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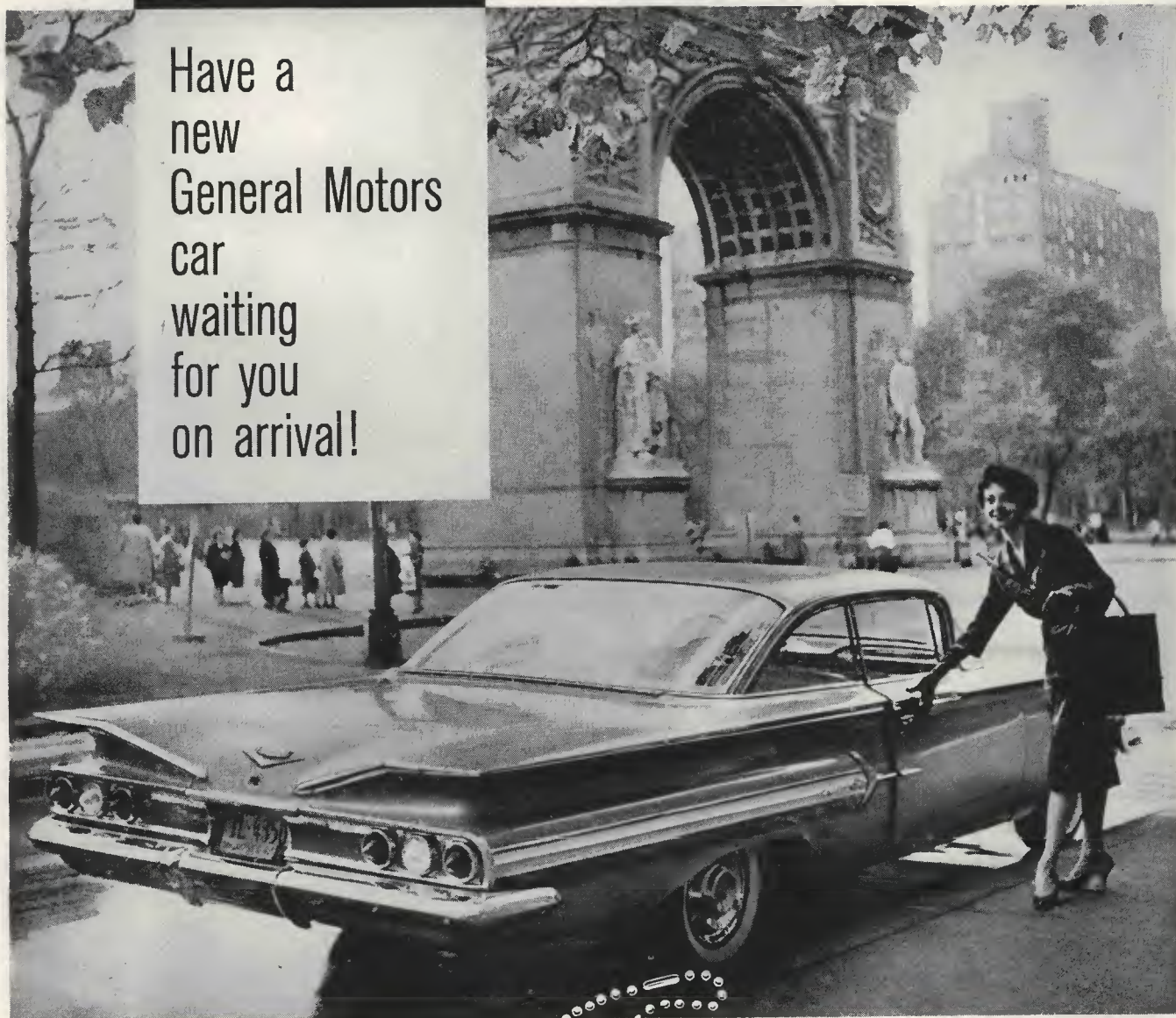
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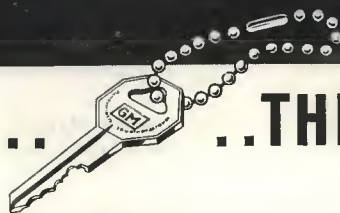
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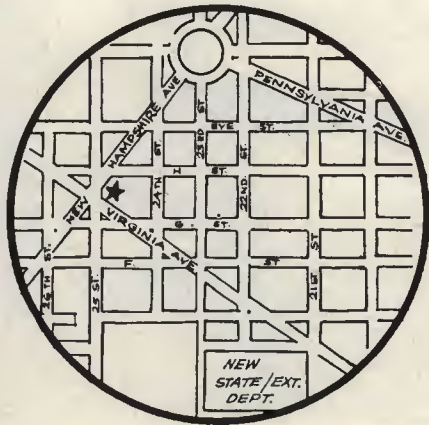
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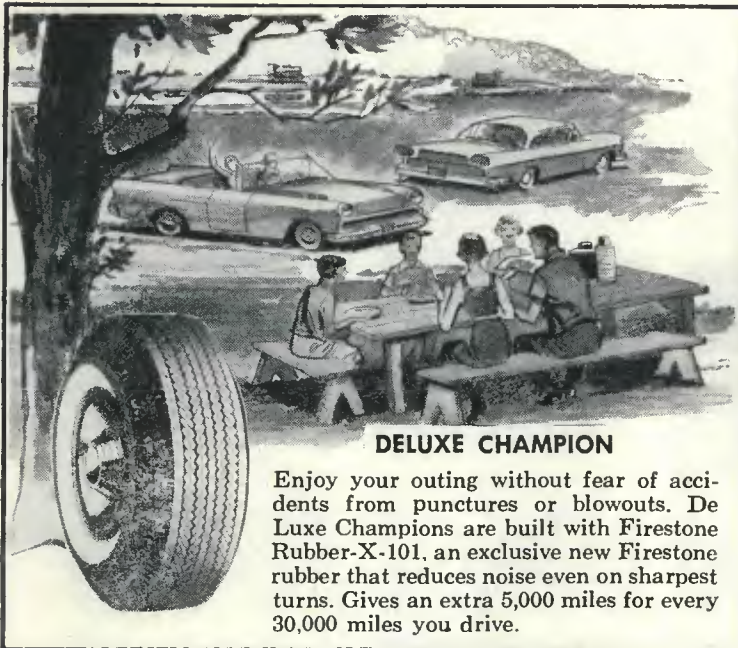
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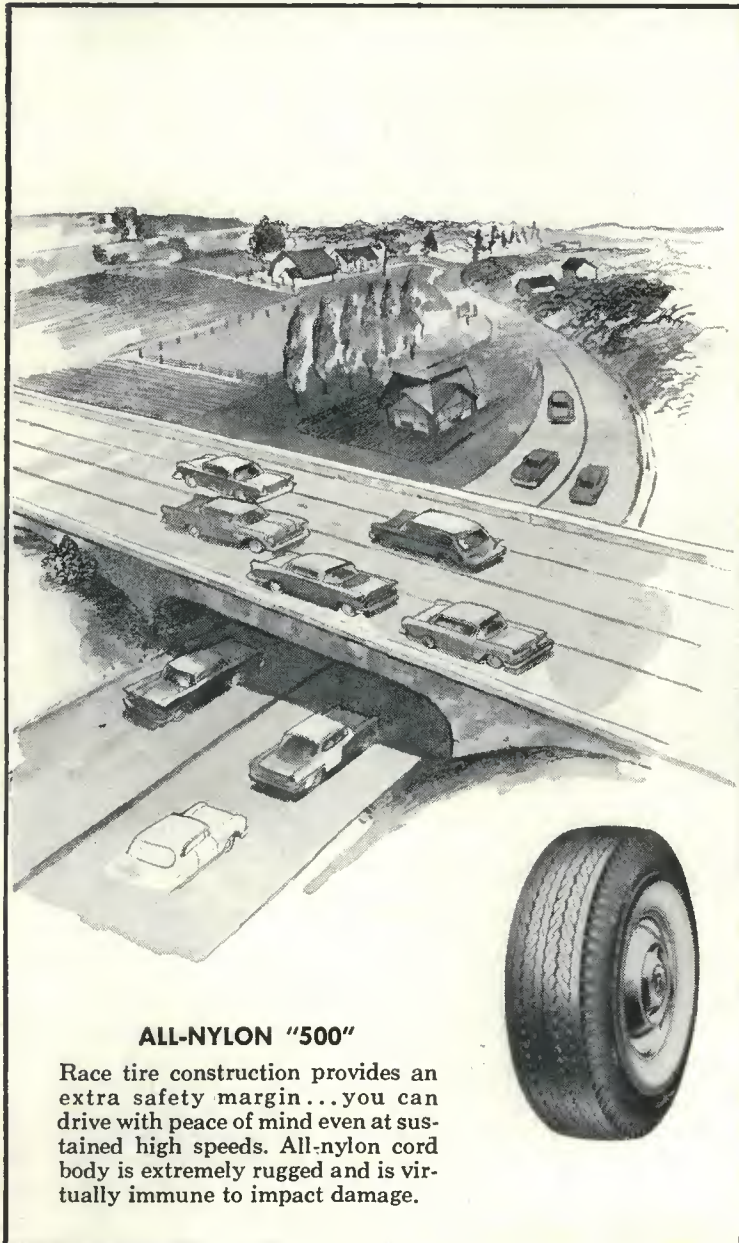
