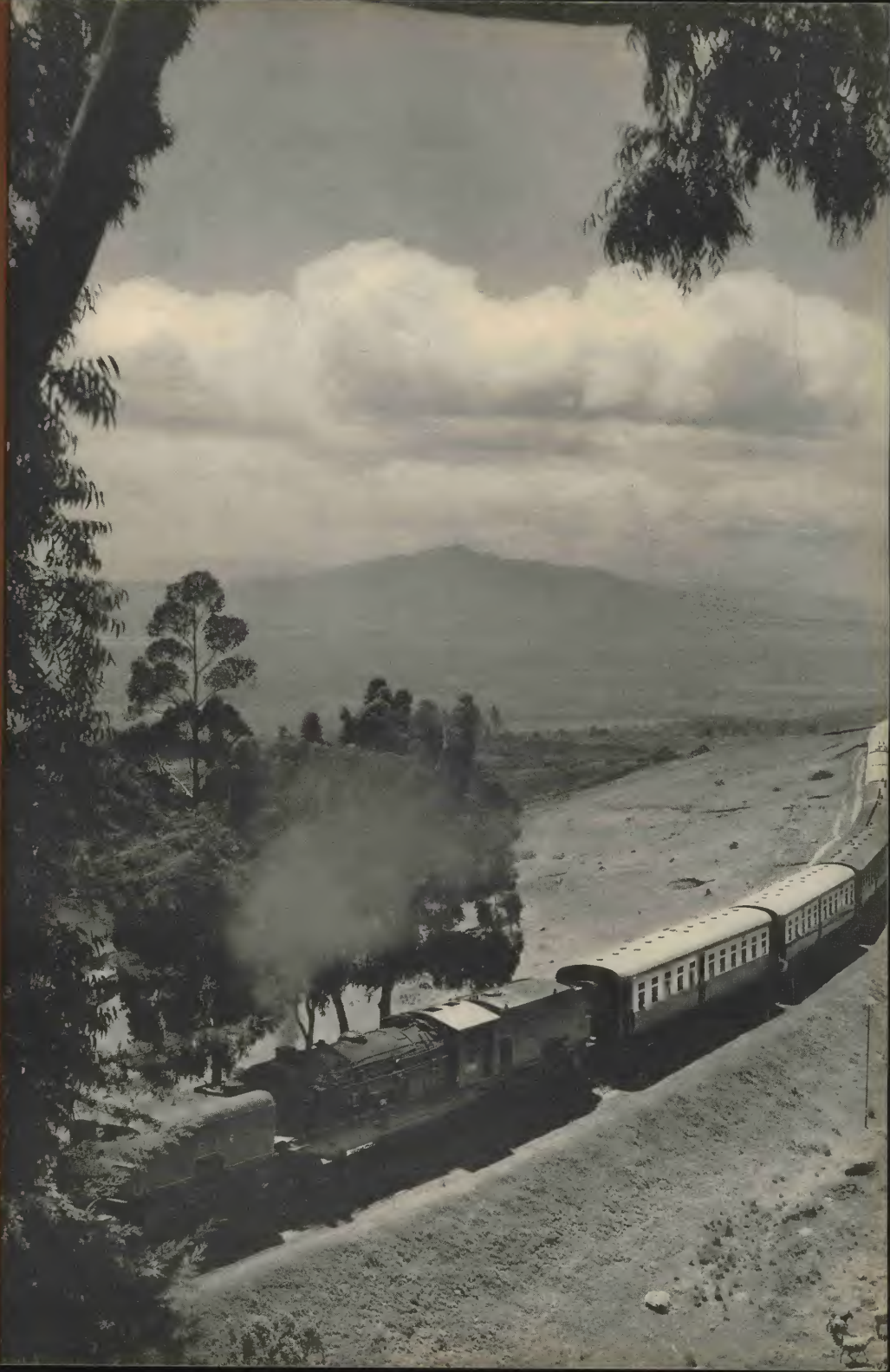


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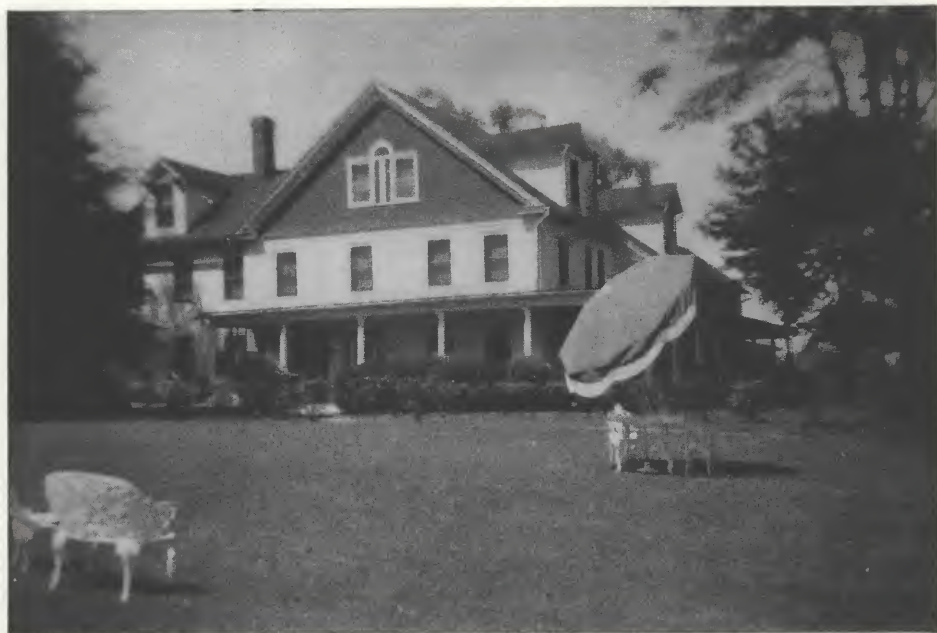
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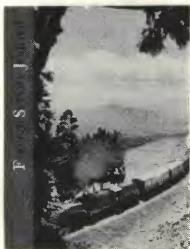
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CHANGES IN ADDRESS

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.

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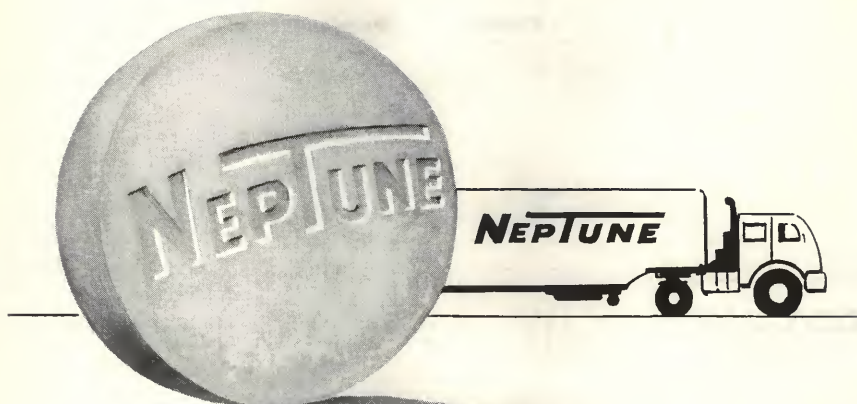
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BIRTHS

JACOBS. A son, Edward Theodore, born to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron F. Jacobs, August 1, in London.
SMITH. A son, Matthew Dinsdale, III, born to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Dinsdale Smith, Jr., August 25, in Ankara.
WATHEN. A son, Frank Jackson, II, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jackson Wathen, August 21, in Arlington, Va.

MARRIAGE

NEWSOME—BROH-KAHN. Ronnie Lee Newsome, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Newsome of Murphysboro, Ill., and FSO Jere Broh-Kahn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Broh-Kahn of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were married on July 25, at the Residence of Ambassador and Mrs. U. Alexis Johnson, in Bangkok. The young couple are currently living in Bangkok, where Mr. Broh-Kahn, a Thai language officer, is serving as protocol officer at the Embassy.

DEATHS

PEURIFOY. John Clinton Peurifoy, 19 years old, and the last surviving child of Mrs. John E. Peurifoy and the late Ambassador to Greece, Guatemala, and Thailand, died on September 23, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
SIMMONS. Paul A. Simmons, retired head messenger of the State Department's Division of Communications and Records, died in September, in Camden, N. J. Mr. Simmons retired in 1948, after having served with the Department for thirty-one years.
WATSON. John Watson, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Cox Watson of the Embassy staff in Habana, Cuba, died on September 17, at Habana.

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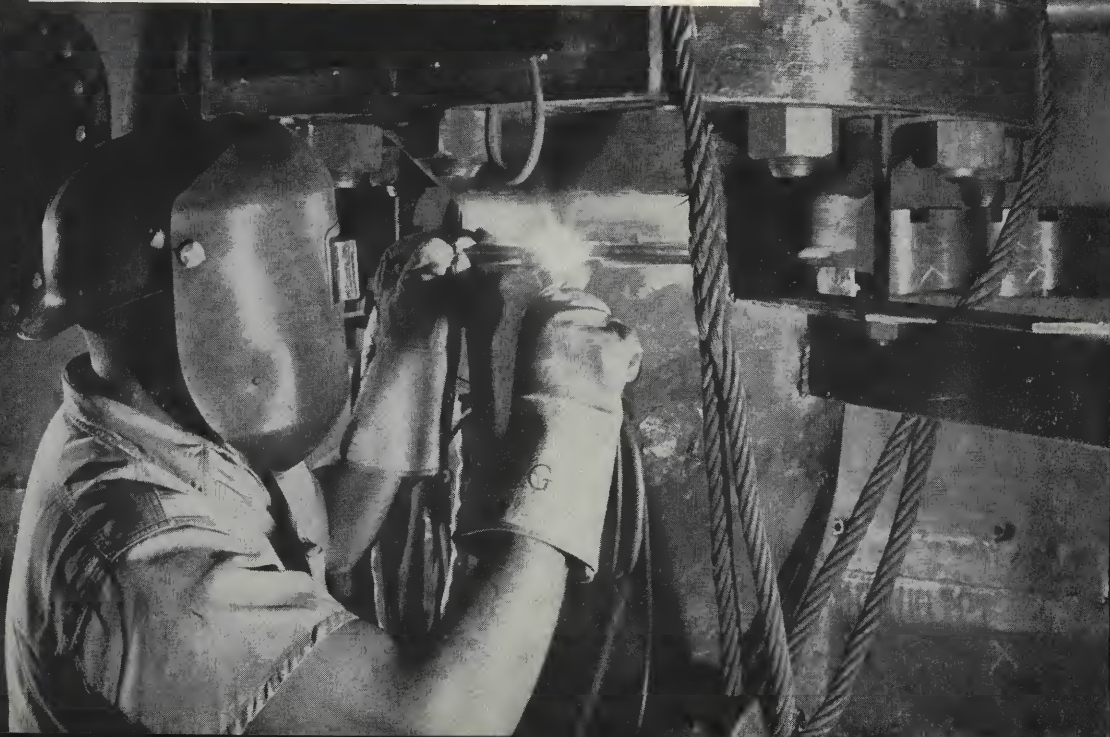
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"S. 2575"

August 31, 1959

Dear Senator Neuberger:

The Foreign Service Association has noted with interest and appreciation that action is being taken on S. 2575, the bill which you introduced on August 21, and which would provide, for retired Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel, a broad health benefits program similar to that envisaged in S. 2162 for government employees still in active service.

The considerations which you and the co-sponsors of this bill have shown to civilian annuitants in general is a matter of sincere gratification to the Association. We are, of course, particularly grateful for the inclusion of Foreign Service annuitants within the scope of the bill's coverage. You are, I know, fully aware of the unusual health risks which are encountered by Foreign Service personnel during the course of their protracted service abroad. The benefits which would accrue to annuitants under the provisions of this bill are, accordingly, of the greatest possible interest and importance to retired Foreign Service personnel, and in particular to those who retired in former years on pensions which do not compare with those now earned under existing pay scales.

While it is not prudent, nor even possible, to endorse all the provisions of a bill which is itself contingent upon another piece of legislation (S. 2162) which has not yet been passed, we do wish you to know that we strongly support the objectives of S. 2575 and earnestly hope that the Congress will find it possible to take favorable action on this bill before the end of the present session.

J. GRAHAM PARSONS
Chairman, Board of Directors

Dear Mr. Parsons:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 31st and I appreciate your Association's endorsement of the objectives of S. 2575 which provides health coverage for retired Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel. I am placing your letter in the hearing record on S. 2575.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
United States Senator

Washington

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1932, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR OCTOBER 1959.

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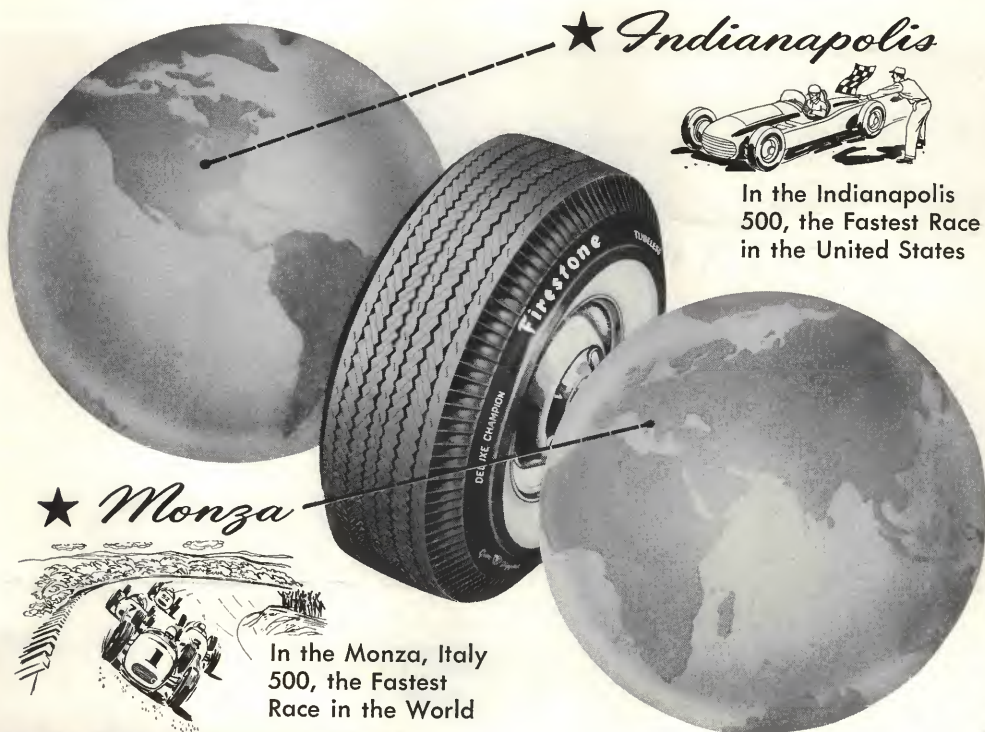
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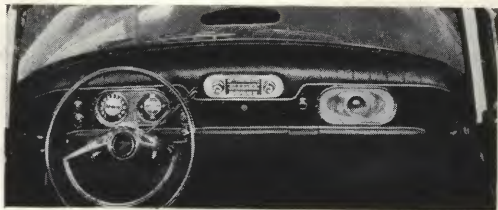
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by JAMES B. STEWART

Youthful Diplomat

"Officers who have serving with them some of the so-called 'Boy Scouts' on their first assignments will be interested to know that John Quincy Adams entered the Diplomatic Service at the age of fourteen when he was appointed Secretary to the American Minister at (then) St. Petersburg, Russia." JOURNAL.

Ambassador Choate and a London Bobby*

THE LEADING ARTICLE in the November, 1934, JOURNAL is entitled "Embassy Days" and was written by Emily Bax, private secretary to American diplomats in London from 1902 to 1914. Recalling the housing problem in London, Miss Bax wrote: "Every Ambassador had his troubles to find a place to live, and Mr. [James Russell] Lowell described himself as being unable to return British hospitality when he was Minister, except with cakes and lemonade on his roof. Mr. [Joseph H.] Choate had been forced to move once or twice, and it was felt that the United States ought to own its own Embassy where not only the Ambassador would be housed but the Embassy archives. PUNCH helped along the good cause by publishing a picture of Mr. Choate standing alone at night under a lamp-post, with a suspicious policeman saying, 'Come, come, my man, why don't you go home?' 'Home! I have no home. I'm the American Ambassador!'"

Mr. Choate was succeeded by Whitelaw Reid, and Henry White, Counselor (father of former Ambassador John Campbell White), made the arrangements for the housing of the new Ambassador and leased Dorchester House for him. "Mr. Choate officially knew nothing of what was going on, it being a delicate matter, this being on with the new love while the old love is still on the premises. Mr. Reid's last cable came when he was on the way over and consisted of three words, 'Silk or derby.' It seemed entirely unintelligible until someone suggested that it was merely an inquiry as to whether he should step off the ship in full diplomatic regalia or debark as a mere traveler."

