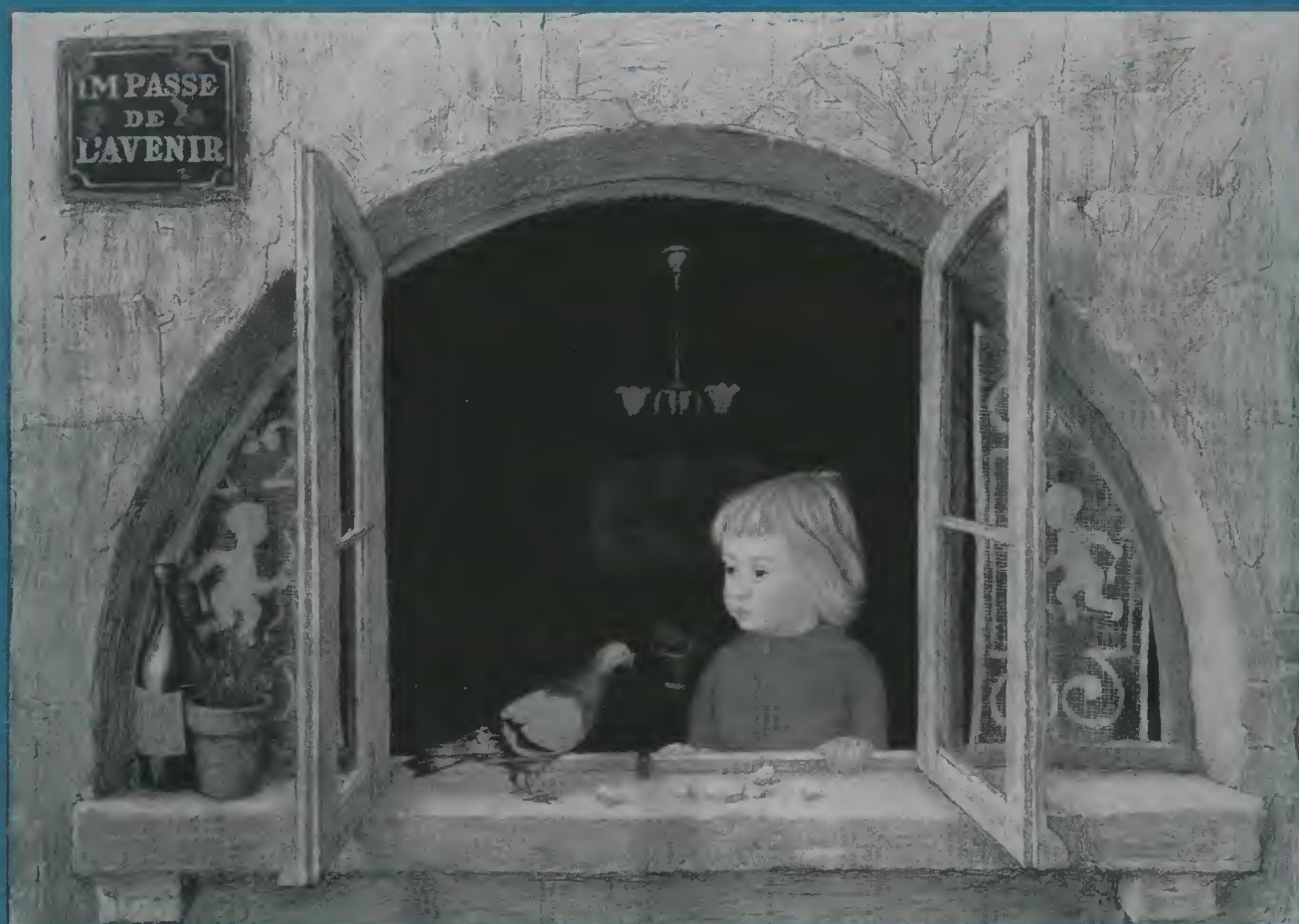


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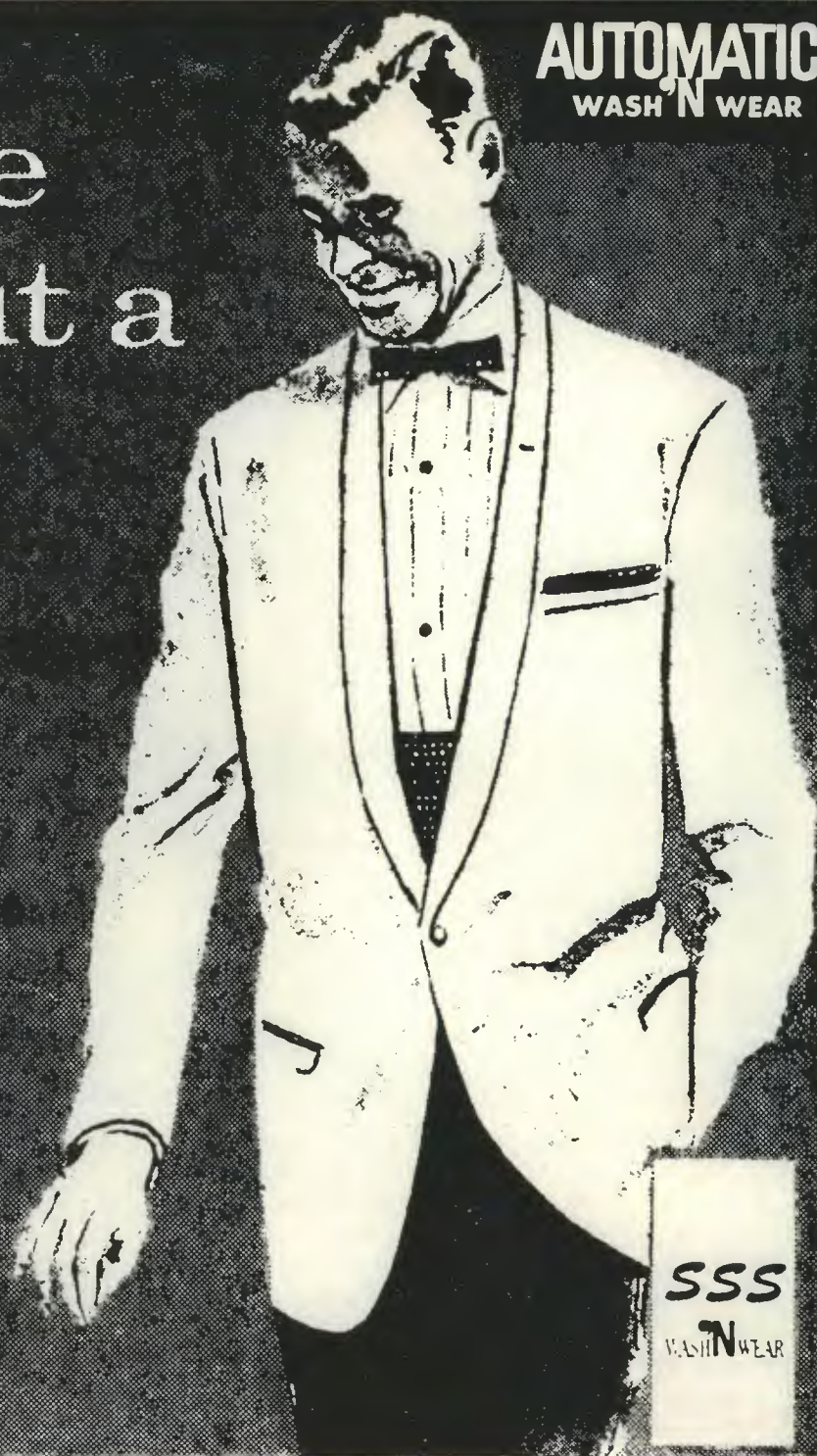
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## COVER PHOTO

*by Robert Sivard*

"Impasse de L'Avenir" was painted since Robert Sivard returned from Paris, and at the request of his daughter Susan who thought she, too, should be in one of his paintings, as her brother had been (our cover for January 1958). The original is the property of Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the *New York Post*.

For another of his recent paintings see page 27.

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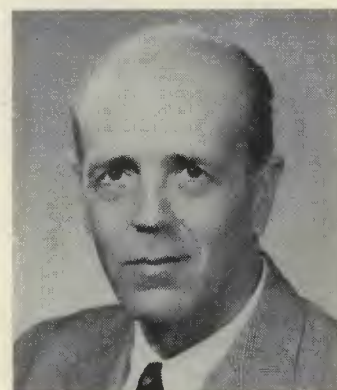
## PHOTO AND ART CREDITS FOR MARCH

- Robert Sivard, FSR, the Cover: "Impasse de L'Avenir," courtesy the Midtown Galleries, New York, and painting of George V. Allen, Director of USIA, p. 27
- A. Obregón, "Primavera," courtesy Pan American Society, p. 10
- Robert W. Rinden, p. 22 (photo of Ethel Barrymore in "Life's Whirlpool," Metro)
- Pierre van der Borch, "Parables of the Kingdom of Heaven," Smithsonian Institution, p. 26
- Kathleen H. B. Van Wyck, photo of Angkor Wat, p. 27
- "The Hokusai Sketchbooks," by James A. Michener, Charles E. Tuttle Co., (Tokyo and Vermont) pp. 30, 31
- Biennale Prize winner, courtesy United Arab Republic Tourist Office, p. 34
- Ralph Earl, portrait of Abigail Adams, and Mrs. William Thornton, "Monticello," p. 35, from "The Adams-Jefferson Letters," edited by Lester J. Cappon, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill
- Lynn Millar, wife of FSO John Y. Millar, "Zagorsk," p. 38
- Edward L. Fischer, illustrations, pp. 40, 56
- Jack Grover, "Go," p. 43

## NEW MEMBERS

### of the Journal's Editorial Board

**A**FTER GRADUATING from Stanford in 1929, our new Chairman headed for Washington and in due course found himself Vice Consul in Canton, then Mukden, followed by two years as a language student in Peking and finally as Consul in Yunnanfu. He left there to walk over what later became the



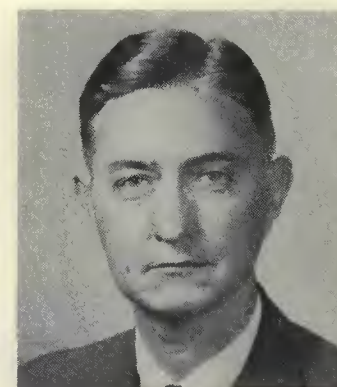
James K. Penfield

corner of Tibet, a trip which gave him much information, dengue fever and a brisk encounter with some bandits.

After a tour in the Department, he became our first Consul in Greenland at the outbreak of the war and declares he thoroughly enjoyed his three years there despite the climate and meagre social life, highlighted by Saturday night seal skinning parties. In 1943 he went back to China, spending a year each in Chungking and Chengtu, followed by a stint on Guam as political advisor to Admiral Nimitz. The end of World War II saw him back in Washington in the Far Eastern Office, where he stayed until 1948. For the next ten years, he divided his time happily between Prague, London, Vienna and Athens.

Since he had started his Foreign Service career in Mexico and then served in the Far East, the Near East and Europe, it was quite natural that he should be called back to Washington in 1958 to serve as Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

**A**NATIVE North Carolinian but an adopted Floridian, Graham Martin spent the decade after his graduation from Wake Forest College alternating between Washington and field assignments. Following World War II he entered the Foreign Service and has served at Paris, as Faculty Adviser at the Air War College and presently as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary. He reports his spare time is devoted to a special economic research project: How to allocate limited resources between rising college tuition costs and the orthodontic profession.

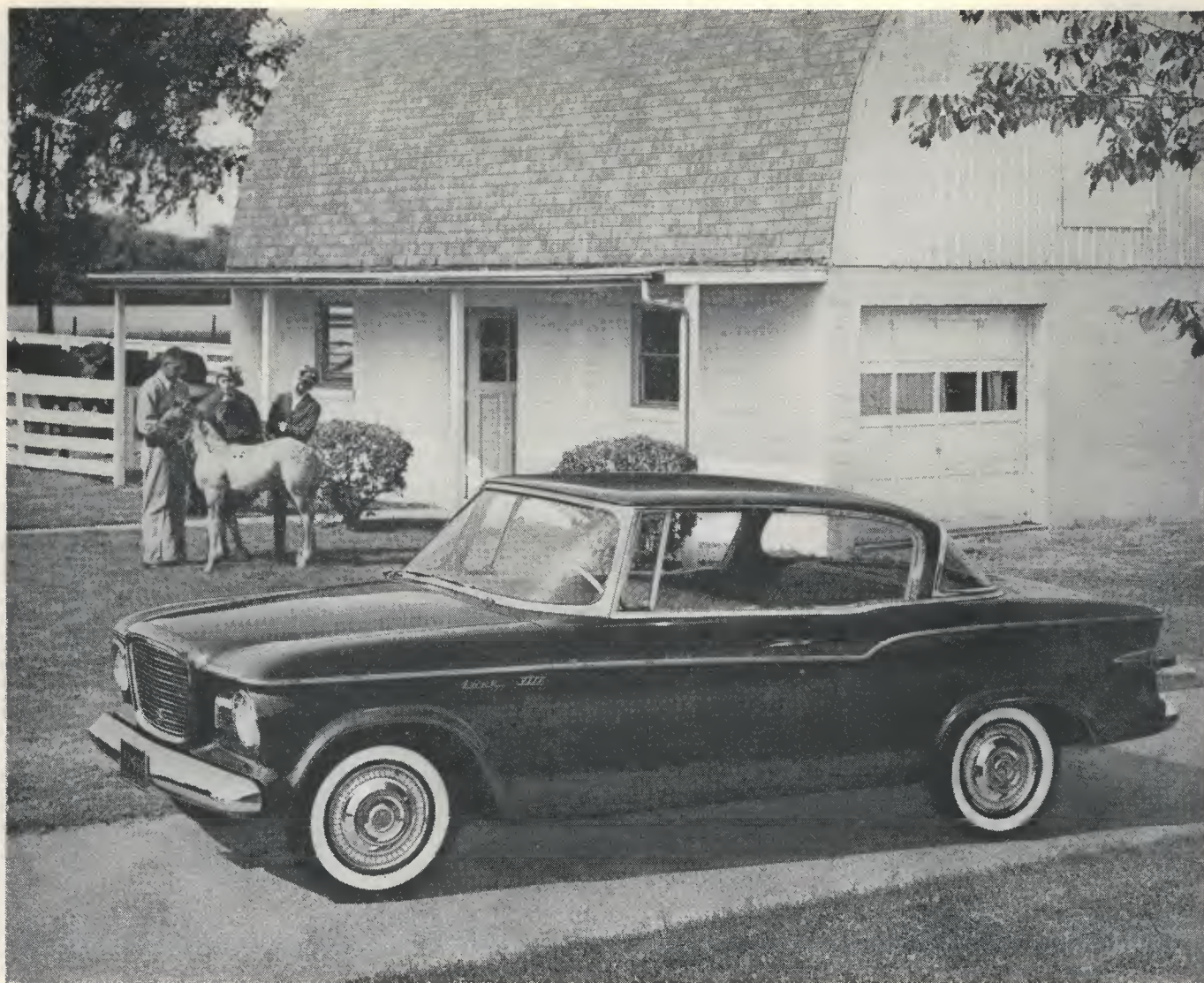


Graham Martin

## BIRTHS

- LIVINGSTON. A son, Robert Eric, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gerald Livingston, December 9, 1959, at Hamburg, Germany.
- McKHANN. A son, James Everett, born to Dr. and Mrs. Guy Mead McKhann, October 28, 1959, in Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. McKhann is the daughter of Consul General and Mrs. James E. Henderson.

(Continued)



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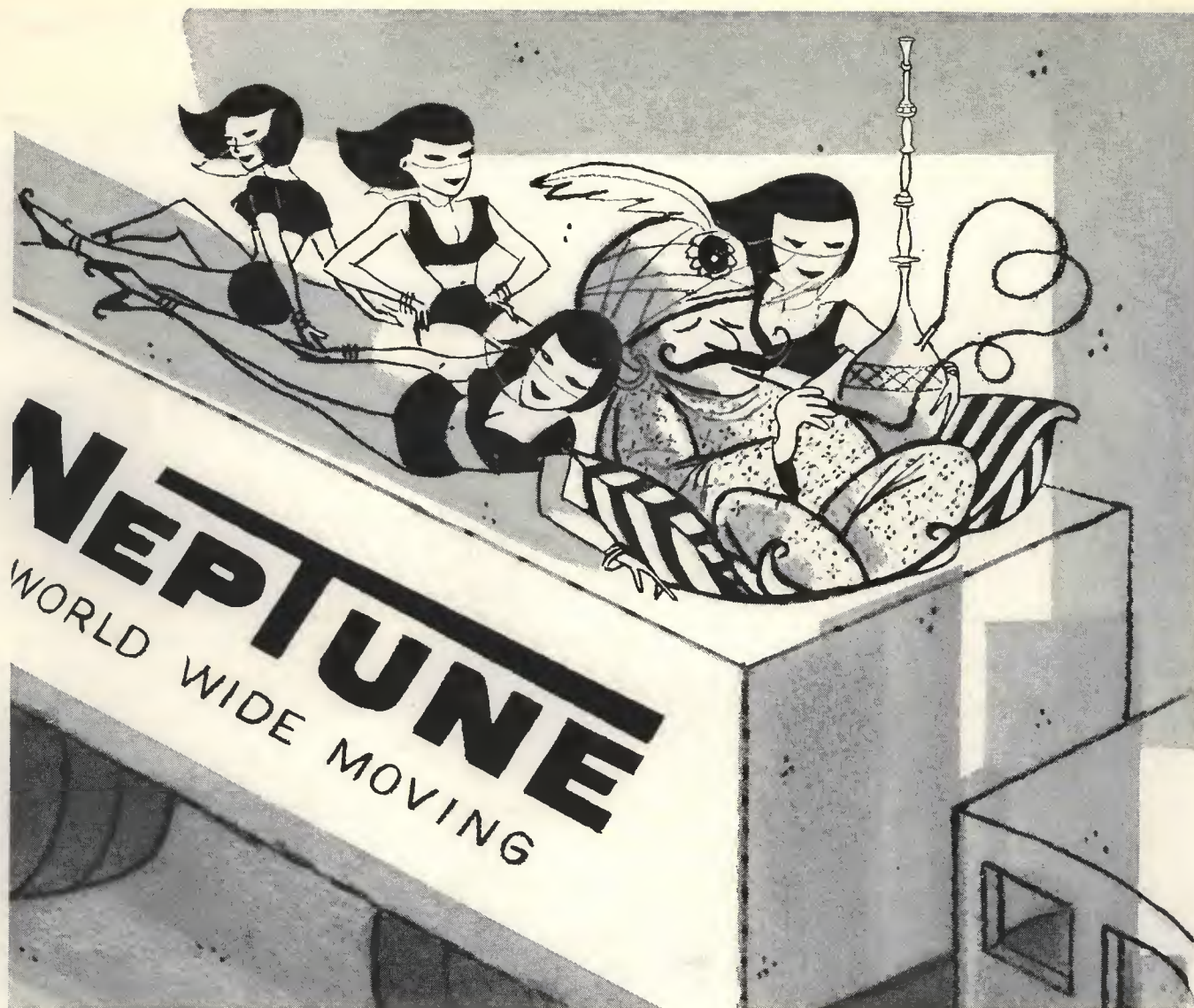
- MULCAHY. A son, Kevin Edward, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mulcahy, December 30, 1959, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
- SHOEMAKER. A son, James Marshall III, born to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Shoemaker, Jr., December 12, 1959, in Washington.
- WRAMPELMEIER. A daughter, Susan Kent, born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Wrampelmeier, December 9, 1959, in Beirut. Mrs. Wrampelmeier is the former FSO Ann Dartsch.