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LEMA, C. Rita  
LEVY, Cecil S.  
LEW, Chew F.  
LEWIS, Muriel E.  
LIDE, Frances T.  
LLEWELLYN, Morris J.  
LONG, Gertrude  
LUIZ, Robert C.  
LUKSO, Katharine J.  
MACDONALD, Stewart W.  
MACLEOD, Walter E.  
MALO, Albert J.  
MANGUM, Naomi B.  
MARESCA, Richard M.  
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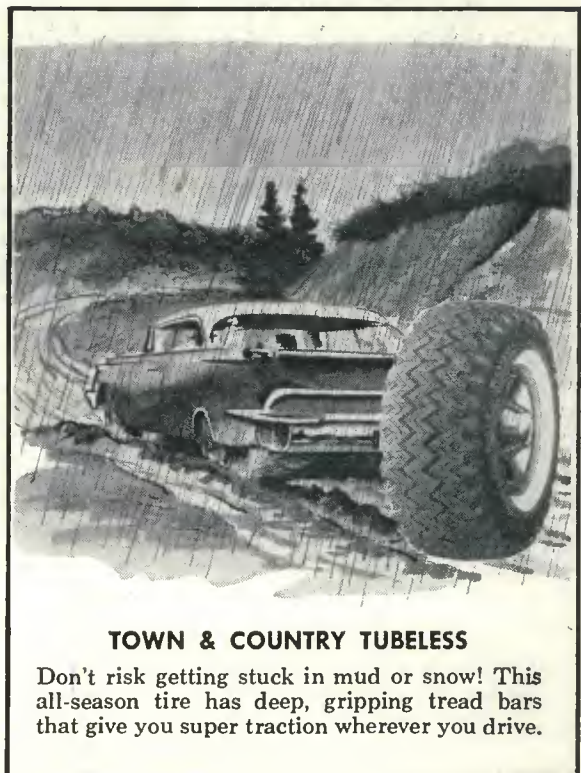
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AUGUST, 1935