Continued

*Named after Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) who reorganized the London Police.



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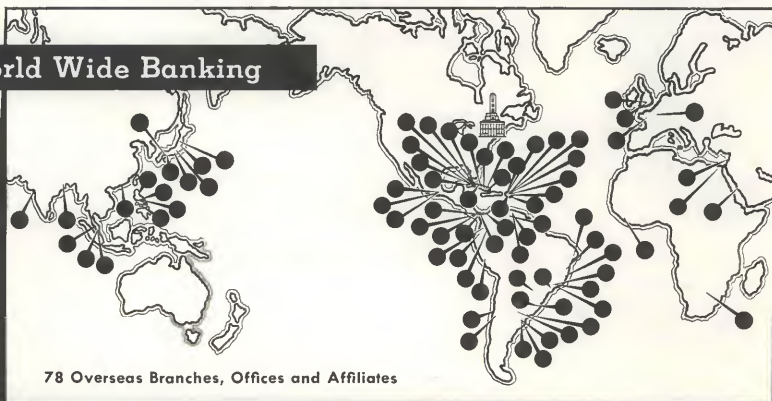
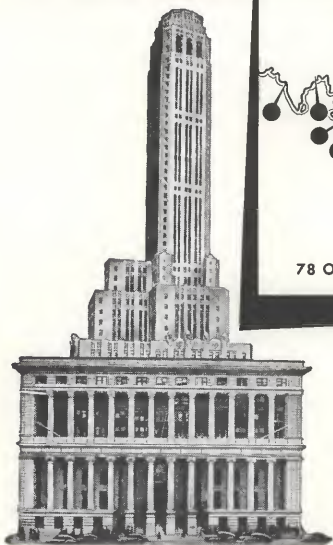
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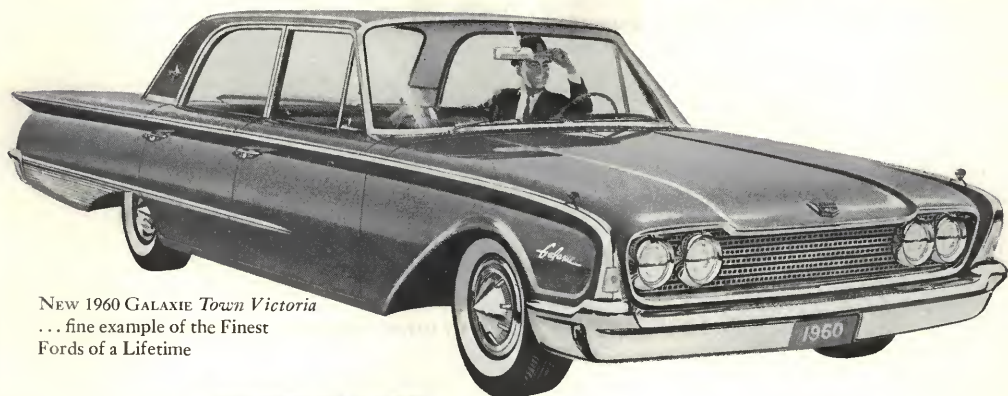
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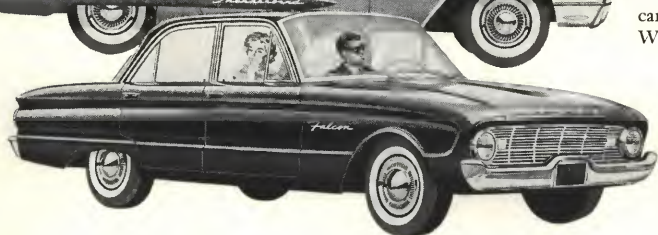
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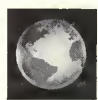
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25 Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART



Yost-Rawicz Oldakowska. Charles W. Yost and Miss Irene Rawicz Oldakowska were married in Warsaw on September 8, 1934. Mr. Yost was formerly American Vice Consul at Warsaw, having resigned from the Service in August, 1933.

Comment 1959: Mr. Yost was appointed Div. Asst. 1935. Is now A.E. & P. (CM) Rabat.



Born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Arthur Hare, a son, Raymond Arthur Hare, Jr. on May 7, 1934, at Teheran, where Mr. Hare is American Vice Consul.

Comment 1959: Ray Jr. attended the American Community School in Beirut and then graduated from Harvard. He is now a First Lieutenant in the Army in Germany. His father is United States Ambassador to the United Arab Republic.



A daughter, Ann, was born on November 23, 1933, at Shanghai to Consul and Mrs. Richard P. Butrick.

Comment 1959: Ann is now Mrs. Lawrence C. Webster of Montreal, Canada.

Intimate International Relationship

CYRIL WYNNE, Department, in reviewing the book "What Me Befell, the Reminiscences of J. J. Jusserand," pointed out that the book gives an insight of the French Ambassador's character and also of the men with whom he had important official relations and intimate social associations. "Among these men," writes Mr. Wynne, "the figure of Theodore Roosevelt stands out. The extent to which the confidence and trust which extended between the two men was carried in matters which involved important international questions is surprising—or perhaps it is not so surprising if one bears in mind their many-sided natures. Various examples of this are given in the Reminiscences, of which the following is typical:

"Early on the morning of June 8th a telephone message came to the Embassy from the White House. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to see me at once. As I entered he said, 'I have not Mr. Hay by me' (very ill, he died shortly after); 'you must give me your opinion which will replace his for me. A proposal for peace, forwarded through Cassini, has failed, but one through Meyer' (American Ambassador at St. Petersburg) 'has succeeded. The Tsar is consenting. I must send now an official appeal to both Russia and Japan. Here is my cable; read it and see whether you have any suggestions to make.' We learn that the Ambassador 'proposed a few changes' which 'were accepted and the cable sent.' It also appears that 'the President continued to use me as a friendly adviser, *amicus curiae*, calling me John Hay' and that when a certain Senator who was at the White House for an important and confidential conference was surprised to see the French Ambassador present, Roosevelt said, 'Never mind, he has taken the oath of Secretary of State.' It may have been a bit irregular but, after all, Theodore Roosevelt could do that sort of thing and as an *amicus curiae* Jules Jusserand was at his best."



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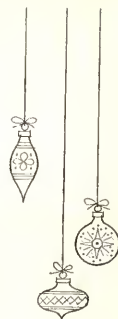
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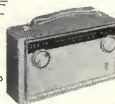


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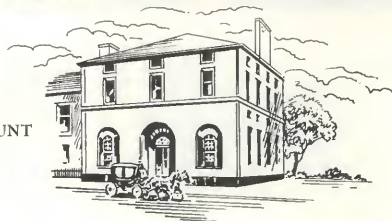
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Aerial view of Brazzaville with the Congo River in the distance. The large white building on the right is the new American Consulate.

Letter from Brazzaville

THIS IS A belated note from Brazzaville in reply to your kind letter some time earlier asking for photos. Sorry to be so late in answering, it is just that we have been rather busy, in fact in a frenzy, getting the post running.

Opening a new Foreign Service post, no matter in what capacity, leaves an indelible mark on a person's career, and nerves. This is especially true in Africa where, besides the normal administrative bafflements, there are occasional invigorating riots and the confusion of brand-new and inexperienced governments busily mushrooming faster than the wildest guess of Parkinson's Law. We found in opening Brazzaville that many problems came up which strangely were not covered in the Manual. Presumably, these matters were purposely left out because if everything were told they could not get people to open new posts, and they are right. For those who are tempted to volunteer via Post Preference Forms, here are illustrated a few of the more common or garden-variety frustrations involved:

Generally among the first encountered are "Leasing Lapses": embarrassing omissions appearing after leases have been signed and sent to the Department. Apparent when the landlord presents a rather large bill for communal services or other strange costs not covered by the leases, thereby

causing the Central Fiscal Post to refuse payment. Usually corrected by hastily prepared amendments and leads to eye-strain in the Principal Officer who thereafter checks each new lease with a magnifying glass at least six times.

Then there is "Chaufeur's Chill": a spasmodic freezing of the leg and arm muscles among candidates during chauffeur driving tests. Occurs when a candidate, who has ex-



A group of Brazzaville baseball players. Vice Consul Rogers on far left.

hibited a driver's license, assured the wary Vice Consul conducting the tests that he has driven American cars before, and smoothly started the official testing car; suddenly assumes a zombie-like trance and accelerates to 50 m.p.h. in approaching a busy corner, completely ignoring the hysterical instructions of the Vice Consul who then slams on the brake, throwing both into the windshield.

The corollary affliction is known as "Locals Obsession": a congenital inability of a new local employee to admit he does not understand instructions or does not know how to perform an assigned task. Inevitably, when asked whether he understands how to type a particular F.S. Form, or disassemble a Thermofax machine for that matter, he will obligingly say, "yes," and thereupon being left to do the job without further supervision will make a complete shambles of it. Generally corrected after long months of arduous training after which he quits to go to work for a commercial firm that pays more.

In preparing a new office or apartment there is often encountered "Contractor's Paralysis": the mysterious disappearance of workmen after two and one-half weeks on the job, accompanied by an acute selectivity of memory by the contractor who has solemnly sworn to have the office building completely painted within three weeks. Said contractor being unable to recall completion dates or initial cost estimates even when shown signed contracts. However, a delay of over twenty-four hours in payment of his bill when the work is finally completed after nine weeks, will result in the contractor showing up with a lawyer in the Principal Officer's office, usually snarling: "What's the matter, is the U. S. Government broke?"

There is, of course, also "Transporter's Oversight": a recurring phenomenon among transporters in which lawn furniture, major electrical equipment, lamp shades and other essential items are delivered to the post with admirable efficiency and speed, but the lift van containing dishes, chairs, transformers and beds excruciatingly fails to arrive. Upon inquiring about the delay one is blithely told that there has been a slight slip-up and the missing lift-van will be delivered as soon as the ship which forgot to unload it returns from the next port of call, usually some place like Perth, Australia.

In order to relax from such administrative aberrations, the first Principal Officer at Brazzaville, Frank Magliozzi, decided to organize a baseball league. Now, this was not as difficult as first supposed and after getting enough players interested, obtaining equipment, locating playing fields, translating the rules into French, and persuading the soccer-

minded Africans to use their hands and not their feet to stop the ball, a league was formed. Six teams composed of Africans, Frenchmen, and a few resident Americans soon were busily playing scheduled ball games with an occasional "International Match" against a Belgian Army team from Leopoldville across the Congo River.

Brazzaville was formally opened on January 1, 1959, but it was not until June that our ball players started smoothly pulling double plays, the office operations became routine, substantive work started flowing normally. It was in this sudden telescoping of time, seemingly overnight, when we sadly realized that we were no longer a "new" post, but just another little American Consulate under the bright African sun.

ROBERT F. ROGERS
American Vice Consul

P.S.: I am enclosing a few photos from which you may find one or two useful to print. At the end of our next Congo Pennant race, I will send a photo of the Champions with our new baseball commissioner for the Congo, Joseph P. Nagoski, who replaced Frank Magliozzi as Principal Officer in July.



Joe and Maynelle Nagoski (Joe is the present Consul) with Zimba, the baby elephant recently presented to President Eisenhower by the Republic of Congo on behalf of the French Community of Nations.

Editor's Note: As THE JOURNAL went to press we heard of the untimely death of Joseph Nagoski, Consul at Brazzaville.

Interpretive Diplomacy

by ANDOR KLAY

SINCE Khrushchev's American tour, the interpreter, normally referred to in captions of press photographs as "unidentified," has become something of a hero. Rightly so; far too long has he been unsung.

I collect stories about interpreters. My interest is not altogether academic, since I have acted, beyond the call of duty, as interpreter for our present President and his immediate predecessor, a Secretary of State, several Under and Assistant Secretaries of State, numerous Ambassadors and Ministers, a Federal judge in a case of attempted murder of a diplomat, one Grand Jury, composer Béla Bartók, and an attractive redhead in distress who, six years of age, lost her parents in the subway.

Two of the stories in the collection are particular favorites of mine and may gain favor with others.

One concerns the late Ferenc Molnár; the other, the late Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. I heard the former from Molnár himself; the source for the latter is Viennese writer Wilhelm Lichtenberg.

The President, the Playwright and the Count

President Calvin Coolidge received Ferenc Molnár at the White House in 1927, when the virtuoso playwright was on an American tour.

Molnár was accompanied by Count László Széchenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States and husband of Gladys Vanderbilt. They were shown into the President's study, and the press secretary introduced them:

"The Minister of Hungary and his guest."

"Silent Cal" offered seats and acknowledged the Minister's opening pleasantries with properly spaced and abridged nods. Molnár was speechless, since English did not happen to be among his languages at the time. After some uncomfortable pauses, Coolidge, looking at Molnár, raised a question:

"What is Hungary's economic situation?"

The Count translated the question. Molnár, who had no information about the economic situation of any country on earth, looked at the ceiling for a moment, adjusted his monocle, and said to his friend in Hungarian:

"Look, László, you know that I can't possibly answer this question. I will just keep talking to you for a while, so that

the President thinks I am responding, and then you tell him anything you see fit. Well, here is a sad little story about an aging actress, which I heard yesterday. It will suit the purpose because Hungary's economic situation is probably sad, and because the sadness of the story will enable both of us to look properly serious."

He went on to tell the story. The Minister, not batting an eye, listened. The President waited.

When Molnár had finished, Széchenyi "interpreted" the playwright's "views on Hungary's current economic situation" at some length. In conclusion, he requested that consideration be given to the possibility of granting Hungary a loan.

The President heard him out, said "Thank you," rose, and the visitors took their leave.

The Marshal, the Chieftain and the Substitute

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908. The step led to increasingly dangerous convulsions throughout the Balkans, with Irredentist eruptions which, in effect, were preludes to the eventual assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo. The Austrian military authorities were not able to keep in check the various armed bands which struck from time to time in the mountainous regions of Bosnia. Vienna decided to send to the annexed province a brainy and forceful General Staff officer. He bore a name which sounded like the tumultuous noise of a cavalry regiment sallying forth into battle amid trumpet calls: Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ottokar Putz Edler von Eichensieg. From this man, successful negotiations with the chieftains, or energetic military measures against them, could be expected.

The Marshal proceeded to Sarajevo. He decided to tackle the most powerful chief first, one Mehmed Hussein Ali. A message went to that leader, inviting him to a conference and guaranteeing him safe conduct. Acceptance was received, arrangements were made, and a first-rate German-Serbian interpreter was kept in readiness. However, one day before the scheduled conference, the interpreter contracted a contagious disease of some kind and had to be taken to a hospital. Frantic search turned up a substitute in the person of a Croat named Zdenko Sabotic.

The hour of the meeting arrived, and the colorfully dressed and fierce-looking mountain warrior was escorted into the presence of the Marshal. The exchange of greetings was stiff and brief, the attitude of both men clearly unfriendly. The Austrian opened the conversation through Sabotic by demanding the immediate disbandment of the chief's forces. He brandished words like wholesale bombardment, merciless extermination, indiscriminate destruction. But Ali not only took them like a man; his hard-set face seemed to relax somewhat, and when his turn came to speak, his statements were rather conciliatory. He spoke of national pride, of long years of hardship and the brevity of life, of a desire to live and let live. The Marshal, in turn, condescended to remind him of the "graciousness and generosity" of his August Sovereign, emphasizing the possibility of an "understanding" between "reasonable men." The chief's reaction was visibly favorable, and he suggested that an "understanding" in broad terms, expressing a mutual desire of "peace to all," be put on paper without delay. The Marshal cordially accepted the suggestion. A brief statement was compiled, both men signed it, they shook hands, Ali departed—and the Marshal immediately informed the Court of the important development.

Next morning, Zdenko Sabotic requested an audience with the Marshal. He came in pale, trembling. After much stammering and circumlocution, he made a confession to the effect that during the conference of the previous day he was—drunk. Not perhaps as drunk as a pig, but sufficiently inebriated not to care a hoot about the verbatim statements of the parties. In fact, what he had "interpreted" amounted to statements by fine Vrsac wine, the very spirit of "peace to all."

The Marshal was stupefied at first, then he began to rage. Sabotic was thrown into jail, to be executed at dawn under the martial law in effect at the time throughout the province. The Marshal locked himself into his room to ponder the choice between a truthful follow-up report to the Court and a resultant court-martial on the one hand, and the time-honored "honorable way out" on the other. He was still pondering the dilemma when a telegram from the Chief of the Emperor's Bureau was brought in. In it, His Imperial and Royal Majesty's pleasure was conveyed, together with the information that a high decoration for outstanding services to the Thrones of Austria and Hungary was slated to be awarded to His Excellency Feldmarschall-Leutnant Ottokar Putz Edler von Eichensieg.