## MARRIAGES

- JOHNSEN-MAY. FSO's Mrs. Elizabeth Barnhill Johnsen and James A. May were married on December 23, 1959, in Washington. Mr. May has been assigned to the Language Training School in Beirut.
- KEY-ANDREWS. Marjorie Key, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. David McK. Key, and Peter Ferguson Andrews, son of Mrs. Bert Andrews and the late Mr. Andrews, former Washington Bureau Chief of the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, were married on January 16, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette Square, Washington.
- WARING-KARPPI. Joanne Parker Waring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Waring of Washington, and FSO Willam Jacob Karppi, son of Mrs. Charles E. Karppi and the late Mr. Karppi of Berkeley, California, were married on January 30, in the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church in Washington. Mr. Karppi is currently attending the Foreign Service Institute.
- ZAPPONE-DAWSON. Isabel Allien Zappone of Washington and Centerville, Cape Cod, and FSO Richard Sanford Dawson, Jr. were married in Washington on December 22, 1959. Mr. Dawson is currently assigned to the Department.

## DEATHS

- AYLWARD. Karen L. Aylward, three-year-old daughter of FSO and Mrs. Paul L. Aylward, Jr., died at Children's Hospital in Washington, on February 2. Mr. Aylward is currently assigned to the Department.
- GANTENBEIN. James W. Gantenbein, FSO, died in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 13. Mr. Gantenbein entered the Service in 1929 and served at Milan, Santo Domingo, Buenos Aires, Quito, Berlin, Bucharest, Copenhagen, and Marseille. At the time of his death he was assigned to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.
- KEMP. Percy George Kemp, Vice Consul retired, died in Victoria, British Columbia, on September 12, 1959. Mr. Kemp was appointed Vice Consul at Valencia in 1919. Among the posts at which he served are Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tananarive, Hull, Vigo and Victoria, Brazil. At the time of his retirement in 1944 he was assigned to Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- MESSERSMITH. George S. Messersmith died in Houston, Texas, on January 29. Mr. Messersmith entered the Foreign Service in 1914 and after serving at many posts was appointed Minister to Austria in 1934. He also served as Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to Cuba and Mexico. He retired from the Service in 1947.
- MOFFAT. Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat died in New York City on January 3, at the age of 87. Mrs. Moffat was the mother of Mrs. John Campbell White, wife of the former Ambassador to Peru, and Abbot Low Moffat, currently serving as Director of the ICA Mission in Ghana. Grandchildren of Mrs. Moffat now active in the Foreign Service include Mrs. William Tapley Bennett, Jr., wife of the Counselor at Vienna, and Jay P. Moffat, Vice Consul at Kobe.
- MURRAY. Francis J. Murray, a Foreign Service Reserve Officer with ICA, died on December 6, 1959, in Baltimore, Maryland. At the time of his death he was serving as Assistant Executive Officer of the United States Operations Mission in Benghazi.
- PABST. Gustave Pabst, Jr. died on January 13, in Washington. Mr. Pabst had entered the Service in 1923 and resigned in 1929.
- PERKINS. The Honorable George W. Perkins died in New York City on January 10. Mr. Perkins was former Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs and U. S. Permanent Representative on the Council of NATO.
- PFEIFFER. Harry F. Pfeiffer, Jr., FSO, died on January 15 in Washington. Mr. Pfeiffer entered the Service in 1945. Among the posts at which he served are Yokohama, Kobe, Sapporo, and Nagoya. At the time of his death he was assigned to the Canadian desk in the Department.

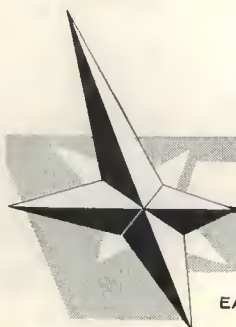


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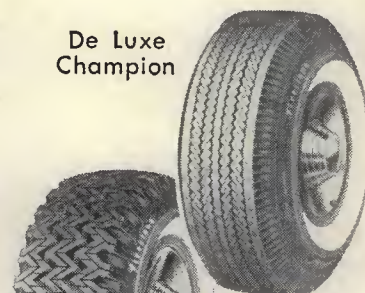
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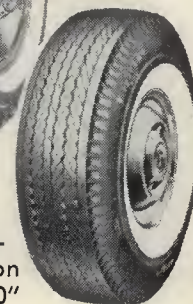
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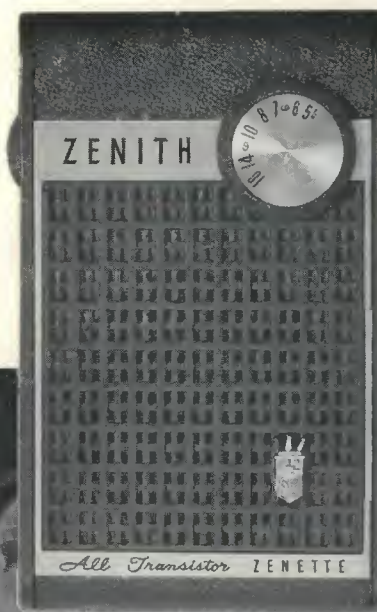


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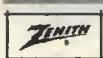
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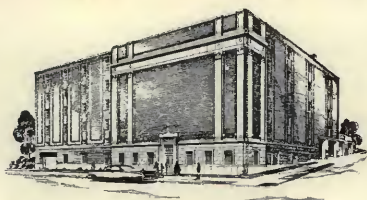
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## Welfare Committee

ONE OF the most deserving committees sponsored by the Foreign Service Association, and yet one of the least known, is the twenty-member Welfare Committee. The principal activity of this Committee is the visiting of Foreign Service personnel or members of their family who are hospitalized in one or another of the Government hospitals in the Washington area.

Members of the Committee, on a rotational basis, visit these hospitals once a week and call on all Foreign Service, USIA and ICA personnel, or members of their family, who happen to be registered. The purpose is to offer friendly greeting, leave copies of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and NEWSLETTER, and to be generally helpful whenever possible as, for example, shopping or performing other chores which the patient has no other means of getting done. In recent months the work of the Committee has involved calls upon an average of seventeen patients weekly at Bethesda Naval Hospital and a smaller number at the National Institutes of Health. Patients at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Baltimore, approximately equal in number to those at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, are visited somewhat less frequently but plans are afoot to place this service on a weekly basis.

Expressions of gratitude from former patients which have come to the attention of members of the Board attest to the value of this generous volunteer service for which all members of the Committee are to be commended.

### Committee on Welfare, 1959-60

William Kerrigan, Chairman, Robert Allen, Alfred Atherton, H. Reid Bird, Oliver Crosby, Philip Davenport, Paul Deibel, William Ford, H. Franklin Irwin, Robert C. Johnson, Jr., Thomas Leahy, Earl Luboiansky, George Mann, James Moffet, Edwin H. Moot, Reed Robinson, Joseph Silberstein, Ralph Talcott, Norman Warner, Thayer White. Liaison Officer: Charles W. Adair, Jr.

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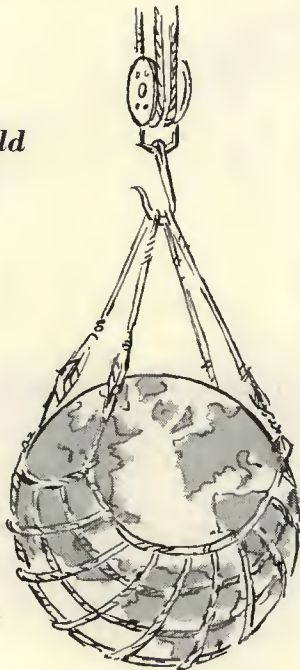
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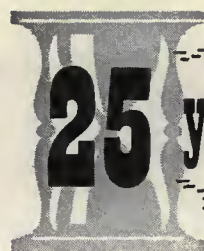


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# 25 years ago

MARCH, 1935

IN THE JOURNAL

by JAMES B. STEWART

RECENTLY I received an interesting letter from Mrs. Elma Lourvik, who some will remember was a clerk at the Embassy in Budapest when I was there twenty-five years ago. She visited Budapest recently after a decade's absence and writes from New York City:

"It was a great experience to have visited the old country, to have seen relatives and friends, to have seen the great changes even though they are for the worse. It is always wiser to face the truth. I did not see actual misery, but I saw nothing but bleak drabness, poverty and hard struggle for existence. Life there has burnt down to the core, to the essentials. People are serious, resigned and sober. They neither know how pitiable, nor how admirable they are. Their serious, resigned attitude has dignity and we can learn from them how to bear up and how to distinguish what is important and what is unimportant in this world. To have seen the difference of daily life between West and East is a heavy load to carry in one's heart.

"During the last twenty years the inhabitants of Budapest have been shaken in one way or another to the core of their being. Many did not survive and those who had come out alive of the conflagrations became very silent, live from day to day, without ambition or hope, a very simple existence. The little events of their daily life are their recreation. The young generation is much better off as they cannot make comparisons; much is done for their education and also for their recreation and young people could and can always trust and believe. They are drunk by the best liquor in existence, by youth. Life, inner life, continues in Hungary as everywhere else in the world. Children still joke and laugh, young people still fall in love, friendship and loyalty still exist. The great gifts of nature are luckily the possession of all people on earth."

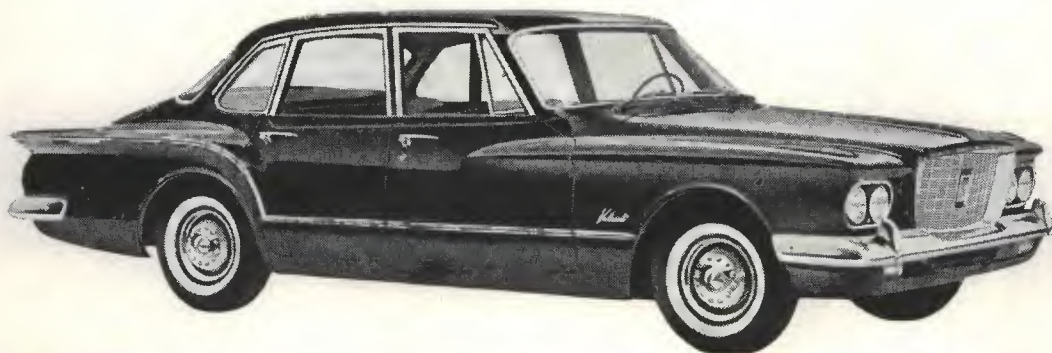
### The Consular Flag

A blue flag with a white letter "C" inclosed in a circle of thirteen white stars was adopted in 1903 by the Department as a "CONSULAR BOAT FLAG." It was for the use of consular officers who had occasion to employ small boats for official purposes in the harbors at which they were located, and was for the purpose of indicating to vessels of war and port officials that a consular officer of the United States was on the boat. Among other nations which provide consular flags are Great Britain, Latvia, Mexico, and Paraguay. Great Britain has a flag for "consular officers afloat" and also a flag for "consular officers on shore," the latter to distinguish their residences. (Carlton Savage, Department)

Born in Tokyo, to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burton Lyon, a daughter, Alice Emily, on November 26, 1934. Mr. Lyon is Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping.

*If you think a car has to be bug-sized to be fun, to save gas,  
and to carry a low price-tag, these two new ones will...*

# Change Your Mind!



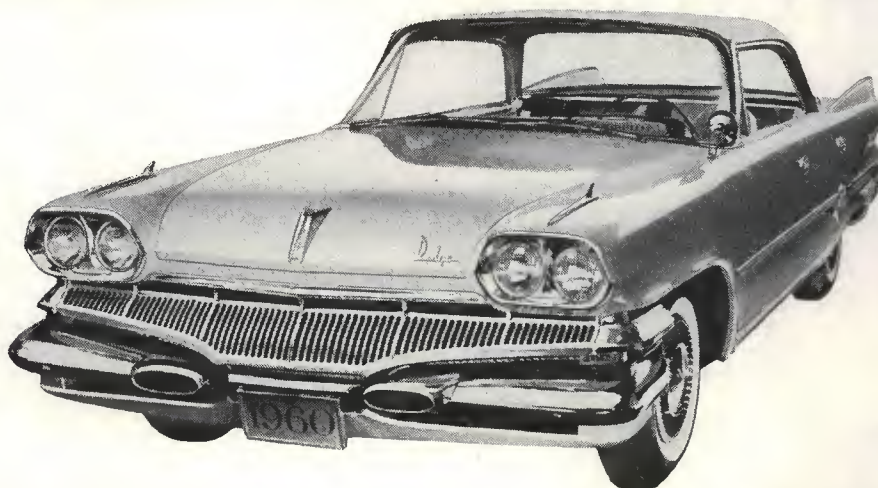
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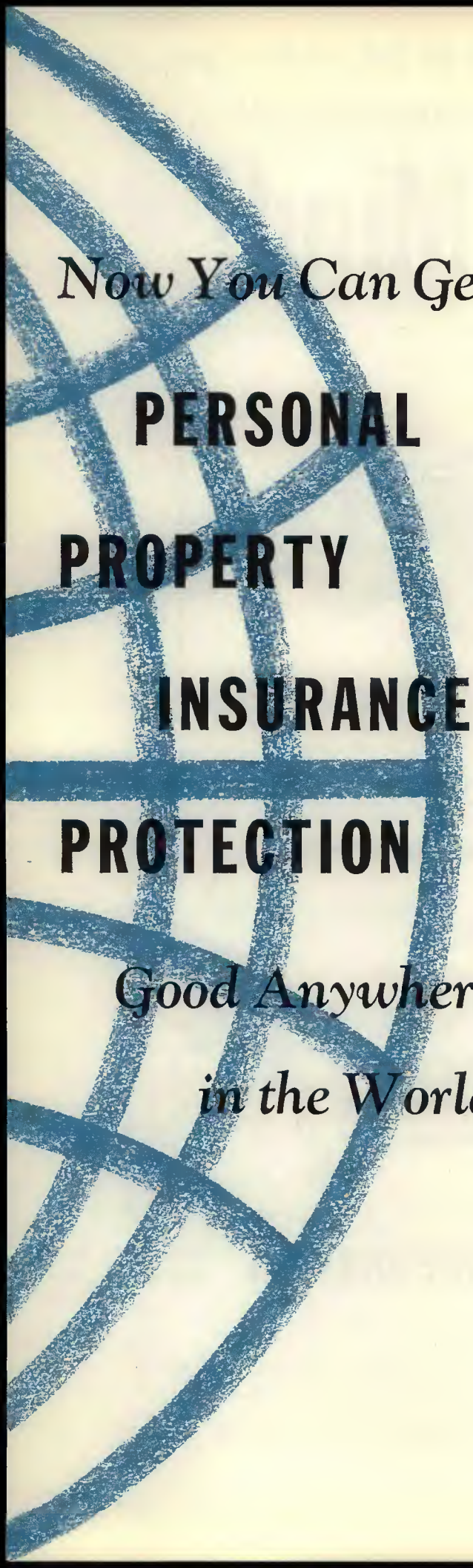
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And, if you wish, you can add overseas personal liability protection and accidental death indemnity for you *and* your wife to the same convenient policy.

You pay a single modest premium for each year's coverage, and you will be notified well in advance of the renewal date so that you can be sure of adequate protection from year to year.

Your Government Services Comprehensive Policy offers you protection, convenience and economy. Here's how the plan works:

***"All Risk" Protection of Unscheduled Personal Property . . .***

This, of course, is the basic coverage you'll want, because it protects your family's valuable possessions (such as furniture, appliances, other household goods and clothing) against damage and loss.

And, this protection *stays* in force whether you're stationed in the States, or at an overseas post.

You get unusual flexibility of coverage, too. You can apply for as little as \$3,000 coverage under this section of the policy, or as much as \$20,000 so long as you insure your property to 80% of its value. And you pay only a modest \$1.50% premium on the amount of coverage you select.

*At this low premium*, of course, Ocean Transit Coverage on household goods and furniture is not included. However, we can write this insurance for you, and we will be happy to send you complete information on request.

