the old caricatures, the old smoke screen and ignorance may be dissolving.

AFSA Luncheons

Winding up the year's luncheon meetings of the American Foreign Service Association was the June 25th luncheon given in the Blue Room at the Shoreham Hotel. Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon gave a fine talk on today's economic picture, including the threat implicit in Russian competition, to the more than 300 assembled members of the Association.

This past year has been one of the most successful, we understand, in terms of attendance at the luncheons, and the Committee on Entertainment has done a fine job in lining up stimulating speakers (including General Maxwell Taylor and Senator William Fulbright). Norman Shute, chairman of the committee, is already working on the program for speakers for the new luncheon series beginning in the fall, and as we go to press indicated that the AFSA luncheons will probably continue to be held at the Shoreham since the Shoreham is better equipped than Ft. Lesley McNair to handle the larger groups, and has more flexibility in its arrangements.

Study and Travel Abroad

Once we were given a book, entirely blank within but bound as a book. It was a dummy provided by the pub-

lisher to show what a series of publications would look like. Glancing at its blank pages gave us the feeling of infinite possibilities. In a similar way two UNESCO handbooks,



Jose Limón, dancer, has been on several U. S. cultural exchange missions.

which are issued annually provide the imaginative reader with infinite possibilities of accomplishment. Because of the background of our readers we would even venture that these handbooks might be more fascinating to them than the prose of most travel literature, because of the wealth of detail. In countries all over the world, for instance, "Vacations Abroad" has listed the Courses, Study Tours, and Work Camps. Each country from Austria to Yugoslavia is dealt with in a separate chapter. In the excellent style of the "Guide Michelin," symbols are used to indicate:

- ☛ —Courses and seminars organized during the holiday period.
- ☑ —Hostels, holiday camps and centres.
- ☉ —Study tours.
- ✕ —International voluntary work camps.
- Ⓔ —Vacation scholarships.
- ☒ —Applications.

Both this "Vacations Abroad" and the larger UNESCO handbook "Study Abroad," which lists more than 75,000 individual opportunities for obtaining financial assistance for educational travel overseas, have been published in Paris and are also available at the Unesco Publications Center at 801 Third Avenue, New York City, 22.

The Press? No Need to Panic

by Howard R. SIMPSON

Scene: The Ambassador's office in a medium-sized American Embassy. The Ambassador, a distinguished looking, grey-haired gentleman, is bending over the last of three classified cables that must go out before lunch. Only the hum of the air conditioner and the muffled clacking of typewriters from the next room disturb the silence.

Suddenly there is a knock at the door and the Deputy Chief of Mission strides into the Ambassador's office. He is young for such an important post, and competent looking. The Ambassador glances up from his cables, his eyebrows raised, a slight smile plays at the corners of his mouth. He always enjoys seeing the DCM excited.

The DCM is red-faced. He has a sheaf of official documents in his hand. One of the tabs of his button-down collar has actually come unbuttoned.

"Wilson of Global Press is here!" The DCM speaks to the Ambassador in an undertone as if Wilson already has his ear glued to the door. The Ambassador's smile fades. He frowns and shuffles his cables.

"He's in my office and he wants to see you," the DCM continues, "He wants to ask you about the Moldani affair and how we stand on it."

The Ambassador sighs, glances at the clock and mutters a muffled "damn." The DCM shoves his handful of documents at the Ambassador. "Here's the file on the Moldani business . . . or shall I say you're busy?"

The Ambassador spins in his chair and stares out the window. The Moldani Affair is ticklish and one must be careful . . . yet . . . Wilson does represent Global Press. The decision takes shape in the Ambassador's mind . . . It is true, I am quite busy. A slap of finality on the arm of the chair.

"Tell Wilson I'm busy," he advises the fidgeting DCM. "He should have gone through USIS on this."

The DCM clears his throat, "Well, it seems he did talk to the Press Officer. Johnson called me from USIS and urged that you see Craig. He said something about the opportunity of the situation and . . ."

"So! I might have known! Tell Wilson I can't see him now and I'll speak to Johnson later—alone!"

The DCM turns on his heel and is halfway to the door when the Ambassador stops him. "Oh George, tell my secretary to be sure she gives Wilson an invitation to the July 4th reception."

There is a great deal of exaggeration in the above vignette—or is there? From the career FSO's will probably come a definite "Yes!" From the USIS Press Officers a resounding "No!" The fact remains that many Foreign Service Officers, experienced and otherwise, are deplorably "press-shy."

True enough, many FSO's can exhibit scars from encounters with the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate as evidence and proof that the pen is not only mightier than the sword but that it sometimes bites deeper. Unfortunately these scars are often the result of playing a game and playing it badly.

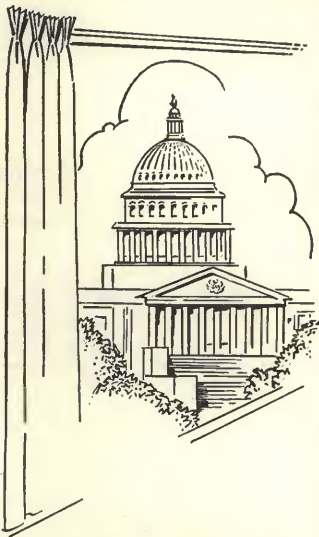
Take our vignette for example. Wilson of Global, if he has been assigned for any length of time to the capital where the Ambassador is serving, is probably an experienced correspondent. There is an eighty percent chance that he knows more about the Moldani Affair than the Ambassador. This is not because the Ambassador and his staff are incompetent or inefficient. It is because Wilson has spent several days or even weeks beating the pavements of the city, speaking with bartenders, prostitutes, police officers, and government officials in order to gather up the bits and pieces of his story. He has to—it's his job, his profession.

The Ambassador and his staff have other problems in addition to the Moldani Affair. They are being informed of developments by the Police, and the Political Officer is working on a report (but he has no press deadline to meet), and there are other problems: the arrival of the first U.S. arms shipment and the report on regional elections.

An Ambassador experienced in working with the press would have realized that Wilson probably brought into the office, along with his somewhat tattered raincoat, a fund of untapped information that could easily be bartered in return for a direct and frank statement on the Embassy's position and a slight show of Ambassadorial confidence in the professional ability of a working American newsmen.

But suppose Wilson is untrustworthy—a journalistic troublemaker? If this is true, is it not a true test of diplomacy on the Ambassador's part to bear this in mind and

Howard R. Simpson, USIA, received a distinguished service award for his work as war correspondent and artist in Indo-China. He is currently Public Affairs Officer at Marseille.



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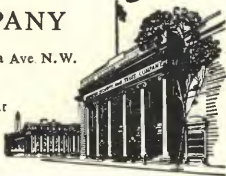
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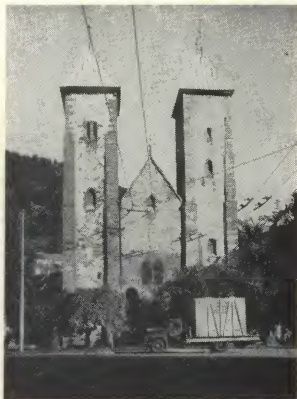
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still be able to meet the unscrupulous Mr. Wilson, to look him in the eye and discuss the problem in hand without climbing out on the first shaky limb offered?

There is one thing that newsmen respect and that is the truth. Whether the individual in question deals in it or not, he respects it.

Much better the simple statement of fact from the Ambassador's lips that the Embassy is not making a policy statement at a particular time than a refusal to face the correspondent physically across the expanse of a well-polished desk.

Clarifications as to why a statement is not being made can be provided by an Ambassador to the extent he feels confidence in his questioner. But a closed door and the negative smile of an appointment secretary can lead to ominous flights of fancy—particularly on the part of a less-qualified journalist.

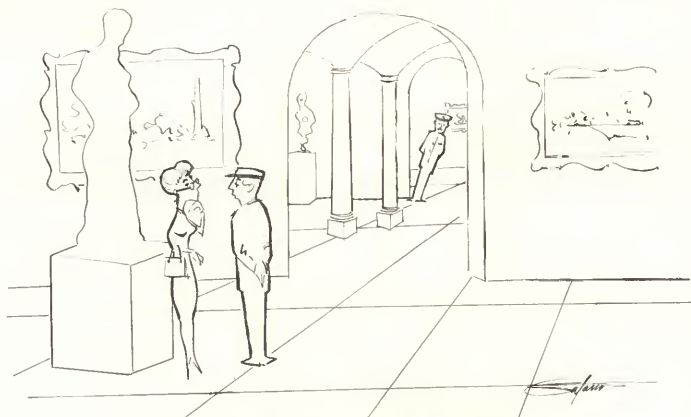
The average American correspondent would like to think of his Embassy, Legation or Consulate as a pleasant contact point and a source of valuable information both off and on the record. Too often he finds an invisible, but polite, wall of silence. His dismay turns to anger and finally to bitterness.

What is the answer to this important problem? A change in attitude? An official communication pointing out that American newspapermen in their own way represent the citizens of our country and should have more consideration?

Changes in attitude are not accomplished overnight and official communications have a way of sinking amid the files, weighted down with innumerable signature scrawls.

The Foreign Service Institute has been aware of the importance of this problem and has recently revived, at the request of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs, Edwin Kretzmann, an hourly session on the subject, for junior officers, and for more than a year talks have been given on the importance of good press relations, before the Mid-Career Officer Course.