The Marshal had hardly finished reading the text when an emissary arrived from Mehmed Hussein Ali, bringing a silver cup and an ornate sword as tokens of respect.

Sabotic was hustled out of jail. His Excellency shook his hand, affectionately called him a "verfluchter Kerl"—and proceeded to dictate a personal memorandum to the Chief of the Emperor's Bureau, recommending that loyal subject Zdenko Sabotic be decorated with perhaps the Third Class of some Order considered appropriate, and that his wife, should she survive him, be granted a modest pension.

Was Sabotic a saboteur? Was he a man of peace with a grand design of his own? Was he an exponent of the "elastic" school of interpreting, such as the interpreter who gilded some of Nikita Sergeievich's explosive remarks?

Questions like these do not concern the story-teller. His task is merely to tell the story.



"David in the Wilderness," engraving by Norma Morgan.

Organizational Reform

Since World War II

By William Gerber

ANY INSTITUTION which is approaching its 200th birthday is unlikely to have escaped the attention of organizational reformers. The Department of State has not been neglected in this respect.

While the reformers applied their efforts only occasionally before the Second World War, in the period since then they have been immeasurably more active. Indeed, with uncanny regularity, approaching that of clockwork, the Department of State has been struck by a tidal wave of reorganization every four years since the war ended. The first wave occurred in 1945-1946; the second, in 1949-1950; the third, in 1953-1954; and the fourth, a diminished wavelet, in 1957-1958.

What cause or causes brought about these shakeups? Why did they occur when they did? By what general laws or categories may they be explained? Were all of them beneficial? If not, why not? What lessons may be derived from them for the future?

Indisputable answers to these questions will be difficult to formulate. But a careful scrutiny of what happened in each case will be instructive—both in our desire to understand the present scene through its evolution from its antecedents, and in our concomitant desire to plan now for the future with greater wisdom than we possessed yesterday in planning for today.

The shape of the organizational struggles in the Department of State and the Foreign Service since 1945 was foreshadowed by earlier developments and problems. Among the persistent issues which from time to time have demanded a new decision in the light of new situations are these:

Should responsibility for action on a problem involving, say, trade with France be assigned to functional authorities (the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs) or to regional authorities (the Assistant Secretary for European Affairs)?

Should administrative, technical, and advisory functions be centralized in strong autonomous bureaus, or should they be carried out in small units within the substantive bureaus?

Should liaison with Congress on appropriations be conducted by officers having substantive responsibilities or by the Department's budget officers—or by the staff on Congressional liaison?

Should overseas operations involving technical and financial aid, cultural exchange and propaganda, agricultural reporting, and the like be carried out by the regular Foreign Service or by overseas staffs of other Government agencies?

Should functions not appertaining to a Foreign Office be retained in the Department of State or transferred to other arms of the Government?

In the recruitment and development of personnel, should emphasis be placed on the creation of a corps of able generalists or on well-trained experts and specialists?

Should the personnel of the Department of State and the Foreign Service be separate or interchangeable?

These problems or problems like them emerged and were crystallized in the 170 years between 1775 and 1945.

The ending of World War II and the reshaping of the world in the decade and a half thereafter led to profound organizational alterations in the Department and the Foreign Service. These alterations occurred in cyclical rhythmic sweeps, which were in part merely inevitable adaptations, and in part partook of the nature of planned reforms.

First Wave—1945 and After

The first wave of organizational changes began softly in the month of May 1945, reached a loud dramatic peak in the following year, and subsided to silence in 1947-1948.

The main developments of 1945 were as follows:

1. On May 3, President Harry S. Truman signed an act of Congress which contained the germ of two Foreign Service entities (the Staff corps and the Reserve corps) which were born officially and were christened in the following year.

2. By Executive orders dated August 31, and September 20 and 27, there were transferred to the Department more than 10,000 employees from the foreign branch of the Office of War Information (OWI), the information and cultural units of the Office of Inter-American Affairs (OIAA), the lend-lease and other units of the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA), and the research units of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

3. In August the Bureau of the Budget recommended the amalgamation of the personnel of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. In December, however, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes decided against the amalgamation proposal, and the issue remained a dead duck for almost a decade.

In 1946 the organizational fervor was still high. The main resultant developments were as follows:

1. In April the Department put into effect the short-lived "Russell Plan," proposed by Donald S. Russell, Assistant Secretary for Administration, under which the regional divi-

This article is a condensation of a chapter from the forthcoming "American Diplomacy Since the War," edited by Professors Stephen D. Kertesz and M. A. Fitzsimons, of the University of Notre Dame.

ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

sions of the Department's intelligence area (Division of Research for Europe, Division of Research for Near East and Africa, etc.) were extracted from the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Intelligence and placed under the direct supervision of the respective policy Offices (under the Office of European Affairs, the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, etc.). Loud criticisms of the change, on the ground that the intelligence analysts were less likely to be objective when working directly under the thumb of the policy officers, led to its complete reversal ten months later, soon after the appointment of General George C. Marshall as Secretary of State.

2. On July 3, President Truman signed the Foreign Service Manpower Act, which was designed to fill the need for Foreign Service officers at the middle grades to staff the American Embassies, Legations, and Consulates being reopened as a result of the end of the war. It authorized the appointment of 250 career officers, within two years, in any grade for which their experience would fit them.

3. On August 13, President Truman signed the Foreign Service Act which inaugurated several historic improvements in the administration of the Foreign Service and is still the basic statute of the Department's foreign arm.

In 1947 and 1948 the first wave of post-war organizational reform had spent its force. Among the few changes of these two years were the establishment of the United States Mission to the United Nations, the creation of the Policy Planning Staff, and the physical move of the Department of State from the Old Department of State Building and many annexes to the new Department of State Building (formerly the War Department Building) and several nearby annexes.

Second Wave—1949 and After

The second wave of post-war organizational reform in the Department of State and the Foreign Service was set in motion by the winds and tides of the Hoover Commission. It resembled the first wave in that it remained at a high peak for two years and then subsided.

The following significant developments occurred in 1949:

1. In February the Hoover Commission—established by Congress and headed by Herbert Hoover—submitted its proposals.

2. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, the Department appointed two Assistant Secretaries to serve as Deputy Under Secretaries of State, one for substantive matters and one for administration; it appointed an Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations; it appointed four Assistant Secretaries to head regional bureaus for relations with the natural segments of the world, and one for multilateral affairs; it set up as "policy staffs" the previously denominated "Divisions" of the functional Offices under the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs; and, in connection with the Commission's recommendation on the amalgamation of the Departmental Service with the Foreign Service, it inaugurated a program of individual two-year exchanges of personnel between the Department and the Foreign Service.

3. A temporary Bureau of German Affairs, headed by a Director "with the rank of Assistant Secretary," was estab-

lished in the Department in connection with the termination of the Military Government of Germany (OMGUS) and the transfer to the Department of State of occupation responsibilities other than military.

In the following year, 1950, the second wave continued. During that year the following developments occurred:

1. The administration of the newly propounded Point Four Program of technical assistance and economic development was assigned to the Department of State.

2. Offsetting the new program, the Department transferred some of its old functions to the National Archives, including those of publishing the Statutes at Large and certifying the adoption of Constitutional amendments.

3. The Secretary's Advisory Committee on Personnel, consisting of James H. Rowe, Jr., Robert Ramspeck, and William E. DeCourcy, recommended the amalgamation of 1,500 positions in the Department and the entire career Foreign Service into a Foreign Affairs Service.

The biennium 1951-1952 was a meager period—a trough of the wave—in organizational reform. The main developments consisted of some tentative steps taken toward the implementation of the Rowe-Ramspeck-DeCourcy Report.

Third Wave—1953 and After

That organizational reform was to be the order of the day was made plain for all to see at the very beginning of the first Republican administration in twenty years. Developments of 1953 included the following:

1. Donald B. Lourie, president of the Quaker Oats Company, was appointed Under Secretary of State for Administration.

2. A gigantic reduction-in-force (RIF) was put into effect, in accordance with President Eisenhower's program of economy in Government.

3. The Point Four Program was transferred from the Department of State to the Mutual Security Agency, and the overseas information function was transferred to the newly established United States Information Agency.

The year 1954, the second year of this wave, will long be remembered for the Wriston Report, i.e., the report of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, headed by Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University. The Committee's main recommendation was the amalgamation of the personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service. This time, the administration approved the recommendation, and put it into effect.

A non-Wriston reform of 1954 (contrary, indeed, to the spirit of the Wriston amalgamation) was the removal from the regular Foreign Service, by Congress, of the Agricultural Attachés who had been merged with it in 1939, and the assignment of responsibility for them to the Secretary of Agriculture.

As was true of the two previous waves of organizational reform, this one subsided in the last two years of the quadrennium. During this period, the transfer of the Point Four Program out of the Department was reversed, and the Department established the International Cooperation Administration to carry the program forward.

Fourth Wave—1957 and After

The most recent wave of organizational alteration has been, by comparison with its predecessors, modest in size. In 1957 and 1958 the Department established a Bureau of African Affairs, reactivated the position of Science Adviser, and sent Science Attachés to six countries. In 1959 the Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research achieved an upgrading of some of its parts, by which the Divisions of Research for the major areas of the world became Offices.

Whether, after these developments, the fourth post-war wave of organizational reform will, like its predecessors, peter out, remains to be seen.

Conclusions

How best to organize the Department of State and the American Foreign Service, is a problem which is still open. It will come to the fore, from time to time, for one or more reasons, such as these: New developments or increased complexities in international relations will make it necessary to streamline the current organization; the inauguration of new programs will necessitate a decision as to how they shall be administered; and new brooms, arriving in the Department, will find ways of sweeping corners which have suffered previously from neglect.

As to the present and the immediate future, one may reasonably ask: Is the present organization the best that can be devised in the light of the present circumstances? Apart from changes in the world situation or in the substance of American foreign policy (which would *ipso facto* reopen the organizational problem), are there elements in the present organization which should be reviewed now?

There are aspects of the current organizational pattern which naturally—from the standpoint of logic—lend themselves to question. This is not to say that the question would in all cases be answered adversely. Some of the present peculiarities are undoubtedly warranted by special circumstances.

These are some of the situations—put in question form—which appear on the surface to be subject to examination, i.e., to a second look, which may or may not confirm the

present official finding that the organization is what it should be:

1. Should there be some coordination of the various offices charged with doing long-range thinking, such as the Policy Planning Staff, elements of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the Historical Division in the Bureau of Public Affairs?

2. Can the new techniques of operations research be applied to problems of foreign policy? If so, how should the operations research staff be related to the Department?

3. What should the long-term relation be between the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration (an officer appointed pursuant to a recommendation of the Hoover Commission) and the Assistant Secretary for Administration?

4. As to the educational exchange staff (which is fully integrated in the Department), the overseas information staff (which is fully outside the Department), and the technical cooperation staff (which is inside the Department but not fully integrated with it in administrative functions), what criteria should prevail in determining whether a foreign program should be fully in, or partly in, or wholly outside of, the Department?

5. How much integration is desirable as between technical, administrative, and other positions in the Department, on the one hand, and positions in the Foreign Service, on the other; e.g., should those hired to do—in the Department of State—editing, or personnel classification, or supply purchasing, be required to serve at home and abroad? Also, how much integration is desirable between the segments of the Foreign Service; e.g., between the present Foreign Service Staff and the career Foreign Service?

6. Is it reasonable for the Foreign Agricultural Service to be independent while our Commercial and Labor Attachés are parts of the regular Foreign Service?

7. Should there be a high-level officer whose duty it would be to test day-to-day policies against the basic long-term objectives of the United States and of mankind; i.e., to weigh the arguments for expediency against those for basic principle—to weigh the arguments for winning a diplomatic victory against winning the more basic war on human ills?

"COMMITTEEMANSHIP"

... THE ART of the seasoned committeeman is never so clearly evident as when the persistent adversary proves clearly with incontrovertible, crushing logic that your last remark was not only meaningless but irrelevant, inept and inconsequential. This situation calls for a special selection of gambit and for careful timing. I have always recommended shrugging the shoulders very slightly, followed by a knowing "*De gustibus.*" Nevertheless, my respected friend Gatling-Fenn has been remarkably successful with "*Well, défense de fumer et de cracher!*" uttered with a suggestion of a lilt. No satisfactory rejoinder to this devastating gambit has ever been recorded.—Roger G. Bates in the CAPITAL CHEMIST, September 1959.

Fables for the Foreign Service



ONCE UPON A TIME, in the bad old days of Machiavelli, there was a Florentine Foreign Service Officer who was not particularly well-liked by his colleagues. This was, of course, before the Ristoni Program which made everyone like everybody else.

It was not that he was an unpleasant character. On the contrary he was a NICE GUY. However, at the end of his day in the Palazzo Vecchio he simply seemed to drop out of sight. He was never seen at the local goblet parties and his name did not appear in the *Diplomatico* or in the column of Beatrice. He probably lived in Cevi Ciese.

No one, in brief, took any interest in him.

This apathy only deepened when he was assigned to the capital of Fin del Mundo. As this was a post of almost zero interest to the Service, the hero of this story seemed supremely fitted for his role. There he lived in near-oblivion for fifteen years, receiving salary from headquarters but no other notice. His only correspondent in the Service was the regional representative of Florin Buildings who kept arguing that the felt yurt provided for the Florentines at Fin del Mundo was quite adequate for their needs.

One day our poor fellow fell deathly ill and was carried to the local shaman's quackery. There he lay in semi-consciousness for months, only mustering sufficient strength to despatch weekly and increasingly pathetic letters to the Ufficio dei Personneli. No attention was paid to these missives but by chance one day, through a

mixup of names, he was suddenly transferred to be Counselor of Embassy at Vienna.



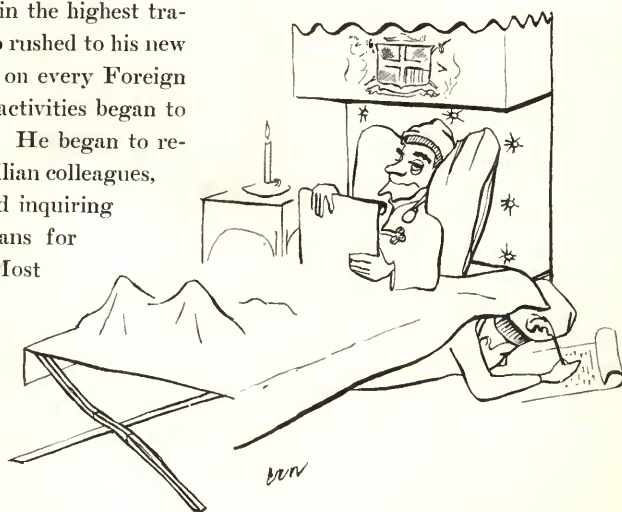
ey than the King's domestics by reporting daily on the master's physical condition. A restless night of his was analyzed more closely than the news of a Peasant Revolt.

Once, taken to bed by a slight nasal drip, our Hero heard the sounds of a furiously driven horse outside his window and a sweat-streaked courier came running to his chambers. The Lords of Florence had heard with grave sympathy and concern of his illness and, not wanting him to risk his life further in the Service, were ordering him instantly to return to Waldemar Ridi Hospital. His successor, who had been following the daily health reports with clinical attention, was already packing.

MORAL:

Stay Healthy in the Service, Especially at Healthful Posts.

Rising from his death bed in the highest traditions of the Service our Hero rushed to his new post. His name was suddenly on every Foreign Service lip and reports of his activities began to show up in the social columns. He began to receive letters from his Machiavellian colleagues, asking if he liked his work and inquiring solicitously if he had any plans for home leave or retirement. Most extraordinary was the interest in his health. If he coughed in Staff Meeting at Vienna the sound reverberated in the corridors in Florence. His servants made more mon-



EDITORIAL PAGE

S-2633 and the Specialist

THE AMENDMENTS to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, included in S-2633 which passed the Senate on September 9, contain a section which opens with the following sentence: "The achievement of the objectives of this Act requires increasing numbers of Foreign Service officers to acquire functional and geographic area specializations and to pursue such specializations for a substantial part of their careers."

This is what might be termed "laying on the table" a question which has been quietly debated within the Foreign Service for a long time and one on which influential opinion has varied widely. In recent years, with the mounting public interest in the Foreign Service stemming from the vastly changed role of the United States in world affairs, the qualifications of individual officers in specific positions abroad have come under closer and closer scrutiny and the generalist theory has become increasingly difficult to defend. The pleasant pattern of rotating through a variety of areas and functions, traditionally favored by many Foreign Service officers, and justified in the interest of "broadening," seems to our critics, both friendly and hostile, to be out of step with the realities of the mid-twentieth century.

It would be trite to dwell upon the changes that have affected our Service but nearly everyone recognizes that the almost incredible scientific advances, especially those affecting communications and transportation, and what is frequently termed the explosion of the world's population, have brought dimensions to the conduct of international relations undreamed of by "classical diplomats." And the outlook is not for a swing back in the direction of simplicity.