You get other benefits from your GSC Policy, too. Once you have purchased the minimum protection (\$3,000) on unscheduled personal property, you're entitled to add insurance for valuable, specific items of personal property, personal liability coverage, and personal accident insurance to the same policy. We do not offer these extra forms of insurance separately for a very good reason—one that is to your advantage. We *couldn't* offer them at the low rates you get in this Comprehensive Policy if we had to write each kind of coverage separately.

Here is the *extra* protection you can get in your Government Services Comprehensive Policy:

***"All Risk" Coverage of Scheduled Personal Property***

Your furs, jewelry, watches, cameras, and other specific items of value can be insured by name and description under this section of your GSC Policy. You are protected against damage and loss whether you're in the States, overseas or in transit.

No minimum amount of coverage is required, and the maximum is a generous \$2,500 on any item, up to \$10,000 total coverage—a wide enough range to cover almost any family requirement. Your premium is just \$2.00% on the amount of insurance you select.

### Overseas Personal Liability

Everyone makes mistakes, sometimes costly ones, and this can be especially true overseas where legal liability laws and customs may be different from those you're used to.

You can protect yourself, under this section of your GSC Policy, for up to \$25,000 in legal liability claims arising from acts of you and your family while you are overseas. \$25,000 protection costs just \$12.50 . . . or, you can get \$10,000 protection for \$10 total premium.

This coverage applies only while you are overseas, but if you've just started a tour in the States, it can be added to your existing policy when you're ready to go back overseas.

### Personal Accident Insurance

Government service means travel, and travel can be dangerous. Nobody likes to think about the possibility of a fatal plane crash, or auto accident, but fatal accidents do happen in the Service. Chances are they've happened to friends of yours. And, when death strikes unexpectedly, there's almost never enough money to take care of the family survivors properly.

That's why we've made accidental death coverage of \$10,000 for you and \$10,000 for your wife available as part of your GSC Policy. Cost is low, \$12.50 each, and you are assured of a substantial and welcome payment to your family if the unexpected should happen.

You can begin right now to enjoy the protection, convenience and flexibility the GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMPREHENSIVE POLICY offers you. Fill in the order form below and mail it with your first premium payment. *Your protection starts the day we receive your application.*

### Limitations and Exclusions

Naturally, there are some limitations and exclusions on your coverage. Most are standard in Comprehensive policies, and you'll find that they actually operate to your benefit by helping us to keep premium costs low. In any case, you will want to know what they are, and we have listed them

below, for each section of the policy, so that you can check them conveniently.

### 1-A. Unscheduled Personal Property

#### Limitations:

- \$50.00 deductible.
- \$250.00 limit on unscheduled jewelry and furs
- No Ocean Transit Coverage on household goods and furniture. (Unless issued on the basis of separate application.)

#### Exclusions:

- Breakage of brittle articles—glass, china, and the like
- Normal wear and tear
- Inherent Vice (a built-in defect or flaw in the article)
- War, including rebellion and revolution.

### I-B. Scheduled Personal Property

#### Limitations:

- \$2,500 coverage on any one item
- \$25 deductible on scheduled items other than jewelry and furs.

#### Exclusions:

The same as those under 1-A above.

### 2. Personal Liability

#### Limitations:

No coverage in the United States

#### Exclusions:

- War, including rebellion and revolution
- Liability to servants
- Operation of automobiles, boats, aircraft
- Liability out of ownership or use of land or buildings overseas.
- Liability out of use of firearms.

### 3. Personal accident insurance

#### Exclusions:

- War, including rebellion and revolution
- Flying in a non-scheduled airline (For purposes of this exclusion, MATS is considered a scheduled airline.)
- Suicide, whether sane or insane
- Racing, motorcycling, winter sports

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Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_ Govt. Dept. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Please list name and relationship of other members of your household on a separate sheet of paper, and attach to this application.)

Amount of Unscheduled Personal Property Insurance Desired \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Minimum, \$3,000)

Premium @ \$1.50 per \$100 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Full value of unscheduled property \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Describe, on a separate sheet of paper, any losses that would have been covered in the past 3 years had this insurance been carried.

Amount of Scheduled Personal Property Insurance Desired \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (No minimum. Maximum \$2,500 each item, \$10,000 total)

Premium @ \$2.00 per \$100 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Schedule, on a separate sheet of paper, items to be specifically insured and describe any losses that would have to be covered in the past 3 years had this insurance been carried.

Overseas Personal Liability Insurance

Check amount desired:

- ☐ \$10,000 @ \$10 total premium
- ☐ \$25,000 @ \$12.50 total premium

Describe, on a separate sheet of paper, any losses that would have been covered in the past 3 years had this insurance been carried.

#### Personal Accident Insurance

Coverage for: ☐ Self, \$10,000

☐ Wife, 10,000 (Premium \$12.50 each)

Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Has any company or Lloyds ever cancelled insurance for Applicant ☐ Yes ☐ No  
(If "Yes" give details on a separate sheet of paper.)

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ total premium.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

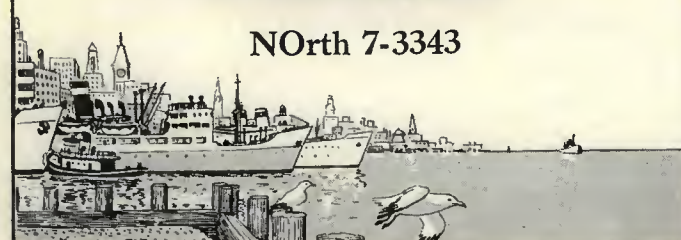


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WASHINGTON AGENT FOR AMERICAN EXPRESS

## 25 Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART



**Comment, 1960:** On February 1, 1957, Alice Emily married Hugh Auchincloss whose father used to be in the Department. On February 6, 1958, Alice Emily gave birth to twins, a boy, Cecil Lyon, and a girl, Maya, thus giving retired Ambassador Joe Grew his eighth and ninth great-grandchildren.

### Up Another Rung

A few of the promotions which were effective July 1, 1934:

#### To Class VI

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Ellis O. Briggs      | Howard Donovan |
| Christian M. Ravndal | John J. Muccio |

#### To Class VII

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Selden Chapin           | Julian F. Harrington |
| Joseph C. Satterthwaite | Edward J. Sparks     |

#### To Class VIII and Consul

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gerald A. Drew    | Daniel M. Braddock          |
| Morris N. Hughes  | Bertel E. Kuniholm          |
| George H. Winters | Raymond A. Hare             |
| Henry S. Villard  | Frances E. Willis           |
| Cecil Wayne Gray  | James E. Brown, Jr.         |
| Edward S. Maney   | William W. Butterworth, Jr. |

### F.S. Photographic Register

The only "Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service" ever published was issued in 1936 as a supplement to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It was produced by FSO C. Paul Fletcher and is something that will give pleasure to reflecting retirees for years to come.

"During the war," writes Paul, "passports could be forged, but the 'Register' was positive proof of identity. When I was Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, my Kavass Suleiman occasionally would have to go aboard an incoming ship to assist an arriving FSO. Suleiman, after studying the 'Register,' could walk down the crowded deck and immediately spot the visiting fireman he was seeking."

Of the seven hundred officers whose photographs appear in the "Register," very few are still in active service. For instance, of the twenty-seven whose names begin with the letter "A" only four are still "around": i.e., Ted Achilles, Garry Ackerson, George Allen, Dan Anderson.

The "Register" has pictures of three women: Ruth Bryan Owen who was Minister to Denmark from 1933 to 1936 and was the daughter of William Jennings Bryan; Constance R. Harvey, who is now Consul General at Strasbourg; and Frances E. Willis, now Ambassador to Norway.

The name of the person whose photo appears last in the "Register" is the same as the name which appears last in the 1959 "Foreign Service List." You guessed it—Ben Zweig.

**Ambassador Guggenheim:** The recent death of Robert Guggenheim brought recollections to columnist Pasquale Marranzino of the party given the ambassador in Lisbon five years ago "when he turned in his ambassadorial suit." "Embassy row turned out en masse . . . The fanciest and most talked about that night was Madga Lupescu, widow of the late King Carol of Rumania . . . The Ambassador looked in amazement at Madga and then gallantly kissed her on each cheek, flicking powder and rouge with his silver mustache tips . . . His recent death followed a dinner party in Georgetown. So the 75-year-old gentleman went out with his party ensigns flying."

**P.S.** A word from Ambassador David Bruce: "For a long time I have read your column with interest and enjoyment."

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# Is the Foreign Service a Profession?

by James K. Penfield

A SHORT PERIOD of close association with an operating unit of one of the armed services highlights a situation of weakness in the Foreign Service which, under increasingly intense bureaucratic buffetings, seems to be getting worse rather than better. One word—professionalism—defines this situation.

No one would deny that a good Merchant Marine skipper is a professional sailor. It might even be argued that he's a better sailor than the average Captain of a Navy ship, who spends a good deal less of his time at sea. But who in his right mind would suggest that the Navy would do its job better if it hired Merchant Marine officers without Navy experience to run some of its ships? In fact, even when the military services get into the political field they train professional military officers to do the job, rather than take qualified political officers and try to instill in them the necessary military competence. Granted, there are now FSO political advisers in most of the major military commands, but the use which is made of these officers varies greatly, depending largely on the personalities involved, and only very rarely does a political adviser have any "line responsibility."

But what happens in the Foreign Service? The general tone and atmosphere are set by the traditional assumption that the size of a party contribution is the determining criterion of a man's ability to represent the United States at an important capital. As Senator Fulbright has so cogently explained, this is by no means to assert that a political appointee cannot make a good Ambassador. Quite the contrary is true in many professions. We have never fought a war in which a tremendous contribution was not made by civilians in be-starred uniforms. Even painting has its Grandma Moses. But the burden of any professional activity must be carried by the professionals.

When we get below the Ambassadorial level the same type of thinking leads to the assertion that, for instance: Mr. X is a good trade unionist, therefore he must *ipso facto* be a good Labor Attaché. This reasoning is carried even further by those who insist that in order to serve as a Cultural Attaché, a person must basically be a professor or other cultural practitioner, that only an aviation specialist

can make a Civil Air Attaché, and even, that no one but a geographer can intelligently buy maps abroad.

This kind of thinking is putting the cart before the horse. The basic skill required in the conduct of foreign relations is ability to deal effectively with foreigners in their own milieu. This skill is not acquired by running a trade union in Memphis or summarizing reports in Washington. These activities are, of course, most helpful in acquiring certain of the ingredients necessary to the development of the professional in the field of foreign relations, and to maintain that the trade unionist or the researcher could not be an expert in the conduct of foreign relations, is just as fallacious as to assert the opposite. The point is, they are secondary qualifications.

One may cite three reasons why the conduct of foreign relations has never been and is not today generally regarded in the United States, at least, as a genuine profession. The first is that throughout the greater part of our history foreign relations has, in contrast to the experience of most nations in the world, been essentially of secondary importance to the national interest. With a continent to develop, our national energy was naturally not focused on maneuvering for a place on the international stage. Thus, the conduct of our foreign relations could be, and until relatively recently was, left largely to amateurs.

SECONDLY, OUR professional Foreign Service, developing under the shadow of this strong traditional attitude, has had to struggle against a built-in inferiority complex. We have instinctively felt, despite protestations to the contrary, that we were trying to corner the market on something that any Tom, Dick or Harry could do. We are too easily persuaded that such bromides as "human nature is the same the world over" are really relevant to the question.

This apologetic attitude has been aggravated by the third factor: the difficulty of describing clearly the professional nature of the profession. The conduct of foreign relations cannot be reduced to algebraic formulae or scientifically classifiable symptoms and remedies. It does not lend itself easily to classroom instruction and everyone has his own list of its essentials. My own includes such items as:

1. Language (although we are currently making a great fuss about this skill, it has, of course, always been important and, contrary to the assertions of some enthusiastic

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James K. Penfield, new Chairman of the Journal's Editorial Board, was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1930, and has served in the Far East, in Europe, in Mexico and in the Near East.

by Robert W. Rinden



... "No, it's not Paris—it's Kookamonga. They want you to set up the files in the new Embassy."

professionals in the linguistics field, acceptable competence is not acquired merely by taking a three-month quickie at the FSL.)

2. Ability to put one's thoughts in writing clearly, succinctly and grammatically. This "good drafting," in the broadest sense, is of prime importance in the conduct of foreign relations, and is all too often taken for granted or underestimated in evaluating Foreign Service skills.

3. Ability effectively to organize data and to speak on it persuasively.

4. Ability quickly to determine and exploit the sources of power and information in a strange society.

5. Ability promptly and effectively to adjust oneself to customs, mechanics of life and outlook which differ completely from one's own.

6. Ability to put oneself in another's shoes—and very unfamiliar shoes they usually are—but to keep them walking in the direction indicated by one's own, rather than their owner's interests.

This list can be greatly varied and added to, particularly in terms of technical qualifications, but basic skills such as those listed above must primarily be acquired through experience, preferably under skilled guidance. At any rate, they can't be, or at least normally are not, taught as technical courses in schools. So, runs the argument, they cannot be the skills of a true profession.

What can be done about this situation? Here, as a starter, are two suggestions.

First, let's revise our thinking about education and training. In-service training for the Foreign Service Officer should have two main purposes, both equally important: studies calculated to assist in the development of professional Foreign Service Officers, and the much more easily

planned technical training, such as how to issue a visa, how to compile labor statistics, how to speak Erehwonese, etc. This latter category seems to be receiving effective but perhaps excessive attention in current training programs.

Aside from a half dozen short FSI seminars, the first category is now largely limited to the various war colleges and the mid-career and senior officers courses, the latter now only in its second year of existence. For the more senior grades many would consider this training adequate or more than adequate in quantity but it could undoubtedly be improved in quality. Those directing the senior officers' course are making admirable efforts in this direction. Another move in the right direction would be to appoint a civilian Commandant of the National War College, a step the British have taken for the first time this year.

It is in the professional training of junior officers that much more needs to be done. By the time an officer reaches Class 3 his professional competence is established, and if he has had the proper training when an O-5, O-6 and O-7, this competence should be much greater, on the average, than it is today. It will not be easy to develop effective professional training of junior officers. Time, patience, imagination and unorthodox thinking will be necessary. One "course" which might prove effective would be to require a trainee, and if married, his wife separately, to spend three months or so in "grass roots" travel abroad on an austerity budget in areas not conditioned to large-scale tourism. In addition to the educational value, required reports on such travel should, particularly after some experience with them had been accumulated, be most useful in revealing an officer's potential for a Foreign Service career.

In considering academic training, prior to entry into the Service, interesting conclusions for the Foreign Service are revealed in the results of two recent Foundation-financed studies of education for business. An attempt was made to determine whether the business schools justify their existence—whether the system gives the best possible preparation for business careers. The evidence, taken from the mouths of top businessmen themselves, seems to be that it does not. Both surveys were in substantial agreement that what is needed at the undergraduate level is work which will develop general capacities and understandings, and that an exposure to the major fields of learning is the best way for this to be achieved. A similar survey of pre-service undergraduate and graduate training for the Foreign Service should prove interesting. It might not only be helpful in keeping recruitment and examination procedures effectively up-to-date but should be useful in planning junior in-service training. Despite the difficulty of coming to grips with the

education-recruitment-training problem it should surely pay dividends in terms of a more effective Foreign Service.

The second step follows naturally from the first. Professional foreign service qualifications must be given appropriate weight in making Foreign Service assignments. Some officers feel that if present trends continue, the Foreign Service will sooner or later become predominantly a collection of accountants, labor experts, management executives, Japanese specialists and so on, almost ad infinitum, each one able to do a passable job at his specialty, but few having real competence to represent the United States in the conduct of its foreign relations. There can be no disputing the fact that we need technical competence in today's Foreign Service but we need broad professional competence even more. Assignments are presumably made on the basis of the officer's technical and broad professional qualifications. But the former are usually so much easier to define than the latter and the various technical "trade unions" are so insistent on preserving a monopoly within their own particular fields, that the broader qualifications often get very short shrift indeed. A determined effort could improve this situa-

tion now; as new training and evaluation techniques (whatever became of the war time "house party" operation?) are developed a more balanced situation should evolve naturally.

A program such as this would immediately inspire increased accusations of snobbism and cliquishness. Worse, such accusations might have more substance to them than those traditionally and currently made against the Foreign Service. Similar accusations are often leveled against the career military services; in fact, not many years ago no less a person than the President of the United States made some widely noted derogatory comments about the Marine Corps. Although these comments had no noticeable effect on the Corps, just imagine the results, starting with Congressional investigations, had they been directed against the Foreign Service! There is no doubt that a real effort to develop an effective professional esprit and competence in any organization creates problems. But it is generally considered more profitable to try to break the cow of kicking over the milk pail than to send her to the slaughterhouse.

It's time the Foreign Service faced the problem of professionalism squarely instead of trying to apologize it away.

## Parkinson's Law on Travel

by C. Northcote Parkinson

ONE WAY to gain prestige in modern society is to have traveled. But "travel" must be understood as a term inapplicable to the beaten track. You may have found your way by timid steps to Dinard and Chartres, to the Rhineland and the Black Forest. You may even have reached Andorra. For purposes of prestige, however, all this is waste of time, as is indeed nearly the whole of Europe. Something might be made of having been to Zagreb, Skopje or Santorin, but the prestige value of these places is scarcely worth the effort. The modern traveler can impress only by casual reference to Faizabad, Kaohsiung and Banjarmasin. Chatter about Cagliari is futile, as if one were to boast of having been to Interlaken. Nowadays one must go further afield.

Before consulting the atlas, however, you should decide on a policy. The alternatives before you are, broadly, three. You can visit some territory thought to be unexplored. You can learn some language known to scarcely anyone else. You can, finally, visit some scene of minor conflict and return as a military expert. The main result of your travels in any case will be a book and it is well for you to decide in advance what the book is to be about. Even the most cursory visit to a bookshop will point to the conclusion that the market is already, in some directions, overstocked. Nothing is now to be gained from a knowledge of the linyutang dialect, nor from joining the Foreign Legion, nor

again from crossing the Pacific on a balsa raft. Opportunities still exist, however, for the traveler who has properly defined what he is trying to do.