IN THE JOURNAL

by JAMES B. STEWART

### O Tempora! O Mores!

**I**N A reminiscent mood, former career Ambassador L. J. Keena, living in Durban, South Africa, harked back to the "cuspidor era" at the turn of the century: "Congress had made available a very generous appropriation for the furnishing of all government offices with brass cuspidors. With impeccable taste the Department chose two types to be sent abroad, the Senatorial or Grecian urn type standing about eighteen inches in height, and the Congressional or two piece affair with a funnel top only some four inches high so as to make it impossible to kick them over. The foreign distribution was evidently made on a two per room basis so the Consulate at Chihuahua, my first post, drew four. Think of the number of cuspidors which, on that basis, must have been supplied to the Embassy and Consulate General in London!

"In leaving Chihuahua, I was not deprived of the homely utilitarianism of government issue cuspidors. They glittered incongruously in the Florence consulate in 1911; in Buenos Aires 1914; in Valparaiso 1916. Then some wind of change, generated in the first World War as the United States emerged as a world power, swept them and their traditions away. In 1919 when I took over the Consulate General in Zurich, I found there only one cuspidor. It was of the Senatorial type. It stood on a window sill. There were flowers in it! O Tempora! O Mores!"

Ambassador Keena, in the same mood, continues: "Just before the outgoing consular class of which I formed part left Washington the Department enjoined (I love that word) each officer that his wardrobe should contain a frock coat for formal wear. After the first World War that direction was changed in favor of the more bird-like morning coat, but before 1910 William Jennings Bryan and of course Prince Albert had established the frock coat in an unassailable position. Worn with a shoe-string tie and a wide brimmed black hat it was the identifying uniform of a Southern Senator, a Western Congressman, an up and coming politician or one of those benevolent gentlemen who stood on street corners and gave away ten dollar bills concealed in the wrappers of bars of soap—in the absence of a police officer. Garnished with an Ascot tie and surmounted by a top hat it indicated a wedding, a funeral, some doings of the Ivy League, a diplomatic officer or, last on the scale, a consul.

"It is a picture rather smudged by time, like a faded print in an old book, but I like to think of me in it, dressed in that double breasted black tube, head supported by a choker collar, features indistinguishable, standing in the doorway of that drab Chihuahua consulate and, for choice, flanked on either side by a Senatorial cuspidor, rampant, and at my feet two Congressional ditto, couchant, I would entitle the print—'American Consul, circa 1909.'"

### About Rubber, Ethiopia and Rais Hammida

The August, 1935, JOURNAL contains an article by Henry S. Villard, Department, titled: "The Story Behind the Tire." The first sentences read: "One hundred years ago, rubber was to all intents and purposes a baffling mystery of the laboratory, a challenge to the ingenuity of chemists and inventors. It had certain known properties which seemed to make it a serviceable and a convenient material, yet its disadvantages apparently killed all hope of commercial success."

In another article, W. Perry George, Chargé d'Affaires, Addis Ababa, writes: "There is something undisturbed and eternal about this mythical land that denies the existence of otherwhere and otherwise, and it seems to reside in a faith that has become tradition. The beginnings of Ethiopia are lost in the prehistoric mists. No zenith has marked her career across the ages. Her future is secured in her heritage of prophesies."

A third article, by Ernest L. Ives, Consul General, Algiers, is about the Algerine corsair, Rais Hammida, whose piratical career was finally put to an end by our young navy.

**Comment.** 1960: Mr. Ives is a brother-in-Law of Governor Adlai Stevenson.

### Briefs from the August 1935 Journal

Summer bachelors in the Department include: Wallace Murray, Paul Alling, Keith Merrill, Vinton Chapin, David Key, Jimmy Dunn, Ed Reed, Herbert Feis, and Ed Trueblood.

Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has returned from an official trip to Buenos Aires.

**Comment,** 1960: Mr. Hengstler was known in every corner of a then wide world. Now he is living pleasantly in Sarasota, Florida, at 900 Tennessee Lane, enjoying his garden with its azaleas, hibiscus, poinsettia and other flowers.

### Robert Peet Skinner

**O**UR BELOVED colleague, The Honorable Robert P. Skinner, died July 1 in Belfast, Maine, at the age of ninety-four. He was appointed, after examination, Consul at Marseille in 1897. For many years Mr. Skinner was our outstanding career consular officer and was the first consular officer to be appointed a minister. In 1936, at the age of seventy, he retired as our Ambassador to Turkey.

Bob Skinner was keenly interested to the very last in the progress of the Foreign Service, in the welfare of his country and, of course, in the coming presidential election. I would like to share these last words in his last letter of June 11: "... Here, as usual, nothing happens and nothing is expected to happen except that the lobster season comes and goes as does the strawberries and other seasonal objects dear to the gastronomic heart.

"... Yes, it is now a trifle more than sixteen years since we landed on the beaches of Normandy. It was, indeed, a great day.

"... While 'there is nothing so rare as a day in June,' should you come then or later you would find the flag at full mast and bed and board such as they are but with them both assuredly a warm welcome."

**Query:** The wife of an Ambassador, who is also the mother of an FSO, inquires how many officers' sons there are in the Foreign Service.



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## AFSA

SECRETARY Herter's talk before the AFSA luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel on June 24 touched on a number of current issues, among which was the recent trip of the President to the Philippines, Taiwan, and Korea. The Secretary emphasized the immense amount of goodwill which was generated among the peoples of those areas by the President's willingness to come to them in friendship, and the tremendous enthusiasm with which he was received. Also of particular interest was the Secretary's opinion that a new era is beginning for the Foreign Service owing to the extension of diplomacy into many new social, economic, and scientific fields. The Secretary paid high compliments to the Foreign Service and especially to the competence of the officers in newly created posts.

### BIRTHS

REND AHL. A son, Jay Collins, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Dennis Rendahl, June 17, in New York.  
SMITH. A daughter, Paula Vene, born to Mr. and Mrs. Clint E. Smith, June 16, in Buenos Aires.

### MARRIAGES

FOELSCH—WELLS. FSO's Melissa Foelsch and Alfred W. Wells were married in Santa Monica, California, on May 28. Mrs. Wells is Asst. Secretary-Treasurer of AFSA and is assigned to INR. Mr. Wells is assigned to EUR.

SPE R L I N G—D I G G I N S. Gisela Sperling and FSO John R. Diggins, Jr. were married in Paris at Saint John the Baptist Church, on May 14. Mr. and Mrs. Diggins will live in Paris where Mr. Diggins is currently assigned.

TETREAU LT—A L L E N. Josephine Edith Tetreault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Tetreault of New York, and George V. Allen, Jr., son of the Director of USIA and Mrs. George V. Allen, were married in the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City on June 15. Mr. Allen, a graduate of Princeton, is now attending the University of Virginia Law School. The couple is residing in Washington this summer.

### DEATHS

BLOHM. Lee R. Blohm, FSO retired, died at Carlsbad, New Mexico, on June 28. Mr. Blohm entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and served at Frontera, Aguascalientes, Vancouver, Regina, Habana, Chihuahua, Antofagasta and Paramaribo. At the time of his retirement in 1948 he was Second Secretary and Consul at Guatemala.

BOWAR. Maxine Bowar died suddenly at Aden on June 13. Miss Bowar (FSS-13) was born in Cross Plains, Wisconsin, and served the United States Government in a number of difficult areas—her last five Service posts were occupied Japan, war-torn Korea, Okinawa, Phnom Penh, and Aden. At the time of her death she was Disbursing Officer at Aden.