Since the end of the war many agencies of the Government have initiated or augmented overseas activities, frequently using as justification the contention that the Foreign Service is not equipped with the special skills required. Frequently this argument has been specious but in some instances it has had substantial bases in fact. Whether sound or not the result has been a blurring of lines of authority and here and there almost a usurpation of the responsibility of the Department of State, all in the name of specialization. Administrative leaders of the Department have recognized this danger and training programs, lengthened periods of assignment and other expedients have been employed to combat it. Speaking to the 1960 Selection Boards Deputy Under Secre-

tary Henderson said: "I should also like to emphasize the fact that in view of the multiplicity of functions which members of the Service are now called upon to perform, it is no longer possible for any officer to be considered 'an all-around officer' qualified to hold any position in the Service. We must face squarely the fact that some of our most valuable Foreign Service officers are those who have specialized in a single type of work and who have not developed the qualifications to perform work of a more general character."

The Senate action can only be interpreted as an effort to strengthen the Service and to insure that there will be no future vacuum to be filled by contingent measures. It marks the first statutory recognition that specialization is a modern day requirement in the Foreign Service as it is in every other profession. *Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin.*

7:30 A.M., F. S. Time

THE PRECEDING editorial points to the fact that we need Foreign Service officers who know their jobs better than anyone else possibly can, and probably most people will agree. As far as that is concerned we already have officers who are "champs" in their fields. All we need is more of them.

The Service has been pretty heavily—and not always fairly—criticized for not having enough officers speaking the right language at the right spot at the right time. Well, even though our record is a lot better than it is publicly credited with being, and compares favorably with that of any other Service, we want to note that a capacity crowd of 239 enrolled in the fall-semester early-morning language classes at the Foreign Service Institute last month. There wasn't room for more.

Officers and clerks, ranging from FSO-1 to FSS-12, all of whom hold full-time jobs in the Department, turn out at 7:30 every morning to study French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, and Portuguese. We think this typifies the spirit which will enable the Foreign Service in the future, as it has in the past, to take on all comers.

Editor's Note: As THE JOURNAL goes to press we have learned of the death of Howard Fyfe. Few people will ever hold the Foreign Service more in their personal debt.

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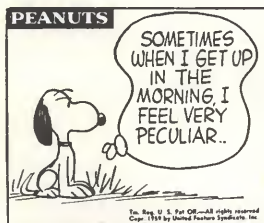
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WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



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LAST MONTH the JOURNAL took time out to see where it was going. Its subscribers were reading it more carefully and more critically than ever, more advertising was coming in, and it had just rounded out its thirty-fifth year.

As the professional journal of the American Foreign Service, published by the American Foreign Service Association, a non-profit organization, it recognizably had a unique responsibility to its readers and a special opportunity in a world of kaleidoscopic changes. How was it facing up to them?

These and similar questions were being mulled over as the JOURNAL took on three new Editorial Board members: Richard Funkhouser, Freeman Matthews, Jr., and James O'Connor, and pondered how the magazine might be more articulate, have greater readability and style, and be more useful, perhaps, in its public relations role.

Like Snoopy, the JOURNAL has moments when it wants above all to bite a cat before sundown. Unlike Snoopy, however, it must not forget it but must

try to translate this into useful experience for its readers. Free and open discussion in the letter columns and elsewhere is, as always, the ideal. The JOURNAL has been fortunate in that its more articulate authors have worked hard to bring both experience and literary quality to its pages. By way of example one might mention such articles as "Negotiating With Friends," and such features as "Fables for the Foreign Service." These could only have been the result of original thinking and much experience in the

Foreign Service. Its artists, too, have been willing to burn the midnight oil to bring a fresh look to its pages, characteristic of this were the illustrations for "The Lesson" and for "New Wine in Old Bottles."

Communications

Many have remarked a new trend in communication methods between the Department and Foreign Service posts, a trend towards greater informality. One of our writers, who earlier described "Nit Picking in Foreign Affairs" (June 1958 JOURNAL) says that this trend within the decade may well result in Circular-Official-Informal letters being sent to all posts (with appropriate changes in the opening and closing) similar to the following:

October 31, 1969

Dear Joe,

Please don't take this amiss but we've recently noticed an unfortunate tendency of some posts to go back to the archaic system of using despatches and airmgrams—instead of Official-Informal letters—for important matters of substance. This provides multiple copies for a number of agencies and offices who aren't really interested. It provides official copies for the Department's files—where they just take up space. It compels an unseemly amount of coordination which just makes work for everyone.

Now look, Joe, these letters have been good enough to conduct all important Department business for fifteen years. They go to the guy you want them to go to—and no one else. They have no numbers, no subject, and no embarrassing status to haunt you in case you are wrong.

So, in the future, let's use despatches only to transmit greetings from foreign dignitaries, requests for more representation funds and other subjects requiring no action.

When action is needed—write, like always.

By the way, Joe, how is Mabel and how are those lovely kids? Tell Jojo that Bozo misses her.

As ever,

Sam



Flowers by Mary L. Stutesman



Packing and Transporting

Recent changes in regulations of packing and transportation of effects have focussed attention on the program and the JOURNAL will publish in its columns next month a full discussion of the background of these new regulations.

Witherspoon Once More

We had become fairly familiar with the Eastern sentiments of C. Foulke-Hall Witherspoon, as described in his articulate "To Be 'E' or Not to Be" in the April JOURNAL. But more recently, when reading the morning POST-TIMES HERALD we almost dropped the coffee cup mid-air on discovering the fine consistency of the Witherspoon clan. Consistency is always surprising, to us.

In a letter to the Editor of the Washington Post, Jonathan Witherspoon (a cousin?) wrote disparagingly of the too informal attire worn by tourists to the Nation's Capital, and observed he had become "increasingly aware of the grotesquely attired visitors from Ohio, Nebraska and other primitive places. Your [The Post's photographic] exposé documents a cause for alarm. Perhaps the Washington authorities should be more careful in issuing visas to the people of these underdeveloped areas."

JOURNAL Art Work

This month Fulbright artist, Lewis Rubenstein, professor of art at Vassar College, is exhibiting in New York at the Janet Nessler Gallery. His paintings, drawings, and prints have won him national and international acclaim, and the JOURNAL published two covers from his Japanese folios last year.

Of his work a fellow artist and great draftsman, Rico Lebrun, has written: "Rubenstein's work . . . has behind it a preparation of years of effective performance in the field of cursive fluid, and exact painting. One of the most skilled technicians of fresco in the United States, and a water colorist of the first rank, he has fused in these works qualities acquired long ago, which are in fact related to the western tradition of the Rembrandt landscapes, of Turner, of Goya, strengthened in this latest phase by an understanding of the Chinese and Japanese masters."

It is due to the generosity of such artists, including Edward L. Fischer, Charles C. Adams, Paul Child, Robert Sivard, Dong Kingman and Sheila Isham that the JOURNAL has been able to print in its columns some outstanding contemporary art and illustration during the past few years.

"Best Articles"

At summer's end three publications died, but a sturdy little magazine, edited and published by a husband and wife team, suddenly flowered into national and international newsstand sale.

BEST ARTICLES & STORIES had been growing steadily since its birth just two years ago, and for a good reason—it had been performing a function no other magazine was doing: reprinting full texts of articles of importance from magazines of small circulation, having quality material.

It is no secret that today much of the thought-provoking material being published is to be found not in the mass circulation magazines but in the so-called little magazines, which demand ideas and quality and can use controversial material, as they don't have to be edited with the masses in mind.

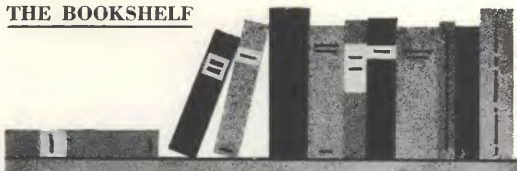
This is not, however, a new situation. Under the editorship of the great William Dean Howells, whose biography by Van Wyck Brooks appeared last month, the ATLANTIC MONTHLY apparently refused to declare its circulation and so could charge only 75 cents per line for its advertisements. When Howells resigned to go to HARPER's in 1881 it still had a small circulation and was making no money. Thomas Bailey Aldrich took over as editor and it was estimated at that time the circulation was less than 10,000.

When the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE took on a new editor this past summer, it might be added, the country was combed and the paper finally appointed Robert M. White, 2nd, a man who had been editing and publishing with distinction a paper with considerably less than 10,000 circulation.

So we were happy to see BEST ARTICLES & STORIES with a brightened format and art work, well supplied with controversial material (Admiral Rickover on "Thoughts for the Pushbutton Age" in the October issue), is enlarging its field. Both art work and articles from the JOURNAL have appeared in its columns.

"Under the EI" by Gerson Leiber, Terrain Gallery, New York





"Bosnian Story"

Reviewed by ANDOR KLAY

A NEW NAME needs to be added to the roster of Lagerkvist and Mistral, Koestler and Dinesen, Kazantzakis and the others who have served to demonstrate how wrong it is to consider nations of lesser geographical or political significance culturally negligible.

Ivo Andrić's "Travnicka Hronika," now published under the title "Bosnian Story," is the first modern Yugoslav novel to appear in English since World War II. Free of Messianic elements, devoid of all that might occasion propaganda battles, it offers first-rate literature based on historical facts and creative imagination. The locale is the small but seething capital of Turk-ruled Bosnia in the Napoleonic era: Travnik, the author's birthplace. The principal characters are two Consuls, one French, the other Austrian—and Andrić, himself an ex-Ambassador, brings them to life in remarkable fashion on a huge canvas crowded with fascinating individuals, scenes and events. The story is vibrant, powerful, often terrifying, always woven with great artistry; it frequently brings to mind Werfel in "Musa Dagh," or Mark Aldanov at his best, but basically Andrić is a lone wolf par excellence.

M. Daville and Herr von Mitterer, at their first official meeting, "looked each other in the eye, trying not to seem forced in their conversation and to say in the most natural manner possible the words long ago prepared for this occasion." However, a noisy incident in the courtyard interrupted the exercise and when it was resumed, somehow "there burst forth a flow of their common discomfort and discontent, out of the similarity of their plight and the hidden sadness of two fellow sufferers. Only the last lingering notions of duty and decorum prevented each of them from laying a hand on the other's shoulder." As the author later remarks, evidently from personal experience, "isolated Consuls easily come to think of themselves not only as aban-

doned by their government and harassed by their opponents but also as men on whom Destiny has, so to speak, pounced with special malignity."

And elsewhere:

"Why," asks the old doctor, "should my thoughts, which are good and true, be of less value than exactly the same thoughts coming into the world in Rome or Paris? Is it just because they were born in this deep defile? . . . Things are all interconnected, and work together . . . We shall all meet and understand, wherever we may have got ourselves to, and however far we may have strayed."

There is a continuing need for reminders—such as this strange and important book constitutes—that viewed from Paris and from Travnik, from Rome and from Izmir, the skies are equally infinite.

"The Lion," by Joseph Kessel. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 244 pp. \$3.75.

"The Flame Trees of Thika," by Elspeth Huxley. William Morrow, New York, 288 pp. \$4.00.

Reviewed by R. SMITH SIMPSON

A FINISHED, glossy, white man's print of Africa is "The Lion," a kind of colonial novel, by which I mean the product of an author who goes to a strange place for the purpose of extracting his profit of plot and local color and then retreats to his old haunts to luxuriate in his exploitative gain. Even the best of such novels leaves me a little cold. But I must admit Joseph Kessel's is one of the better of these. It is full of good description, carrying some of the authentic odors of Africa. But it also carries some of the warning scents of the outsider on safari. While such self-betrayal is obvious to one who has lived in Africa, it is not likely to manifest itself to one who hasn't, and among such readers this book has acquired a glowing popularity.

The tale is located in the great game reserve of Kenya and concerns the warden, once a great hunter, his wife, his ten-year-old daughter Patricia, who has crossed the boundary which separates man's kingdom from that of other animals, a Massai warrior and a lion the small girl loves. It works out an interesting plot and the general excellence of phraseology has won this a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection.

"The Flame Trees of Thika" also is laid in Kenya and Elspeth Huxley is a novelist. But she has lived in Africa and these memories of her childhood are written with the mystical insight with which gifted children are often endowed. As most observant people know, there is a novel in every detail of reality and Elspeth Huxley has woven the episodes of her Kenya life into an illuminating tale.

The Huxleys were among the pioneers in Kenya, arriving there in 1913. Their house was built of grass, they cleared virgin, thick-turfed, tree-studded land, mastered

BOSNIAN STORY. By Ivo Andrić. Lincoln-Praeger, London; 462 pp., 21/-Net.

recalcitrant oxen, and lived in a world of bush, dreams, and people of which they came to have glints of understanding. That is more than many of us do who deal with Africa and I must confess I find all this, recounted with such straightforward simplicity, more enthralling than the novels of hit-and-run authors.

"From Bismarck to Adenauer: Aspects of German Statecraft" (*The Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history, 1958*), by Professor Gordon A. Craig. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 148 pp., \$4.50.

Reviewed by WILLIAM R. TYLER

The title of this book might well have been: "From Statecraft to Statesmanship." The author traces the evolution of the attitude of Germany toward her own position in the world from the time of Bismarck to that in which we live, with a wealth of judiciously selected material, so presented as to highlight the essential factors without oppressing the reader.

These lectures assume a knowledge of the main course of European history in the last hundred years; the author is thereby free to mold his arguments and his presentation in a narrative form which gives continuity and a sustained perspective to his analysis.

From the methodical brilliance and organizational genius of Bismarck, through the relative poverty of the nationalistic inspiration of his followers and the abyss of National Socialism, we move, in the last chapter, to a realm in which the new ideas and necessities of our time transcend the personality of Chancellor Adenauer. The concepts of Germany and of Europe merge into one another, and into the as yet indistinct future which will determine the fate of our civilization.

This book is recommended reading for Foreign Service Officers of all ages.

"Arms and the State"

Reviewed by W. J. LEHMANN

CONVENTIONAL home truths, such as the long-accepted assumption that the sole objective of military force in war is victory, and that the means by which a nation formulates and implements its foreign policy are susceptible to clear-cut simple distinctions between those that are "political" and those that are "military" (and for that matter those that are "economic"), take a long time dying. "Arms and the State" is a history of the all too slow and agonizing death of some of these "conventional wisdoms"—to borrow a term from Galbraith.

Messrs. Millis, Mansfield, and Stein, in this volume of the Twentieth Century Fund Project on Civil-Military Relations, paint a picture replete with a multitude of facts of the road we have traveled since the days not long ago when a Secretary of State deliberately avoided knowledge of military planning and military considerations at an important juncture in the Nation's history, and consequently lost any opportunity to influence the course of affairs. One of the other notions—that which holds that military action once joined proceeds in a vacuum with some kind of self-sufficient ra-

tionale of its own unrelated to any consideration other than the achievement of decisive victory on the field of battle—was vigorously and publicly debated only eight years ago, even though this was not the real issue underlying that particular debate. Even today this latter notion still has some adherents. The fact that as recently as several years after World War II a Secretary of Defense could in all seriousness issue an order prohibiting any contact between the State and Defense Departments except through their Secretaries seems incredible to those "Indians" in both departments who are in daily contact with each other, a process vital not only to the smooth functioning of one of the very important aspects of civil-military relations, but to the achievement of the country's foreign policy objectives itself.

The Twentieth Century Fund and the authors of "Arms and the State" have done a commendable job in presenting the complex history of civil-military relations in the brief 25-year span in which the United States, long secure behind two oceans and preoccupied internally, finally found that it could no longer escape its responsibilities and the facts of international life.

They conclude that the traditional aims of government of "providing for the common defense" and "promoting the general welfare" are now so deeply enmeshed that still persisting attempts to resolve the issues now facing the nation in terms of the old dispute over the proper locus of civilian and military power have lost their validity. "If the institutions involving, or expressing, the military and non-military factors in national life are to be brought into a proper relationship it will have to be done on terms other than those which seemed appropriate in the past." While one can agree with this conclusion, one looks in vain in "Arms and the State" for any hint of what these terms might be. Scholars, provided they are motivated only by considerations of scholarship, can make a great contribution by devoting their efforts towards an examination of the nature of these terms which would serve the nation to best advantage in the future.

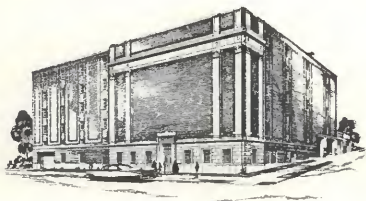
"ARMS AND THE STATE" by Walter Millis and others. Twentieth Century Fund Project. 420 pages. \$4.00.