Let us suppose, in the first instance, that you have decided to gain prestige as an explorer. Your first problem is the very one which the inexperienced explorer might leave to the last. You have to decide on a dust-jacket for the book you mean to write. Exploration dust-jackets are of two kinds; those with bare bosoms and those without. They are designed for different markets, the second type of jacket sometimes taking the form of a map or the silhouette of a mountain range. On an average the first type is better business, but selection of such a cover will narrow down the field of choice as among places waiting to be explored. As against that, the expedition need not reach unexplored country by the shortest route. For purposes of illustration it is possible to make a detour via Bali even when New Guinea is the place to be explored. Some further advantage may be gained by assembling the expedition at some place supposed to be romantic: Saigon, Valparaiso, Kuching or Macao. This allows you to throw in a preliminary chapter or two about opium dens and the white-slave traffic. There is no need to plan the return journey in such detail. The object of the last chapters will be more to explain, and vastly exaggerate, the value of your discoveries; hinting incidentally (without stating) that the area explored is probably crammed to bursting point with tungsten, columbite, uranium and oil.

These preliminaries settled, the next thing is to define the territory you mean to explore. In making this choice, the commonest mistake is to allow the character of the country

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to influence what you mean to write. The better policy is to write the story in outline and then find a tract of scenery which will do as background. Basically, your need is for a photogenic sort of river, with rapids, waterfalls and at least one crocodile. Some distant mountains are an advantage and a native village for the foreground. Make an early decision as to whether there should or should not be tigers. As you are not a big-game hunter, you can well do without them. If, however, you think one essential, a possible plan is to take one with you, stuffed, in a crate. Another and cheaper method is to photograph some tigers at the zoo and superimpose these on the negatives of a photograph taken locally. Some explorers compromise by taking a stuffed tiger's paw with them for making tracks in the mud. This is a perfectly sound plan, for only a trained zoologist would notice that your photographed tracks are all made with the near hind paw; and no zoologist will read your sort of book.

The region you are to traverse should include at least one crag or outcrop, with an exposed rock face, flat, at its foot. This is for the rock-climbing sequence during which you will pose, lying prone on the flat rock, while the photographer takes his picture from the top of the crag with his camera trained almost vertically downward. Remember to grip the projections and whiten your knuckles with chalk. Note, too, that mutual understanding between you and the photographer must be good; this is best insured by taking some photographs of him in a situation of comparable peril.

In writing a travel book about exploration, the thing to avoid is monotony. The only remedy for this is to give your story a climax. In a tale of mountaineering the climax is inherent. It comes naturally with the conquest of Mount Wothavyu, the cairn built, the flag set up, the Sherpas buried and the peak evacuated. This happens two-thirds through the book, leaving the last chapters for a somewhat partisan assessment of what the achievement means. At least one chapter will explain why the previous expedition failed through having the wrong climbers, the wrong equipment, the wrong maps and the wrong food—apart altogether from their error in approaching from the wrong direction at the wrong time of year. But mountains should play only a supporting role in a book of exploration. Climbing feats should not, therefore, be emphasized. It is best to throw in an oblique reference, a faked camera study and a modest disclaimer, passing on quickly to something else. So the climax of your book will not be on a virgin summit, nor even down an unexpected crevasse. It must be something more consistent with the general theme.

What is the crisis to be? The sudden eruption of a supposedly extinct volcano would be appropriate, but is difficult to arrange or even foresee. Setting aside such eccentricities of nature, the contents of chapter nine will have to center on one of three things: The canoe can capsize as you shoot the rapids. There can be a raid by a hostile tribe. Or the native village can catch fire and be totally destroyed. Whatever the precise nature of the crisis, it is essential that you Look Death in the Eyes, the worst dangers being averted by your own presence of mind, knowledge and pluck.

On the whole, the canoe episode seems the least satisfactory.

*The canoe upsetting meant that all our supplies had been lost, with no stores nearer than Madlyrash, our last link with civilization. The journey back would take at least sixteen days by the river and longer by the other route. The monsoon, remember, would break in three weeks' time . . . I decided to push on.*

The technique lies in introducing the row of dots at the right point. But the result is apt to lack drama. Of the various climaxes, the Fire in the Long House is probably the best. It has served many an author when at a loss how to finish the story, and will serve many yet. It lacks any touch of originality, but it is dramatic, final and neat. It lends itself to vivid description. It disposes of unwanted characters—including The Chief's Daughter (if there has to be one). It can wipe out the whole community if you like, making your anthropological notes impossible to refute. It allows you to rescue someone—the faithful teacher, perhaps, who has never left your side in times of danger—and it rounds off the narrative in such a way as to explain why your exploring days are over:

*As I looked back from the ridge toward where the last wisps of smoke were still visible among the treetops, I knew that I should never return. Why should I? It would not be the same. The happy community I had known would no longer exist. As for Hocusp Oachus, the Medicine Man, I should never know now the truth of the legend. Could he really raise people from the dead? Who can say? He certainly could not raise himself. But that he had exceptional gifts, I am fully convinced. Whatever his secrets may have been, they died with him. While I am no believer in the occult, I must admit that things I have seen allow of no ordinary explanation. There let the matter rest. Turning northward again, I began the long descent . . . etc., etc.*

So much for the book of exploration. If you seek, rather, to gain reputation as a linguist, it is best to plan the book round a central and predictable event. Ideal for this purpose is the coronation of some hitherto unpublicized king, which will bring together a variety of peoples. Attend as a reporter for some obscure journal and full journalistic privileges will be yours; this usually means sharing a bedroom with at least three other reporters, two from Patagonia and one from Taiwan. It is in the account of your journey to the capital that your knowledge of obscure languages and customs will become apparent.

*One of the strangest characters in the vicinity was Sheerin Venshyan, the peddler from Mekbeeliv. I saw at once from the style of his turban that he came from the other side of the hills. I addressed him accordingly in what I hoped would be the right dialect.*

*"Wudyanho?" I began, but he merely shook his head.*

*"Comongsaarva?" I tried again, with a similar result.*

*But then he solved the problem for me by muttering the idiom.*

*"Hoosyersen?"*

*I knew then that he came, at least originally, from the north. After that we became friends and he told me something of his life story. His accent was atrocious and I had*

some little difficulty at first in understanding his use of the expression "hootsmonawawiye." I realized, however . . . etc.

There is no need, incidentally, to restrict yourself to one language. A wide knowledge of many tongues can be suggested, and this is best done by a series of modest disclaimers.

"The fact is, I know very little Serbo-Croatian. . . ."

"I can understand Arabic, but speak only enough for purposes of travel. The Sheik made it clear, however, that he belonged to one of the stricter sects . . . etc."

"Any smattering I may have of Urdu was severely tested that day."

The technique is to follow up a frank confession of ignorance by a scene from which your conversational fluency can be readily inferred. Your subsequent candor will then be disbelieved. Remember, though, to record your difficulty in rendering the exact meaning of the phrases used. "This prayer," you will remark, "means literally, 'Hail, precious stone in the brightly petaled flower'—but the expression (with its finer shades of meaning) is not really translatable."

That will be enough in itself to establish your reputation as an Orientalist. Leave it at that and pass on quickly to comment on the cut-glass chandeliers which the Nepalese import from the West and upon which they base their notions of social prestige. Always bear your scholarship lightly, as a foible of which you are half-ashamed.

If you are haunted, as some writers are, by the fear that you will someday meet someone who has really mastered the language you have professed to know, you may well prefer to write your book on a military theme. The military approach can be attempted at two levels, the elementary and the advanced. . . .

Military writing at the advanced level was the invention of the late Mr. Hilaire Belloc, whose firsthand knowledge was that of a peacetime conscript in the French artillery. This made him an expert on strategy, which he still remained even after two World Wars had added something to our experience of warfare and little, in recent years, to our veneration for France. It is unlikely that any of us will rival Belloc as a master of English prose, but he can be readily imitated as a strategist.

*The problem was essentially one of supply. With his railroad at Pnom Penn and the road under shellfire beyond Kompong Thom, General Ventre-à-Terre had to move his infantry in at least brigade strength up to the line of the Lam Nam. Unless this were done in six days the post at Cheon Ksan would fall. Now, the distance from Pnom Penn to the Lam Nam is 218 kilometers by the main road. With his advance troops already at Ph Rovieng it was arithmetically just possible—but only just—for the relief column to arrive in time. The movement began on March 14th and was unopposed until the evening of the 17th, when, at Tamesch . . . etc.*

In making your decision as between one campaign and another, supposing you to have several to choose from, you must be guided by the character of the book you mean to write. If you are to attempt something at the advanced level,

you must find some campaign with a tangible enemy; one in a position to fire back. There might seem to be an undesirable element of danger in this, but you must remember that the grand strategist has no occasion to come within range or even earshot of the enemy guns. All he needs is a map, an almanac, a Baedeker, a Bradshaw, a pair of dividers and a bottle of cognac. It must, however, be admitted that wars fought on this scale—large enough to involve strategy but not so large as to cause real inconvenience—are infrequent. The possibilities are that you will be forced to take your warfare at the lower level whether you like it or not.

War of this latter kind is frankly less attractive. Even if the other side is in no position to shoot at you, there will be no avoiding a measure of discomfort. You must be far enough forward to collect your descriptive material, whether it be desert or jungle. Given the background, however, the rest is simple. You have only to listen to all the current stories and retell them in an improved form with yourself as the chief character. Here, as in the other possible travel books, the best plan is to rough out the story in advance. The climax will be the ambush in which the enemy chief dies, riddled with bullets but defiant to the end. You will be there as a war correspondent but the reader will be led to suspect that you were leading the patrol in all but name. "No, Mr. Newcome," you will be thought to have said, "you should head more to the southeast, and meet the track *here*, just below the spot height 237. I *think* you should have a target at about 1,500 hours; perhaps I should say at 1,445 hours; at 250 yards range. But don't open fire until the third man comes into view." This is not what you will print, but it will be obvious from the modest way in which you insist on the subaltern being given all the credit.

In theory it might seem possible to combine all the travel-book techniques in a single volume. The author might in this way shine successively as explorer, linguist and tactician. The dust cover would have Bali maidens on the front, a Sanskrit text on the spine and the lost patrol on the back. This sort of thing has been tried, but without much success. It repels as many as it attracts. Apart from that, it would give you the wrong sort of reputation. You must not be thought to be seeking the limelight. It is better far to be noted for your extreme reluctance ever to discuss your past adventures. The maximum prestige is gained by one adept in reticence. "Do I speak Swahili?" you will murmur. "Good heavens, no! I have forgotten anything I ever knew. The language I should *like* to know well is Spanish—perhaps I should say, Castilian. I expect you know that language, sir?" Or else someone introduces you as "the explorer." "Don't listen to him!" you implore. "You might think I had been to the Antarctic! Have you read Dogsleigh's book on the South Pole? There is real exploration for you!" Or, finally, some hostess begs you to tell her friends about your adventures. "But, my dear, I have never seen a shot fired. All that stuff I wrote is just too incredibly bogus." For once in a way you will be telling the truth. Rest assured, however, that no one will believe a word of it.

# WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

## February in Washington

February was made memorable on many counts: A strike of the food chain stores changed buying habits for almost a week, and the first snow storm of the year lent a crippling blow to transportation for a day or two. Then there were days of special memories: Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, the 100th anniversary of Gustav Mahler and the 150th anniversary of Chopin, the day of Saint Valentine, and the Leap Day.

At the time of writing we can give no statements on the effects of the latter, but Saint Valentine was roundly celebrated in party and poetry. Had it not long ago been established that the JOURNAL does not print poetry and doggerel we would like to quote as charming a rondeau as rarely we've met which was sent in to us by one of our artists (also a Cultural Attaché). Particularly we would quote his first and last stanzas:

This day of love we celebrate  
No matter if it be our fate  
To suffer constant banishment  
From all our friends. We'll be content  
If we can love commemorate;  
.....

Take note that though this very date  
Is when we seem to celebrate  
Particularly love's event,  
We choose to make it permanent  
And not to make discriminate  
This day of love.

It has all the overtones of the troubadours of Provence and a warmth quite unlike the snow which all of Washington woke to on Valentine's day. The first storm of the year had swirled and blown its way into town the evening before and Sunday morning the streets were uncluttered by cars. At dusk the Breugel quality (as in Lynn Millar's photo on page 38) of the landscape was most vivid, as dark figures scurried hastily down white and emptied streets. At Old



"Parables of the Kingdom of Heaven" by Pierre van der Borch  
Shown recently at the Smithsonian Institution.

State, which idle talk has several times torn down, the starlings whirled and careened, content to be near its baroque ferocity. What is there that makes starlings flock to and appreciate one part of town and one type of architecture more than another—is it just other starlings? We used to wonder about this when the starlings swept into Whitehall at evening in London, coming up from the country.

February at the JOURNAL's offices had its own unsettling rumors, too: rumors of moving. Hokusai during his lifetime inhabited more than four score and ten houses rather than pay rent or clean up a place, but this wasn't really the case with us. We had become fond of having the sun stream in the window, winter and summer, over the roof tops of the American University buildings. Our third floor situation with no elevator meant that the merely casual visitor was discouraged, and deadlines could be maintained. Speaking of deadlines, if we're late this month it's only that we, like you, have been waiting for the Promotion List.

But—there was a reason for moving, and a good one. The American Foreign Service Protective Association has been steadily growing, and now it needs the entire building for its own operations. So the JOURNAL and the staff of the American Foreign Service Association are suddenly searching for new quarters.

## Diplomat

In Washington book titles rise and fall on impulses quite different from those elsewhere in the country: In what other city would a non-fiction book called "Diplomat" be high on the best-seller lists for months at a time.

Despite what suspicions one may have of such lists, or their validity, when Charles Thayer's "Diplomat" placed high on the list for weeks on end, and our local book store said it's the great seller since "Doctor Zhivago" one cannot but pay attention to such straws in the wind.

So we wanted to see what it had to say, if anything, about the JOURNAL. (Just as when one wants to discover the worth of a new cookbook one studies a recipe with which he is already thoroughly familiar and somewhat of an expert.)

What we found might not help us in any report on effectiveness but with Barnum-like consistency we reprint it:

... Frequently today young Foreign Service officers, having just completed their probationary service, succumb to an irresistible impulse to submit guides for even younger diplomats to the editors of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. These recall the comment of General Marshall to a junior general of MacArthur's staff during the war. The young general had come to Washington to explain and defend MacArthur's strategic proposals for the war in the Pacific and on finishing his exposition remarked, "I will stake my military reputation on the soundness of these plans." General Marshall leaned across the table. "General," he asked acidly, "just what is your military reputation?"

... In a recent complaint printed in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL a communications clerk bitterly described some of his duties: copying cables, logging or numbering each, dis-



Bas Relief at Angkor Wat

Photo by Kathleen H. G. Van Wyck

tributing incoming messages by hand to officers who were not in their offices, indexing and binding the cables in the telegraph book, and finally the tedious business of paraphrasing. How carefully the last operation must be done was illustrated by Chancellor Bismarck who by deliberately mis-paraphrasing the famous Ems dispatch set off the Franco-German War.

\* \* \*

The article referred to by Mr. Thayer was "What Does a Communications Clerk Do?" in the October 1958 issue, and we were glad to note in a recent promotions list that its author, Billy K. Walker, had been promoted.

### TV and "Secret" Negotiations

Some of our readers will remember that there was a plan afoot a year or two ago to televise a series on the Foreign Service, based on incidents drawn from the lives and experiences of Foreign Service personnel. The original impetus, if we remember, had been furnished by Jack Grover, diplomatic courier, who had been in touch previously with Theodore Granik.

At the time CBS became much interested in the project and a man came down to Washington to do some initial research. What he turned up for the network didn't seem to add up to an interesting program. Then CBS's affiliate, hoping to market it elsewhere had further research done on the project. Many FSO's sent in scripts to the Radio-TV division of the Department but in the end these too died on the vine. Unfairly we felt. The dramatic material is there, waiting only for good writing and editing, and a producer with discrimination and imagination.

This project was not lightly vetoed, however. It reached the stage of being shown to possible sponsors. But it didn't sell. Some people said that a TV series on the Foreign Service, unless thrown quite out of focus and sensationalized, could never be sufficiently popular and would never attract a sponsor. So we were more than happy recently to hear the interesting discussion on CBS's "Small World" with Ed Murrow, Sir Harold Nicolson, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce and Charles E. Bohlen discussing the art and practice of diplom-

acy. Here was a program that millions of TV listeners were tuning in on by preference, and it was sponsored, happily sponsored.

To give an idea of the way the conversation ran, in case you were sun-tanning in Djakarta that Sunday afternoon we would like to quote some of the remarks verbatim:

**Murrow:** I suggest that we talk not about current events and foreign policy, but rather about the art and practice of diplomacy. What are the qualifications for a successful diplomat? Sir Harold?

**Nicolson:** Well, I should say the main qualification is reliability. I've always contended, and I'm sure that both Bohlen and Mrs. Luce will agree with me, that the art of diplomacy is very like the art of banking. It's the art of creating confidence, amassing credit. The idea that there's such a thing as clever diplomacy is all wrong. There isn't such a thing. It always leaves behind it feelings of indignation or shame or humiliation or sort of suspicion, that the other chap has done you down—that's bad diplomacy. . .

**Murrow:** Well, isn't patience necessary, too?

**Nicolson:** I think, in diplomacy, it's essential. . .

If you can't inspire confidence, if they don't believe what you say, if your own government doesn't trust you, you might as well not be in the profession at all. That is number one. Patience is an equal virtue, because most of these negotiations take time, and if you're impatient, you'll either be led to making agreements which you will regret, and your government will regret, and possibly history will condemn you for, or you will spoil the chance of agreement by impatience, and an unthought-through remark or observation. . .