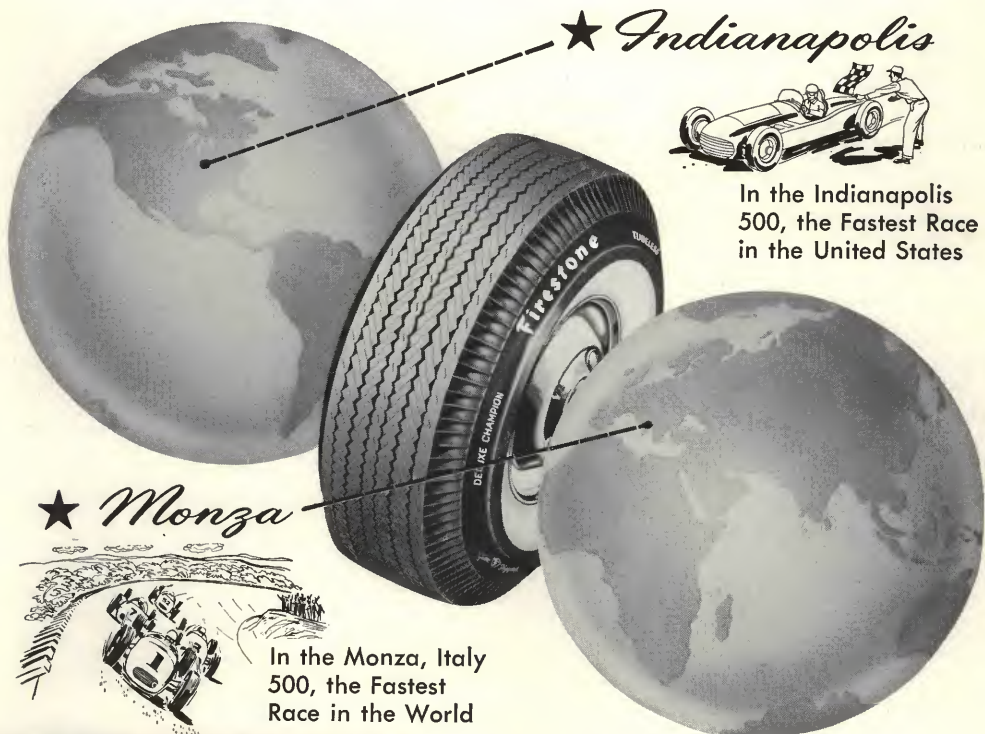
But these are just the first steps toward a remedy. The true impetus must come from senior officers in the field who are in a position, not only to set an example for their staff, but to see that the younger officers follow through. Recognizing the importance of press relations, approaching it as a problem that can be solved, the FSO will soon learn that all newsmen are not to be dropped automatically into the file marked "Ogre." With a little more effort on his part they can fit very well into the file marked "Friend."



"He used to be a guide in the leaning tower of Pisa."

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☐ Extended active duty ☐ Inactive, but retaining commission

25 years ago

by JAMES B. STEWART

Japanese Treaty Anniversary

THE LEADING article in the August, 1934, JOURNAL was composed of excerpts from Ambassador Grew's Diary, April 22, 1934: "A RED-LETTER DAY. We were up at six and boarded the Japanese destroyer 'Shimakaze' at Yokohama at 7:45 . . . This was to be the main celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the signing of Japan's first treaty by Commodore Perry, at the spot where the 'Black Ships' made their principal stay . . . We landed at the little village of Kakizaki on the other side of the harbor from Shimoda, where (Consul) Townsend Harris lived in his Gyokusen-ji Temple for four years . . . On a monument to Harris near the temple is engraved the following excerpt from his diary on the day that he raised the first consular flag in Japan: 'Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes,—the latter enormous in size. Men on shore to put up my flagstaff. Heavy job. Slow work. Spar falls; breaks crosspieces; fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship. Flagstaff erected; men form a ring around it, and, at two and a half p.m. of this day, I hoist the 'First Consular Flag' ever seen in this Empire.'"

"Regarded with Reverence"

Reviewing a book on Mr. Justice Brandeis, Cyril Wynne, Department, wrote in the August, 1934, JOURNAL: "In spite of the criticism of our courts, state and federal, the Supreme Court of the United States from the time it was established has been regarded with reverence by the American people. This feeling is largely due to the type of men who have composed the Court. Most of them have been profound lawyers, quite a few of them have been truly great figures. Among these great figures Mr. Justice Brandeis stands out not only as a jurist learned in the law—which may be taken for granted—but as one of whom it can be written that he loves his fellow men."



A daughter, Dorothy King Newbegin, was born on June 1, 1934, at Mexico City, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Robert Newbegin.

Comment, 1959: Dorothy's father is Ambassador to Honduras, and Dorothy was married in September, 1956, to Harold E. Bairs, Jr., who is in the Army, stationed in Alaska. Dorothy and little Kathy, seven months, are now with parents in Tegucigalpa. They expect to return soon to Alaska. Bob, Jr. is at present in Tegucigalpa and Anne graduated in June from Potomac School in Washington.



Born in Rome, Italy, on June 15, 1934, a daughter, Marian, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles.

Comment, 1959: Marian's father is Ambassador to Peru and Marian is the wife of Walter B. Smith II, FSO-8. They have two daughters, Katrina and Marian. Ted, Jr. is a 2nd Lt. in the Army, Daphne is a freshman at Goucher, and Stephen is a Third Former at St. Paul's.

From Post to Post in '34

C. Burke Elbrick from Southampton to Port-au-Prince
Waldemar J. Callman from Riga, Latvia to Danzig
Paul C. Hutton from Bombay to Dublin
John C. Pool from Buenos Aires to Hong Kong
Edward Anderson, Jr. from Singapore to Montreal
Gerald A. Drew from Port-au-Prince to San José, Costa Rica
Cecil Wayne Gray from Berlin to Vienna
Julius C. Holmes from Sofia to Department
Sheldon T. Mills from Panama to Bucharest
Edward Page, Jr. from Paris to Riga, Latvia
James K. Penfield from Mukden to Peiping
Eric C. Wendelin from Enseñada to Habana
Frances E. Willis from Stockholm to Brussels
George H. Winters from Habana to Guadalajara

JOURNAL Briefs: August 1934

AFSA Scholarship Fund: A move to increase the Foreign Service Scholarship Fund has been initiated by the American Consulate General at Naples. The JOURNAL has received the following telegram from that office on the occasion of Mr. Homer M. Byington's election as President of the Association:

"Naples, as the new President's old post, would like to be the first to contribute to the Foreign Service scholarship fund. Mailing check for sixty dollars contributed by officers here—DuBois."

A Glasgow newspaper states that the attention of the St. Andrews Town Council was called to the fact "that rabbits are again becoming too numerous on the golf courses and that the city fathers have engaged a trapper for three months to attend to the population question." This paper further states that "nothing is more calculated to drive a golfer into a fine frenzy than a rabbit scrape. But these St. Andrews rabbits may well claim right of settlement. They have centuries of squatter's rights behind them. One of the earliest references to golf in St. Andrews is found in a parchment dated January, 1552, showing clearly that at that time, the protecting of rabbits and the playing of golf on the same ground was not considered incompatible." Vice Consul Pasquet, Glasgow, expresses the hope that the golfers and the rabbits of St. Andrews may come to a gentlemen's agreement, otherwise pray for the rabbits!



"Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard H. Rovere. Harcourt, Brace, New York, 280 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

IN HIS authoritative "American Demagogues-Twentieth Century," published in 1954, Reinhard Luthin analyzes nine men and one husband-and-wife team and concludes that, with the exception of Huey Long and Joseph McCarthy, both the good and evil they did is interred with their bones. They were provincial figures of limited influence. Richard Rovere, Washington correspondent of the *NEW YORKER*, questions whether they were true demagogues by any acceptable definition. But of Senator McCarthy, he harbors no doubt: "this political thug," he believes, held the American political system at bay for five years and was "the first American ever to be actively hated and feared by foreigners in large numbers."

The author's over-all conclusions are that McCarthy "was in many ways the most gifted demagogue ever bred on these shores" and yet, "though a demon himself, was not a man possessed by demons" because "he lacked the most necessary and awesome of demagogic gifts—a belief in the sacredness of his own mission." This accounts largely for his rapid decline and fall after condemnation by the Senate: since he was pure cynic and hypocrite whose object was glory and confusion rather than power, he had no base of convictions on which to build a come-back. He stumbled to glory more or less by accident, peopled his demonology with Democrats and Communists for purely personal and opportunistic ends, and owed whatever basic allegiance he had to headlines rather than to the ostensible purposes of his investigations.

Rovere finds his subject almost wholly evil. Yet his study is objective, clinically curious, and curiously sympathetic. He finds McCarthy the boldest of our seditionists, a master of "the dark places of the American mind," "a rebel without a cause," a "liar," a financial manipulator, a "vulgarian by method" who was uncouth and base in his personal life. The "Why?" of McCarthyism is perhaps what fascinates

him most. How could such a man wield such power for evil at home and abroad? What evil lives on after him? Mr. Rovere's efforts to answer these fundamental questions are valuable contributions to a more definitive analysis which must obviously come later when, as the author himself indicates, more can be revealed without damage to persons now living and the phenomenon of McCarthyism can be studied in deeper perspective.

"Protracted Conflict," by R. Strausz-Hupé, W. R. Kintner, J. E. Dougherty, and A. J. Cottrell, Harper and Bros., New York. 203 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by L. W. FULLER

AMONG the recent thoughtful studies of Communist, and particularly Soviet, world strategy, this volume deserves a high place. While containing little that is new to informed students of world Communism and its ways, it is exceptionally compact, judicious and readable.

It presents a graphic picture of a world within which the accelerated forces of change of the twentieth century amount to what the authors call a "systemic revolution," one of those historical transformations that drastically alter the life patterns of men and nations. This provides many opportunities and much fertile soil for those "scavengers of revolution," the Communists. They operate in accordance with a clearly conceived doctrine of "protracted conflict," derived from Clausewitz through Lenin and Mao. This envisages all social relations, both domestic and international, as a perpetual state of war which the Communists confidently expect to wage until universal success crowns their achievement. They have developed effective operational principles for this purpose, the chief of which are: the indirect approach; deception and distraction; monopoly of the initiative; and attrition.