"Hors d'Oeuvres"

THIS LITTLE BOOK contains more than eighty recipes for hors d'oeuvres and canapés, gathered from many different parts of the world and grouped under the headings: Europe, Near East and South Asia, Far East, Latin America, and United States. Many of the snacks and spreads can be made in advance and stored in the refrigerator or freezer until needed. The book is charmingly illustrated and is put together with a plastic spiral binding, for ease in using. The recipes, while imaginative and different, are practical for everyday use and easy to make.

The profits from the sale of "Hors d'Oeuvres" will go into a Japan-America cultural exchange fund, which is used, in part, to send deserving Japanese students of American affairs to the United States to study. J.D.F.

Favorite Recipes from Embassy Kitchens, compiled by the Women's Club of the U. S. Embassy, Tokyo. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Tokyo & Vermont. 101pp., \$2.00.



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Lost Victories, by Field-Marshal Erich von Manstein. Henry Regnery Co., Chicago. 574 pp. \$7.50.

Stalingrad, by Heinz Schroeter. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 263 pp. \$5.00.

The Phantom Major: The story of David Stirling and His Desert Command. By Virginia Cowles. Harper & Brothers, New York. 320 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

MILITARY historians will long debate what the results of World War II might have been had the German effort been directed by Field-Marshal von Manstein who, by common consensus of the German generals, possessed military genius, was their ablest commander and the man they desired as Commander-in-Chief. Architect of the brilliant offensive in 1940 which broke the Western Front, leader of the 56 Panzer Corps' amazing dash on the Leningrad Front, conqueror of the Crimea and Sevastopol, and commander of the Don (later Southern) Army Group when Germany had been forced to the strategic defensive, von Manstein proved himself a master of both grand strategy and grand tactics despite disagreements with Hitler which led to his dismissal in April 1944.

Dunkirk and Stalingrad loom large in the von Manstein memoirs for he was intimately associated with both these turning points of the war. Having designed victory in the West, he reveals how Hitler twice ordered German armor to withhold attacks on the British at Dunkirk. This, together with Hitler's failure to follow-up speedily with an invasion of Britain, was the first great strategic mistake of the war which he attributes to his war lord. Here, as on the Eastern Front, he notes how Hitler's political concepts and mystique—the desire to avoid war with the British Empire, the ruthless occupation policies of the Reich Commissioners and SD in the East—were at odds with the strategic requirements of German arms.

Stalingrad, where 220,000 Germans were sacrificed, was another decisive mistake which von Manstein sought to rectify by defying Hitler's orders, only to be defied himself by Field-Marshal Paulus. The terrible story of Paulus' Sixth Army is poignantly told by Heinz Schroeter, a war correspondent attached to Paulus' staff. Manstein recounts that Hitler later told him, "I alone bear the responsibility for Stalingrad!" His own summation is that Stalingrad was "the greatest of soldiers' tragedies," and one from which the German Army was not fated to recover.

Nevertheless, von Manstein believes a military stalemate could have been achieved in the East had it been possible to replace Hitler with a Commander-in-Chief or to convert him to a sounder strategy. Manstein did his best on both scores until he was shelved.

In contrast to this German fare, "The Phantom Major" is light and diverting reading. It chronicles the impudent and daring exploits of a handful of men, including Fitzroy Maclean and Randolph Churchill, who, led by Major David Stirling, perfected commando techniques which plagued Rommel's communication lines and airfields in the Western Desert before and after El Alamein. But El Alamein—itsself one of the war's turning points—would never have occurred under von Manstein's strategy, for he would have occupied Britain and secured the Mediterranean flank before turning East.

Lady Chatterley without Asterisks

By ROBERT W. RINDEN

THIS CLANDESTINE classic of love-is-where-you-find-it is now readily procurable, in pristine, unexpurgated condition, for the modest sum of fifty cents (Grove Press paperback edition). Slightly adulterated or pirated versions can also be had for even less; a Washington chain store advertises: "Lady Chatterley's Lover—39¢—Satisfaction Guaranteed."

As presumably most JOURNAL readers are familiar with the story line of this novel, it may suffice to compare the full-bodied work with its emasculated predecessors.

Somehow, it seems to lose something in unexpurgation. There may be such a thing as spelling out too much—especially when a great deal of what is spelled out is four-letter words. The silent movies—with their evocative sub-titles ("Came the Dawn," "Meanwhile, back at the ranch") and the piano-player's mood music (everything from "Gottedammerung" to "A Maiden's Prayer")—created a spell which was unbroken until, with the talkies' coming, the lovely ingenues began to speak—too many in tones far from dulcet and in accents redolent of "da gas-woiks." In somewhat the same way, the asterisks in "Lady Chatterley's Lover" did more for romantic illusion and imagination than do the actual words.

Some people (not *you*, dear reader) have perused "Lady Chatterley's Lover" neither for its literary merit, nor for its depiction of class attitudes in post-war Britain, nor yet for insight into Lawrence's personal philosophy, but for—let us be frank—for "kicks."

In this Age of Lost Innocence those who have read Tennessee Williams, Nelson Algren, Norman Mailer and Jack Kerouac on love (and its varied expressions and misadventures) will probably find the Lady Chatterley affair all but lady-like, in comparison.

While the game-keeper does go in for four-letter words in his tender passages with Lady Chatterley, what does make his endearments a wee bit embarrassing is his lapse, on such occasions, into heavily accented North Country baby talk. Here asterisks would have spared the reader's sensibilities.

"Continuity and Change"

Reviewed by WILLIAM H. LEWIS

IT HAS been said that the quality of a brick must depend partly on the quality of the straw. The same applies to a book, and the quality of this book is praiseworthy. Essentially a scholarly, collaborative study by sixteen experts from varying disciplines, "Continuity and Change" is bound together by a common concern with cultural dynamics in Africa. It attempts to reconcile the stereotype of the naked "primitive" perpetuated by exotic travel literature with impressions gained through contact with the sophisticated, educated African élites attending American universities. As the authors point out, both "images are partly true, but both are misleading." In discussing the numerous by-paths in African culture, including local tendencies to accept or reject Western values and institutions, the study casts its net widely. Subjects covered range from African music, art, language, and religion, to Ibo, Pakot, and Wolof tribal receptivity to change. Somewhat specialized, this well-balanced presentation must be digested in small doses in order to appreciate its many helpful insights.

By William R. Bascom and Melville J. Herskovits, University of Chicago Press. 308 pp. \$7.00.

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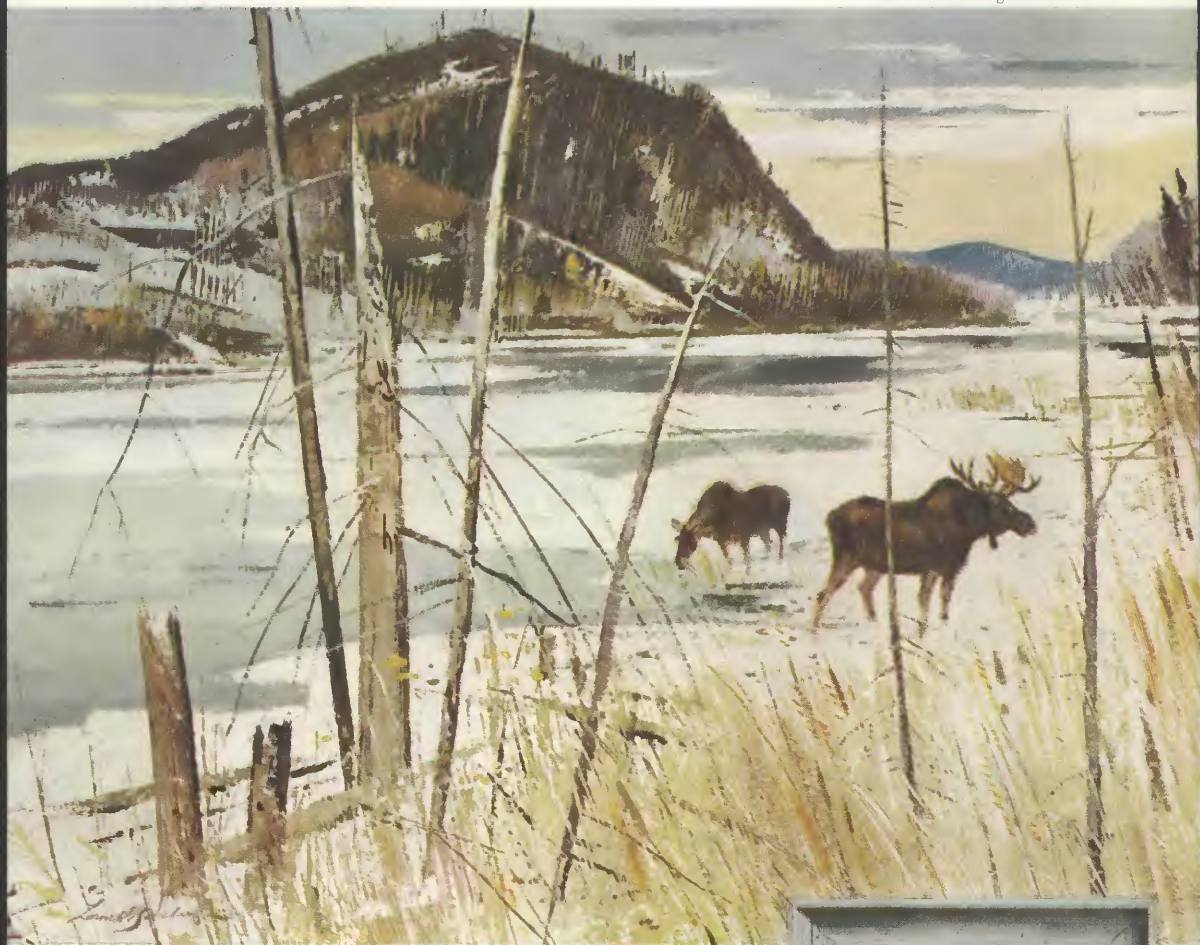
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A Yankee Jeffersonian, The Diary and Letters of William Lee, 1795 to 1840; Belknap Press, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 312.

Reviewed by ARTHUR C. FROST

THIS autobiographic account of the life and experiences of William Lee, edited by his great granddaughter, Mary Lee Mann, provides a vivid picture of the Washington scene as well as of our chaotic relations with France, prior to the War of 1812 with England. Copious and painstaking biographic notes on Washington officialdom, French nobility and proper Bostonians enhance the value of the book.

William Lee was Commercial Agent of the United States at Bordeaux for fifteen years, from 1801 to 1816, and for part of this time he was, in addition, acting as Secretary to Joel Barlow, who was then Minister at Paris.

In addition to Consular duties, Lee was a versatile trader, had a share in vessels, traded in cargoes, and even tried to build a bridge over the Garonne. But he could not seem to penetrate the labyrinthine ministries about Bonaparte. With embargoes, Orders in Council, privateering and the general trampling upon our maritime rights by both France and England, the Consular path was a thorny one. Other hardships were involved in separations from his family, stormy crossings of the Atlantic in sailing ships which took as much as sixty days for the passage, in addition to rugged land journeys over poor roads with worse food and lodging.

It may shock some that the lowest order of Consular mammal could at that time enter the highest social and political circles of Paris, attend balls and banquets, and even be complimented by the Emperor himself on his self-made military uniform. But in those simpler days a cat could look at a King.

When the British captured Bordeaux and the Bourbons returned to power in France, the position of Lee was no longer tenable, and he returned to the United States. He was made Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, which post he held for thirteen years, until the advent of Jackson and the spoils system retired him to private life.

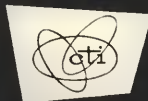
He was the intimate of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and a life-long friend of John Quincy Adams.

Lee's vignettes of Washington in the early decades of the nineteenth century offer a striking contrast to the hectic, crowded Capital of today. Returning from France on leave in the summer of 1810, he met Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, who persuaded him not to go down to Washington then. In Gallatin's words:

"Nobody will be there until the first of October. Barlow is at the waters; the President at his seat in Virginia; and the heads of Departments at their respective homes."

Lee's wife was Susan Palfrey, daughter of Colonel William Palfrey, aide-de-camp to General Washington and Paymaster General of the Continental Army. Enroute to France to serve as Consul General in 1780, Colonel Palfrey was lost at sea. Lee had four children who lived to maturity, and were with him abroad. When he returned to live in Washington, one of his daughters, Mary, married the Russian Chargé d' Affaires, Baron de Maltitz, who had a distinguished career later as Chief of Mission in Europe.

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Service Glimpses

1. Poznan, Poland. The flag raising ceremony at the opening of the Poznan Consulate was attended by Ambassador Jacob D. Beam; Consul Jan Nadelman; Representatives W. R. Poage, E. Ross Adair, Robert L. F. Sikes, and Edward Derwinski; Judge Homer Ferguson; and several Polish officials, including the President of the People's Council of Poznan Franciszek Fracowiak.

2. Moscow. Among the participants in the fashion show of the American National Exhibition were Don and Doty Emmerson, who speak Russian and were stationed several years ago in Moscow with their parents, FSO John (now CG at Lagos) and Mrs. Emmerson.

3. Bangkok. At their wedding on July 25, FSO Jere Broh-Kahn and Bonnie Lee Newsome are pictured with Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, who gave the bride away.

4. Calcutta. Consul General Gordon H. Mattison breaks ground for the new fourteen-unit staff apartment building. Looking on are Contractor Mohan Singh, Supervisor of Construction Cecil W. Haughes, contractor's Calcutta representative Daljit Singh, and some guests.

5. Nairobi. Consul Eleanor R. Borrowdale (seated) and FSL Catherine Lewin, are pictured with a group of students seeking visas for travel to the United States to enter American universities. During the first seven days of September, Miss Borrowdale issued sixty-four student visas. On Sept. 7, eighty-one students from Kenya, the largest single group of Africans ever to go, traveled by chartered plane to the United States.

6. New Delhi. Security Officer Raymond Laugel of the Embassy is receiving the blessings of the Dalai Lama, on the occasion of a reception given to the Dalai Lama by Dr. J. B. Kripalani (center), leader of the Praha Socialist Party.

7. Lourenço Marques. Attending the Regional Meeting of Chiefs of Mission and Principal Officers from South, Central, and East Africa were (left to right): Arthur B. Allen, Edward Stansbury, Oliver A. Peterson, Consul General Charles D. Withers, Stanley M. Cleveland, Consul General William L. Wight, Donald B. MacPhail, Fred L. Hadsel, Ambassador Don C. Bliss, Consul General Joseph Palmer, 2nd, Consul William R. Duggan, George Dolgin, Robinson McIlvaine, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Consul General Arthur E. Beach, Rear Admiral Elton B. Grantham, Jr., Governor General of Mozambique Commander Pedro Correia de Barros, Robert M. Schneider, Mason Sears, Ambassador Philip K. Crowe, Richard Sanger, C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Director General of the Foreign Service Waldemar J. Gallinan, Vice Consul Stephen Low, Alfred T. Wellborn, Wendell B. Coote, Consul General Andrew G. Lynch, Paul E. Eckel, William P. Maddox, George Springsteen, Jr., Lt. Col. James T. Hennessy, Consul Jerome R. Lavallee.



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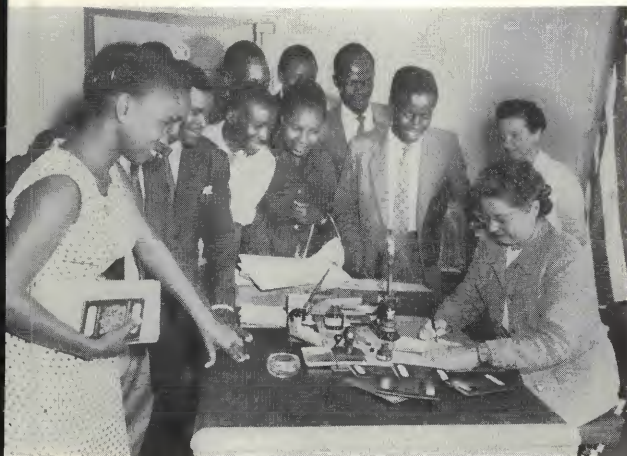
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Presented to General Meeting on September 30, 1959

By J. GRAHAM PARSONS

JUDGED by the customary standards, the past year has been a successful one for the American Foreign Service Association and in several respects the best in its history although, as will be brought out later in this report, the progress registered in dealing with some of our problems has not been as satisfactory as we should have liked.

Your outgoing Board of Directors met regularly every two weeks throughout the past year and took action on a wide variety of business in collaboration with the Standing Committees in all cases where the activity fell within the purview of the Committee's general area of responsibility. The cooperation and assistance extended to the Board by the several committees were invaluable and contributed in large measure to the successes attained in 1958-59. On behalf of the Board, I should like to take this opportunity to thank the many members who participated for their effective and generous contribution to the objectives of the Association. Our thanks also go to our General Manager, Mr. Key, to Barbara Chalmers, our Executive Secretary, to Gwen Barrows, Managing Editor of the JOURNAL, and Winifred Turner, Circulation Manager, in fact, to all of the staff whose devoted and highly competent work makes possible the carrying on of our activities on an efficient, business-like, and professional basis.