COOPER. Charles A. Cooper, FSO retired, died at Humboldt, Nebraska, on June 3. Mr. Cooper entered the Service in 1931 and served at Le Havre, Canton, Tokyo, Shanghai and Nanking. He retired in 1947.

O'GRADY. FSO John F. O'Grady died in a plane crash off the port city of Mackay, North Queensland, Australia, on June 10. Mr. O'Grady entered the Foreign Service in 1942 and served at New Delhi, Montreal, Damascus, Adelaide and Athens. At the time of his death he was Consul at Brisbane.

SKINNER. The Honorable Robert P. Skinner, former Minister to Greece and Ambassador to Turkey, died on July 1, at Belfast, Maine, at the age of 94. Mr. Skinner entered the Foreign Service in 1897 to become Consul at Marseille. He served also as Consul General at Hamburg and Berlin and in 1926 was named Minister to Greece. At the time of his retirement in 1936 he was Ambassador to Turkey.

SZATENSTEIN. Mrs. Mela Szatenstein died suddenly at Tel Aviv on June 14. Mrs. Szatenstein (formerly Mela Berlin) served in the Consulate General at Warsaw as interpreter and visa clerk from 1924 until the war. A survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto she re-joined the Service at the Embassy in Warsaw in 1945, finally emigrating to Israel where she served as clerk in the Embassy until her death.



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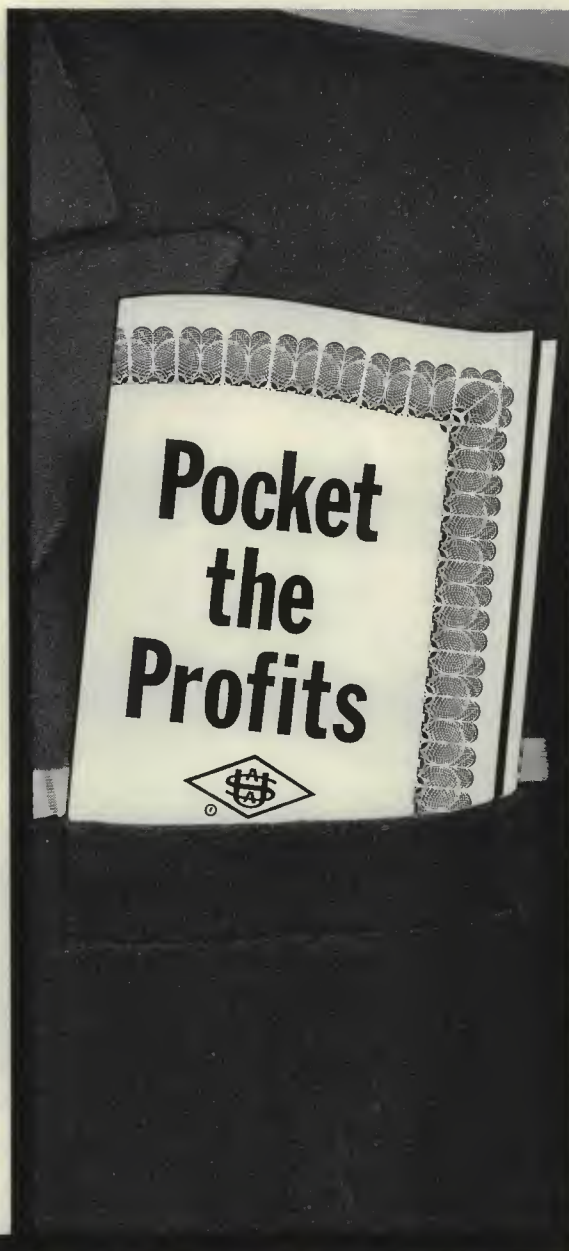
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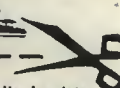
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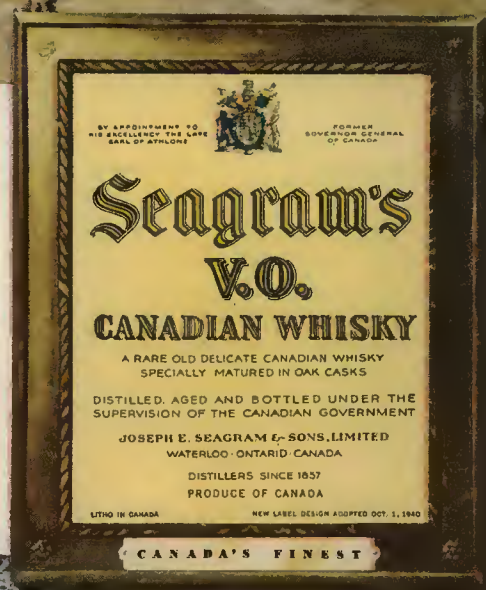
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# Testimony before the "Jackson Subcommittee"

by CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

*Editor's Note: On June 10 Secretary Herter gave before the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Senate Committee on Government Operations a statement which included replies to a number of questions which had been posed in the Interim Report of the Subcommittee. Basing his comments on reflections arising from extensive service at high levels in both the Executive and Legislative branches, and after reviewing the constitutional and historical position of the Secretary and the Department as the agent and the agency of the President in matters of foreign relations, the Secretary asserted his belief that "the Secretary of State should, under the President, have in his relations with other Departments, a clear primacy in foreign relations and in all matters with a substantial effect upon foreign relations." He then went on to say:*

THE ability of any Secretary of State to serve the President is dependent not only on his own capacities but also on the support available to him from the Department of State. The responsibilities customarily assigned to the Secretary of State for providing leadership to the Government as a whole in the international field require the participation of many parts of the Department. The capacity of the Department of State to provide leadership at all levels is dependent, in the final analysis, not upon fiat but rather upon the competence, judgment, energy and comprehension of the many officers who are involved.

In my opinion good organization alone will not suffice for the solution of foreign affairs problems of the magnitude and complexity which confront us today. While I am well aware of the value of good organization and soundly conceived relationships, I find that I subscribe to the sentiments of those who place even greater value on the human element—on the devotion, ability and experience of the personnel of the Department of State and the other principal departments of government. This is why I have been such a strong advocate of the moves made in recent years to strengthen the Foreign Service—and, indeed, the entire Department of State. While I have been pleased with the progress made in matters such as training and integration of the foreign and domestic officer corps, I have recognized that there is much that remains to be done. This is a long-range program and I very much hope that it will continue to have the support of my successors and of the future Congresses of the United States.