The authors—who have undertaken this study as a project of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania—have grounded their analysis on a wide basis of field research and experience. At the end they suggest certain vulnerabilities of the Communist system and techniques, and also certain possibilities for Western conduct in what they feel we must see as an inevitable and prolonged conflict. They hope to follow up this volume with a second one which would contain a more detailed prescription for future American foreign policy. This, as well as the work under review, should be of interest to all Foreign Service officers who wish to keep abreast of serious current thinking about world problems.

Turkey and Today's World

Reviewed by DANIEL O. NEWBERRY

TURKEY's energetic and popular press attaché in Washington has done a very readable and articulate account of Turkey's rôle in world affairs especially in the decades since World War I. The persistent motifs are those of Tur-

key's proud and unflinching resistance to Soviet pressures and the Turks' desire to be recognized as full partners in the defense of the free world. It is somewhat surprising to see that a Turkish publicist feels the need to elaborate the latter theme since in Kilic's own word Turkey's key rôle has become "axiomatic" in the stability and defense of the Middle East.

Foreign Service officers will find special interest in this quasi-official Turkish account of such topics as the Cyprus controversy, the Palestine question, and Arab nationalism. In a notably candid appraisal of President Nasser, Kilic argues that by heeding Turkey's warnings, the West could have averted the Lebanese and Iraqi crises of 1958.

In the chapters on Turkish-U.S. relations Kilic develops a novel explanation of the new look at Turkish economic planning. Kilic attributes the willingness of the United States in 1958 to offer \$234 million in financial assistance to Turkey almost solely to a change in personalities in the United States administration. Kilic thereby neglects to give credit to his own Government's difficult but forthright decision to undertake a belt-tightening economic stabilization program. This program, which is also serving to restore Turkey's credit standing in world trade, receives only passing mention in Kilic's otherwise very thorough catalogue of Turkey's foreign policy.

Students of NATO and Middle Eastern affairs will find "Turkey and the World" a handy reference book.

"TURKEY AND THE WORLD," by Attemur Kilic. Public Affairs Press, Washington. 224 pages, with an introduction by Justice William O. Douglas. \$4.50.

The Failure of Atomic Strategy

Reviewed by G. EDWARD CLARK

WITH scientific developments believed by some to be fast outstripping the competence of political and social institutions to control them, three new books fresh from the presses attempt to deal with various aspects of this complex problem.

Colonel F. O. Miksche, a French military theorist and former Free French liaison officer with General Eisenhower, in his book "The Failure of Atomic Strategy," contends that the West has been outmaneuvered by the Communist bloc in nearly every aspect of atomic strategy. We are thus "paralyzed" by our current concepts and doctrines, he believes, despite our manpower reserves, our wealth of raw materials and our highly efficient systems of production. After imaginatively visualizing the nature of future atomic battlefields and analyzing current atomic strategy, Colonel Miksche presents a plan by which he asserts the West can seize the initiative in the present atomic stalemate. It should be no surprise to read that this French author argues for a political alliance where there will be complete solidarity on all questions and for a Free World military organization which relies primarily on strong conventional forces and weapons.

In marked contrast to the above book, "Space Weapons" assumes that our survival depends on winning the race to outer space. The Editors of AIR FORCE magazine have, in this book, attempted to assess the progress of the United

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THE BOOKSHELF (continued)

States in the space race, and the capabilities of the weapons we employ, or are planning on employing.

"The Atom and the Energy Revolution" is a work for the general reader who wishes to grasp the social and political implications of the new scientific breakthroughs. Particular attention is given to the exploitation of atomic energy by various foreign countries and international bodies, and to the atom's impact upon the world as a whole.

"THE FAILURE OF ATOMIC STRATEGY," by F. O. Miksche, Frederick A. Praeger Publishers, New York, 224 pp. \$4.50.

"THE ATOM AND THE ENERGY REVOLUTION," by Norman Lansdell, Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 200 pp. \$6.00.

"SPACE WEAPONS," by John F. Loosbrock, Chief Editor, Frederick A. Praeger Publishers, New York, 245 pp. \$5.00.

Normandy Revisited

Reviewed by JOHN H. BURNS

Admirers of A. J. Liebling's reportorial style, of whom there are many, will welcome the appearance of this volume, much, if not all, of which has previously appeared in the NEW YORKER. Actually it might better have been entitled "Normandy Twice Revisited" as the author moves frequently and rapidly from reminiscences of youthful experiences in the area in 1929, to the invasion and post-invasion days of 1944, to the revisit of 1955 which inspired this account. In fact, unless the reader is wary he might easily miss a time shift here and there and have to reconnoiter in order to determine whether Mr. Liebling is writing at the moment from the point of view of an enthusiastic student visitor, a war correspondent for sophisticated readers or an unabashed Francophile on a sentimental journey.

Mr. Liebling's love of France, the French and French cooking is apparent on every page and he writes with special fondness on the latter subject. Apparently he is never too busy with other pursuits, including war, to detour a few miles in search of a good table. Referring to the engagement at La Haye (here we are in 1944) he writes: "Casey, Boyle and I felt it would be callous to tell the G-2 we were cutting his battle in order to eat *sole bonne femme* and *tournedos Choron*. We decided, therefore, to attend the battle but not until after lunch."

This is not a serious book but it is an enjoyable and amusing one and there are many less rewarding ways of spending a Sunday afternoon than in Mr. Liebling's pleasant company.

NORMANDY REVISITED, by A. J. Liebling. Simon and Schuster, New York, 243 pages, \$3.95.

The Cultured Man

Reviewed by PETER BRAMPTON

TODAY one can buy almost anything packaged and ready for home consumption . . . one of the most recent cultural packages is Ashley Montagu's "The Cultured Man." It offers its readers an opportunity to gauge their cultural attainments through a series of question and answer tests, ranging from Agriculture to Words. Long popular with magazines, this twentieth-century method of measurement of culture has not, to my knowledge, been done in book form before. One can only wonder why it was done this time.

"THE CULTURED MAN" by Ashley Montagu. World Publishing Company, 283 pages, \$3.95.

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Reviewed by WILLIAM GERBER

THIS vade mecum contains four sagacious chapters and eleven useful reading lists. The chapters tell (1) how nations in general are born, and specifically how each of the major powers, and the countries established after World War II, came into being; (2) how one people comes to have specific attitudes toward another, through trade and travel, writers' accounts, stereotypes, etc.; (3) what the social and political attitudes and relations of the American people have been, and are, *vis-à-vis* Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, China, India, Japan, the Arab countries, and Latin America; and (4) what the components, psychological, political, and economic, are, of which the official foreign policy of a country—especially that of the United States—is made.

The information imparted is rich and timely, and the style is lively. Of special interest to readers of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is the author's plug for larger representation allowances for the Foreign Service.

In the reading lists, both beginners and specialists will find a useful grouping and description of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and documents pertinent to people-to-people relations, the substance of foreign policy, the administration of international affairs, the United Nations, Communism, and other topics.

Unfortunately, the book contains a number of small errors and wrong dates.

AMERICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS: *A Guide to International Affairs.* By William Lytle Schurz. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. 265 pp., \$4.50.

Philosophy of History

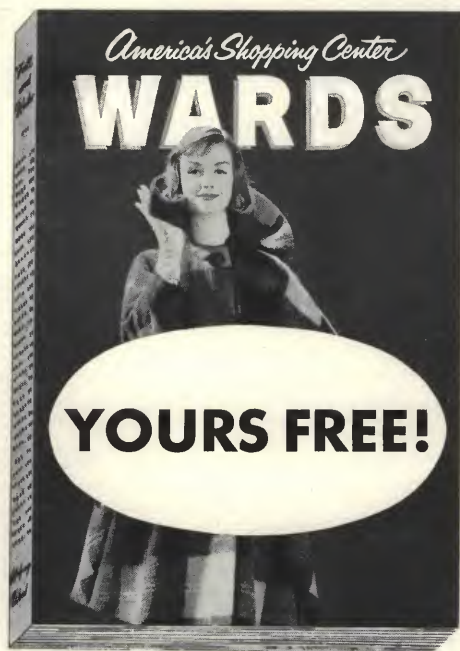
Reviewed by CHARLES P. O'DONNELL

JACQUES Maritain, French philosopher, presently professor at Princeton, gives us a penetrating insight into a subject treated by Hegel, Comte, Marx and Toynbee. He rejects the view that history can be rationally explained or in Marxian fashion reconstructed by the knowledge of historical necessity. Maritain proposes that history "can be characterized, interpreted or deciphered in a certain measure and as to certain general aspects." History, he maintains, can be understood to the extent that we are able to grasp its meanings, its direction and its laws. This knowledge can enlighten us in "the unrolling of time" without stultifying our freedom, indeed by instructing us in the uses of freedom.

For those interested in Toynbee's work they will find in Maritain's volume a solid and genial criticism of the British scholar's interpretation of the world we live in.

Maritain's philosophy of history is of considerable interest to Foreign Service officers pursuing serious contemporary thought. His book illuminates obscure places in which diplomats often find themselves when attempting as they do in the course of their business to understand human nature and the progress of man in time. Maritain's synthesis of historical fact finding and of philosophical analysis provides a fresh way of looking at the work of interpreting man's actions.

"ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY." By Jacques Maritain. Scribners, N. Y. pp. 180, \$3.50.

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How to Make a Movie

out of "The Ugly American"

By THOMAS W. WILSON, JR.

OFFHAND, "The Ugly American" looks like a natural for the screen. It has at least four big assets.

First of all, the story is pre-sold. It was a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection; it has been on the bestseller lists for months; and it was serialized by the SATURDAY EVENING POST. So almost everyone knows that "The Ugly American" deals mainly with the shenanigans of delinquent Americans who represent the U. S. Government overseas.