**Bohlen:** I would agree with that also. Modesty is very rare in any walk of life, but is essential in diplomacy. The desire to score a personal success or to pull a quick and cheap triumph is perhaps one of the most dangerous temptations in this business. . .

**Nicolson:** I agree with every word he [Callières] says, every word, except mayhaps the passages about spying. . . I don't think Machiavelli got anything right at all. . . After all, the function of a diplomatist is to create a double confidence not a single one, a double. He's got to have the confidence of his

(Continued on page 48)



USIA's Director George V. Allen

by Robert Sivard

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## Parking in State

IN SOMETHING of a spirit of Local Reform, we invite attention this month to a special Foggy Bottom problem—that of the Parking Permit.

Because the demand far exceeds the supply, it would seem that there is a particular responsibility for assuring reasonable allotment and use of permits. The accepted criterion for parking privilege, as for most business-value perquisites, is rank; with due regard, of course, for the needs of the physically handicapped and those with special transportation problems. We could be wrong, but the daily evidence of one's own eyes suggests that the logic of the present parking situation is open to strong question. There are drivers of taxicabs, for example, secure in the display of a permit; and Girls Friday, perhaps with access to their bosses' documentation, but without regard to the initial basis of its issuance; plus employees of quite modest rank and function, although their knowledge of the administrative alchemy which secured them a permit should in itself be a recommendation for promotion. All these are somehow preferred to certain individuals who consider themselves to have substantial responsibilities and transportation needs yet cannot quite meet, at least in some Departmental areas, a test of rank which is

conspicuous by its flexibility of application in other instances. This may be vehicular democracy in action, but it does not strike one as reflecting effective and equitable administration. Perhaps it could all be explained, if there were more precise information and a disposition to reveal it. But years of decentralization in the handling of permits have taken their toll. Somehow and somewhere, between policy and practice, there appears to have been a loss of administrative control in this area of substantial morale content—a case of under-administration, oddly enough, in this otherwise Parkinsonian age. What with organizational changes, physical moves, and informal transfer of permits, the present parking scene at New State is a confused one. We sympathize with those who have to cope with this problem, but visual evidence of inconsistencies in the availability of permits, whatever may be the explanation, does not serve the cause of morale.

The JOURNAL suggests that the Department has a unique opportunity to reexamine and reconstitute the entire parking system as part of the administrative changes involved in occupancy of the new building extension. Perhaps the matter is already under study. We hope so.

## A View of American Elections

It is exceedingly difficult to speak of the great American Republic without doing its citizens unintentional injustice. Its rulers, its leaders, its spokesmen, are so directly elected and so frequently re-elected by the people; they derive their authority so immediately from the great mass of the population . . . they are so swayed by its passions and so susceptible to its changes of opinion . . . that we seem peculiarly entitled in their case to hold the nation responsible for the proceedings of its Government, the acts of its officials, and the language of its diplomatists. . . . Now, we have no doubt that men of gentlemanly feeling, of deep sense of decorum, of a clear perception of what is due to others, abound in America as well as here. The difference between us, and the misfortune of our cousins, are these—that such men do not at the other side of the Atlantic either elect the Government, or give the tone to the nation, or guide the language of the Press. It is not that they do not exist, but that they do not rule. With us, the educated and upper classes have the power in their own hands. . . . In the United States, it is the mass who govern; it is they who elect the Government and whom the Government must serve; in fine, it is they who have to be *acted down to* and *written down to*. This is a grievous evil, a great embarrassment, and a sad discredit; but it must not blind us to the fact of a better and nobler order of citizens remaining overpowered indeed but neither silent nor inactive, in the background; it must not prevent us from refusing, as often as we are permitted, to judge the nation by its *official* organs. In all likelihood, if the paramount power in England ever fell into the hands of the working classes, and the less cultivated of the trading classes, and the least scrupulous of legal and political adventurers, who now only *share* it . . . we might have nearly as much violence, folly, and discourtesy to blush for and to blame.—From the *Economist*, London, September 9, 1854.

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From "The Hokusai Sketchbooks" by James A. Michener

#### "A FAMOUS ARTIST—HONEST AND TRUE"

"AT THE age of six," said the Japanese artist Hokusai, "I had a fancy for reproducing form; for fifty years I made many book illustrations, but even at seventy I had little skill. Only when I reached the age of seventy-three did I begin to understand how rightly to represent animals, birds, insects, fish, plants. At ninety I shall be better; at a hundred I shall be sublime; at one hundred and ten I shall give life to every line, to every dot."

The name Hokusai means little to some Westerners. The fact is, however, that this Japanese artist, who lived from 1760 to 1849, is worthy of rank with such immortals as Michelangelo and Rembrandt.

Hokusai lived a very long life in poverty and was haunted by creditors. Not that he had been unsuccessful as an artist; far from it. His works were always in demand but he just was not a businessman. He lived for painting and all other considerations were bothersome to him. Like Vincent Van Gogh he was mad with painting. Even the name, Hokusai, means in Japanese: "Old Man Mad About Drawing."

Hokusai had an idiosyncrasy: he constantly changed his style of painting, and whenever he did so, he would change his name as well. Before he had taken the name Hokusai at the age of forty-six, he had changed his name more than fifty different times!

During his long life he is believed to have lived in ninety-three different houses. On occasion he would move as many as three times in a single day. Once he had to abandon his profession and work as a vendor of calendars and pepper. But even while he sold his wares in the streets he made countless sketches of the people and things he saw.

He visited Nagasaki in the course of his travels and became fascinated with the methods used by the European artists, whose works had been brought in by the Dutch merchants who were allowed to trade in Nagasaki. These



Selections from the Manga; from "The Hokusai Sketchbooks,"  
by James A. Michener (Tuttle).

by THOMAS ANDREW SYNNOTT

Dutch merchants appreciated Hokusai's works and every year took hundreds back to Europe with them. In this way Hokusai became known in the West. At length, however, Japanese officials put a stop to this lucrative practice, fearing that the secrets of Japan would become known to the foreigners.

Whether he sold his paintings or not seemed of little concern to Hokusai. When customers came to visit the artist they would invariably find him busy painting, oblivious of all else. Without stopping his work he would tell them to take the painting they liked and to pay him what they thought it was worth. Then they would be told to put the money on the shelf above his head. In the same manner, when one of his creditors would appear, without looking up, Hokusai would reach out and grab any painting that might be handy and thrust it at the creditor.

Because he had broken the rules of tradition that had been laid down for the Oriental artist portraying poetic, literary and religious subjects he was and is, even today, in Japan considered somewhat inferior as an artist.

His fame brought him eventually to the attention of the all-powerful Shogun, Tokugara Iyenari, who ordered Hokusai to paint for him. Taking a sheet of paper the artist covered it with indigo paint, then, putting paint on the claws of a hen, he allowed the hen to run wild over the paper. The result was an effect of crimson leaves floating on a stream. The Shogun was delighted. As a result of the fame he received after painting for the Shogun, Hokusai received many commissions and many pupils came to study under him.

But the poor of Japan were his real patrons. He himself had always identified himself with the poor in his country,

(Continued)

Thomas Andrew Synnott is a free lance writer who has a special interest in art subjects.

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## A Famous Artist

by Thomas Andrew Synnott

and a sign outside of his home proudly proclaimed: "HACHI-YEMON, Peasant."

As an artist he was a realist, and this quality endeared him to the people of the lower classes in Japan. Among the works that won him his greatest fame were inexpensive prints made from woodblocks, and Hokusai was delighted that reproductions of his works could be made and sold cheaply so that even the poorest people could afford to have his works in their homes. The rich, of course, could afford original works of art by painters who worked in the ancient classical tradition, disdaining to paint subjects that would appeal to people of the lower classes. The fidelity of the wood-engravers who reproduced Hokusai's works is extraordinary.

In 1812 he published his famous "Manga," which brought him the greatest fame he had received in his own country. In the "Manga," Hokusai portrayed the countless things of his time that had attracted his attention. There are pictures of men and women engaged in their daily work; nothing escaped his pen, whether plants, beasts, landscapes, birds, fishes, insects, priests or legendary heroes. Hokusai was a caricaturist and the work abounds in caricatures, but all of his subjects are treated sympathetically. Some claim that even the birds and the animals he drew seem about to smile!

His paintings of Mount Fuji once seen can never be forgotten—from his paintings of this peerless mountain in all of its many moods one can see he was in love with it. His "Fuji in Lightning," and "The Great Wave," are beyond compare.

When we realize the manner in which Hokusai worked—a manner far different from that of Western artists, we begin to have some idea of the enormous amount of work this man must have produced during his years of intense production.

Where a Western artist may spend months and even years on a single painting, this is not true of the Japanese or Chinese artist. The latter, once he has made up his mind and begun his painting, must work deftly and rapidly on the absorbent paper until the painting is finished. Working in such a manner, we can imagine what Hokusai's output must have been, this inspired man, working from early youth until an advanced old age at a frantic rate.

In 1839, when he was seventy-nine, his house burned down. In the house at the time was much of the work representing a lifetime of painting. Rather than being crushed by such a loss, Hokusai borrowed some money, rented another house, and with the enthusiasm of a youth began again.

At the age of eighty-nine, as he lay dying, Hokusai exclaimed: "If God had lent me but five years more, I should have become a great painter."

He died on May 10, 1838. In the Honjo Quarter of Yedo his tombstone can still be seen in the monastery. As he would have wished, this great artist is buried among the humble artisans and tradespeople with whom he chose to spend his life. On his tombstone is a simple epitaph:

"Here lies Hokusai, a famous artist—honest and true."

## TRAVEL NOTE

... With jet clipper service, travel is getting so fast these days that soon Foreign Service personnel will have to be careful not to work double time on the same day—in each of two posts. (Rome Embassy News Bulletin)

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## Egypt in Transition

Reviewed by CHARLES C. ADAMS

THE DIRECT and specific quality of the Lacoutures' history of modern Egypt (originally published in Paris), "Egypt in Transition," together with its evident excellence of research, will commend it to the Foreign Service reader who wants a comprehensive grasp of the economic, political, social and other factors contributing to the Egyptian revolution. In particular, the chapters on the "Free Officers" movement, Naguib's fall, agrarian reform and the Aswan Dam problem, as well as the detailed account of the Suez Crisis, will furnish a dimension and point of view certain to augment the information available to most Americans on these topics. The estimate of prospects for Nasser's Egypt, an amalgam of poverty, frustrated nationalism and enmity for the West, is not optimistic. The authors' factual presentation clearly defines the enormous problems. Their account of recent events indicates in an unobtrusive way that they were on the scene. Some of the judgments may well be disputed, but the exposition is arresting and convincing.

Mr. Durrell's book—like the earlier ones in this tetralogy, "Justine" and "Balthazar"—is in fictional contrast. Passing over the opaqueness of Mr. Durrell's explanation of how the books "interlap, interweave, in a purely spatial relation," a modest dissent is offered here to the assertion that either Alexandria or Egyptians are really portrayed in "Mountolive." Whether or not the central situation—a one-man Coptic conspiracy to run arms to Palestine—warrants the elaborate stage-setting, the scenery and props seem to impede the story-line, as is common in novels written about either ancient or modern Egypt. There are exceptions to this rule. A recent, unpretentious yarn, "Ice-Cold in Alex," by Christopher Landon, succeeded in conveying by inference and low-key indirection a fine and pertinent sense of that locale's lush aridity.

Noting that Mr. Durrell is a classical scholar and, without

doubt, very knowledgeable indeed about Egypt and its culture, one assumes that preoccupation with evoking mood leads him into an extravagance of style that describes a setting either greater or lesser than reality, peopled with characters larger or flatter than life. This fancied flaw is scarcely destructive of the book's obvious merits in thought, intricate design and style. Nevertheless, numerous readers acquainted with Alexandria may regret that here even its simple sensual appeals — white houses in strong sun, the blue Mediterranean air,

eucalyptus and jasmine—lose much of their poignancy since Mr. Durrell's Egypt includes no bleaker sights or louder smells, no sores or eye-sores.

*EGYPT IN TRANSITION*, by Jean and Simonne Lacouture. Criterion. 514 pp. \$7.50.

*MOUNTOLIVE*, by Lawrence Darrell. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 318 pp. \$3.95.

*The West In Crisis*. By James P. Warburg. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y.: 192 pp. \$3.50.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

MR. WARBURG and his views require no introduction to the Service. His books are many and he has long held and ardently advocated policies ("disengagement" in Europe, for example) which are found unacceptable in high quarters. He has in provocative and sophisticated manner eloquently played the role of Devil's Advocate to many of our most hallowed post-war policy concepts. This latest book of his is no exception to his general pattern and nonetheless valuable for its not being an exception. One may continue to be inclined to question the authors' insistence that Western restrictions on trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc harm us more than the Communists. Yet one can certainly agree with his plea for a coordinated Western approach to the problems of underdeveloped countries and one will be less inclined than formerly to doubt that the West will find it necessary to make internal adjustments to permit the financing of state-owned enterprises in an increasing number of underdeveloped countries and even to move energetically toward the stabilization of world prices of primary products. But more important than Mr. Warburg's specifics for foreign policy reversals is this book's analysis of the internal, as opposed to the external, threats to the Western democracies. The thesis is developed "that since the days of Pericles more democratic governments have fallen of their own weakness than have been overthrown by foreign tyrants, kings, or dictators."

Mr. Warburg is primarily concerned in this treatise with how little we are doing, as he sees the situation, to master the enemies at work within our own way of life.

## Correspondence of Two Early Diplomats

Reviewed by PHILIP H. TREZISE

WHAT DID they correspond about, those two early diplomats, friends, lawyers, erstwhile colonial statesmen and revolutionists, the Minister to the Court of St. James, John Adams, and the Minister to the Court of Versailles, Thomas Jefferson?

About a great many things indeed, for Adams and Jefferson were complete 18th century men. And Abigail Adams, herself no incomplete personage, was party to the Adams family correspondence with the distinguished Mr. Jefferson so that the topics were the more varied. The letters of these Foreign Service families (in the employ of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation) ranged over matters having a familiar ring.

They complained to one another about allowances. Observe Mrs. Adams, "Yet these missions abroad, circumscribed as they are in point of expenses, place the ministers of the United States in the lowest point of view of any envoy . . ."

Security problems bothered them (the British opened their mail, Jefferson's "cypher" was incomplete).

They agreed on the utter mendacity of the press, particularly the British

press which had abused Adams unmercifully.

Now and then they found occasion to comment on their fellow diplomats, sometimes unkindly. Jefferson once referred to the Portuguese Ambassador to Versailles as that "torpid, un-informed machine."

They groaned together at New York's failure to keep them informed (Congress sat in New York and its instructions were occasional and erratic).

Their more serious interchanges were serious enough for anyone's taste, for Jefferson and Adams were the only American diplomats abroad other than our Minister to Madrid and they represented a precariously situated "new" nation, heavily in debt, incredibly badly organized for the conduct of foreign affairs. The United States had a balance of payments problem then, too, the Europeans were unwilling to cease discrimination against our products, and the Barbary pirates were committing outrages on our merchant shipping and going unpunished. Jefferson and Ad-



. . . "Abigail Adams, herself no incomplete personage." From "The Adams-Jefferson Letters."

ams had strong views on all these matters, the reasoned views of vigorous nationalists and convinced federalists. In those trying days, indeed, none other than Jefferson could favor war with the Barbary states because, among several reasons, the Navy that would be needed "will arm the federal head with the safest of all the instruments of coercion over their delinquent members."

They went home, these two, to great distinctions and highest office, to political feuding and eventual reconciliation and more wonderful letters, to a magnificently civilized old age, both to die on the fiftieth anniversary of that Independence they did so much to bring to pass. Has the world seen their like since?



"Monticello"

From "The Adams-Jefferson Letters"

*THE ADAMS-JEFFERSON LETTERS*, edited by Lester J. Cappon. University of North Carolina Press. 2 volumes, 638 pp., \$12.50.

**Aggression and World Order. A Critique of United Nations Theories of Aggression**, by Julius Stone. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 226 pp. \$5.00.

Reviewed by BARBARA B. BURN

JULIUS STONE is a distinguished publicist and teacher of international law. Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney, he has been visiting lecturer at Harvard, Columbia, and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

After careful analysis of efforts by the League of Nations and the United Nations to define aggression and of the various theories of it, Stone points out the impossibility of devis-

ing a definition which will be self-applying in a crisis (the reason for defining it), and yet will permit state freedom to use force justifiably e.g. it can be argued that Israel was not an "aggressor" in the Suez crisis.

Stone questions the desirability of a definition, and holds that the General Assembly (the Security Council being paralyzed by the veto) should treat international violence as a "breach of the peace" without naming an aggressor, and should only pass judgment on the parties after having achieved a ceasefire. Success in this approach depends upon some minimal consensus on justice among states, and their taking positions on this basis rather than on grounds of national interest, log-rolling, and bloc voting. How this can be achieved is of course a key problem of our age.

# Service Glimpses

*Including some coverage of the President's trip:*

1. **New Delhi.** Barbara and John Eisenhower enjoying an elephant ride during the Presidential visit to India.

2. **Tel Aviv.** Ambassador Ogden R. Reid congratulates Cultural Affairs Officer Harold E. Howland upon his appointment as FSO. (L. to R.): Press Officer William Anthony, Mr. Howland, Ambassador Reid, and Public Affairs Officer Joseph Ravotto.