An editorial on this subject appears on p. 26

I should now like to speak to the questions relating to the Department of State which were posed in the Interim Report of this Subcommittee.

First are those concerned with whether the Secretary of State should have a more dominant role in the formulation of over-all national security policy.

"Are the responsibilities of the State and Defense Departments in national security policymaking now correctly defined and divided? If not, what changes are needed?"

In my judgment, they are correctly defined, and the division is working well. I do not believe that any major improvement in the relationships between the Department of State and the Department of Defense would result from further efforts to define their respective responsibilities. A more immediate and profitable target is for the Department of State to seek to improve its capacity to provide timely political guidance to the Department of Defense and, reciprocally, for the latter to seek to improve its capacity to provide timely military advice. I should emphasize that this is being done not only at the senior levels but at all levels in the two Departments. The advice worked into problems at the lower levels is frequently the most helpful.

The functional and organizational aspects of State-Defense relations are, of course, important. More important, however, is the continuing development of personnel in both departments who share understanding and perspective in the gray area where foreign policy and military policy come in contact or overlap. In this regard, the common experience shared by personnel of the two Departments who attend the War Colleges and the Foreign Service Institute is very helpful. In addition, I think it would be worthwhile to have an exchange of personnel between the two Departments. The men loaned would function as an integral part of the host agency, contributing their own special knowledge, and would return to their parent agency at the end of the tour with the broadened perspective which is acquired through shoulder-to-shoulder work. We might, over a period of years with such a program, develop a nucleus of highly trained senior officers within the two departments, each having a profound and comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and viewpoint of the other Department. If this understanding were regularly and consistently brought to bear on the solution of problems of mutual concern, much more good would be accomplished than could result from efforts to adjust and refine the respective responsibilities of the two Departments. I should add that the broadening of

personal contacts among senior officers resulting from such an interchange would be a major asset in ensuring the continuity of a productive relationship between the Departments of State and Defense.

"Should the Secretary of State be formally charged with more responsibility in connection with our defense posture and the defense budget?"

No. First of all, I regard somewhat skeptically the word "formally" as contravening the basic concept that the Secretary of State is the agent of the President and that it is unwise to prescribe how the President may utilize him. More to the point, however, is my belief that participation by the Secretary of State in the NSC, in the Cabinet and in confidential discussions with the President affords ample opportunity to advise the President on the defense posture and the defense budget. In addition, I feel free to advise and consult with the Secretary of Defense on these topics, and I do so.

"Should the Secretary of State be asked to testify in the Congress concerning foreign policy implications of the Defense budget?"

The Congress, of course, is entitled to obtain whatever advice it deems necessary to ensure the enactment of wise legislation. In recent years a number of steps have been taken in the Executive Branch to ensure consideration of foreign policy implications in determining the defense budget. It must be recognized, I think, that should the Secretary of State testify on the defense budget, he would undoubtedly be supporting decisions in which he has already participated. These budget decisions, as I have seen them, have not been made in a vacuum, and the Departments are fully aware of each other's interests.

"Would it be desirable to create a 'super Secretary of State' who would be responsible for the overall direction of foreign affairs, and who might have under him additional Secretaries of Cabinet rank for such areas as diplomacy, information, and foreign economic matters?"

Although I can fully understand and sympathize with the general objectives desired by those who advocate a so-called super Secretary of State with Cabinet level agencies reporting to him, I do not believe that such a proposal would be desirable. There are a number of factors that cause me to question this proposal. Among them is the assumption of equivalence for areas such as diplomacy, information and foreign economic matters. I do not believe the areas are, in fact, equivalent. If these three principal areas are to be equated, it will then become necessary to establish what I fear would be an excessively large coordinating mechanism at the level of the super Secretary of State. Instead of being relieved of burdens, he might find his load increased.

This is not to say that I disagree with the concept that our foreign economic and foreign information activities ought to be under the control of the Secretary of State. It may be desirable at some time for the overseas information activities to be brought into the Department in a semi-autonomous status somewhat similar to that successfully followed with respect to the ICA.

Next, in the Interim Report are those questions concerned with lightening the burdens of the Secretary of State.

"Would it be desirable to create a Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cabinet rank responsible to the Secretary of State who would represent the United States at Foreign Ministers' meetings? Would any other arrangement help, such as appointment of Ambassadors at Large?"

The underlying question here is whether it is possible to lighten the negotiating burdens of the Secretary of State in order to give him more time to discharge his responsibilities at home. I do not consider feasible the proposal to create a Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cabinet rank, responsible to the Secretary of State, who would represent the United States at Foreign Ministers' meetings. When Foreign Ministers meet, they are meeting as their governments' chief advisers on foreign affairs. Since the Secretary of State would continue in this country to be that chief adviser, another representative, no matter what his rank and title, would create problems for the other Foreign Ministers.

I am coming to the conclusion that it would be desirable for the Foreign Ministers to curtail the occasions upon which they themselves attend meetings. To do this would require greater delegation to principal subordinates and greater reliance upon the normal mechanisms of diplomacy. Additionally, in this day when there are some 85 nations who must deal with each other, we may have to dispense with some of the ways of protocol which we no longer have the time to afford.

Next are those questions which concern State-Defense relations.

"What is the proper relationship between State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and/or the Joint Staff of the JCS)? Should a representative of the Secretary of State participate in discussions of the JCS when appropriate?"

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff do, and should continue to, form a well-coordinated and smoothly working team in both the planning and execution of national security policy.

The two Departments naturally have very extensive relationships on a multitude of subjects which enable the Department of State to inject foreign policy considerations into military affairs at all stages. Secretary Gates and I confer with each other frequently and we also participate in larger meetings such as the NSC and the Cabinet. An Under Secretary of State confers regularly with the JCS and the Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning meets regularly with the Joint Staff of the JCS and officers of the Department of Defense. State, Defense and military officials work directly together across the board and without any formalities and especially so when there is a premium on speed of action. In addition to our broad and fruitful policy relationships with Defense through ISA, we have direct relationships with the three Services on a variety of subjects.