Second, there is a carload of colorful characters to work with—good and bad. The principal bad guys include the oaf who is the American Ambassador to Sarkhan; the ignoramus who is Counselor of Embassy; the moron who heads the U. S. Information Service; the numbskulls who run the economic-aid missions; the Chinese servants who spy for the Communists; and the ever-so-clever Russians who make fools out of the Americans bumbling about in Asia and elsewhere. The good guys include a Catholic priest who conquers both dysentery and the local Communists; a poultryman who does good work in the hinterlands—at least for a while; an Air Force Colonel who plays a mouth organ and works out horoscopes; a hardworking American Ambassador who seriously tries to serve his country; a tough-minded labor negotiator who for some unaccountable reason conducts a conference on atomic weapon installations; and the Ugly American whose uncouth physiognomy and dirty fingernails suggested a title fortuitously reminiscent of Graham Green's "The Quiet American."

Third, there is plenty of dramatic conflict in the story because everybody who tries to do any good has to beat his brains out against the stupidity, arrogance, trickery, indolence, bureaucracy, rascality, or other flaws of American officials in the field or at home.

And finally, the story is laid in Southeast Asia, which offers plenty of exotic background stuff like temple dancers, golden pagodas, jungle scenes, and other grist for technicolor.

The only obvious deficiency in the story is that there isn't much of a sex angle, but it shouldn't be too hard to put some pizzazz into that insipid secretary to the Ambassador.

With all these assets, "The Ugly American" might appear to be a cinch for adaptation to the screen. But it's not that easy.

The screen writers may have trouble developing a story line and picking a hero. The difficulty is that the book is a collection of episodes which are only loosely related to each other and would tend to clutter up the continuity. Besides,

most of the good guys don't quite add up as heroes. The Catholic priest is around for only one chapter and then is abandoned by both the authors and the American Embassy; the Air Force colonel never gets to influence policy by reading the King's horoscope because the Counselor of Embassy goofs off; the good Ambassador gives up hope of making sense out of the U. S. Government and throws in the towel; the labor leader's good work gets him nowhere because a Navy captain on his negotiating team falls for a local Communist girl to the detriment of his daytime reflexes; and the poultryman is bought off by a wily French Ambassador with an expense-free junket through the fleshpots of Asia and Europe.

By a process of elimination scenarists probably will have to settle for the Ugly American himself as the hero, because he is the only character who succeeds in doing any good for the United States of America—and then only by insubordination. The Ugly American, of course, is the earthy engineer who disappears into the sticks of an Asian country with his equally earthy wife and—despite the disapproval of his American superiors—makes a hit with the natives by inventing a bamboo pump operated by a bicycle pedal to raise irrigation water.

Right here I want to make a minor suggestion to the screen writers. It is this: Try to figure out something else for the Ugly American to invent, because the Asians themselves seem to have invented pedal-operated pumps about ten centuries ago, though there is some historical evidence to suggest that they stole the idea from the ancient Egyptians. As for the use of bamboo, a Filipino tried to sell that idea a few years ago to both his own government and to the Indian government; but it was turned down because it doesn't work very well and only works at all on shallow wells. And all the bright engineers—Asians and Americans alike—are trying to help the villagers out there to put down deep wells in place of shallow wells which are unsanitary and have other drawbacks.

As alternative ideas for the Ugly American, you might consider the invention of a coffee roaster made from a gasoline drum; or an improved stove that burns less fuel and doesn't smoke out the hut; or a manual washing machine made out of wood; or a ten-dollar water filter for village wells; or even an inexpensive gasoline pump. All these things have been cooked up by Americans in the field and they work fine.

But these are details. The first big suggestion I want to make to the script department is this: Don't do any research on this story. There is plenty of material available and it's

easy to come by. But it spoils the whole theme of "The Ugly American."

Take the bit about the poultryman, for example. In the book he quits in disgust because his chief has a fixation about big projects like dams and irrigation works and can't be bothered with unglamorous, picayune stuff like improving barnyard stock. If you made the mistake of poking around into the facts, you would find that there are 58 Americans currently overseas in 43 countries helping farmers to improve their poultry and livestock. In Iran, for example, the U.S.-sponsored poultry program has benefited the farmers of some 30,000 villages and produced some 10 million cross-bred chickens which weigh twice as much as the old Iranian stock and lay three times as many eggs. And in Lebanon the poultry program is so well known that large eggs on the market are called "point 4 eggs." This kind of information would spoil the whole story, so it is much better to go along with the authors of the book and ignore it.

This advice is essential because one of the main points of the book is that our foreign aid program doesn't do any of the little things that touch the plain people. And if you started messing around with research you would find all kinds of little projects—like the substitution of steel plow tips for wooden plow tips. Or instructions on how to de-worm pigs. Or lessons on the prevention of childhood diseases. Or training schools for rural nurses. Or village programs to teach people how to read and write. Or self-help housing projects which are now underway in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, British Honduras, Surinam, Trinidad, British Guiana, Turkey, Korea, and Taiwan. Or the work-while-learning agricultural school for young farmers in the Philippines. Or the distribution of foods that have eased the twinges of hunger in at least 60 million bellies, mostly Asian. Stuff of that kind. It just doesn't add up to a best-selling story.

Another reason why it's important not to do any research is that a second major point of "The Ugly American" is to show what jerks we are, compared to the Russians. While the United States is represented in Sarkhan by an insensitive political hack, the Russian Ambassador is so dedicated that he not only dieted 40 pounds off his middle in deference to local predilections for slim-waisted diplomats, but he learned to play the native nose flute as well. While American supplies, labeled as gifts from the United States of America,

selling it in competition to Burma's own customers; or how they overcharged the Indonesians for inferior jeeps; or how they sent a beet sugar mill to Java instead of the cane sugar mill that was ordered; or how a team of technicians from Indonesia spent nine months in Czechoslovakia without learning anything because their Communist instructors couldn't speak the language.

How would the audience get the word that the Russians are taking the shirts off the Americans if you show the Russians making mistakes like that? So this is my first line of advice to the screenwriters: Stick with the episodes in the book and leave the facts alone. They muck up the story.

The second helpful hint is this: Don't be confused by a lot of little contradictions in the book. For example, the book says that Americans working overseas should get out and live and work in the villages where the people are; but it also says that Americans should cuddle up to students, intellectuals, labor leaders, opinionmakers, and the kind of folks who obstinately prefer to live in the cities. Then the book keeps preaching about how we should concentrate on the simple, inexpensive things that the people understand; but it also says that we should do things that will have a big dramatic impact, like the Russian offers to build a hospital and a sports stadium. The book says that we should send out only Americans who are steeped in knowledge of the language, history, religion, politics, economics, culture, and folkways of the country to which they are assigned. But it also suggests that our representatives should be down-to-earth folks ready to work with their hands in the fields and

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A MOVIE FROM THE "UGLY"

This is the kind of statement that is impregnable to everything but analysis.

For one thing, the "horde of 1,500,000 Americans—mostly amateurs" includes well over 1 million members of the U. S. armed services. The authors do not recommend any reduction in Armed Forces, so presumably the desired reductions would be made from the professional-level people who man the Embassies and aid missions in the sixty-odd nations in which we are represented. Certainly some of these would have to mind the store in the capitals which remain the centers of the world and where official business between representatives of governments is still conducted. And given the fact that there are somewhere between three and five million villages in the world, one wonders how the remaining Americans would manage to get out and live with the plain people as they are urged to do.

Of course, no reasonable person would quarrel with the authors' edict that the refurbished American teams must "go equipped to apply a positive policy promulgated by a clear-thinking government." But it does imply that overseas representatives—no matter how rigorously trained—cannot be much better than the policies of the government they represent.

Again, none can object to the plea for language qualification, which experts agree is one of the four or five most important assets of representatives serving abroad. In fact it is so unassailable that even the Government had sense enough to expand its language training programs several years ago.

As for the suggestion that Americans should be more expert than native experts in the problems of their own countries, it just wouldn't pay to think about the likelihood of this ever happening.

But it isn't what is said in the big message that is really troublesome. It's what isn't said.

For example, it isn't pointed out anywhere in the book that Communist parties everywhere are manned—not by Russians or other foreigners—but by bona fide nationals of the country in which they live. Nor is it recognized anywhere in the book that Americans do not and cannot have representatives in the cabinets or parliaments of other nations or even run elections in foreign countries; that Ameri-

by THOMAS W. WILSON, JR.

cans do not and cannot publish newspapers or control other means of public persuasion; that Americans cannot have and do not have decisive influence over any of the centers of political power in any society outside of the United States.

Nowhere does the book mention that in almost every nation in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America the dominant political force is nationalism rather than communism; and that the trademark of nationalism is a sensitive allergy to the exercise of any influence by any foreigner over any aspect of national life—least of all by foreigners who happen to be white and Western.

Nowhere does the book refer to the fact that our basic concept of relations with friendly nations precludes our representatives from throwing their weight around—even if they could; and prevents them from going behind the backs of host governments to deal directly with the people; and requires them to work out aid programs on the basis of agreed projects and mutual cooperation—with the result that, rightly or wrongly, Americans just don't wander around in the barrios and boondocks cooking up spot projects with the head men of the villages.

Nowhere does the book point up the fact that the major enemies of social and economic reform are not so much the Communists as the conservative and reactionary elements in most societies. Nowhere does the book hint at the responsibility of foreign governments to lead in the conduct of their own affairs—nor at the existence of national leaders capable of doing so.

Speaking more generally, all that is left out of the book is a recognition that societies in the less developed areas of the world are caught up in the whirlwinds of concurrent revolutions—social, economic, ideological and technological; that old institutions are crumbling right and left without new ones to take their places; that populations in many places are growing faster than resources; that communism—for all its sins—waits alertly to capitalize on turmoil not of its own making; and that there is a desperate lack of capital, of know-how, of management, and of the institutions needed to guide preindustrial and predemocratic societies through the agonies of violent change—quickly enough to meet aspirations and smoothly enough to avoid political retrogression. And people who worry about such things tend to suspect that this may be just about the toughest, most complicated, subtle, and sophisticated problem that anyone has ever faced.