Finances and Membership:

A separate report on finances and membership by the Secretary-Treasurer has already been circulated to you. Consequently, there is no need for me to cover this same ground in detail. However, I should like to call your attention to one or two of the highlights of his report. Financially, the past year witnessed an increase in our net worth of \$8,277. Total revenue in 1958-59 was \$110,005 as compared with \$100,868 in 1957-58, while total expenses in 1958-59 aggregated \$101,728 as against \$93,895 in 1957-58. Thus, although both our income and expenses rose during the past year, as was the case during the preceding year, the excess of revenues over expenses in 1958-59 amounted to \$8,277 as against \$6,972 in 1957-58. This improvement was due chiefly to an increase in revenue received from JOURNAL advertising which amounted to a record-breaking \$47,600.

Our membership showed a slight increase: 5,046 as against 4,955 a year ago. This showing is somewhat disappointing and would have been greatly improved had it not been necessary to drop 314 members on July 1, 1959 for non-payment of their dues for the previous fiscal year. In order for the Association to be genuinely effective, it is important that it should be as fully representative of the Service as possible. Therefore, the greater the measure of continuous support accorded by members of the Service, the more authoritatively does this enable the Association to speak for the rank and file and the better is it enabled to accomplish the purpose for which it was formed,

namely to foster esprit de corps among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service. Accordingly, we hope that most of the 314 who were dropped from our rolls will soon apply for reinstatement. They need only pay the pro rata share of this year's dues and an additional \$10 for the one year's dues for which they are delinquent.

A Membership Committee, under the chairmanship of Alice T. Curran, is working on ways and means of increasing our membership and it is hoped that as a result of its efforts the coming year will show a tangible increase.

Scholarship Program

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard M. Service, the Committee on Education awarded 36 scholarships to children of members. With the addition of the two Oliver Bishop Harriman scholarships this brought the 1959 total to 38 as compared with 28 scholarships a year ago and 20 in 1957. This established a new record made possible by the generosity of many donors. Especially gratifying was the response to the suggested \$2 contribution to the Scholarship Fund contained in the annual dues notice which resulted in the raising of more than \$3600 from this source alone. All AFSA scholarships have been standardized at \$500 each. We are making a similar appeal this year.

In recognition of the outstanding services rendered to the people and Government of the United States by Mr. Dulles, and in memory of his interest in and support of the Association and especially the Scholarship program, it was decided that a permanent scholarship should be named in his honor. It is hoped that an endowment fund can be raised, the income from which will amount to at least \$500 annually. A number of contributions have been received in response to the appeal made in the August issue of the JOURNAL but we have not yet reached our goal. May I therefore take the opportunity to renew the appeal and remind all those who wish to contribute to make their checks payable to the American Foreign Service Association marked "John Foster Dulles Scholarship Fund" and to send them to the Association Headquarters at 1908 G Street, N. W.?

Last year, the then Chairman of the Board, Mr. Lightner, mentioned that on several occasions ranking officers of the Association had made over to the Association for our scholarship funds honoraria offered to them for published articles and speeches. We have received additional sums this past year and we hope that this practice, which must of course be entirely voluntary on the part of publications and organizations, will continue to grow.

I am pleased to report to you that the New York Times Foundation has made available to the children of Foreign Service officers a scholarship at Columbia and another at Barnard.

These scholarships will be awarded annually for four years undergraduate work and have a ceiling of \$2000 per annum. Earlier this month, word was received from Barnard College that its New York Times Foundation scholarship had been awarded to the well-qualified daughter of a Foreign Service officer. Correspondence in regard to this outstanding contribution to one of the Association's most important activities was published in the JOURNAL some months ago.

Our Committee on Education and its Chairman Richard M. Service deserve great credit for the progress made in our scholarship program during the past year.

Educational Counseling Service:

The Educational Counseling Service established by the Association in June, 1958, on an experimental basis, proved so popular that on the recommendation of the Committee on Education, a one hundred percent increase in the amount of time during which the consultant, Mr. Clarke Slade, will be available to members was authorized for 1959-60.

Benefits to Retired Officers:

Under the chairmanship of the late Lowell C. Pinkerton and subsequently of Norris S. Haselton, the Committee on Retired Foreign Service Officers held several meetings with the representatives of DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired) during which bills then pending in Congress and affecting retired officers were discussed. On the initiative of the Committee and in response to a request for the Association's views received from Senator Mansfield, the Association gave its support to S 1502 to adjust annuities of retired Foreign Service officers up to a level in harmony with increased costs of living as well as an adjustment in the annuities granted needy widows. Various features of the so-called "omnibus bill" were also endorsed, including a proposed section providing that officers and employees retired under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability system and who have been re-employed in the Federal Government, will be permitted to receive full salary of the position to which appointed and in addition to receive such portion of their annuities as will make their total pay equal, during any calendar year, to the salary which the officer or employee was receiving at the time of his retirement from the Service.

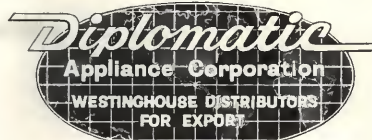
The objectives of S 2575, which would provide for retired Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel a broad health benefits program similar to that envisaged in S 2162 for government employees still in active service, were also supported in a letter to Senator Neuberger who introduced the bill. The exchange of correspondence on these matters has been published in the JOURNAL.

The Board of Directors was pleased to receive the requests of these two Senators for its views on pending legislation and welcomed the opportunities afforded for direct expression of views on these proposed benefits to members.

Election Committee:

I desire also to pay tribute to the ad hoc Elections Committee, under Mr. Edward E. Rice, Chairman, which drew up a representative list of about 200 Active members of the Association from which the 18 members of the Electoral College were elected. A total of 1067 ballots was cast. In selecting the names, the Committee endeavored as required by our By-Laws to give equitable representation to the several classes of the Foreign Service as well as to the various categories of the Foreign Service. It also took into consideration the desirability of selecting persons working in as many organizational units and types of assignments as possible, of including women officers as well as men, and of selecting integrated officers as

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AFSA Report

well as others. Above all, I believe that the list reflected an effort to place before the electorate the names of officers genuinely interested in the objectives of the Association.

Committee on Welfare:

One of our most useful but perhaps less well known committees is the Committee on Welfare. Its main activity during the past year has been to pay regular weekly visits to Foreign Service, U.S.I.A. and I.C.A. personnel hospitalized at the Naval Medical Center, and NIH, at Bethesda, in order to offer them comfort and assistance. Mr. Walter McClelland, former Chairman, and Mr. William A. Kerrigan, his successor, and Committee members, perform a role which is much appreciated by scores of our members who spend lonely and painful hours in the hospital.

The Foreign Service Journal:

Under the chairmanship of W. T. M. Beale, Jr., the JOURNAL gained further prestige and professional stature during the past year. Many letters were received applauding the liveliness of format and content of the magazine. Several new features were added, including "Fables for the Foreign Service" and "New Wine in Old Bottles," to mention but two.

Despite rising costs and a more expensive magazine, in terms of art work, the JOURNAL for the fourth consecutive year made a profit, this year of about \$5400. Circulation averaged about 6,300 a month, and there was a small increase in advertising space. This increase, plus the benefit of the increased advertising rates which became effective January 1, 1958, resulted in an increase in advertising revenue for the fiscal year 1958-59 of almost eleven percent.

Regardless of what improvements the Journal Editorial Board or the professional staff bring about, the JOURNAL cannot fully achieve its purpose unless the membership participates more actively, as for example, by contributing articles, interesting photographs or letters to the Editor. I hope that our members will not hesitate to send in any thoughts or material which they think might be of interest to the JOURNAL and through it to the Service as a whole.

Protective Association

While a separate organization, it should be recorded that the Protective Association, originally organized by AFSA, continued to provide its valuable services to many members of our Association.

Entertainment Committee:

On the entertainment side, the past year saw a number of changes over previous years.

At the beginning of our season we were informed that only those assigned to the Department of Defense could avail themselves of the club privileges at Ft. McNair. A survey for other possible sites for our monthly luncheons was then conducted by the Entertainment Committee and the best facilities and prices were found to be those offered by the Shoreham Hotel.

Judging by attendance, I believe we may conclude that the past season has been particularly successful. Attendance ranged from 275 to 316. Among the guest speakers at these luncheons were Senator J. William Fulbright, General Maxwell Taylor, and three top officers of the Department, C. Douglas Dillon, Robert D. Murphy, and Walter S. Robertson. We should not fail to mention too, that in February a joint luncheon with the ladies was held. I am informed that for many it was the first time in years that Foreign Service husbands and wives lunched together at a gathering sponsored by the Association. Mrs. Eleanor Lansing Dulles was guest speaker on this occasion.

I might add that the Board of Directors this year devoted particular attention to the question of interesting the younger officers in the Association. In keeping with this objective, the first vacancy in the membership of the Board was filled by the election of an officer of Class 8, so as to assure adequate representation of the viewpoint of our younger members. During the year our General Manager, the Hon. David M. Key, thanks to the courtesy of the Foreign Service Institute, again appeared before each new class to tell them about the nature and objectives of the Association.

Another activity directed towards this end was a series of four receptions to welcome newly commissioned Foreign Service officers into the Service. These were held at the Foreign Service Association Club in January, February, and in June. At these receptions the junior officers met informally with ranking members of the Service and the Association. I trust that these receptions have served in some measure to further impress upon these new officers that they have joined a Service with traditions and an esprit de corps and that the Association is representative thereof and eager to extend a welcome to them. Incidentally, those of us who had the privilege of meeting with the new FSO-8 classes were impressed with the calibre of these young men and women.

Our thanks go to Norman V. Schute and the members of his Committee for the excellent arrangements made for all our entertainment activities.

Personal Purchases:

The Personal Purchases Committee chaired by Philip Axelrod was, as usual, very active throughout the year. The large selection of catalogs and price lists of various products offered at courtesy prices to our members, which is maintained at the Association's Headquarters, was consulted by hundreds of our members. Similar information about products for export was furnished to our Missions or Consular posts where catalogs and price lists are available to our members stationed abroad. During the twelve-month period ending September 15, 1959, some 131 automobile orders were processed for our members.

AfSA Book Club:

The American Foreign Service Association Book Club announced that effective July 1, 1959, it would be in a position to accord a discount of either 25 percent or 33 1/3 percent (depending on the publisher's terms) on all trade books (novels, etc.) and a 10 percent discount on the list price of text, technical, scientific, and university press books ordered by members through the AfSA Book Club. This superseded the previous arrangement whereunder a 20 percent discount was extended on trade books only.

Committee on Foreign Service Club:

The Committee on the Foreign Service Club, under the chairmanship of Hendrik van Oss, spent much time and effort during the past year in searching for more satisfactory club headquarters. Various possibilities were investigated such as (1) leasing space in a hotel, (2) purchasing and remodeling existing property, (3) starting from scratch to construct a new clubhouse. Although nothing suitable was found, a number of offers were considered and several buildings were examined which, however, for one reason or another, were rejected. The search is being actively continued and as of the date of this report two further possibilities are being investigated.

As a result of the studies made by the Committee, its thinking on the location and general type of club to be sought has solidified. Fund-raising possibilities for the purpose of constructing a club have also been given much thought. Obviously, many problems are involved and much will depend on the



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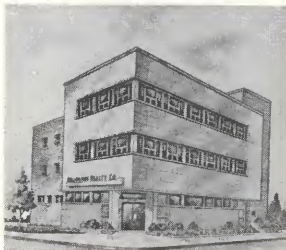
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amount of financing eventually available, but the Committee believes the Foreign Service Club should fulfill as many of the following prerequisites as possible:

It should be within easy walking distance of the Department of State. Prices of food, drinks, and facilities should be moderate and within the financial means of junior officers, if possible. Dues should be moderate and could perhaps be assessed on a graduated basis according to rank or salary.

The club should have dining facilities for at least 150 persons at a time, small rooms for entertainment and private parties, a lounge, library-reading room, bar with snack facilities, as well as other space normally needed for the operation of a club, such as kitchen, pantry, powder room, storerooms, offices for the management, etc. If possible, the dining facilities should be expandable to accommodate 350-400 persons for AFSA luncheons.

The club building should also include office space for the staff of AFSA, as well as the JOURNAL and the Protective Association, should it so desire, as well as suitable quarters for transients.

Membership could be restricted to members of AFSA or, depending on the scope of the club as finally determined, could include members of foreign diplomatic missions and others directly concerned with one phase or another of international relations.

The Committee would welcome any views or comments which members might care to send them on the kind of club they would prefer.

In concluding this report, I should like to say that we have faced no new questions of major policy this year and that the accumulated experience of past Boards has been an invaluable guide to our endeavors. At the same time, there have been many discussions, philosophical or otherwise, as to our role and objectives as an Association. At times, these have been stimulated by letters, critical or provocative, on specific matters. One such, for instance, came from a member who pointed out that on our postcard forwarding the annual Membership Card, after payment of dues, there were listed by number, in seeming order of priority, ten benefits which membership in the Association conferred. He took umbrage at the circumstance that we had listed at the last, as apparently of least importance, the following:

"10. To stand shoulder to shoulder with your colleagues and associates in safeguarding and advancing the interests and standards of the professional foreign service."

This, of course, is of the essence and should rightly be our first concern and privilege as members. The incoming Board of Directors will have the primary responsibility over the year ahead for the Association's contribution to the standards of our Service. To the new Board, I extend the warm good wishes of their colleagues on the outgoing Board.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, AFSA

MEMBERSHIP increased again during the past year to a total of 5,046 as of September 11, 1959, as against 4,955 on September 8, 1958. The following tabulation shows the membership by categories:

Comparative Figures on Total Membership

Category	Sept. 11, 1959	Sept. 8, 1958
ACTIVE	3516	3488
ASSOCIATE	1516	1449
(Paying Membership)	5032	4937
HONORARY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS	14	18
	5046	4955

A net increase of 95 dues-paying members.

Associate membership now includes 918 representatives of ICA, USIA, Agriculture, Defense and other agencies.

On July 1, 1959, 139 Associate Members and 175 Active Members were suspended from membership in accordance with the Resolution approved by the General Meeting of June 26, 1952, which provides that members who are in arrears for one year in payment of dues at the beginning of any fiscal year shall be dropped from the rolls of the Association.

The financial situation of the Association as reflected in the Auditor's report shows a net worth on June 30, 1959, of \$112,343.18 as compared to \$104,065.64 on June 30, 1958, an increase of \$8,277.54, compared to an increase of \$6,972.91 during the previous year. With the exception of approximately \$3,200 earmarked for future scholarship purposes, all income derived during fiscal 1958-59 from investments in the General Fund and the Scholarship Fund together with donations from members and others received during the year for scholarship purposes were expended on scholarships. This sum amounted to \$18,000 which provided 36 Scholarships for the academic year 1959-60, a substantial increase over last year. Of the total net worth of the Association, the General Fund and JOURNAL together account for \$78,561.11 as compared to \$70,283.57 on June 30, 1958, while the Scholarship Fund remained unchanged at \$33,782.07.

There was a slight increase in the total income from dues and subscriptions from \$48,270.25 in fiscal 1958 to \$48,880.02 in fiscal 1959. JOURNAL advertising revenue increased from \$42,978.37 to \$47,600.65, a new high. Despite continued increased production costs and salary expenses, the JOURNAL operated at a profit of \$5,414.27 as against \$2,867.34 last year.

With respect to our investments in the General Fund, their market value as of June 30, 1959, amounted to \$86,284.69 as against \$61,870.55 on June 30, 1958. This considerable increase was due to additional investments made during 1958-59 as well as to the increased value of the common stocks in our portfolio. Similarly, the investment in the Scholarship Fund rose in value from \$33,307.19 on June 30, 1958 to \$36,345.63 on June 30, 1959.

There is attached a copy of the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Revenues and Expenses and of Investments, as of June 30, 1959, which were appended as Exhibits A, B and C of the report of the Association Auditor, Mr. James G. Jester, C.P.A., covering the fiscal year 1958-59.

MAX V. KREBS
Secretary-Treasurer

(Continued on page 54)

PUZZLER'S CORNER

Beware of Strangers!

WHAT WOULD YOU do if you were playing a game of bridge, picked up your hand and found:

Spades	Hearts	Diamonds	Clubs
A	A	A	K
K	K	K	J
Q	Q		9
	J		
	10		

At length you'd probably bid up to six no trump, stop there because the ace of clubs is out against you.

A man, whom we'll call Jackson, once got a hand identical to this one, and did go up to the six no trump. He was playing for money with strangers, and was astonished when one of his opponents topped his bid with "seven clubs."

Jackson doubled, of course. And he was redoubled!