I believe it would be a mistake to have an officer of the Department of State sit with the JCS as a representative of the Department of State, but I would not rule out the long term possibility that a senior officer of the Department might be assigned to the JCS in an advisory capacity. While such an official might not participate in the deliberations of the JCS as an official spokesman for the Department of State, he

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might have a role comparable to that of a political adviser to a unified military command.

Next are the questions directed toward improvement of planning in the Departments of State and Defense.

"Should officials with more diverse backgrounds and experience be brought into the Policy Planning Staffs of State and Defense? Is there a need for a Joint State-DOD-JCS Planning Staff? Can greater use be made of *ad hoc* interdepartmental task forces on special issues of national security policy?"

We have long recognized the need for officers of diverse backgrounds on our Policy Planning Staff. I think that we have succeeded fairly well in meeting this need. Naturally, we shall continue to select with great care the members of this staff so as to ensure a balance of knowledge and background.

A Joint State-DOD-JCS Planning Staff would have the merit of bringing together diverse backgrounds, but might have the drawback of being apart from the operating departments and out of the mainstream. The firm connection with reality which proximity to operations gives is certainly a requisite of useful planning. This is one of the reasons why the Planning Board of the NSC has been so useful; its members are active participants in the operations of their own

departments as well as members of a joint planning staff. Additionally, we have utilized interdepartmental task forces for planning on special issues, and we have found it to be an excellent means of bringing to bear upon a problem the best knowledge of several agencies.

Lastly, there is the question about a joint career service embracing senior officers selected from State, Defense and related national security agencies.

"Is the proposed joint career service practical and worthwhile?"

The joint career service proposal strikes me as being a rather drastic and administratively cumbersome approach to the very desirable objective of developing policy makers with non-parochial viewpoints and wide breadth of experience. As I suggested earlier, I believe the interchange of selected personnel between the Departments of State and Defense and the use of joint task forces on planning might go a long way toward meeting this objective and should be tried before we resort to the more drastic proposals for a joint career service.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Committee for this opportunity to meet with it. I will be glad to answer questions on this statement.

## Over the River and into the Language Course

by Saxton Bradford

OUR new national kick is overseasmanship. One can't say it stole upon us quietly like peewee golf, Davy Crockett and hula hoops. It came in with a best selling book, behind which already roars a barrage of publications, movies, TV programs, and legislative enactments.

It is now assumed that speaking a foreign language is the key to the successful practice of overseasmanship. If you have *Gujerati*, you have it made.

Grown men and women who in younger days couldn't quite make it through French B at Weeping Water High School are now studying Thai. One of them looked up at me last week and said: "Did you know there are eight ways to say the sound *cao*, and they all mean something different?" "How long do you reckon it takes one to become fluent in Thai?" I asked him. "About twelve years."

On the other hand, it takes only about a year to become fairly good at Spanish. I remember a British colleague in Madrid who said he was going down to *Sevil* for the weekend to visit friends in the *sherry* business. The British have been murdering languages since *Rue du Roi* became *Rotten Row* and it might be said linguistics are not their long *suit*. Yet somehow British foreign service officers manage to get

*Mr. Bradford is Deputy Director (Policy and Plans) of the U.S. Information Agency on loan to the Department as Deputy Director, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In spite of this article, he says, he tries to learn the language of the country to which assigned.*

His (Her) Majesty's point of view across in the chanceries of the world. And on the military prestige side Colonel Bogey's march has come whistling across the River Kwai and down the jungle paths of time without translation but undiminished in its representational capacity.

I remember too when Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida was preparing his peace treaty address for San Francisco. The question was whether he was to air his broken English or speak in his own tongue with interpreter. Fortunately, reason prevailed and he appeared to TV audiences not as a Charlie Chan heavy but as the dignified representative of a foreign power.

The other day I dined with a Frenchman who had never been in our country before. He was staring at *le menu*. "But it is in French!" he exclaimed. "From *consommé* to *noix!*" "That's right," I agreed. "And in return we have given to Paris the Crazy Horse Saloon." "Ah, the beauty of cultural exchange!"

Now this Frenchman had no intention of learning to speak any more English than he needed to board trains and planes and order up a preprandial *apéritif*. This point of view was not born of a disinterest in the overseas relations of his country but out of supreme confidence and good humored acceptance of differences among peoples, including speech.

The more I think about it the more I think that it is the self-assurance of the French and the British that affords the

contrast with our waves of national agony over our own shortcomings. If these waves could be expected to produce a steady tide, one could suppose that in another generation most Americans, like the Dutch, the Swiss and the Lebanese might have several languages. Somehow this is hard for me to believe. It seems more likely that another kind of wave will wash over us and we will be on a new kick. The memory of the short life of the fundamental education reform after Sputnik is still with me.

It would be hard to dispute that foreign languages can be useful to Foreign Service officers, or at least to those extrovert officers willing to use them. But there are so many other things that are equally or more useful. Such as brains.

Selecting, training and promoting Foreign Service officers on the basis of foreign language skill is a little like picking chorus girls for moles and dimples. From the balcony it doesn't matter. I have known some unusually successful career Foreign Service officers, and I can't think of one whose success seems attributed to linguistics; quite the contrary. And I can think of some remarkable ambassadors who are also quite poor at foreign languages.

Of course we are not only talking about careers but about the daily grind of the Government's work overseas. I have worked with foreign-born Americans with six or seven fluent languages. I can't recall any whose result was consistently better than their tongue-tied American-born colleagues *even in the field of human communication.*

There are public relations reasons why we are now exaggerating the importance of foreign languages. When this need blows over, it will be interesting to see where language study falls as a part of the training of a Foreign Service officer. Of course I believe it should be an important part. A reading ability is particularly useful. For one thing it is a good discipline. For another, it whets intellectual curiosity, a quality that is essential. And it helps develop cultural empathy, the real core of popular communication.

Language skill, too, is essential to the genuine regional specialist, the Lawrence of Arabia whose interest is deep, not wide. Here one expects to spend twenty years learning, even if another ten years of mature performance is all that the Government can expect in return. But a moment's reflection reveals the waste of trying to train an ordinary two-tour officer in an exotic language. In most cases a three-months drill in handy phrases is all the traffic will bear. Three years of daily study won't really get him much further than that. He would still have to resort to English to negotiate, and even to get reliable information.