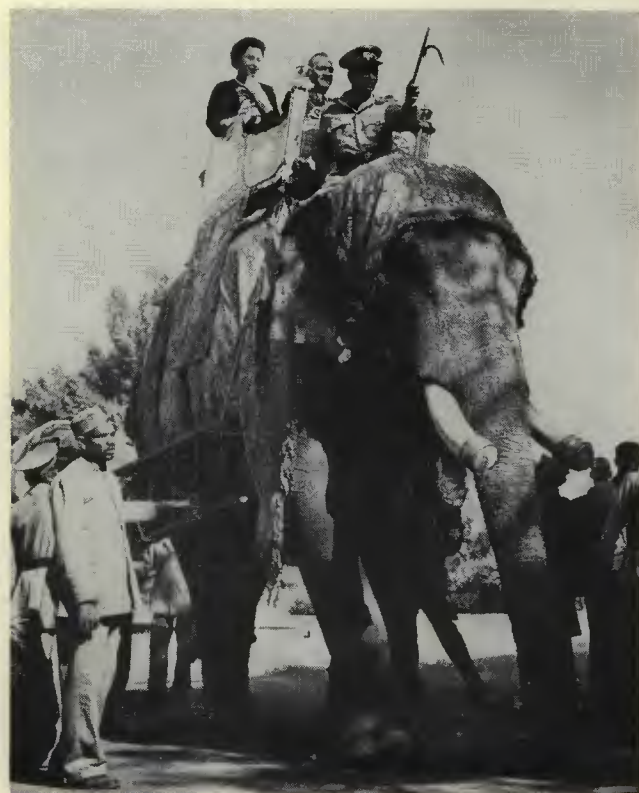
3. **Paris.** President Eisenhower speaking to the American and Local employees of the Embassy and USRO during his recent visit to Paris. Among those present were (L. to R.): Ambassador Amory Houghton, Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess, Ambassador Philip Young, Cecil B. Lyon, Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., Mrs. Burgess, Joseph J. Wolf, and Henry J. Kellermann.

4. **New Delhi.** President Eisenhower cutting the ribbon to open the American pavillion at the World Agriculture Fair. Watching him inaugurate the Amriki Mela are (L. to R.): Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador to India; Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs; Clarence L. Miller, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Nathaniel Knowles, Deputy Director, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce and General Manager, United States Exhibit, World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi; Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India; Selim Karagulla, United States Exhibit Manager, Department of Commerce; Richard N. Viets, Deputy United States Exhibit Manager, Department of Commerce.

5. **Izmir.** Representative Albert Thomas, a member of the Commerce and Armed Services Appropriations Committees, chatting with Patricia M. Byrne, Deputy Principal Officer, and Major General Edward W. Suarez, USAF, Commander, Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, NATO. Miss Byrne is a former member of the Journal's Editorial Board.

6. **Thessaloniki.** The title of "Honorary Citizen of Thessaloniki" was bestowed upon President Eisenhower during his recent visit to Greece. Receiving the award, which consisted of a citizenship scroll and a photo album of Byzantine monuments in Thessaloniki, for the President is Consul General Robert S. Folsom. (L. to R.): Municipal Councillors G. Skizas, A. Tsotas, and A. Kantartjis, Consul Charles W. McCaskill, Mayor I. Papaeliakis, Secretary-General K. Theorides, Consul General Folsom, Public Affairs Officer Philip W. Carroll, Municipal Councillors L. Koudroglou and D. Mylonas, FSL G. Yemenetjis, Municipal Councillor C. Kandiliaris, and Vice Consul William E. Rau.

7. **Karachi.** President Eisenhower addressed more than 2,000 members of the American community gathered on the lawn of the Embassy. Standing behind the President is Ambassador William M. Rountree.



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"ZAGORSK," Photo by Lynn Millar

### Revolution and Revisionism in the U.S.S.R.

BY DAVID HENRY

**B**OOKS in the field of Soviet affairs stream from the presses in constantly increasing number and diversity. A recent group of three had little in common other than their treatment of unusual aspects of the subject and the chronological coincidence with which they reached the reviewer.

"Bitter Harvest" edited by Edmund Stillman (*Frederick A. Praeger, New York*) offers a particularly unconventional approach. It is a collection of "revisionist" fiction from behind the Iron Curtain. All of the thirty-four short pieces were written by residents of communist countries and most of them were published there. The fact that a majority of the items comes from the satellite nations of Eastern Europe, especially from Poland and Hungary, demonstrates that the dissident currents of revisionism run deepest there. But even Soviet authors are represented with pieces which show the seamy side of life in the U.S.S.R. and popular dissatisfaction with it. These give a far more accurate picture than

the sugary falsities of "socialist realism." The fact that such writing could be published illustrates the real loosening of literary controls during the transition period between the Stalin and Khrushchev regimes.

Unfortunately, the publisher's phrases "new literature of protest" and "damaging indictment of the communist state" give the false impression that these essays, poems and short stories reflect political opposition to the communist governments of the authors' countries. The mere fact that most of these items were published at all, under regimes which exercise complete internal censorship and which are hypersensitive to political dissidence, shows that this "literature of protest" was considered socially and politically acceptable "self-criticism" in the communist sense. Nevertheless, this volume portrays an important aspect of the post-Stalin new look in the Soviet world and aids in understanding the vast currents of change at work there.

## THE BOOKSHELF (Continued)

sents a study of the invasions of Russia by foreign armies from the Viking Prince Rurik to Napoleon and Hitler, with the principal space and emphasis given to the latter. He advances the thesis that the immense defensive strength of the Russian lands and peoples has always defeated (and is bound to defeat) any military invasion except one which, like Rurik's, "provided the constructive services which the Russian people themselves wanted and for which they themselves asked" (p. 319).

This thesis and the military history which backs it up are thought-provoking and smoothly presented. However, the very facility for simplification and synthesis which renders the book stimulating and easy to read also gives rise to inaccuracies of interpretation. The author devotes himself so enthusiastically to his thesis that he tends to distort or ignore facts which do not fit into it. In particular, he passes over with only a few pages the Tartar successful invasions and two centuries of domination over Russia, which would seem to contradict some of his most sweeping generalizations. However, their weaknesses do not destroy the principal value of this work—its thorough, clear descriptions of the important military campaigns in Russia of Charles XII, Napoleon and Hitler.

The last of these three volumes is the most scholarly. Despite its sensationalist title, "Road to Revolution" by Avrahm Yarmolinsky (*Macmillan, New York*) presents a clearly written, thoroughly documented historical sketch of revolutionary movements in Russia from 1790 to 1892. In essence, the author has described the origins and forerunners of the two Russian revolutions of 1917, which have had such an enormous effect on the world of today.

Though a fascinating story, Yarmolinsky's volume demonstrates graphically what a dirty, bloody and brutal business revolution is. Russian rebels turned to assassination as their primary weapon against the rigid reactionism of nineteenth century Russian tsarism. The cure often proved worse than the disease, stimulating police brutality and reducing civil liberty. Students of Russian history have often speculated that if events had taken a different turn at various points Russia might have gotten started on a course of development which would have culminated in parliamentary democracy instead of communist terror. This book illuminates some of the tragic errors and mishaps which produced the bad outcome and frustrated the better one.

*BITTER HARVEST*, edited by Edmund Stillman. Frederick A. Praeger, New York. 313 pp. \$5.00.

*SEVEN ROADS TO MOSCOW*, by W. G. F. Jackson. Philosophical Library, New York. 319 pp. \$7.50.

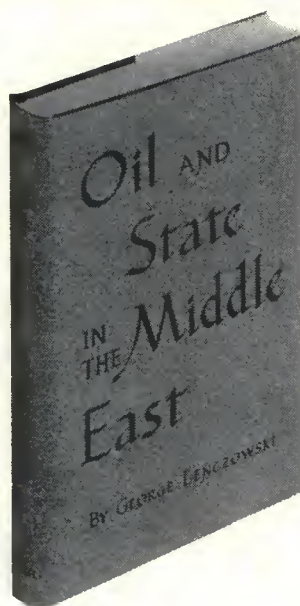
*ROAD TO REVOLUTION*, by Avrahm Yarmolinsky. Macmillan, New York. 342 pp. \$5.95.

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*ASSIGNMENT IN ANKARA*, by Lucile McDonald and Zola H. Ross. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. 184 pp. \$2.95.



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"... The persons . . . shall be . . . hospitably entertain'd at the expense of the Sultan . . ."

## FOOTNOTE TO AN OLD TREATY

by STEPHEN J. CAMPBELL

THE INTERESTING THING about the Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights, between the President of the United States of America and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies, signed at Salalah and ratified by the U. S. Senate on April 28, 1959, is Article XV which provides:

The present treaty shall replace and terminate . . . the treaty of amity and commerce signed at Muscat September 21, 1833.

The new treaty, though useful and indeed necessary, is a rather routine affair, not unlike any number of similar treaties to regulate consular and economic relations which the United States has signed with foreign countries in recent years. It makes dull reading indeed—especially when compared to the fascinating accord of 1833 which it replaces.

The new treaty, for instance, sees no necessity to cover the case of Americans who might fall victims of pirates. The old one provided specifically:

(ARTICLE 7). If any citizens of the United States or their vessells, or other property shall be taken by Pirates, and brought within the Dominions of the Sultan, the persons shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to the owner. . .

Although Article X of the new treaty mentions that "vessels of either party that are in distress shall be permitted to take refuge in the nearest port or haven of the other party, and shall receive all possible friendly treatment and assistance," it contains no such gracious and generous terms as were provided in the treaty of 1833. Article 5 of that treaty said:

If any vessel of the United States shall suffer Shipwreck on any part of the Sultans Dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertain'd at the expense of the Sultan, until they shall find an opportunity to be return'd to their country—for the Sultan can never receive any remuneration whatever for rendering succour to the distress'd.

They just aren't writing such assurances into the coldly legalistic treaties of the twentieth century.

Commenting on the old treaty when the new one was presented to the Senate for ratification, Senator Fulbright said: "The State Department feels it is no longer adequate." The question which naturally arises is why the old one was necessary at all in the year 1833 when Oman and Muscat were a good 15,000 nautical miles from Boston by way of the Cape of Good Hope (the canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean had not been re-opened). The answer is found in "Embassy to the Eastern Courts of Cochin-China, Siam, and Muscat in the U. S. Sloop-of-War Peacock" by Edmund Roberts\* (Harper Brothers, 1837).

In his introduction, Roberts tells how he was appointed special or confidential agent to negotiate treaties with Cochin-China, Siam and Muscat "which would place American commerce on a surer basis, and on an equality with that of the most favoured nations trading to these kingdoms." He points out that at the time of his visit to the courts of Siam and Muscat, "American commerce was placed on a most precarious footing, subject to every species of imposition which avarice might think proper to inflict, as the price of an uncertain protection. . . ." and adds: "The unprotected state of our trade from the Cape of Good Hope to the eastern coast of Japan, including our valuable whale fishery, was painfully impressed on my attention in the course of the Embassy."

From his book it is evident that Roberts was an altogether remarkable man: intelligent, cultivated, discerning, observant, courageous and at the same time, totally unassailed by any doubts about the "high moral tone of society which distinguishes [my] own happy land." His mind was as narrow and tightly closed on some subjects as it was open and tolerant on others. If he was capable of dismissing the great religions of the orient as "mysterious idolatry" and "external ceremonies," so on the other hand was he also able to

*FSO Stephen J. Campbell first came in contact with the Middle East as political officer at our Embassy in Tehran, and he is currently serving as Public Affairs Advisor for the Office of Near Eastern Affairs.*

recommend a study of Chinese "collegiate examinations, and the high grade of learning necessary to secure their honours" for "some useful hints . . . to our own collegiate institutions." In any case, his account of the Asia of that day, though surprising to the modern reader for its early nineteenth century western prejudices, is extraordinarily interesting and beautifully written. But all that is another story.

Roberts' mission in the Orient was not universally successful and his general impressions of what he saw could hardly be described as favorable. But his purpose in visiting Muscat was quickly accomplished and he came away with the highest regard for the ruler, Seyyid Sa'id bin Sultan.

Roberts was especially well impressed with the general atmosphere in the royal court. "Here was to be seen no abasing, crawling, and crouching, and 'knocking head,' like a parcel of slaves; but all was manly, and every one stood on his feet."

Of Muscat he wrote: "The larger part of the inhabitants are Arabs; the remainder are from various parts of Hindostan, Persians, Scindians, Abyssinians, and negro slaves from the coast of Zanzibar; all reposing in safety under the mild and equitable government of a very worthy prince. . .

"All religions, within the sultan's dominions, are not merely tolerated, but they are protected by his highness; and there is no obstacle whatever to prevent the Christian, the Jew, or the Gentile, from preaching their peculiar doctrines, or erecting temples."

Finally he stated: "The sultan of Muscat is a very powerful prince; he possesses a more efficient naval force than all the native princes combined from the cape of Good Hope to Japan. . ."

The treaty was negotiated at Roberts' first audience with the Sultan, the latter readily agreeing to admit American commerce into his ports on the same terms as his most favored friends, and rejecting only some of the provisions of Article 5 which related to shipwrecked seamen. He objected, according to Roberts' report, to remuneration to him for expenses which would be incurred in supporting and shipping ill-starred seamen to the United States. He insisted it was incumbent upon him to protect, maintain, and return them to their own country, free of charge. "He remarked," Roberts wrote, "that it would be contrary to the usage of Arabs, and to the rights of hospitality which have ever been practiced among them."

Later, when the United States had occasion to submit the Arabic and English texts of the treaty to Professor C. Snouck Hurgronje, of Leiden, it was discovered that the clause declining remuneration for "succour to the distress'd" was omitted from the Arabic; but let it be hastily added, before one slips into suspecting some kind of sultanic duplicity, that the Sultan by his own actions proved that *noblesse oblige* was a living part of his code, not just a stipulation to be adhered to in a contract.<sup>†</sup>

Curiously, Roberts became one of the first to benefit by that article of the treaty. He left Muscat on October 7, 1833, arrived back in Boston harbor 135 days later, and

\*For other references to this extraordinary American diplomatic agent, see the Foreign Service Journals of February and August, 1959.

†"Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America," Volume 3, pages 801, 805.

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### AN OLD TREATY

by Stephen J. Campbell

after securing the ratification of the treaty, sailed again aboard the *Peacock* from New York on April 23, 1835. On September 21, of that year the *Peacock* was stranded on Masira Island near the southeast coast of Arabia, some four hundred miles from Muscat.

Roberts left the *Peacock* in a cutter with a midshipman and six men to seek aid at Muscat, where he arrived on September 26. Help was offered and given, and there was even promised a vessel to take the Americans to the United States if their ship was lost; but the *Peacock* arrived, somewhat damaged, three days later.†

A final testimony to the Sultan's grand manner in the conduct of his foreign relations: Should the treaty go into effect on June 30, 1834, when it was ratified by the United States Senate, or on September 30, 1835, when the Sultan signed the certificate of ratification? Roberts put it up to the Sultan.

The important point here was of course that it involved reimbursements to American shippers who had for the previous fifteen months paid higher rates of duties than those prescribed in the treaty. The Sultan's reply was, Roberts relates, "... Affix your own time, it is an immaterial matter to me; my revenues are farm'd out." Roberts, after being repeatedly urged, finally set the 30th day of June 1834, and the Sultan then—apparently without any prompting by Roberts—immediately wrote his tax collectors, ordering rebates.

Roberts sailed from Muscat on October 11, to continue his embassy to the Orient. He was never again to see the United States, but died in Macao on June 12, 1836, of illness contracted in Siam.

†*Ibid.*, p. 808.

### GO

by Jack Grover

IN THE WESTERN WORLD chess has acquired the general reputation of being the finest, most intellectual of all games. Not so in certain parts of the Orient, where top honors are given to the game of Go.

Go is older than chess; as a matter of fact it is believed to be the oldest of all board games. Its actual beginning has been, as might be expected, lost in the mists of history, but it is reported to have been played in China more than 4,000 years ago.

A little over 1,000 years ago it seems to have found its way to Japan. There it grew rapidly in popularity, and at the present time it is considered to be Japan's national game.

What is this game which holds such a fascination for its players, and what does it have which so many others lack?

In the first place, Go is easy—both to learn and to play. At the same time it has subtlety and depth for those who become expert at it. Beginners can enjoy it thoroughly, yet masters can devote a lifetime to it and still not have explored completely all its possibilities.

*In the course of more than thirteen years as a Diplomatic Courier Jack Grover has visited more than 140 countries. His book on the art of self-defense was published recently.*



The equipment itself is simple. There is a board, 17" by 17", which has nineteen vertical lines marked on it at a distance of about  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch apart, and nineteen horizontal lines, similarly spaced. Each of the two players is provided with a bowl; one bowl is filled with some 180 black stones, the other with approximately the same number of white ones. The stones, which are smooth, all have the same shape—much like that of a tiny, fat discus.

The better player always is given the white stones, and the player with the black plays first. A handicap can be given by allowing black to place consecutively two or more stones on the board at the beginning of the game. In this way players unequal in skill can be evenly matched.

At the outset there are no stones on the board. Beginning with black, each player, in turn, places one of his stones on one of the line intersections. After its placement, a stone is not moved on the board. When a stone, or group of stones of one color, is solidly surrounded by stones of the other color, it is considered captured, and is removed from the board.

The objective of the game is to control the greater area, and this naturally includes the capture of the opponent's pieces. The game ends when it is no longer to either player's advantage to continue putting down stones. At the end of the game the score of each player is determined by a count of the intersections within his walls plus the number of pieces he has taken. The higher score wins.

How long does the game last? A game between amateurs usually takes from half an hour to an hour. But tournament games between Masters continue for as many as forty hours, or more!

There isn't much literature about the game, but there is some. Edward Lasker in his "Modern Chess Strategy" has an appendix on Go. The American Go Association, 23 West 10th Street, New York City, puts out a quarterly journal.

Certain courtesies—some quaint, others worthy of any game—have developed in Go. A few of them are:

"Do not blow smoke in your opponent's face."