He made some remark like, "I've got you now." His opponents didn't seem to think so. The upshot of the matter was that Jackson bet them \$5,000 they would go down.

The question is, could Jackson set them, or could his opponents make it?

(For the Answer see page 53)

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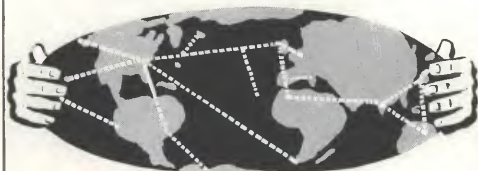
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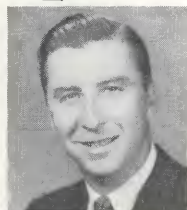
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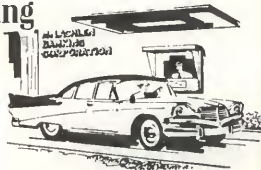
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SEVEN BOTTLES OF ASSORTED BEVERAGES

by TED OLSON

I GET JUST as indignant as the next man when, during budget hearings, Congressmen comment sneeringly on what they persist in calling our "whisky fund." I resent bitterly, as we all do, the implication that the countless hours we spend in the ritual of "representation," hours that flatten the arches, multiply the girth, abrade the vocal cords, paralyze the smile muscles, and murder sleep as thoroughly as ever Macbeth did—I resent the implication that these are hours of revelry entered upon only to gratify our own gross appetites.

But I have to admit that the privilege of buying good Scotch or Bourbon at two dollars or so a fifth, free of excise and duty charges, is one of the pleasant features of Foreign Service life. And when I was preparing for retirement, I inventoried the modest surplus in our wine cellar and reflected that it would be very nice indeed if I could be permitted to take it along as a nest egg. Even the life of a "senior citizen," I assumed, would involve some obligations of hospitality.

It was at this point that my wife, with feminine impatience at excessive deference toward rules and regulations, said: "I don't see why we have to limit ourselves to our free allowance. That's only five bottles apiece, isn't it? Even with duty and whatever else, it can't cost as much as good Scotch and cognac back home, can it?"

I consulted the Administrative Officer and studied the pertinent instruction—CA-5822, January 13, 1959. Subject: TRAVEL: Restrictions on Free Entry into the United States of Alcoholic Beverages, Foodstuffs, and Other Items. As I had recalled, it emphasizes that not more than one wine gallon of alcoholic beverages may be imported duty-free by any person, requires that wines or liquors must be carried on a separate bill of lading or at least be separately itemized, and warns that in the absence of "certification from the owner that the shipment does not contravene the provisions of law and governing regulations . . . the shipment will be sent through in bond for clearance by the owner with the Collector of Customs at destination." That unquestionably constituted a caveat, but not a prohibition, and the procedure did not seem impossibly onerous.

I had already sold most of our surplus to other members of the staff, but I salvaged seven bottles of beverages, assorted, set them aside with special instructions to the packers, and gave the Administrative Office a list to be entered on the bill of lading as prescribed.

Some weeks later, having completed my allotted five days of consultation (and having observed, somewhat ruefully, that people did not seem much interested in picking my brains now that they were officially certified, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, to be obsolete), I was peacefully rocking on a screened porch overlooking a lake in the Adirondacks when the postman brought two letters. One, from a storage company in New York, reported the arrival of my lift vans, said they were being held under Customs

Court and Seal pending inspection and payment of duty and internal revenue, and asked what I proposed to do about it. The other, from the U.S. Despatch Agency, contained the same information and added that "it is necessary that you be present at the time the Customs Inspector examines the contents as to alcoholic beverages and determines the amount of duty payable on the excess."

I realized now, belatedly, that I had not studied the wording of CA-5822 with sufficient care. New York is a city that I have never really cared for, although I once lived there for several years and have perforce transited it a good many times en route from hither to yon. It had seemed the logical place to stow our household effects while my wife and I were deciding where in our homeland we properly belonged after so many years absence. I certainly did not consider it my "destination." Apparently, though, the U.S. Despatch Agency and the Collector of Customs did.

I decelerated the rocker, took a last regretful look at the tranquil woods and waters, and headed for New York.

The U.S. Despatch Agency is, of course, no longer Howard Fyfe in person. It is large and impersonal. Eventually I tracked down by phone a young man who seemed familiar with my case, and laid before him an additional complication that had occurred to me on the journey downstate.

"Look," I said, "I have two lift vans and a large wooden case besides. There must be dozens and dozens of boxes and barrels. I haven't the slightest notion which box or barrel contains the liquor."

"But don't you have a shipping list?"

"No. Don't you?"

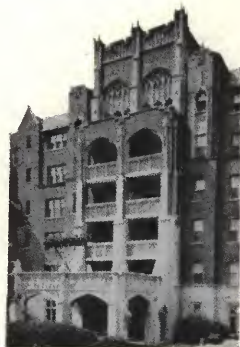
He hadn't. Neither, it developed, had the storage company. (We learned later that it had been sent, for no reason except possibly habit, to Security Storage in Washington.)

"Look," I said again, "The only reason you and the Customs people know I have more than the duty-free allowance



Members of House Appropriations Committee and other U. S. officials in front of aluminum geodesic dome at the American National Exhibition in Moscow. L. to r.: Rep. John J. Rooney, Harold C. McClellan, Rep. Frank T. Bow, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb, Rep. Elford A. Cederberg, Rep. Prince H. Preston, Rep. Don Magnuson, William J. Crockett, and Paul Wilson.

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ASSORTED BEVERAGES

of liquor is because I told you so. Since they presumably aren't going to pry into every one of all those boxes and barrels, couldn't they just accept my listing of the seven bottles of liquor, assess the duty and revenue charges, and save us both all this bother?"

The young man thought that sounded reasonable, and suggested that I put the proposition to Customs. Customs was courteous but negative. The rulebook said there had to be an inspection, and I had to be present. What time would suit me?

I reported back to the Despatch Agency. The young man said he had thought that would be the answer, but it didn't hurt to try. As I was about to hang up he interjected: "Oh, one thing more. Before you go up there you'll have to go to the New York Liquor Authority and get a liquor license. It will cost you only a dollar or two."

How, I demanded with some asperity, did New York State get into the act? The young man didn't know, but said that was the law. Without a liquor license, Customs couldn't clear the shipment. The address was 270 Broadway.

I set out for lower Manhattan, muttering. It was a warm day, and humid. In the subway I found myself thinking nostalgically of Cebu. At the information desk at 270 Broadway, I filled out a form and was instructed to take it to the third floor, with my personal check for one dollar. The clerk on the third floor read the form and said: "A certified check for five dollars please." I expostulated that wasn't what they'd said at the information desk. No matter. I said I didn't have a certified check; wouldn't a personal check do? It wouldn't, but there was a bank downstairs.

I took the elevator back to the street and found the bank. It was locked. I looked at my watch. It read three-fifteen. A sign on the door said the hours of business were ten to three. My appointment with the customs inspector was at ten next morning.

I come of a generation whose folklore pictures bankers as a breed of Scrooges, squatting in their lairs waiting for loan applications to turn down and mortgages to foreclose. It isn't so now, if it ever was. A uniformed doorman saw my anguish and asked what the trouble was. Five minutes later I emerged, clutching my certified check, and breathing blessings. Long live bankers! I only wish I had more business to give them.

Upstairs, in return for the check, I received a sheaf of forms, and instructions to betake myself to 30 Center Street. My odyssey continued, four hot blocks north and three east across town. There, finally, after handing over an additional \$5.10, I received an impressive document authorizing me to receive in this state from Iceland three and two-fifths gallons of assorted liquors, subject to all limitations and conditions herein set forth and to all rules and regulations of the Liquor Authority now, or hereafter promulgated.

Next morning I presented myself at the storage company's warehouse, armed with all my documentation and fortified additionally with a cable from Reykjavik giving the number of the case containing the contraband. The customs inspector was waiting. He was amiable and understanding. He gave me

by Ted Olson

more forms to fill out, made some calculations, and said: "That will be \$16.15 please."

"But don't you want to inspect the liquor and verify my listing?"

"Oh, I don't think that will be necessary."

The storage company official sitting by breathed audible relief. "Then we won't have to break the locks, after all. You see, we don't have the keys for the lift vans. The Embassy sent them to Security Storage in Washington."

The inspector was putting his papers back in his briefcase when I remembered my liquor license. He looked at it with some puzzlement.

"Who told you to get this?" he asked.

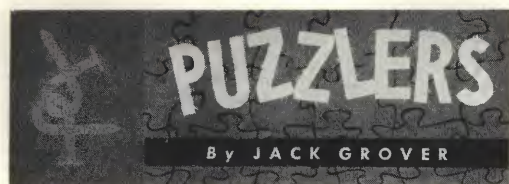
"The Despatch Agency."

"It wasn't necessary. You could have saved yourself ten dollars."

I kept the certificate, anyway, and I plan to frame it over the bar in my rumpus room when we find our Shangri-La. I hope all our Foreign Service friends will drop in to admire it. To the early comers, and as long as it lasts, we can offer some pretty expensive liquor. Not figuring my own time—which can't be worth much now that I have reached statutory senility—and making no allowance for physical attrition, mental travail and emotional anguish, it comes out something like this:

Federal duty and excise tax	\$ 16.15
New York State liquor license	10.10
Travel, Saranac Lake to New York and return, 550 miles @ 10 cents	55.00
Travel, subway	.60
Per diem—2 days at \$12.00	24.00
Original cost (estimated) seven bottles @ \$2.00 per bottle	14.00
TOTAL	\$119.85

That's slightly more than \$17 a bottle. It's cheaper at Barney's package store on Main Street, corner of Hickory.



Seven Links

GENTLEMAN JAKE, the English village blacksmith, was a roguish chap. To pass the time away he fashioned a chain of seven links, and this he took to his landlady, saying, "Mrs. Pinchpenny, I have here a chain of seven links, as you can plainly see. If I cut only one of them, may I pay you a link a day for a week, instead of my rent? If I fail, I'll pay you double my regular rent."

Mrs. Pinchpenny thought the matter over at great length, couldn't see how he could possibly manage it, and hoping to make a little extra off of G. J., agreed.

Could Jake do it? If so, how?

See page 53 for Answer



When in Washington . . . it's always diplomatic to say:

"meet me at The Mayflower"

. . . for dining in The Presidential Room, where the superb international cuisine is graced by distinctive Mayflower service . . . for the very, very best of Beef in The Rib Room, where prime, prized ribs of beef are the order of the day—everyday . . . for elegant atmosphere—continental service —Smart Society meets at The Mayflower.



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Foreign Service Scholarships for 1960-1961

Deadline for receipt of completed applications, April 1, 1960

THE AMERICAN Foreign Service Association has just announced that more than a score of scholarship awards are available to children in the Foreign Service for the scholastic year 1960-61. As mentioned in the August JOURNAL, thirty-eight scholarship awards were given for the current scholastic year.

Now is the time to apply for scholarships for 1960-61. Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Committee on Education, American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., which will also handle any inquiries.

Fully completed applications, including all supporting papers, must be submitted in duplicate. In order to be considered for 1960-61, they must be in the hands of the Committee on Education before April 1, 1960.

Applicants are free to select the school or college of their choice. Applications are considered for all of the scholarships offered rather than for a particular scholarship.

Made possible by the generosity of friends and members of the Foreign Service, are the following scholarships:

CHARLES B. HOSMER SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$500.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS: An indeterminate number. (Twenty-one were awarded for 1959-60.) Approximately \$500 each. Established in 1933.

Available to children of Active and Associate Members or of deceased former Active Members of the American Foreign Service Association, for undergraduate study at a college or university within the United States.

WILLIAM BENTON SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more

applicants. Established in 1946 by the Honorable William Benton.

WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN SCHOLARSHIP: \$500. Established in 1955 by the Honorable William Benton.

ROBERT WOODS BLISS SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1952 by the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss.

The above scholarships have the same eligibility requirements. They are available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service of the Department of State in active service, and are for undergraduate or graduate study at a college or university in the United States.

GERTRUDE STEWART MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$1800, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1955 by Mr. Francis R. Stewart, retired Foreign Service Officer, in memory of his wife.

WILBUR J. CARR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1957 by Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr in memory of her husband.

The above scholarships have the same eligibility requirements. They are available to children of career Foreign Service Officers, for study at a university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific, preparatory, or other school in the United States.

OVERSEAS SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP: \$750, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1954 by an anonymous donor.

Available to children of Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff Officers, Foreign Service Reserve Officers, or any other persons in the

Foreign Service of the Department of State, whether active, retired, deceased or formerly members of the Foreign Service of the Department of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP: \$500. Established in 1936.

Available to children of Active or Retired Members of the Association, or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This award is for students entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those entering the final year in such schools.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$800. Established in 1927 by the late Mrs. Elizabeth T. Harriman in memory of her son.

The applications for the Harriman award are judged by an Advisory Committee composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two of the highest ranking officials of the Department of State, who are or who have been Foreign Service Officers.

The requirements for this particular scholarship are as follows:

(a) Each application must be accompanied by a letter, in duplicate, from parent or guardian of the applicant.

(b) Recipients shall be children of persons who are or who have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States.

(c) Funds are available for study at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific, or other school.

Other Scholarships Available:

The New York Times Foundation Scholarships: One four-year undergraduate scholarship each at Barnard and at Columbia for qualified children of career FSO's; up to \$2,000 annually and one round-trip each year to parent's post of assignment. Application for admission and scholarship to be submitted to Barnard before February 15, 1960, and to Columbia before March 1, 1960.

For further information apply directly to: Mr. Joe Jefferson, Director of University Admissions and Financial Aid, 322 University Hall, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y., or Miss Helen M. McCann, Director of Admissions, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

S. Pinkney Tuck Scholarship: A scholarship of up to \$1,000 at Dartmouth College for sons of career FSO's. Established in 1948 by the Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck, a Dartmouth graduate, who served 35 years in the Foreign Service, retired as U. S. Ambassador to Egypt. For further information write to the Director of the Office of Financial Aid, Box 90, Hanover, New Hampshire, before February 15, 1960.

St. Andrew's School Scholarship: St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware, offers a scholarship annually to the qualified son of an FSO. Apply directly to the Headmaster.

F. S. Wives' Luncheon

THE FIRST luncheon of the 1959-60 season for Foreign Service Wives of the Department of State was held October 13, in the Terrace Banquet Room of the Shoreham Hotel.

Mr. Clarke Slade, Educational Counselor for the Education Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, spoke on the educational advisory services offered by the Association. The luncheon featured the Far East geographical area, with wives of FE officers acting as hostesses and with decorations carrying out the Far East theme.

Following is the list of officers for the '59-'60 season:

Chairman: Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. James M. Byrne; Treasurer: Mrs. Thomas S. Estes.

The Luncheon Committee has arranged for speakers for the following luncheon dates: Wednesday, December 2;

Thursday, February 11, 1960; Tuesday, April 5, 1960; Wednesday, May 18, 1960.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLERS (pages 47, and 51)

Jackson lost. His opponents could and did make it. They played through his clubs and trumped him out of his diamonds, setting up their own diamonds. The cards had, very apparently, been stacked.

Wily Jake cut and took out the link third in from one end. This left him with a single link, a two-link and a four-link section. The first day he paid the one link. The second day he paid the two-link section, asked for and got the single link back in change. The third day he again paid the single link. The fourth day he paid the four-link section and got back the single link and two-link section. And so on it went. Mrs. Pinchpenny was quite put out, but what could she do?

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In
1958

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USOIA
than ever before!



The
USOIA
paid more claims than ever
before!