French, German, Spanish and Chinese may be generally useful, and perhaps some day Russian. Certainly from the standpoint of pride in the Service and even of national prestige there is something to be said for a good grounding of every officer in one of these.

But for human communication, English is pretty good. And growing better.

**Author's Postscript:**

This is not a suggestion to stop the teaching of foreign languages.

According to a very high source within the Government, an old plainsman once advised: "When you hear the hoofbeats, pin a white handkerchief to your coat-tails and run with the antelope." This counsel suggests the wise course for the Foreign Service in times of great national preoccupations.



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# EDITORIAL PAGES

## The Secretary on Primacy and Personnel

**M**odestly but forcefully, Secretary Herter staked out the responsibilities of the Department of State in his recent testimony before the Jackson Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, excerpts from which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Primacy was the key word. He said that the Secretary of State in his relations with other Departments should have a clear primacy in foreign relations and in all matters with a substantial effect upon foreign relations. He laid no claim to being the final judge in all cases where several departments share an interest in a problem; he stated rather a fundamental principle which, if followed, would settle most of the inter-agency differences now extant. He said, "It is more a matter of recognizing that the activities and programs are for a foreign affairs purpose and should therefore be guided by the official responsible for foreign affairs."

Though there is nothing new in his words, they need to be stated from time to time. In an age when ten to twenty departments and agencies have necessary missions in foreign affairs and when there are several top coordinating mechanisms, a Secretary of State must be forceful about his role or the central policy function will be overwhelmed by the proliferation of operations and programs being created to attain policy objectives which are themselves the product of inter-agency negotiation by committee rather than the product of the Secretary of State's primacy of leadership in the formulation of foreign policy.

This is the year for high level organizational proposals but the Secretary was apparently attracted to none of them. He doubted the usefulness of either a super-Secretary or a junior, traveling and negotiating Secretary.

In our opinion none of the organizational re-diagramming which is being proposed for the top command gives promise of success. Present day doubts about the trusted solution of a decade ago—the committee system—adds to our wariness. The Department does not need more constitutional or statutory power. Primacy is most likely to flow from a pattern of conduct established by the President. If he regularly turns to his Secretary of State for advice and action, the Department will have primacy even though the organization, the statutes and the written delegations of power remain unchanged.

What the Secretary thinks we need to carry out our "primacy," our position of leadership in foreign affairs, is

good personnel. He was too politic to say better personnel, but in this professional journal we can be less circumspect. If the Department of State is to lead—and the entities to be led are both intelligent and willful—our personnel must be the best. Sitting at the head of the table is not enough.

When queried about his emphasis upon the "human elements," the Secretary touched upon some of his ideas for strengthening the Foreign Service. First was "the developing of better talent for the Foreign Service"; second was training the officer already in the Service; and third, a selection-out system which would give room for the talented officers to rise to the top more rapidly. In respect to the last he referred to the successful operation of the selection systems in the military services.

**T**HESE were extemporaneous answers but, in our opinion, very sound answers. Primacy obviously depends upon high quality personnel and there is no better formula to maintain this quality than the threesome of wise selection, continued training and judicious pruning within the framework of a smoothly functioning, fair, merit promotion system. We believe it is generally recognized that these factors have all, at one time or another over the past decade, been somewhat neglected. Currently, we are pleased to note, considerable thought and effort are being devoted to each of them.

We have heard little comment recently on the selection process, perhaps a reaction after the high passions aroused during the Wristonization period. Training, on the other hand, is very much in fashion as a subject of discussion. We have contributed our fair share to this discussion and hope to continue to do so because we believe that expert authority in this field, as in so many others, can profit from informed, unofficial, lay comment. The third factor, judicious pruning, is the most difficult of the three to discuss. It is all right to talk about "dead wood" in the abstract, but when this term materializes into a friend and colleague whose whole life is changed when he is selected out, it is another matter. In the abstract we don't, frankly, feel the selection-out system is yet operating at an optimum rate. But in human terms, and considering the human imperfections of the efficiency report system, we have the greatest admiration for the care, courage, and wisdom with which a real selection-out procedure is being built.

## Seminar in Foreign Policy

THE NEWLY christened Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy will commence its third year this month. The interesting preview of the current course appearing elsewhere in this issue, seems to the JOURNAL to have one significant defect. Motivated perhaps by an appropriate modesty, the author has not touched upon one facet which should please all members of the Foreign Service. We refer to its constantly growing prestige and its increasing acceptance throughout the Government. For beyond any doubt this innovation in our in-service educational system has begun to fill the long felt need for an institutional framework within which a curriculum could be developed more truly responsive to the needs of future decision makers in the field of national security policy than is possible with the National War College or the other military service schools. A decade ago Harold D. Laswell advanced this thesis in his "National Security and Individual Freedom." In 1953 John J. McCloy made a similar suggestion in his "Challenge to American Policy." Many such proposals have envisioned a new institution under, or closely allied with, the National Security Council. We believe, however, its proper home is clearly in the Department of State.

We do not intend to imply that perfection has been suddenly achieved. On the contrary, we feel that the irresistible temptation, so evident in the experience of military colleges, to develop curricula by public opinion poll has given a bit too much of the flavor of an intellectual cafeteria to the present course outline. A concentration on those factors which at present set certain finite limits on the development of national security policies suitable for our current world position would be useful. We would tend to favor the heavier emphasis on these fundamentals developed by Cyril Hager, perhaps this country's leading authority in this field, without whose dedicated persistence in the too brief period he spent with the Department, we would have not come as far as we have. We are certain the course will inevitably evolve in this direction. We are equally sure that nothing can arrest the increasing prestige that will accrue to the course and to its graduates.

## Scientific Method and Foreign Policy

PUBLICATION in the May issue of Benjamin H. Williams' article on this subject does not, of course, connote our agreement with all of his conclusions: his treatment of the German involvement in World War I is certainly oversimplified. His explicit plea that the social scientist and the scientific mind be substituted for the politician and the political mind in the formulation of policy is unrealistic under our form of government. Foreign policy, like politics, will, we have no doubt, remain the art of the possible, despite the brilliant march of science. The scientific mind, with relatively few exceptions, has not yet established a firm foothold in the treacherously shifting sands of political *savoir-faire*.