Continued

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A MOVIE FROM THE "UGLY"

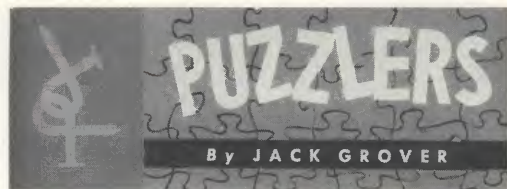
But the screen writers of "The Ugly American" should not boggle at this kind of thing. Stick with the big message. Stick with that small band of elite Americans—concocted of one part scholar, one part paratrooper, and one part handyman. In the book, the reader is left to imagine just how they would go about making Asia, Africa, and other parts safe for democracy. It would be well to leave it to the imagination of the movie audience as well.

The whole point underlying my advice is that the big message in "The Ugly American" is absolutely foolproof just the way it is. There are at least three reasons for this.

1. As the authors assure us, the episodes in the book are only fictionalized versions of events that actually took place, and the characters in the book are based on people who actually exist. Thus the stories are essentially true—just as true as the fact that the U.S. Congress includes a handful of rascals and freeloaders, or that American business has its quota of incompetents and fools, or that American youth includes delinquents and beatniks.

2. The authors of "The Ugly American" have the impressive credentials of the man-who-was-there-and-saw-it-with-his-own-eyes. As they put it: "We have shared in the events of southeast Asia." And as the book itself makes clear in the incident involving Senator Brown, the man-who-was-there is infallible, even when he is wrong.

3. The big message of "The Ugly American" is foolproof because it offers a simple, easy cure-all for violent, complex, intangible problems. Any nostrum is bound to be popular because it offers a substitute for thinking. People love easy answers. So I just suggest that the screenwriters dish up "The Ugly American" the way it was written in the book. You can't miss.



IN PARIS, as in many large cities, scalpers work big fights, buying blocks of tickets ahead of time and selling them outside the arena the nights of the matches. One night a

Fables for the Foreign Service

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The persons, incidents, and places mentioned in this series are obviously fictional.)

ONCE THERE was a young man who fell in love with Brussels. He liked the people, revelled in the city's splendour and the beauties of the countryside. He had a case of cultural empathy that would have startled even Harlan Cleveland.

He learned French, Walloon and Low German, each in seven dialects. He wrote a standard work called "With Knife and Fork Through Brussels." He papered his walls with Sabena posters, acted as a guide at the Brussels Fair, and even spent a summer working in the Borinage coal mines (where he contracted a severe cough and a bad Italian accent).

He applied for the Foreign Service and mesmerized the Examiners with the evidence of his intensive preparations and his interest in a life abroad. When asked if he would be prepared to serve anywhere in the world, he nodded unconcernedly. He was certain (as we all were in the days of our innocence) that PER would take his special qualifications into account when making his assignments.

He forged through the Foreign Service Institute and nonchalantly waited for the day when he could pack his bags for the return to Belgium. At last the class was summoned. A list of names and posts was slowly read aloud. When our hero's name was reached, the speaker paused and smiled at him:

"The Department's really conscious of your specialty, old man."

"Is it Antwerp or Brussels?" inquired our hero.

"Belgian Congo," was the answer.

MORAL: If you're going to specialize, pick a country without colonies.

Puzzler Answers

The first had handed him a 100-franc bill. The second, however, had tendered him ten tens.

* * *

The letter is q.



It removes all doubt

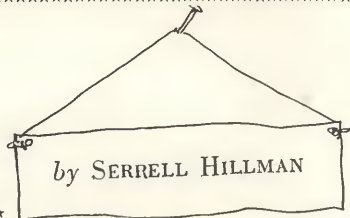
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PETER

PETER USTINOV is a British citizen of Russian, French, German, Italian, and Spanish extraction, now resident in America, who has distinguished himself as an actor, playwright, director, linguist, monologist, cartoonist, and mimic. He has a hard time with official forms. "You will notice," he points out, "that any form asking your profession leaves you more space to write your name than what you do. They only want you to put down one thing."

He adds: "I suppose that if Leonardo da Vinci were alive today he would be told by the art critics, 'Stop messing about with trying to fly and designing siege cannons; stick to your drawing.'"

Ustinov is perhaps the most versatile personality now active in the theater. He has written thirteen plays, of which the two most successful, "The Love of Four Colonels" and "Romanoff and Juliet," have been produced on Broadway. The first starred Rex Harrison while the second starred Ustinov himself as the befuddled, bearded, bamboozling Prime Minister. (In London Ustinov starred in both.) Movie audiences have seen him in three major roles, most notably that of the cold, malevolent Emperor Nero in "Quo Vadis." To the television public he is familiar as a mimic and wit on many shows. One of a rare species, he invites comparison with the few other examples of theatrical versatility ("an Orson Welles under control"; "a Noel Coward who never learned to comb his hair"). Like them, in an age of specialization he encounters a widespread prejudice that a man of many talents must also be a man of lesser talents.

Since 1942, when his first play, "House of Regrets," was produced in London, Ustinov has been cursed with the critical tag "promising."

Since then, he has had both successes and failures. British reviewers argue, with some justice, that he wins his

Reprinted from *Horizon* © November 1958.





battles but loses his wars. They have been inclined to rate him a boy wonder emeritus.

It remained for Ustinov's invasion of America in "Romanoff and Juliet" in 1957 to establish him as a household word and an unqualified success. Oddly enough, Ustinov's superbly funny performance in his play was not enough to accomplish the trick. When the play began to lurch and sag at the box office, Ustinov singlehandedly turned it into a hit, simply by making one appearance after another on television. Says John Mason Brown: "Ustinov turned to a supposed enemy and converted it into a friend. He made the new medium serve his purposes. He took the plasma of TV and pumped it into the theater. He used mass communication as a means of achieving the special communication of the theater—as if he had made the ocean run upstream, into rivers."

It became virtually impossible to turn on television without finding Ustinov. He might appear as a traffic policeman—first British, then French, then Austrian. He might do his own version of a mock opera by Mozart, mimicking not only the sopranos, contraltos, and tenors but the wood winds and strings. He might impersonate a customs official in five or more languages. (Ustinov is hilarious even in lan-

Illustrated for the *JOURNAL* by Edward L. Fischer

U S T I N O

guages he doesn't know, as when he enacts a Russian-speaking Japanese.)

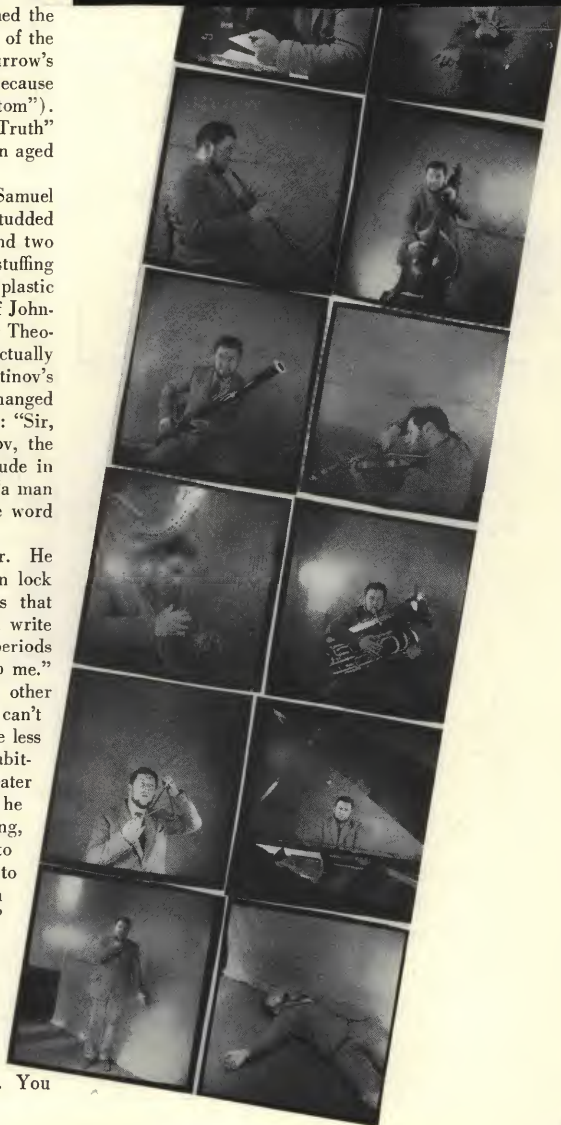
The television audience saw Ustinov's satirical impersonations on the Steve Allen and Jack Paar shows. He was wittily erudite on the upper-middle-brow program "The Last Word." On "The \$64,000 Challenge," he reached the \$8,000 plateau before being trapped on identification of the Shalimar Gardens. He tossed off quips on Ed Murrow's "Person to Person," ("People only get to the top because they have no qualification to detain them at the bottom"). He starred in his own satiric tragedy "Moment of Truth" (a failure on the London stage) in which he played an aged marshal reminiscent of Pétain.

But his greatest triumph came in "The Life of Samuel Johnson" on "Omnibus." For this television play studded with Dr. Johnson's best sayings, Ustinov had to spend two hours gluing down the beard he grew for Romanoff, stuffing himself with padding, and making fast the five-piece plastic mask fashioned after Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Johnson. The production was so realistic that when actor Theodore Tenley, playing Dr. Dodd, was "hanged," he actually blacked out on camera. But Tenley so admired Ustinov's performance that he wrote him, "I'd be glad to be hanged again." Ustinov wrote back in fine Johnsonian prose: "Sir, I believe that for the crime of playing with Ustinov, the death penalty would be too severe. But I shall include in my 'Dictionary' the definition of the word 'Dodd' as 'a man who would die more than once for his friends' (rare word and rarer person). Signed: Sam Johnson."