AFSA BALANCE SHEET - JUNE 30, 1959

	ASSETS		
	General Fund and Journal	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Cash on hand and in bank checking accounts	\$ 8,704.89		\$ 8,704.89
Cash in savings institutions	1,792.99	\$12,757.90	14,550.89
Accounts receivable	210.34	151.88	362.22
Due from General Fund and Journal		7,104.59	7,104.59
Due from members of Book Club	690.50		690.50
Investments:			
U. S. Government Securities		3,000.00	3,000.00
Corporate stocks and bonds	75,080.95	30,748.28	105,829.23
State Department Federal Credit Union	2,000.00	722.37	2,722.37
Deposits with brokerage house	33.74	84.82	118.56
Furniture and fixtures	\$12,311.54		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	8,070.28		
Prepaid maintenance-office equipment	84.50		84.50
TOTAL ASSETS	\$92,839.17	\$54,569.84	\$147,409.01
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Accounts payable	\$ 864.09		\$ 864.09
Deferred income:			
Dues, active	2,256.81		2,256.81
Dues, associate	1,317.80		1,317.80
Journal subscriptions	2,629.73		2,629.73
Deposits from members of Book Club	105.04		105.04
Investment reserve		\$ 2,171.25	2,171.25
Due to Scholarship Fund	7,104.59		7,104.59
Scholarship contributions and earnings appropriated to subsequent periods		18,616.52	18,616.52
Total liabilities	\$14,278.06	\$20,787.77	\$ 35,065.83
Net Worth (Exhibit B)	78,561.11	33,782.07	112,343.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$92,839.17	\$54,569.84	\$147,409.01

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1959

	General Fund	Journal Fund	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Revenues:				
Dues and subscriptions	\$26,979.01	\$21,901.01		\$ 48,880.02
Advertising		47,600.65		47,600.65
Extra copy sales		76.40		76.40
Contributions and earnings received in prior periods allocated to current year \$14,082.73 less \$1,032.73 carried over to subsequent period			\$13,050.00	13,050.00
Foreign Service Club, income	\$17.50			\$17.50
Fyle revolving fund recoveries of amounts previously charged off	79.17	2.00		79.17
Miscellaneous income				2.00
Total revenues	\$27,375.68	\$69,580.06	\$13,050.00	\$110,005.74
Expenses:				
Salaries	\$15,850.96	\$24,487.52		\$ 40,338.48
Taxes	668.98	1,002.54		1,671.52
Printing		28,116.95		28,116.95
Engraving		3,016.14		3,016.14
Articles, photos, illustrations		1,750.75		1,750.75
Rent	1,476.00	1,476.00		2,952.00
Depreciations, furniture and fixtures	829.10	276.37		1,105.47
Stationery and supplies	1,176.44	1,821.35		2,997.79
Telephone	375.68	440.53		816.21
Accounting fees	390.00	390.00		780.00
Scholarships			\$13,050.00	13,050.00
Club house maintenance and expense	436.48	436.49		872.97
Promotion	124.77	139.74		264.51
Memorials	162.30			162.30
Entertainment and travel	234.48			234.48
Foreign Service Club expenses	21.93			21.93
Personal purchases service	163.52			163.52
Miscellaneous	2,387.88	811.41		3,199.29
Revolving Fund expense	213.89			213.89
Total expenses	\$24,512.41	\$64,165.79	\$13,050.00	\$101,728.20
Excess of revenues	\$ 2,863.27	\$ 5,414.27	0.	\$ 8,277.54
		2,863.27		\$ 8,277.54
Net Worth, June 30, 1958		70,283.57	\$33,782.07	104,065.64
Net Worth, June 30, 1959				
Exhibit A	\$78,561.11	\$33,782.07		\$112,343.18

INVESTMENT - JUNE 30, 1959

		Number of shares or face amount	Cost	Market Quotations June 30, 1958
General and Journal Fund:				
Common Stocks:				
American Electric Power Company	100	\$ 4,060.13	\$ 4,900.00	
C. I. T. Financial Corp.	100	4,788.75	6,262.50	
Central Illinois Public Services	100	3,586.90	4,112.50	
Container Corp. of America	250	4,532.91	6,687.50	
General Electric	100	6,442.43	8,000.00	
General Motors	100	3,545.06	5,056.25	
Middle South Utilities	150	5,668.24	7,087.50	
Minnesota-Ontario Paper	125	3,816.43	4,304.99	
Rochester Gas & Electric	100	3,612.03	4,287.50	
		<u>\$40,052.88</u>	<u>\$50,698.44</u>	
Corporate Bonds:				
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development-4½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1973	5000	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,925.00	
General Motors Acceptance Corp. 4% debentures, due March 1, 1979	5000	4,925.00	4,493.75	
Georgia Power Co. 4¼% first mortgage, due March 1, 1988	6000	6,056.82	5,430.00	
Northern Natural Gas 4½% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1978	9000	9,028.80	8,938.13	
Standard Oil-Indiana 4½% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1983	5000	4,950.00	4,965.63	
United Gas Corp. 4¼% first mortgage and collateral, due March 1, 1978	5000	5,067.45	4,800.00	
		<u>\$35,028.07</u>	<u>\$33,552.51</u>	
State Department Federal Credit Union:				
Balance in deposit account		\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	
Deposits with brokerage house:				
Alex. Brown & Sons		33.74	33.74	
		<u>\$ 2,033.74</u>	<u>\$ 2,033.74</u>	
Total General Fund and Journal Investments		<u>\$77,114.69</u>	<u>\$86,284.69</u>	
Scholarship Fund:				
U. S. Government Bonds:				
U. S. Savings Bonds Series G	3000	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,958.00	
Common Stocks:				
Air Reduction, Inc.	75	\$ 4,031.22	\$ 6,510.94	
Rochester Gas & Electric	12	450.00	514.50	
Southern California Edison	100	5,115.08	5,637.50	
Standard Oil of N. J.	100	5,102.71	5,193.75	
		<u>\$14,699.01</u>	<u>\$17,856.69</u>	
Corporate Bonds:				
General Motors Acceptance Corp. 4% debentures, due March 1, 1979	5000	\$ 4,925.00	\$ 4,493.75	
Georgia Power Co. 4¼% first mortgage, due March 1, 1988	6000	6,056.82	5,430.00	
United Gas Corp. 4¼% first mortgage and collateral, due March 1, 1978	5000	5,067.45	4,800.00	
		<u>\$16,049.27</u>	<u>\$14,723.75</u>	
State Department Federal Credit Union:				
Balance in deposit account		\$ 722.37	\$ 722.37	
Deposits with brokerage house:				
Alex. Brown & Sons		84.82	84.82	
		<u>\$ 807.19</u>	<u>\$ 807.19</u>	
Total Scholarship Fund and Investments		<u>\$34,555.47</u>	<u>\$36,345.63</u>	

FOREIGN SERVICE TYPES

by Howard R. Simpson



ICA

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. 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.

Letters to the Editor

For Sheer Heat . . .

WHILE WE all thoroughly enjoyed the article "Preference in Posts" written by G. Etzel Percy, we here in Nuevo Laredo could not help but feel slighted. Mr. Percy writes: "For sheer heat Baghdad and Basra in Iraq hold the records for having the most intolerable summer . . . etc."

During the months of July and August the temperature here did not go below 100 degrees more than one or two days each month. In August it was consistently 105 degrees every day—in the shade—for two weeks in a row, with the temperature barely going under 78-80 degrees at night. And on the first of September it was 106 degrees in the shade! I do believe we can hold our own with some of the "hotter" posts.

BETTY REX-PETERSEN
Administrative Ass't

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico

Student Interpreters

YOUR PUBLICATION of the brief letter by my esteemed former colleague, the Hon. Lewis Heck, who was one of the first four Student Interpreters appointed in 1909 to the American Embassy at what was then "Constantinople" should have been of more than passing interest to the newer generation of Foreign Service Officers.

Prior to the Rogers Act, there were three separate, but similar, examinations for the career service. More mature men, of some worldly experience, were examined for qualification as Diplomatic Secretaries; others had to qualify by examination for appointment as Consuls. The third test was given in Washington only to recent college graduates who were candidates for appointment as either Consular Assistant or Student Interpreter; the former received regular annual increments and could be promoted to Consul at any time their efficiency record indicated such worthiness; from their ranks have come some of the greatest FSO's and Foreign Service Families.

Members of the old Interpreter Corps were unique in that they alone could cross the bridge between the Diplomatic and Consular Services. They began with the same \$1,000 salary as Consular Assistants, but no matter how competent could not advance without passing three increasingly difficult bi-ennial promotion examinations. Many will find illuminating the ultimate fate of the eighteen Student Interpreters listed by Mr. Heck as having been appointed to Turkey between 1909 and 1916.

Only five of them made a permanent career of the Service, four of whom survived and were eventually retired while one died at his post; of the four, one took an extended leave to recoup his personal finances before serious promotion. Of the remaining thirteen, one was a major service casualty. Had he been a member of the Armed Forces, he would have been a patient on full pay in a government mental hospital until his death. Four resigned "by request," and three others submitted early voluntary resignations. The remaining five remained in the Service approximately ten years (on the average), advancing honorably to positions for which their personal finances proved inadequate in the old days of no pensions, no representation allowances, no government quarters, no Stateside duty or leaves at home on Department transportation, no adequate provision for transportation of dependents and household effects on P.C.S., and forever condemned to far-off posts, which in all too many cases, were either unhealthy or dangerous.

HARTE M. JUDDSON
Col., USAF-Ret.

Brooklyn

"Lively"

CONGRATULATIONS on the September issue of the JOURNAL. A large part of the contents is interesting and timely. The magazine has a lively tone and an attractive layout. Even two or three such issues each year would make a JOURNAL subscription worth while. Good luck to you.

GEORGE H. BUTLER
Washington FSO-retired

"Status in State"

THE WRITER of "Status in State" should have noted that "Having a key to the 5th floor doors, but not to the Secretary's elevator, is neither IN nor OUT."

M. T.

Washington

Correspondence Course

THE Industrial College of the Armed Forces, operating under the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was established to educate selected military officers and key civilian executives in the economic and industrial aspects of national security under all conditions, with particular reference to the interrelated military, logistical, political, administrative, scientific, and social factors, considered within the context of both national and world affairs. Its mission is carried out through a resident course for senior officers of the military establishment and civilian governmental executives; a series of National Defense Resources Conferences conducted at various cities throughout the country; and a correspondence course entitled "The Economics of National Security."

This correspondence course is available without charge to qualified civilians and officers of the reserve and regular establishments.

GEORGE W. MUNDY
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commandant

"A Fine Representative"

PLEASE let me take this opportunity of joining in the chorus of satisfaction with the present JOURNAL. It has been greatly improved in recent years. It now is a fine representative of the Foreign Service to the American people, or would be if read widely. I wonder if thought has been given to ways and means of increasing distribution in the United States, possibly by means of additional free subscriptions? I, for one, would be willing to join in a campaign to raise funds for this purpose.

RICHARD W. DYE
American Consulate
Georgetown, British Guiana

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. 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.

"Status in State"

I WAS profoundly affected by your recently published article on "Status in State." It is a subject to which I and many of my colleagues give great weight. The article will be most helpful in countering the widespread deviationism recently appearing in the Foreign Service particularly as a consequence of Western INroads.

It is true that the article has proved somewhat costly to me. I have had to destroy my pearl grey Homburg and all my a-i-r-c-o-o-l-e-d shoes. Also my wife now wants to move to Georgetown.

There is, however, one critical criterion of status which your observer failed to mention. This relates to watch chains. Only those who have arrived or are extremely anxious to arrive wear watch chains. As both groups wear vests (a symbolic action in itself) the distinction between them lies in the manner of wearing watch chains.

FSO's and D.C. Taxes

FROM TIME to time, when talking with Foreign Service officers who have just arrived in Washington for assignment, I hear them say that they are looking for a house to rent or purchase and that it must be within the District of Columbia. When I ask why, they say it is because they are exempt from income taxes levied by the District. This is a fallacy which I think should be brought to the attention of the Foreign Service through the JOURNAL.

About two years ago there was some publicity given to a ruling by the Income Tax Division of the District of Columbia which stated that members of the Congress and their staffs, including staffs of the committees who claimed residence in other States, would be exempt from paying the D.C. tax on their incomes. This ruling came about when it was decided to withhold taxes, as in Maryland. At the same time, it was ruled that in the executive branch of the Government, those persons who are appointed by the President with the

Those who HAVE arrived wear the watch chain slung loosely across the stomach. The higher the job, the lower the sag. Those who only ASPIRE must wear their watch chains taut. It is true that one rising officer has struck an interesting balance by running the chain straight from the left pocket to a central button and then drooping it the rest of the way to the pocket on the right side of the vest. There is also the poor fellow, too junior to wear a vest, who in desperation to reveal his watch chain has looped it from his pants pocket to his belt so that the chain and KEY (of course) show below his coat. This is known as the Cab Calloway Effect and may be the only method left for vestless ones.

I submit this additional measurement of IN and OUT to you in the hope that your readers will find it beneficial.

Sincerely, of course,
WATCH-CHAIN-WATCHER
Washington

advice and consent of the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the President, shall also be exempt.

Naturally some Foreign Service officers and officers of the Armed Services immediately thought that they were covered by a technicality since they are appointed by the President and they must be approved by the Senate. However, the catch is that phrase, "and who serve at the pleasure of the President." This phrase makes a difference between those in a career service and those who are appointed for a relatively short time such as Assistant Secretaries, and other political appointees. Therefore it does not include FSO's or officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, who are domiciled inside the District of Columbia while serving in this area.

The official word from the horse's mouth can be secured by writing to the Chief of the Revenue Division, Finance Office, District of Columbia, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.

FREDERICK D. HUNT
Washington

Local Hod Carriers

I WAS deeply interested to read in the "Washington Letter" of the September JOURNAL of other Foreign Service people who have friends or family in the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union.

My son, William, who has just turned seventeen, is also a member of that Union. His net income is not as high as the article would indicate. For example, his pay envelope for the week prior to his return to school bears the following indication: Amount earned \$184.30, less FIC \$4.61, withholding tax \$31.00, other \$4.35, net amount enclosed \$144.34.

We may well look forward to a Foreign Service Offspring Local of the International Hod Carriers Union, but not, I hope, to an ex-FSO Local. Many FSO's will be attracted by the pay scales cited. Nearly all would be interested in overtime pay of just under \$40 per day in contrast to their present scale of overtime zero.

It is my duty as an economist to point out, however, what would be readily apparent on mature reflection: the hod carriers' pay scale may seem better, but the work in the Department is steadier.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

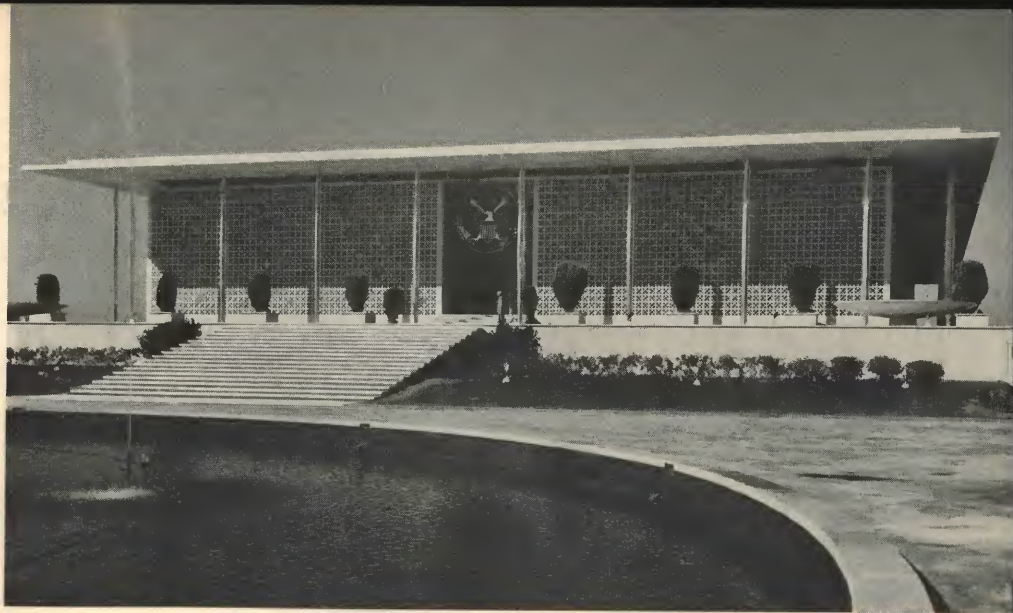
HARRY R. TURKEL
Director, Office of Inter-
American Regional
Economic Affairs

Washington

Christmas Dance

WE WOULD like Foreign Service teen-aged sons and daughters who will be in Washington, either for a tour of duty or a vacation from school, to know that an annual Christmas Dance will be held during Christmas vacation. It is impossible for us to know who will be in town at Christmas but be assured that there will be a warm welcome for all.

(MRS.) MARCUERITE ANDERSON
F. S. Wives Committee
Washington



(l. to r.) Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister Nehru, and Ambassador Bunker

New Delhi

FRANKLY inspired by India's great monuments, Edward D. Stone, who designed this movingly beautiful new Chanakya at New Delhi, has described his task as an effort to "record the technological advances of our country" and to "capture the spiritual values of our country and the country in which the building was to be erected."

On other particular problems which confronted him Mr. Stone has commented: "... To provide further protection against the heat and to solve the ever-present problem of glare, I adapted the use of an arabesque grille to envelop the entire periphery of the building. This device has been used by Indian builders throughout the centuries."

"... We have been able to make use of India's beautiful marbles and the paving of the terrace surrounding the building uses small stones washed smooth by the sacred Ganges."

... **I** ELECTED to group the offices around a courtyard which is a tradition of India and tropical climates throughout the world, and to practically solve the problem of heat, I created a water garden with many fountains which reduces the heat by ten to fifteen degrees. It was desirable to have sunlight in this area but reduce its intensity. I therefore designed a metal trellis which filters the sunlight in the manner of shade trees or a vine-covered arbor."



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