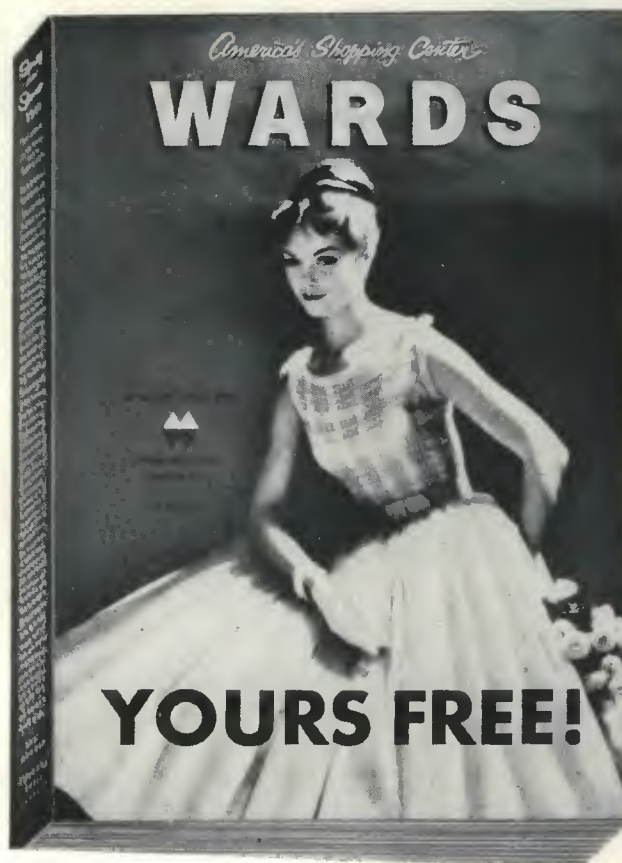
"Try to win by playing superior Go, not by capitalizing on your opponent's errors." (It is a common practice, except in tournaments, to take back moves.)

"Sit up straight—do not lounge over the board."

"In victory do not gloat; in defeat do not alibi."

... My idea is that we should be made one nation in every case concerning foreign affairs, and separate ones in whatever is merely domestic.

THOMAS JEFFERSON



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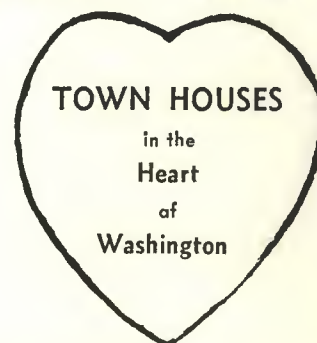
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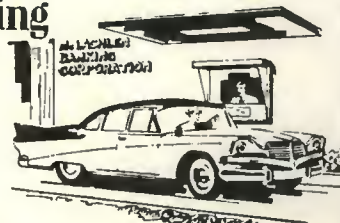
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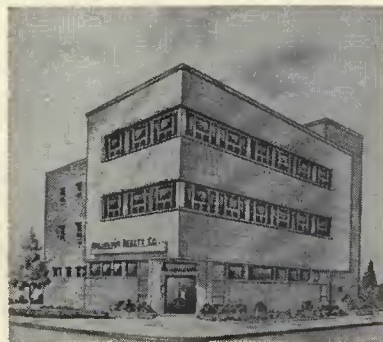
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### WASHINGTON LETTER (from page 27)

own government and he's got to have the confidence of the man he's accredited to. . .

The public doesn't realize that it takes a good negotiation about as long a time as it takes an elephant to have a baby. And, therefore, I am not always, but in principle, rather suspicious of summit conferences, unless they've been very carefully prepared ahead, and everybody knows what they're going to talk about. . .

**Bohlen:** Diplomacy, the quiet, carefully prepared diplomacy

. . . is essentially a bilateral function between an Ambassador and a Foreign Minister. But the present problems we have with the Soviet Union if you take any one of them—none of them falls into that category of bilateral. For example, the United States has no territorial or other concrete difference with the Soviet Union. Germany is certainly a multi-national problem, so is disarmament—so is almost any of the other questions that would logically be considered at a summit or at a conference. I think that is one of the things that is characteristic of the post-war era, that the problems do not lend themselves, as much as we would like, to the settlement of the quiet processes of diplomacy. . .

One thing I'd like to hear Sir Harold on also is the difference between policy and diplomacy. Particularly in this country, I think the two are very often confused, and frequently, when a policy has not been greatly, completely successful, it is somehow blamed on the diplomacy that executed it. Sometimes this is the case, but they are two distinct subjects. Diplomacy is the executive branch of a policy and not its creator. I'd like to hear if Sir Harold would have something to say on that subject?

**Nicolson:** We use the word "diplomacy" to mean two quite different things—to mean policy on the one hand, and on the other hand, negotiations. And that has led to the disastrous use of the word secret diplomacy, which confuses both. You see, policy, foreign policy, ought never to be secret, in the sense that no country should ever be committed to any treaty which he hasn't had—they haven't had knowledge, and haven't approved through their representatives in Parliament or Congress. That's absolutely true. Secret treaties must never be allowed, but negotiation must always be confidential. You can't do anything. And what's the result? Now that we have not only open covenants, or think we have, but also openly arrived at—what's it mean? You have conferences in which people make long and frightfully boring propaganda speeches in front of a microphone, and all the real negotiation takes place in hotel bath-rooms, and that's absolutely absurd. I mean, negotiation, any negotiation, the negotiation in a bathtub must always be confidential, but treaties, the results of these negotiations, which are the results of policy must never be confidential.

**Luce:** Sir Harold, it was my small understanding of this point which I got from your books and your writing, that caused me, in Rome, so energetically to insist that the Trieste Negotiations be taken out of the two capitals and out of the headlines, and be put in London, in the hands of negotiators, professional negotiators, who secretly could reach that goal of democracy, a commerce in mutual benefits.

You remember that Walter Lippmann, in "The Shield of the Republic" took such a gloomy view about the way all the nations of the West had come to conduct all their, or much of their, diplomacy in public, that he said in the end it would be this one thing—this one misunderstanding of diplomacy [which] might well be the undoing of the West. . .

We must, at least, determine our area of—of agreements we're willing to make, if any. . .

**Nicolson:** I remember my father, who was an old diplomatist, saying to me, once, when I was going off to the Far East—or the Middle East, he said to me: "Now remember this, don't try and think and worry about what's in the back of their mind, there may be nothing at the back of their mind. If there is, you'll probably get it wrong. Concentrate on being quite sure that they're in no doubt at all what's at the back of your mind." And that means very firm, careful, agreed preparation, between the three countries, before they go to the summit. I'm sure that's true. . .

Incidentally, we gather that the idea of a TV series on the Foreign Service has not been altogether abandoned, and that several members of DACOR are currently working on just such a series, with an agent.

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Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, was guest speaker at the January luncheon of the American Foreign Service Association at the Shoreham Hotel. The Admiral told members of the Foreign Service in part that:

The sea offers advantages as a military operating medium that are inherently unique. They are ready to serve any one who will exploit them.

Anything—man, animal, or ship, using the sea, has to be mobile. This breeds in the seafarer an almost automatic response to events; he thinks instinctively in terms of mobility.

This basic mobility gained at sea is important to you. When you need military backing it must be brought in, must be moved to where you are. When you need it, you want it fast. You want this military support to be versatile, to be adaptable to the job; it must be in strength, tangible strength—strength available in the correct, precise amount to give you the hand you need.

The effect of sea power on a local situation can be graduated at will. It can vary from the appearance of naval ships in the vicinity or on the scene, showing the flag, staging demonstrations, to the use of a discreetly variable amount of force.

Lebanon, and the islands in the Taiwan Strait, are case histories of this discriminating use of force—force proportioned to the needs of the situation.

There are other things, traditional to seamen, which are of considerable help in producing a worthwhile image of the United States in foreign minds. The first is the good-will visit. The fact that you ask for these visits assures us that they fulfill their mission. The compliments received from posts throughout the world on the good accruing from these visits inspire us anew. We enjoy them. Although there are many reasons for joining the Navy (all of them good) most of us were at least partially influenced by the "Join the Navy and See the World" posters.

Disaster relief is another significant contribution of the Fleet to International good will. Such situations are fast-breaking, do-it-now situations.

Such things often can do much for the United States in a short time. They often consolidate all the hard work of a foreign post in an outburst of warmth and gratitude that lasts. Because such actions are spontaneous, and prompt, and merciful, they are appreciated.

International developments are dynamic, fluid, changing. They involve knotty, complex problems. There is no one simple solution. To handle them it takes hard work, detailed work—and more hard work. We think we understand the tough job you face.

Seapower is important in the missile age, but the Navy still has a sincere, healthy respect for other forces, their necessity, their manner of doing things. We may tell you how terrific seapower is. You will hear it anytime you let a sailor talk, but not one of us ever kids ourself into thinking that seapower can do it alone.

We know we need ground soldiers, and that those of us who fight on the surface, afloat or ashore, need strength in the air. This is why we in the Navy always support the other Services, and are ready to tell you or anybody what a fine job the Army, the Air Force and the Marines are doing. And we mean it.

# Speaking Engagement

by David D. Newsom

**I**F, WHEN you are on duty in the Department, you return to your desk and find a slip saying, "Call SEV-Speaking Arrangements," don't put it aside. It may be your ticket to an interesting and pleasant experience. It may also be an opportunity to get a better insight into what people are doing and thinking in our own country.

During my four years in the Department, I had a dozen such assignments to speak, fulfilling requests sent to the Department by private organizations and institutions. SEV (Office of Public Services) handles well over fifteen hundred such speaking engagements by Departmental and ICA personnel each year. My own, I presume, were typically varied. Geographically, they ranged from San Diego, California, to Long Island. Organizationally, there were Rotary Clubs, teachers' conventions, union conventions—and even one day of teaching school.

Perhaps others may be similarly intrigued by such opportunities to see and learn a little more about the United States. I offer these few observations on the basis of my own experience.

Even when one is invited to speak on a foreign affairs matter, the hosts on any given assignment are most likely to be primarily concerned with and talking about their own activities. For those of us absorbed in foreign affairs, it is probably valuable to have a chance to hear from people in other fields. I found it interesting, too.

The views of your host may not always be in accord with yours. Once a man met me at an airport and, during the drive of nearly thirty miles to our destination, never ceased criticizing the Federal Government for its unwarranted interference in the affairs of the states. He may have been waiting for an opportunity to vent his feelings to an employee of the Federal Government, or he may have been under the impression that, being from the State Department, I was not part of the Federal establishment. I was never sure.

Sometimes, there are surprises. Being from the West, I never had a full appreciation of the feeling in the South about the War Between The States. One night, during my first trip into the Deep South, I was at the home of the chairman following the meeting. His fifteen year old daughter joined us.

"Run along, now," her father said, "and study your history."

"Oh, daddy," she said, "I hate history."

"What's the matter with history," I asked innocently.

---

*FSO David D. Newsom is currently assigned to the National War College. He has served in Karachi, Oslo, and recently was Officer-in-Charge of Arabian Peninsula Affairs in the Department. Starting life as a newspaper reporter, he deserted this profession to enter the Foreign Service in 1947.*

"Oh," she said, "It's all about war—and we lost."

Invariably, people talk about politics. Most people appreciate the non-political character of a foreign service position, but this does not preclude their expressing themselves.

More interesting than the various viewpoints in most cases are those things which people are actually doing. This is a dynamic country. The enthusiasm of some of the pioneers in new fields, the innovators in old, is stimulating and contagious. I remember listening with fascination to a group in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, discussing the launching of an educational TV program. A group at a service club luncheon described how one of their members had built an electronic invention into a million dollar business. In other meetings, there were discussions of new schools and new educational systems, new roads, new housing developments, and ever expanding business. All of these were local affairs, but each in its way was to me symbolic of the drive which gives vitality to America.

I not only heard about these things; I saw them, too. There is usually time, before or after a speech, to take advantage of the eager hospitality which one finds everywhere in the country. In the South, I had an opportunity to visit some of the new textile factories which are rising seemingly in the middle of nowhere, out of what once were isolated farms. On another trip, I found an isolated factory engaged in important defense work. On varied trips, I saw ultra-modern schools, new homes, and impressive new community facilities of all types. People are more than eager to show you their community and its development. I found all of it worth seeing.

When the time came to speak to a school, an organization, or to some special institute on foreign affairs, in nearly every case I discovered a keen and intelligent interest in foreign affairs. The mere fact of the invitation in most cases attests to this interest.

Those with an interest in foreign affairs are expressing it with the same initiative and enthusiasm they demonstrate toward their local problems. A high school in Long Island has arranged a special course for seniors in which representatives of foreign governments and of the Department come one day a week and teach six classes in their special field. I spent such a day and seldom have I found a more eager and well-informed group of audiences. I also gained a new appreciation of the task which teachers face in leading six classes daily of bright high school seniors.

At San Diego State College in California, the Department of Political Science has organized a summer institute on world affairs which attracts ambassadors, professors from other institutions, and representatives of the Department. The Music auditorium was filled to capacity on a warm

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### CHANGES IN ADDRESS

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## SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT

summer evening when I spoke there. At a college in the South, an annual adult education lecture series is devoted to foreign affairs; over three hundred adults from the community participate. A similar course is held at Queen's College on Long Island. These are but a few examples of institutions which are located in every part of the country.

Ten years ago, I returned from a tour of duty in Karachi. It had not been easy and I had some feeling that I had given much in the service of my country. As the train was leaving New York, I heard a highly vocal citizen exclaim:

"Do you know how to find the State Department? . . . Go to Harvard and turn left."

I did some speaking on that occasion, too. Even in my home town the questions and the attitudes often seemed bitter and suspicious. I felt I was almost a public enemy.

Today, I find this has all changed. The interest is intelligent and friendly, particularly in groups such as service clubs where formerly I found bitter critics.

The questions one gets after a speech are stimulating and, in almost all cases, spring from a desire to learn. Some may not be phrased perfectly, but the intent is honest.

Some questions may be only obliquely related to our particular competence in foreign affairs. One man asked me whether his daughter should marry an Arab student to whom she was engaged. I tried as well as I could to be helpful in a difficult situation.

Some questions, even though friendly, reveal certain basic clichés about foreign policy, the Foreign Service, and the State Department which make the speaker's task difficult—but, at the same time, emphasize the need for our efforts.

There is, despite a courteous interest in hearing a representative of the State Department, an endemic suspicion of government present in many audiences, particularly on college campuses. Many students and professors seem to start with the premise that we are there largely to explain away or cover up mistakes. There is a tendency to credit what the press, foreign students, free lance writers, and professors have to say and to discount what United States officials say about foreign policy problems. Occasionally one has the feeling that the request for a Departmental speaker is based on the theory that the audience has learned the truth from others; it should now give the Department a chance to explain its side.

Coupled with this is an impression that the government is an inaccessible and distant monolith in which the average citizen has no voice. Audiences sometimes comment with surprise that they had received an answer to a letter written to the State Department. Others seem surprised when it is pointed out to them that foreign policy is, after all, a reflection of the views of their own representatives in Congress.

I have heard some Foreign Service officers express concern over what might be said in a speech. My own experience leads me to think that when one is speaking from the working level of the Department the subject matter is a relatively easy problem. No revelation of classified material or labored policy enunciation need be involved. We are speaking, in the main, to people who are interested, but who are frequently not informed on even basic elements of a problem.

by David D. Newsom

Take just the simple matter of the Foreign Service and its function. Surprisingly few Americans have any concept of the duties of a diplomatic service. This is one reason "The Ugly American" has made some headway in its presentation of the diplomatic activity. Surprisingly few seem to realize that diplomacy is not a form of public relations or social welfare, but a necessary formal function in the relationship among nations. These things can be explained without entering areas either restricted or controversial.

Even in the field of foreign affairs, itself, a Departmental speaker can contribute much by simple presentations of facts and policy statements which are in the public domain but which the audience has had neither the time nor the inclination to ferret out.

Time and again, in question periods following speeches, for example, it has been apparent that many in the audiences believed that we attached military conditions to all our aid. The various provisions of the Mutual Security Act are virtually unknown to most of our citizens, even to those who devote themselves to a study of foreign affairs.

Even so simple a matter as the constitutional elements which enter into the making of foreign policy appears to be new to many Americans. There is not even a very precise appreciation of the important rôle played by Congress and of the close relationship between the Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. There is even less appreciation of the necessary rôle which our various foreign commitments play in the making of foreign policy.

In some cases, available public media have not told the whole story, but this is frequently because, for one reason or another, not all the publicly available facts have been presented. In my area, the Middle East, clichés abound regarding the Eisenhower Doctrine, for example. Few seem aware of its character and purpose as a unilateral Congressional statement of United States willingness and intent. Even in areas where there are elements of controversy, such as the Aswan Dam problem, the Suez crisis, and the Lebanese landings, we are able frequently to shed new light.

Finally, I have a feeling that, just by our being at a given meeting, we perform a service for the Department. Many people have never met anyone from the State Department or the Foreign Service. They sometimes have preconceived notions which may not be entirely favorable to us. If we seem interested in what they are doing and thinking and are interested in helping them to a better understanding of foreign affairs problems, we can, I believe, make the Department and foreign affairs generally seem less remote and formidable. We cannot work miracles, but we can help.

In my view, interesting days await the officer who undertakes a speaking engagement. Here is a chance to gain some of the stimulation of the dynamism of America and of the enjoyment of American hospitality. And, when, after a speech, people come up and say, with apparent sincerity, "I thank you so much. I never before appreciated some of the difficulties you face in the State Department. I think, on the whole you must be doing a pretty fine job for us." When they come up and say that, I, for one, have always felt that the trip has been worth the effort.



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# 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, nor of the Foreign Service as a whole.*

## Rating System

**"BILL,"** writing (in the December JOURNAL) about the tribulations of 1959's Selection Board C, has almost let the cat out of the bag. He comes close to saying what desperately needs to be said:

The present rating system is a vicious absurdity.

Bill says that the language describing a "6" rating has scared nearly all supervisors from giving it. Of course it does. The officer with "no weakness in any respect" does not exist, and consequently the "6" has no relevance to the preparation of correct reports. Let us pass it over.