Ustinov would rather write than act in the theater. He writes in the bathroom—"It's the one door you can lock without offending anyone." However, Ustinov says that "even if I had all the time in the world, I couldn't write 2,000 words a day, like Maugham. I'll go for long periods of silence; then there'll be a click and they can't stop me."

He finds the theater frustrating and sees little of other actors "because I find their shop talk boring and I can't get excited over backstage gossip." No actor could be less temperamental, less preoccupied with his own role. Habitually late for everything, Ustinov arrives at the theater barely in time to dress and make up for his part, and he spends the intermissions listening to the radio, reading, or writing. He insists that he never writes himself into a part ("acting in one's own play is an invitation to schizophrenia"), although many who have seen him as the Wicked Fairy in "The Love of Four Colonels" and the General in "Romanoff and Juliet"—two enormously juicy, ideally suited parts—are inclined to be skeptical of the claim.

While giving the impression on television that he is having the time of his life, Ustinov finds TV a strain. "In some ways," he says, "it's a more difficult medium than either the films or the theater. You



PETER USTINOV

have to be as relaxed as you are in movies, yet sustain your relaxation as you do in the theater."

On the whole, he finds that acting in movies is the most satisfying medium of all: "You get it over with, you have days off, and you have a different problem to deal with all the time."

If Ustinov's life has been relatively simple and uncomplicated for so versatile a character, his ancestry is not. On the little finger of his left hand, he wears a gold ring with family crest dating from the time of Peter the Great. On his father's side were Russian landowners with vast estates. His great-great-grandfather, who died at the age of one hundred and eight, had two wives and twenty-five children and at his death left sixteen churches that he had built, along with 6,000 serfs and 150,000 acres. Ustinov's grandfather rejected the Russian Orthodox Church and fled into exile in Württemberg, where he became a German subject. On his mother's side, Ustinov's ancestors originally were French. A Russian strain was introduced when one of these forebears became chef at the court of Czar Paul I, in 1794. Ustinov's maternal grandfather was Russian court architect; his maternal grandmother, besides bearing eight children, found time to run a huge caviar fishery.

Ustinov's journalist father, Iona (Klop) von Ustinov—the family was given a baronial title in Germany—and his mother, Nadia Benois, met in St. Petersburg during the Bolshevik Revolution. Klop had gone there to find his father, who bravely but rashly had left Württemberg to assist his old friends in their time of trouble. By the time Klop arrived, the elder Ustinov had died of starvation. Klop and his bride got away on a refugee train and went to The Hague. They moved on to London when Klop received an appointment as press attaché at the German Embassy there, and Peter was born a few months later.

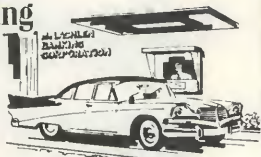
The realization that only by chance was he born in England made Ustinov an antinationalist from the beginning. His many racial associations have intensified his belief in international fellowship—the dominant theme of "Romanoff and Juliet." His father's sister is married to an Egyptian; one of his father's brothers is married to a Canadian; another, to an Argentinian. Ustinov himself first married an English girl, and then a French Canadian who also has Irish and Indian blood.

Six weeks after Ustinov's birth, his deeply religious maternal grandmother, then living in Cairo, insisted that he be baptized a Lutheran in water from the River Jordan. Ustinov's agnostic father reluctantly agreed to meet her halfway, at Stuttgart, to which city he transported Peter in a basket lent by the White Heather Laundry. River Jordan water from a hot-water bottle was dripped onto Peter and he duly became a Lutheran. The ceremony had no lasting effects. Today Ustinov declares: "I believe people should be judged by their behavior rather than by what they think. I prefer an agnostic who helps an old lady across the road to a theologian too busy with his religion to notice that she wants to cross. Religion is temperamental and climatic—I can't imagine a Norwegian on a pilgrimage to Rome; he wouldn't look right or feel right."

The boy had an easy and peaceful upbringing. His mother, an amateur painter, brought home artists for dinner; his father brought journalists, diplomats, exiles—all of whom sharpened Peter's instinctive ability to catch person-

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ality, voice, and attitude. One of his earliest recollections is that of appearing entirely nude, before his parents' friends, to impersonate Prime Minister Bonar Law. He quickly manifested the talent for drawing that today enables him to dash off lightning-fast sketches of politicians, artists, and friends. At the age of nine he outraged his mother's cook, who doubled as her model, by proposing to paint her in the nude.

"As an only child," says Ustinov, "I soon settled into a small bachelor existence. It gave me self-reliance, but at times it was lonely. I had another difficulty to contend with: I wasn't English. Oliver St. John Gogarty used to say that the only way to make the English treat you as an equal is to treat them as superiors."

Ustinov is particularly acerbic about British education. "English adolescence," he says, "runs from first childhood to second childhood without a break. With Englishmen of fifty, one can see exactly what they looked like at four. With Italians, on the other hand, one can see at four what they'll look like at fifty."

His family managed to send him six years to Gibbs, an exclusive day school in London. There, Peter was subjected to the ultimate rigors of education. Asked in one class to name the greatest composer, he said, "Mozart." When he was crisply informed that the correct answer was "Bach," he muttered, "Well, Beethoven was as good as Bach." For this display of independent thinking, he was given one hundred lines.

At thirteen Ustinov progressed to Westminster, where schoolmates called him "Used enough." He still flinches at the memory of parading to school in hard collar and top hat, carrying a furled umbrella. "The school prospectus," he says, "explained that the reason for the umbrella was to make a clear distinction between schoolboys and bank messengers."

At Westminster he was the traditional Sensitive Young Man of English fiction: good at English, miserable at science and mathematics, hopeless at cricket and rowing. Once he was kept in as punishment for writing a play about an American gangster. Another time, he says, he received a report stating that he showed great originality which should be curbed at all costs. He left abruptly in his third year, having decided that he couldn't possibly pass his final examinations. ("And I couldn't today.")

Ustinov's father wanted him to be a lawyer. "I said," recalls Ustinov, "that I'd become an actor instead. It was the same profession, but less dangerous." Accordingly, he entered the London Theatre Studio and spent two years there. Among the practice parts he played was that of a golden-tressed siren attempting to seduce Ulysses as his ship passed an island. Ustinov's speaking part consisted of these words: "See, see, Ulysses, weary and wise." Ustinov, who even then was bulky, old-looking for his years, and anything but handsome, says he well understands Ulysses' refusal to linger.

At nineteen Ustinov got a job at The Players' Theatre, doing a comic skit called "The Bishop of Limpopoland," which dealt with an Anglican bishop who had been in Africa so long that he couldn't imagine anyone not being able to

PETER USTINOV

understand native dialect. It was based on a lecture given by an aged and quavering clergyman at Westminster on the true faith of Somaliland. Ustinov was an instant hit. Even then he had the unfailing ear and immediate perception of a Danny Kaye. Like a bent Coney Island mirror, he was able to take a personality or voice and, for comic purposes, throw it just slightly out of focus.

Thereupon Ustinov worked in a repertory theater, then in other London revues. By now he had added to his repertoire a Russian professor jealous of Chekhov, addled generals, decayed diplomats, and an Austrian Lieder singer whom he called Madame Liselotte Beethoven-Finck. Meanwhile, he wrote his first full-length play, "House of Regrets." He waited two years for it to be accepted and produced.

In January, 1942, Ustinov became a private in the British Army. He was probably one of the most unmilitary types ever to enter the service. "I got away with it, though, by making people laugh. I looked so lost that sergeants started smiling every time I tried to fasten a button." The Army was as conscious of Ustinov's talents—and limitations—as he, and assigned him most of the time to documentary movies. With the novelist Eric Ambler, he wrote one of the best to come out of the war, "The Way Ahead," starring David Niven. During production, for purposes of military protocol, the disheveled Ustinov was given the unlikely assignment of batman to Colonel Niven.

Ustinov's first three plays were produced while he was in the service. "House of Regrets," a story of Russian exiles, reached the stage largely because James Agate, the waspish but influential critic of the SUNDAY TIMES, had seen it in manuscript and warmly praised it. The second play was a Chekhovian effort, "Blow Your Own Trumpet," written in three days. (Ustinov now says that Chekhov plays "are very selfish—everybody talks and nobody listens.") Agate turned mercilessly on Ustinov when this drama opened and wrote that the author had "every quality of a first-class playwright except one: he cannot think of a story." But Ustinov's third play, "The Banbury Nose," a third-generation play in reverse (starting in the present and working backward in time), brought about yet another Agate reversal. Agate wrote: "He is the greatest master of stagecraft now writing in this country." Ustinov was then twenty-three.

In the years since, Ustinov has written such disparate plays as "The Tragedy of Good Intentions" (about the Cru-

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by SERRELL HILLMAN

sades), "The Empty Chair" (about the French Revolution), "The Indifferent Shepherd" (about a pastor), and one about the South American liberator Simon Bolivar, which never reached London. He has remained equally unruffled by failure and unswayed by success. In 1953, when his play "No Sign of the Dove," an allegory about Noah and the Ark, was blasted by critics and booed by audiences, Ustinov replied: "The sound of booing, when directed against you personally, is particularly unmusical, but it does clear the mind as no amount of adulation can . . . I shall write as I think . . . even if I have to boo the gallery from the stage." The play tottered through eleven performances.

Ustinov's first major success was "The Love of Four Colonels." It ran two years in London, had the longest run (1,300 performances) of any postwar play in France, and has traveled to thirty countries. In this play, four colonels—an Englishman, a Frenchman, an American, and a Russian—have joint jurisdiction over a castle in which, it develops, lies the Sleeping Princess. The Wicked Fairy offers each colonel a chance to win the Princess by acting out a playlet. The Englishman, an Elizabethan at heart, does his wooing in Shakespearean form and verse. The Frenchman's style is pure Molière. The American is a romantic puritan; in his play-within-a-play, the Princess is a floozie whom he tries to rescue from a fate worse than death. The Russian is a Chekhovian procrastinator. Ustinov appeared in each playlet as the Wicked Fairy; in the British, as a Fool; in the French, as a cuckolded husband; in the American, as a gangster; and in the Russian, as an old uncle in gray whiskers and Panama hat.

Some of Ustinov's lines were finely tooled. In the Molière-ish sketch, the woman says: "Without a husband to deceive, a lover's an empty pleasure." Later, when the wives of the four colonels are talking together, the British woman says: "Even if a woman has nothing to hide, she should be at great pains to hide it." But as usual, Ustinov won better notices for his acting than for his writing. The British critic T. C. Worsley complained: "The only difficulty is that as an actor he steals the scene from himself as playwright. . . . Mr. Ustinov's ideas are always better than his technique."

As an actor, Ustinov appeared on the London stage as the inspector in "Crime and Punishment," with John Gielgud. He made several movies in Hollywood, including "Quo Vadis," "The Egyptian," and "We're No Angels." Ustinov

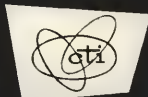
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PETER USTINOV

likes Hollywood because it has provided wonderful new satiric material for him. "Initials stood out on the shirts of producers like Gothic cathedrals above the infinite horizons of their trouser tops," he says; "Of course, all this was before cholesterol."

In Hollywood, Ustinov fell into the movie colony's obsessive habit of violent exercise. With Gene Kelly he used to sneak away from Hollywood parties at night to play tennis ("we'd serve a moth and volley bats across the court") and return without anyone's having discovered their absence. He argues that "Hollywood people are always doing things that are good for them, like sports. The result is that the place is full of people aged fifty who look like a healthy sixty."

Ustinov lives a sober and respectable married life with his second wife, Suzanne Cloutier, a charming French-Canadian actress whom he met in 1951 when acting in "The Love of Four Colonels." Like Ustinov, she has suffered for being non-British. As the daughter of the Queen's Printer in Ottawa, Suzanne was presented at sixteen at Government House. "I can remember as I was curtsying," Suzanne recalls, "hearing one woman say: 'Isn't she pretty?' and the woman with her saying: 'Yes, but she's French, you know.' I just went poop; I didn't care any more. I knew how Alexander Korda felt when Peter and I were married in London. He warned me what to expect. He said: 'I've lived in London most of my life, I've done a lot for England, but they still think of me as 'Korda the Hungarian.'"

At seventeen, Suzanne, whose family hoped she would become a nun, ran away from home with \$63 in her purse and bought a ticket to New York. She could barely speak English, and in terror of the big city she spent three days in Grand Central Station until a model named Bijou Barrington spotted her as she was combing job advertisements with the aid of a French-English dictionary. Suzanne became a successful model and then a not so successful movie actress, chiefly in French movies, before marrying Ustinov. They now have two young children, and Suzanne is too busy running a somewhat chaotic household to act, except very rarely. Only once has she been in a Ustinov play. In "No Sign of the Dove" she had one word to say: "Boccaccio." Says Ustinov: "She said the word very effectively."

The Ustinovs lead a cheerfully nomadic existence, blithely picking up and discarding maids, cooks, and secretaries as they come and go. Any Ustinov ménage, in any part of the world, is a wild jumble of shrieking children, fluttering servants, tumbles of papers, cacophonies of telephone calls.

The Ustinovs serve admirable food and wine and entertain often. Still more often, being a singularly engaging couple, they are asked out. Few people in the theater are so genuinely popular. "I've never met anyone so easy and cosy as Peter," remarks Henry Fonda. At any party Ustinov is apt to spill his talent profusely, to imitate cab drivers or United Nations diplomats he has heard on the radio, or to sit on the floor and draw quick brilliant sketches of political figures.

Ustinov is intensely interested in politics but generally



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words fall grudgingly from his lips — his eyes, meanwhile, having all the dispassionate intensity of a lion who is having his private troubles gnawing a juiceless knuckle."

In the theater, mimicry remains Ustinov's great forte. "I wonder," he says, "how acting can be learned indoors. When you're outside you see more people. The whole business of it is imitation. If you have a quirk recognized by the audience as something they do—or something a friend does—you can touch nerves gently that usually aren't touched at all." As for the audience itself, he remarks, "It is a mysterious thing; everyone of them is different. It's like putting a frontier in water. In the theater, one has to cultivate and train one's instincts, just as a driver at the Indianapolis Speedway doesn't *drive*; he controls his car."

In his work as mime, Ustinov's ear is constantly tuned to subtleties of accent and word usage. "The American language," he says, "is still in the process of formation. It's being added to every year by the influx of minorities. Certain Jewish expressions, for instance, begin to get general acceptance—such as 'You went out and bought a hat, yet!' or 'You bought a hat, already!' As a consequence of the changes in language, I find there is less respect for language in America—it's such a fluid thing. To actors who practice the Method, emotions are more sacrosanct than words. They'll even change a playwright's words to get at the emotions."

"The French have greater respect for language—and it is much more demanding than the looser-linked, richer English language. The English predilection for stuttering doesn't come so much from a national affliction as from a hesitancy over choosing the right word. Englishmen, notably the politicians, will even search for the wrong word with extreme care. In France, however, there's always a correct and an incorrect word; there's no debating it. Since the theater reflects the way people talk, Chekhov and some of the modern Americans are hard to play in French; the French, you see, never have any doubt how a sentence will end, once it starts. In French, you can even have a lucid discussion between two cab drivers."

"When in England recently, Arthur Miller complained that over there we were writing about frivolous subjects. That's not entirely true. Here again, language is a factor. The English are less communicative, less emotional than Americans. Their heart is inside their sleeve, not on it. In my own plays, I try to blend the comic with an undertone of seriousness. I don't think a

play which even comically deals with politics or the behavior of men on a large scale is less sociological than one dealing with the sorry lot of stevedores."

Today, Ustinov is almost frantically in demand. Like other television performers, he is gnawingly aware of how fast comic material can be used up, and he has a horror of repeating himself too often. He has been toying with a skit based on a highly successful program he performed in London for the BBC. It would add sentences before and after famous quotes. "Thus," explains Ustinov, "to Queen Victoria's 'We are not amused,' I would reply: 'Actually, Your Majesty, it wasn't meant to be funny.' Then I'd have an elaborate African safari, with men groaning and slogging through the forest. Finally, one of them would say: 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?' And the answer would come back: 'No, as a matter of fact, my name is Thompson.' To John Paul Jones' 'We have not yet begun to fight,' there can be only one reply: 'You'd better start soon; the ship is sinking.' To Drake's 'There is time to finish the game of bowls, and then beat the Spaniards,' I would say: 'Well, not really. You see, it takes three minutes to get to the ship and five more to cast off, and by that time the Spaniards will be round the corner.' And Drake will say petulantly: 'Oh, very well, then.'"

Ustinov . . . will make a movie version of "Romanoff" in Italy and appear in a film about Spartacus and the gladiators with Kirk Douglas. He plans to produce, direct, and star in his play "Paris Not So Gay," This play, an ironic treatment of the Trojan War, was written in 1946 but not produced then and has since been drastically revised. Some time ago, Ustinov received from Hollywood the highest compliment it could pay any actor from Britain: he was offered the lead as the Brooklyn doctor in the movie version of the best seller "Last Angry Man." Ustinov felt honored that his Brooklyn accent was considered so proficient, but declined the role.

Of himself he remarks: "I've never had enough money for it to embarrass me. I'm glad I started without a bean. It made me fend for myself. If I leave anything, I won't make it easy for my children to get hold of it. As far as I'm concerned, the best thing I've ever done in the theater is what comes next. I'm a Walter Mitty at heart. I constantly dream of winning at Wimbledon."





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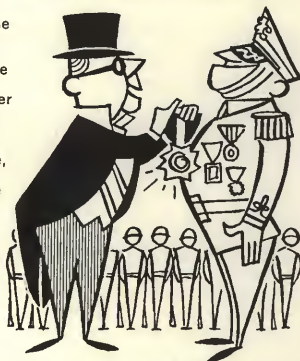
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Letters to the Editor

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

"Emin Rabad—Nobleman from America"

PERHAPS your readers would be interested in a little more information about Edmund Roberts, featured in the February Journal piece "Edmund Roberts, Emin Rabad, A Nobleman from America," since he played such an important part in our early diplomacy.

The following facts came from "Notable Americans," vol. IX:

Edmund Roberts, diplomatist, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1784. At the age of 13 he was offered an apprenticeship in the U. S. Navy, but his mother begged him not to leave her. He was married on September 11, 1808, to Katherine Whipple.

In 1827 he chartered a ship and sailed for Zanzibar, meeting the Sultan of Muscat, and establishing a friendship that afterward developed into a treaty relation with the United States. Making further voyages to parts of the Indian Ocean, he studied the possible openings to American trade. On his return home, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Navy, his suggestions were brought before Congress, and in consequence, the U. S. ships *Peacock* and *Boxer*, were sent out in 1832 to convey Mr. Roberts, as special diplomatic envoy,

to make treaties with Muscat, Siam and Cochin, China. His treaties with Siam and Muscat were duly ratified by Congress, and in 1835 he was ordered to go with the *Peacock* and the companion ship, *Enterprise*, to exchange the ratification made with Siam and Muscat, and also with the order to go as far east as Japan, with the hope of making successful treaties with that nation.

After the ratification of the treaties with Muscat and Siam, he was taken ill off the coast of China, as the *Peacock* was enroute to Japan, and he died at Macao. A monument was erected by Americans in that place to keep alive the memory of the first American Diplomatist in Asia.