What about the rating of "5?" How many officers have "no weakness in any material respect?" (Please note how silly the use of the adjective "material" in "5" and its absence from "6" makes the description of "6"; the implication is plain that one may not be rated in "6" even if he has a weakness which is not material, i.e., not relevant to his performance in the Service!) Do you know any officers who have no weakness in any material respect? Any Ambassadors? Any Assistant Secretaries of State? Any Secretaries of State or Presidents in our history? Of course not.

No officer deserves a "5" rating, and yet Bill tells us that Mr. Henderson has complained about the bunching of officers at that level. What about the officers below "5?" Do they deserve to be down in the pit, or were they possibly rated by supervisors who have a conscience and can read plain English?

Let us be done with this shameful hypocrisy and have a rating system which at least is not ridiculous even on superficial examination. It is not easy, but it can be done.

CATO

## "Operation Flying Library"

**WE** OF THE Department's Library are most grateful to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for the repeated words of encouragement and understanding which have appeared in your columns during the past several years. Your vision of the "Operation Flying Library" is fully shared here, including the new

activities of our jeep. However, the honor of presiding over these operations as Librarian belongs not to me but to Mr. Fred W. Shipman. He heartily joins us in the sentiments expressed above.

ARTHUR B. BERTHOLD  
Assistant Librarian

## At Promotion Time

**I** JUST RAN across an apt bit of psychology for this season of the year in Boswell's "For the Defense." Promotions are about to flower among us once again and if the name signed below is not on the list, the quotation will be of comfort. Very little comfort, hut some. If not I, others may gain inner strength from this:

"We are so formed that almost every man is superior, or thinks himself superior, to every other man in something, and, from his view upon that, he is in good temper with himself."

RALPH C. TALCOTT  
Washington

## International Club

**A** PROPOS the "Washington Letter" in the December JOURNAL and the discussion of a Center for members of every country's foreign service: I would like to propose—urge, even—the inclusion of an indoor tennis court in plans for such a center. Is my imagination flying away with me if I suggest the top floor of the building, with sliding panels to provide fresh air and sunshine during the good months? I know how desperately I have scoured the city of Milan for the use of indoor courts; it would be pleasing to know that one would be available specifically for Foreign Service members stationed in Washington.

THERESA A. HEALY  
Milan

## J. R. Poinsett

**I**T WAS a U. S. Diplomat, Joel Roberts Poinsett, first U. S. Minister to Mexico, who brought us the poinsettia which blooms in winter in Mexico.

GEORGE A. PAVLIK  
Toronto

## "Status in State"

**I**T MAY not be usual for authors to rise to the defense of editors. Their relationship is generally less cordial. I hope that you will permit me, nonetheless, to defend your publication of the article entitled "Status in State" which Sam Sims recently castigated as "lending credence to the popular American belief that the Foreign Service is dominated by a clique of currish characters."

I am the perpetrator of that outrage. Its germination was a woman's conversation. The wife of a rocketing officer reported at an otherwise agreeable gathering, "We are now eating in the Fifth Floor cafeteria." From that moment I began to make notes on the pirouettes and leaps of the tigerish ballet which some of our colleagues dance with feverish intent. Sam was right. There are people who place great value on such things as the possession of a key to the Secretary's elevator. Where I disagree with Sam is on the question of poking fun at them.

Not long ago a God's-country colleague and my chief, another Westerner, made one too many of their thigh-slapping jokes about Princeton. I replied with a written statement deploping the creeping westernization of the Foreign Service. The intent was humorous, the style burlesque, and I stuck on a pseudonym which hasn't fooled a hotel clerk since checks first bounced in Jersey.

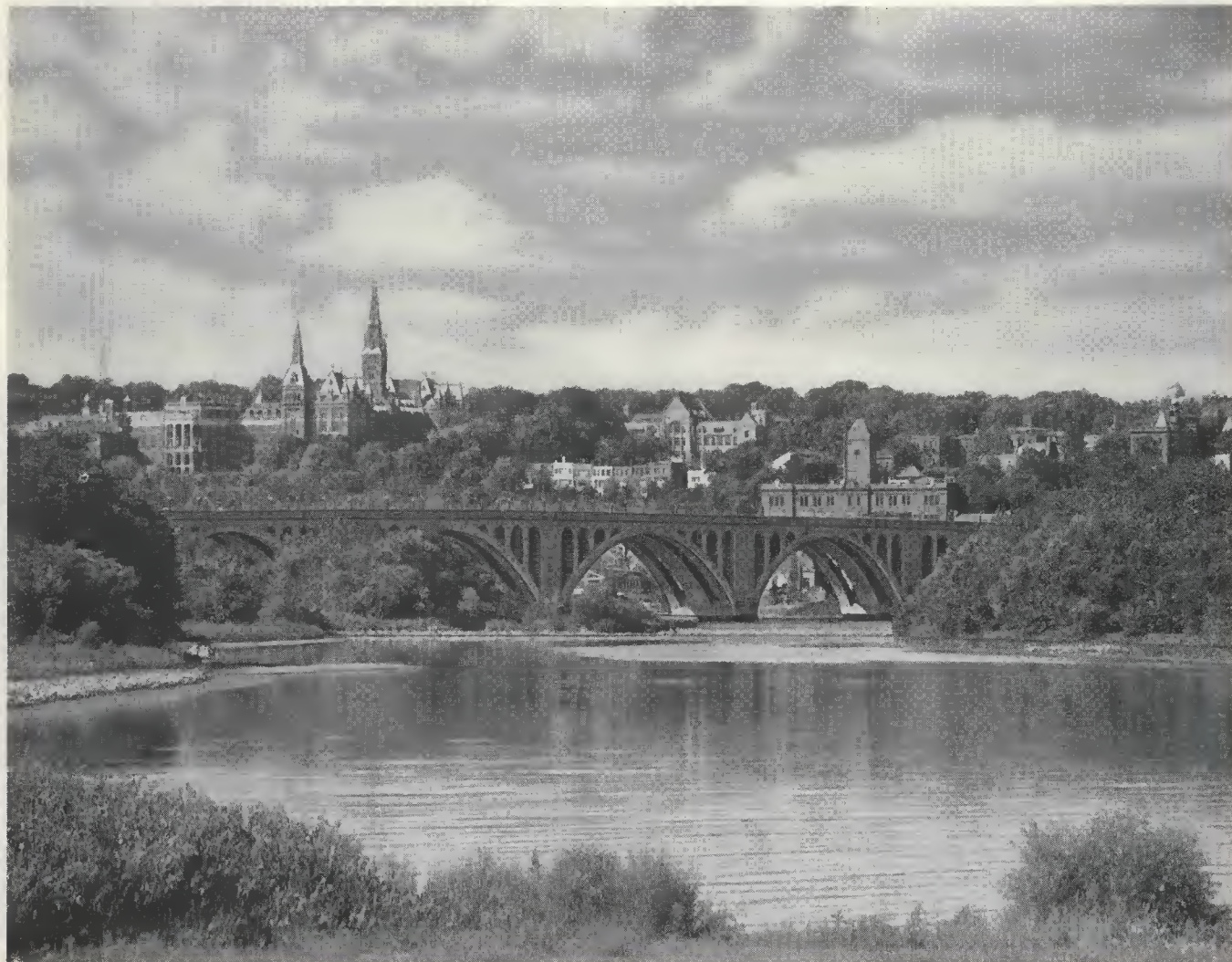
When someone took me seriously enough to write at length about how the West does too have culture, I recalled a remark which my mother-in-law once made about Foreign Service officers. She had come to visit us abroad after I had stripped San Francisco of its most attractive adornment. I am sure that she had normal American misgivings about diplomats, but when she left, the only adverse comment that she made—and it was more in wonder than in criticism—was "They never seem to laugh."

It is true that her trip had not been exactly cheerful. She broke a front tooth on the ship, was not met by us as scheduled because the obstetrician had gone mad and we had to make

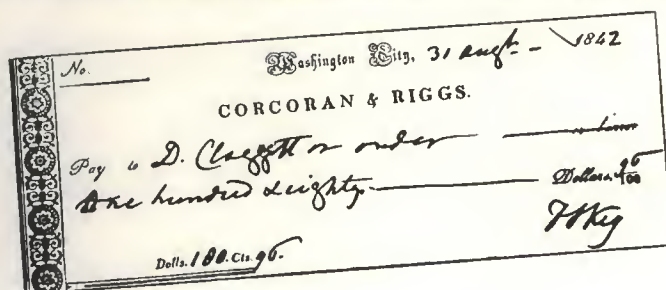
# Potomac Portrait

Finally down to tidewater, some 250 miles from its source, the Potomac flows deeply and quietly beneath the Francis Scott Key Bridge at medieval-appearing Georgetown, D. C.

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Charles Baptie



Check of Francis Scott Key whose home stood near the District of Columbia (right-hand) end of the bridge.

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# Letters to the Editor

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## Status (Continued)

some quick adjustments in our plans, found her daughter in the grip of a rare and terrible malaria and later had to flee into a snowstorm with her month-old grandson in her arms because our house was on fire.

Yet in time these traumas faded into stories. Friends took us in, the child thrived, the malaria was conquered and my father-in-law arrived with steaks from Shaeffer's in his suitcase. We began to go again to "parties."

Now these are defined by Webster as associations of persons "as for social enjoyment." In America this is popularly taken to mean a GOOD TIME. In the Foreign Service, more often than not, parties are just plain work. But even when the occasion does not involve professional labors, the conversation has a tendency to rest tiredly on domestic difficulties, the next assignment, the promotion list and the latest cable. There are happy exceptions, but laughs are scarce and mockery widely disapproved.

The situation does not improve in Washington. You will listen vainly for the sound of laughter in the Department's cafeteria. At dinners you may find even pretty women talking about specialists versus generalists or the fascinating fact that Jones in S/S-RO has just been transferred to U/IGC.

I plead the case against heaviness. It vitiates our seriousness. Besides that, it is boring. Humorous scenes abound in our lives: the Swahili expert pleading for just a teeny-weeny post in Western Europe—the emotions spilled on titles (now there's a subject for some real yaks)—embossed stationery as a symbol of position. Even the boys who speak familiarly of Andy should not be beyond some gentle mockery.

My point is brief and I apologize for the lengthy argument. I hope, not only as an author but as a reader, that the JOURNAL will continue to publish articles which poke fun at our frailties. The Silent Service is a good motto for self-praise but not for self-appraisal.

JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.  
Washington

## Generalist vs. Specialist, in the Foreign Service

ON the editorial page of the November issue of the JOURNAL these two sentences appeared:

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.

This is a familiar notion, but I am saddened to see the JOURNAL join the ranks of those who insist on bracketing generalization with dilettantism. A reasonably good mind in a relatively few years, if unstintingly applied to a subject, should be able to produce an acceptably sound specialist. The generalist has no such easy path. His task must ultimately be to provide the cohesive force and direction for a number of specialists, whose work he must understand well.

The subject of the role of the specialist in government is one of continuing interest to regular students of political science. They do not all see the picture alike. But, leaving aside a rash of theories of two or

three decades ago that are now generally considered naive, there is broad agreement that serious limitations apply if we are to speak of the specialist "governing." For the Foreign Service, as the case here in point, a minerals officer and a specialist in the French labor movement, if they know only those things, are not qualified to serve as Ambassadors or Counselors of Embassy, or even Principal Officers in small posts. To do those jobs properly, the officers filling the positions must be familiar with a wide range of subjects—from visas to political reporting to administration, to mention only a few.

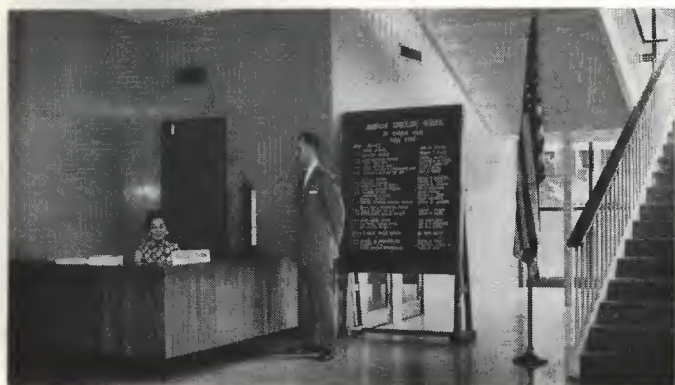
And government by committee is no substitute for the difficult role of the generalist. It is a time-consuming device at best, little suited to solving everyday problems. And there is good reason to doubt that committees of experts in different fields can always come up with satisfactory, coordinated and agreed-upon solutions to the problems they have been convened to consider. Even committees of experts in a single field cannot do that. So the decision making may still fall primarily on a single man, and the least we must hope for is that his background is sufficiently broad that he can recognize all the major pitfalls in what he is doing.

I sincerely hope the skewed thinking that condemns generalists as persons qualified to do nothing well will abate and that serious efforts will be made to train some of the best young talent for the taxing job that serving as a generalist should be understood to imply. With the increasing specialization that the modern world requires, the need for trained and tried generalists becomes ever more acute. If we forget this and overspecialize, we are likely to find ourselves producing parts that no one is qualified to assemble. And the task of insuring that we do have an adequate pool of generalists should be seriously undertaken soon because they take longer to produce than the specialists, and the tendency is likely to be to fall behind.

THOMAS I. DICKSON, JR.  
Naples



by Edward L. Fischer



## Hong Kong

**T**HE AMERICAN Consulate General (top, at right of picture) commands a panoramic view of the harbor of Hong Kong and Kowloon and is located on Garden Road on a plot surrounded by trees and streets. Because of the hilly site it was constructed as a split-level building. It is completely air-conditioned and the architect made extensive use of native materials, including the exterior stonework, teak floors and paneling. The building was designed by Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons of San Francisco and the furnishings were executed in Hong Kong from designs supplied by the decorating staff of the Office of Foreign Buildings.

TOP, AT LEFT. A meeting in the Conference Room:

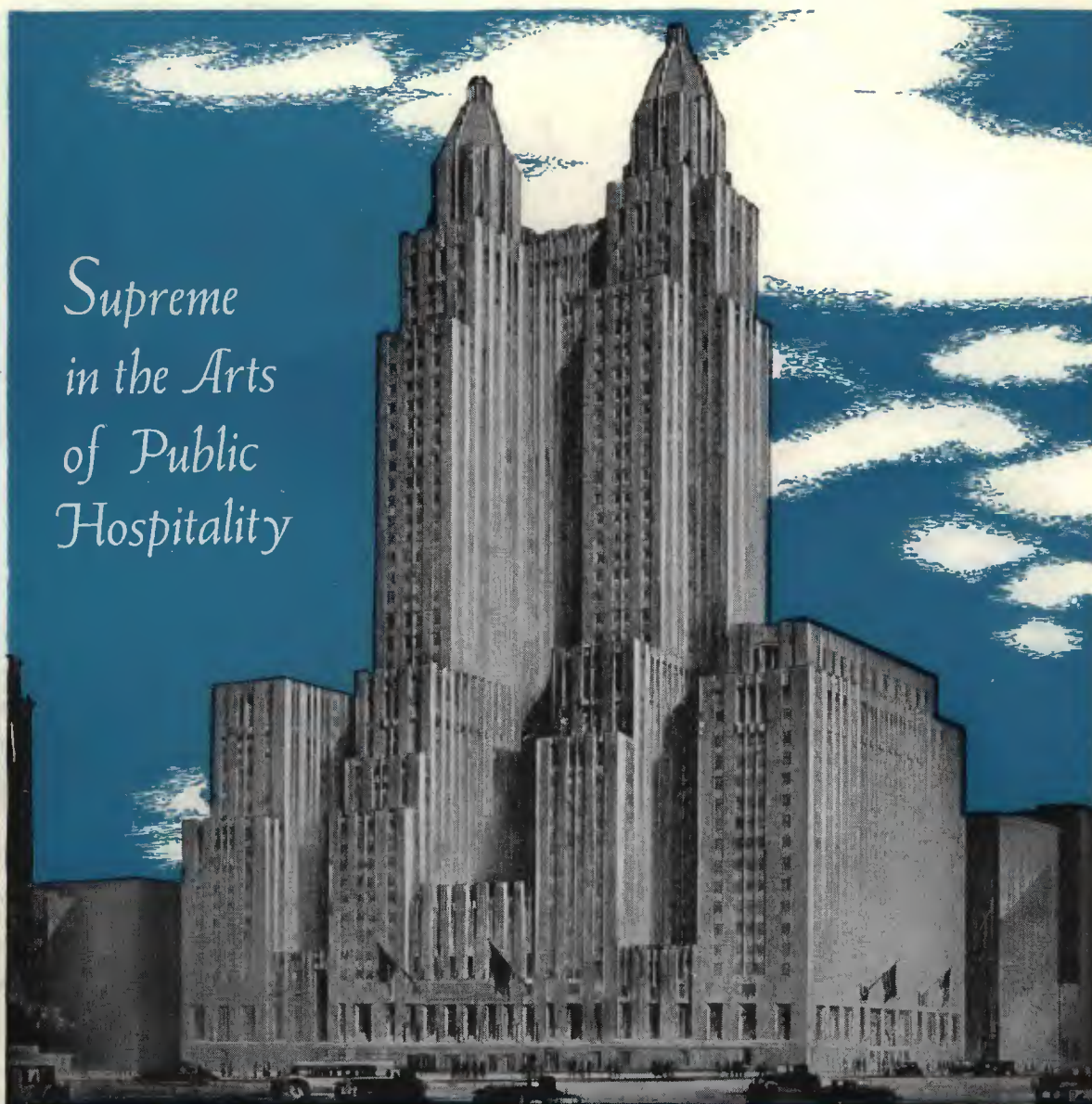
Beginning with John M. Steeves, (in striped tie at head of table) and going down from his right and ending with Under Secretary Douglas Dillon, at Steeves' left:

Messrs. Jacobsen, Callaway, Sichel, Clark, Long, Major Lowe, Commander Nicodemus, Colonel Smee, Mr. Chappel, Dr. Colfer, Mr. Polk, Mr. Thain, Mr. Fried.

BOTTOM, AT LEFT:

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