The successes of his first mission during a voyage of 26 months are detailed in his posthumous volume, "Embassy to Eastern Courts" (1837); and an account of a second mission and of Mr. Roberts' death are given in "Voyage Around the World, Including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam in 1835, 1836, 1837," by W. S. W. Rushenberger, M.D., surgeon of the ship *Peacock*.

J. F. D.

Washington

Consular Agent in Malaga

I KNOW a great many people in the Foreign Service were saddened to learn, through the JOURNAL of June, 1959, of the death of Ed Norton. What the JOURNAL failed to mention was that Ed's span of Foreign Service was not limited to the period 1907 to 1929, when he resigned as Chief of Personnel to go into private business in Malaga, Spain. A quarter of a century after his retirement, in 1953, Ed was again recruited into the Foreign Service at the age of 80, this time as Consular Agent in Malaga, a job performed with en-

thusiasm until his final retirement two years later.

Everyone who has served in Southern Spain over the 30-year period of Ed's residence in Malaga knew him and Mrs. Norton as friends on whom they could always call for advice and assistance. Despite his long period of separation, he was never out of touch with the Foreign Service or lost his intense interest in the men and women who make it their career.

ROBERT E. WILSON
Rotterdam *American Consul General*

"Who is Who"

AND/OR clay could be but isn't. To prove it, there's his lively article, "Who's Who—and Who Isn't."

To elaborate on his June piece, there are also in the Home Office (which isn't) certain FSO's and GS's, but no CSO's. Many of these are Mr. Klay's missing "unders" and "deputies" which Deputy Assistant Secretaries of State *do* have but are called Directors and Chiefs. Directors usually have a Deputy and several Assistant Directors, but Chiefs do well, what with private enterprise, to have a secretary who can take dictation.

Frankly, I'm a GS which could mean Girl Scout, but doesn't. In fact, though a squaw, but neither Cherokee, Choctaw or Hopi, I'm a Chiet.

ERIN HUBBERT
Chief, Program Evaluation, IES
Washington

Logic and Linguistics

NOT ALL our problems are with foreign languages. See what was said by one Army Major, in requesting Persian tapes from the Institute:

"2. It is logical to assume that subject officer's language fluency will be materially affected by the absence of colloquial affiliation with the language, and could reasonably be expected to result in officer becoming non-effective in the use of his present foreign language specialty."

What he meant was, Persian is little used in Texas! An FSI linguist once commented that we should all begin intensive language study at the age of 10—in English.

Washington E. H. B.

The Bookshelf

I HAVE been a subscriber of your JOURNAL for many years and I find its book reviews very interesting and well written.

ROBERTO REGALA, AMBASSADOR
Rome *Embassy of the Philippines*

Letters to the Editor

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"To Be 'E' or Not to Be"

OUR FIRST reaction upon completing C. Foulke-Hall Witherspoon, III's article "To Be 'E' or Not to Be" was one of incredulity. We read it again and could not decide whether it was intended as a jest and simply not funny, or whether it was meant seriously, in which case the JOURNAL exhibited rather bad taste by printing it. In any case, as "westerners" we feel we must protest.

Mr. Witherspoon bases his fears of "westernization" on three facts, which he has misrepresented and understated. The area bounded by the Hudson River, the Canadian border and the Atlantic Ocean contains a great reservoir of our historical heritage, true—with regard to the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. But we ask, what has become of our historical heritage when people like Mr. Witherspoon intimate that the ideals of equality for which our forefathers fought, do not apply to the diplomatic corps of our country? Is he saying that the descendant of a debtor or a misfit from England is better than the descendant of a trapper from France simply because one landed in Massachusetts and the other in what eventually became Missouri? Does he mean that the social standing of the son of any New Hampshire farmer is superior to that of the son of any Nevada or Texas rancher? We submit that every area in the United States is rich with our historical heritage. Furthermore, growing up amid monuments and museums is hardly a necessity for becoming broadminded, tolerant, adaptable, and enlightened, and, as Mr. Witherspoon so ably demonstrates, may indeed have quite an opposite effect.

Secondly, Mr. Witherspoon assumes that only his "East" has "culture." By this we infer that he means such things as art, theater, music, and so forth. However, he has only to read a weekly news magazine to discover that the more successful Broadway shows turn up sooner or later in the rest of the country, and that if we westerners do not see the original

cast, this is often because players widely known and in great demand understandably are reluctant to disrupt their home lives to go touring. Nearly all the medium-sized cities in the United States now have symphony orchestras, which are, on the average, very good. Art galleries and little theaters of quality comparable to almost anything found in New York are springing up practically overnight in most areas. We find it very difficult to believe that a higher per capita percentage of the population at large in Mr. Witherspoon's East takes advantage of its cultural opportunities than anywhere else in our country. It is also doubtful whether mere exposure to "culture" will produce an appreciative, understanding savant. It may well produce more pseudo-intellectual snobs.

Finally Mr. Witherspoon states that the nation's greatest backlog of educational facilities lies in his East. Certainly he is thinking of the exclusive prep and finishing schools, for which children are registered at birth, and of the Ivy League, all of which are widely advertised, endowed and equipped (and also very expensive). It does not follow that the most intelligent and worthy people are also the ones with the most money or that the most widely advertised institutions are the best. Having realized

this in the West (as was also done, of course, in the Middle West), we long ago created great State educational institutions which provide opportunities for those who would take advantage of them, and which have produced scholars to rival and perhaps to surpass anything that has ever come out of the Ivy League.

The United States is a vast country with an enormous and growing population. Even if intelligence, personal integrity, interests, and abilities were not primarily a matter of chance, it is hardly likely that all of the best people could have been born, bred, and educated in Mr. Witherspoon's East. This is a physical impossibility. And has Mr. Witherspoon forgotten that since the early part of our history, the more courageous, ingenious people of initiative have been going west and south? Hence, a large number of leaders from outside the "East" should not be a great surprise.

We are appalled by the fact that Mr. Witherspoon considers that his so-called "masqueraders" show "good judgment." Our own experience has been that often his Easterners are stuffy, pompous, snobbish, unoriginal, overcritical people who make bad neighbors, who find it difficult to make friends with any but their own kind, and who seem to be utterly incapable of accepting anyone for his own worth. Hence, they are, in this shrinking world of today, being replaced by people from all parts of our country more fitted to represent the United States and the qualities it stands for, abroad.

In conclusion, it is possible that "To Be 'E' or Not to Be" was a hoax and Mr. Witherspoon does not really exist. However, as sad as it may seem, his (or his creator's) type of reckless and shortsighted statements have been and continue to be made by certain snobbish elements peculiar to the eastern seaboard.

JOHN AND NANCY VANDERVEEN
Managua, Nicaragua

(Continued)

FOREIGN SERVICE TYPES

by Howard R. Simpson



"Naval Attaché"

Letters to the Editor

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"To Be 'E' or Not to Be"

Reply from the Author:

THANK you for the opportunity to comment on the letter from Mr. and Mrs. Vanderveen who hail the creeping westernization of the Foreign Service. I know that their fellow Westerners are proud of them.

They accused me of taking a narrow-minded attitude. I can only reply that I have received bitter complaints at the Club because of my inclusion of New Jersey in elite Easterndom.

They argue that the descendants of a trapper in Missouri or a rancher in Nevada may have equal social standing with the descendants of an English debtor or misfit. The whole history of Society belies this. I might also point out that the most successful trappers, like the Astors, removed furs and themselves as far from the West as possible.

I must admit that the Vanderveens are right about the gradual spreading of culture and education across the Mississippi. Since a totally ignorant western population would be a threat to the security of the East, I agree that bringing light to the West is a commendable development.

On one count, however, I cannot bring myself to charity. This is the Vanderveens' suggestion that my article may have been a JEST or HOAX. This is unforgivable. My facts were rooted in statistics as authentic as most, and my views were as sincere as the passions of any beast forced to share rich pasturage with intruders from a rougher field.

C. FOULKE-HALL WITHERSPOON, III
Washington

First Space Traveller?

IHAVE been following with much interest the published expert opinion regarding the qualifications deemed desirable for the first space traveller. In fact, I have been brooding over it, because I have an uneasy

feeling that the Finger of Destiny is pointing directly at me.

The experts appear to be of two minds as to what sort of person would best qualify. Should the pioneer spacefarer be an extrovert? Or would an introverted type withstand better the long, lonely sorties into the Wild Blue Yonder? If this question is not soon resolved, I shall most likely be tapped as the logical compromise candidate. For I am neither intro nor extro, but just a plain straightforward vert.

As to the long periods "in solitary," there is no problem. Having served for a year in Ceuta, in the dual role of consul and one-man American colony, without really going off my rocker, this will be child's play. Indeed, it will clearly be a waste of talent to assign me to the Moon trip, for we must by no means send a man to do a boy's work. On the contrary, they will do better to save me for one of the longer jobs—like Mars—or Venus.

The fact that I suffer from vertigo—a sort of occupational disease—will not be disqualifying. After all, how can you have a fear of falling, when you can't tell which way is down? Or up?

DOUGLAS FLOOD
FSO-Retired

Chicago

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TO MY Foreign Service colleagues, whether in Washington on duty or on consultation, I enthusiastically recommend an appointment with Ambassador Herbert Bursley's Career Development and Counseling Staff.

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In a Socratic sense, a consultation of this type affords one the opportunity of getting to know one's professional self better. Similar to viewing oneself from all sides in a tailor's multiple mirror, in addition the officer is given the benefit of seeing himself as trained and experienced eyes see him. An officer discovers what are his weak points, upon which attention for improvement can be applied, as well as his strong points, on which he should concentrate to reap maximum returns in his career.

I would advise transient officers to make an appointment on the first day of their arrival in Washington, as the thoroughness with which one's case is diagnosed takes several days, and there is bound to be a waiting list.

GEORGE C. MITCHELL
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