But this is not to say that never the twain shall—or should—meet. The increasingly apparent interrelationship of science and technology, cultural anthropology, weapons systems, and foreign policy impels the political mind to become more scientific and vice versa. And surely Mr. Williams is right in insisting that our national survival may, in large part, depend on the decision-makers' respecting the hard facts and insulating themselves (to the extent this is possible in the political process) from emotional pressures, moralistic predilections, and personal biases. We would add, however, that useful as the scientific method may be in selecting and analyzing facts, the sure touch of the sensitive political mind is still indispensable in translating facts into action. For foreign policy is still more of an art than a science.

## Our Neglected Colleagues

THE FOREIGN Service Local stands very high on the list of subjects on which there is practically unanimous agreement throughout the Service. Everyone who serves in the field very quickly develops an awareness of the vital importance of these employees to the conduct of our business abroad. Mere official appreciation is but a small part of our relationship, however. The foreigner who has served the U. S. Government abroad over the years is as much a member of the Foreign Service as an FSO or an FSS and is, we believe, accepted as such by his American colleagues.

It therefore seems to us curious that so little attention is paid to the FSL's. It is true that nowadays their salaries are by and large kept reasonably in line with local standards. Also, they are given length of service pins and an occasional incentive award. But that's about it.

We are, therefore, particularly pleased to note that a gross injustice has recently been at least partially rectified. A bill approved on April 22 amended the Internal Revenue Code "by providing prospectively for exemption from income tax of civil service annuities received by non-resident aliens in respect of services performed abroad in the employ of the U. S." This means that retired FS Locals will no longer have their modest retired pay reduced by a 30 percent income tax deduction.

This is good news, but we are by no means convinced that our non-citizen colleagues are yet receiving the consideration which the Service, at least at the personal level, believes they deserve. What, if anything, for instance, is going to be done about reimbursement for the income tax deductions which have already been made in FSL's retired pay since 1952? What about at least a limited program of trips to the U.S. such as USIS employees are given? What about some recognition of the FSL in the FS Association scholarship program? (Mr. Harbin's letter in the April JOURNAL). And—to cite what would seem to be a minor and easily arranged matter—how about making FSI correspondence courses available to Foreign Service Locals? (Mr. Rao's letter in the May JOURNAL).

We hope that those in position to do something about these and similar matters will bestir themselves.

## Cookie Push

*by George B. Roberts, Jr.*

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2. Person who rolls the highest number starts.
3. A player must roll a 4, 5, or 6 to enter the board.
  - a. If a 4: Enter on space 1 as an FSO-8, language probationer.  
Player must then land exactly on space 10 in order to pass to FSO-7.  
If a throw takes the player beyond space 10 without landing on it, he loses the turn.
  - b. If a 5: Enter on space 1 as an FSO-8, non-probationer.
  - c. If a 6: Enter as a Wristonee on Space 21, but lose two turns.
4. If a space has a subscript "+1," "+2," "+3," etc., move ahead that many spaces free.
5. If a space has a subscript "-1," "-2," "-3," etc., move back that many spaces as a penalty.
6. Subscript "+1 turn" etc., take extra turns accordingly.
7. Subscript "-1 turn" etc., lose turns accordingly.
8. A player must throw the exact number to retire honorably. If the throw is too great, the turn is lost.
9. "SELECTED OUT" means the player must leave the game immediately.

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and George B. Roberts, Jr.

FSO-CA	Fast learning how to pinch under the table	91	92
FSO-CM	Son fails F.S. Exam	81	82
FSO-1	Selection Board Duty	71	72
FSO-2	Ambassador hospitalized, Chargé for 6 months	61	+3,+1 turn 62
FSO-3	Revealed as source of information leak	51	-2 turns 52
FSO-4		41	42
FSO-5	Principal Officer at small consulate	31	+1 turn 32
FSO-6	Deputy Foreign Min. makes pass at wife	21	+1 turn 22
FSO-7	Principal officer ill. In charge of small consulate	11	+1 turn 12
FSO-8	JOIN CREDIT UNION	1	-1 turn 2
START HERE			

Subject of "TIME" cover story +2 93	Extensive dental work Contact Credit Union 94	95	Have treaty named after you +2 turns 96	Divorce wife marry 25 year old secretary -2 turns 97	High blood pressure -7 98	Toupé blown off at airport 99	Honorably retired Contact Credit Union 100
Representation— Contact Credit Union 83	Lose temper at press conference -3 84	Receive commendation from Sec-State +1 turn 85	Gout 86	87	Forget appointment with Prime Minister -5 88	Monarchy overthrown 89	Unforeseen revolution -8 90
First grandchild born 73	Appointed Ambassador +2 turns 74	Removes VIP from Lido chorus line 75	Receive Distinguished Service Award +4 76	Forget Prime Minister's name in speech -2 77	Kept up all night partying with visiting VIP's +2 78	Operation of post subject Congressional investigation -6,-1 turn 79	Ulcers -9 80
Extensive car repairs Contact Credit Union 63	Forget to tell Amb. that Prime Minister deaf 1 ear -1 turn 64	Wife pursues Frenchman on Champs Elysees 65	Involved in serious traffic accident; much publicity -3,-1 turn 66	SELECTED OUT 67	Visiting member Appropriations Committee is old friend +1 turn 68	69	Appointed F.S. Inspector +2 turns 70
Direct Transfer: London to New Georgia 53	Assigned to War College +4 54	55	Wife's brother-in-law made Asst. Sec-State +1 turn 56	Makes hit with DCM's wife +2 turns 57	Caught in affair with DCM's wife -5 turns 58	All servants quit prior to important dinner -4 59	60
Wife runs charity bazaar—makes money +2 43	44	45	Bad fitness report -1 turn 46	Wife runs charity bazaar—loses money -2 47	Ship sinks with all household effects -1 turn 48	Contrive to lose at golf to Dep. Finance Minister +1 49	50
Amoebic dysentery -1 turn 33	34	35	Too many martinis with VIP's +1 36	Assigned to answer crank mail in Dept. -2 turns 37	Too many martinis with Boss -1 turn 38	SELECTED OUT 39	40
Fell in fountain at Amb's garden party -2 23	Caught using Emb. car for personal business -3 24	Uncover advance information on revolution +2,+1 turn 25	Frenchman pursues wife on Champs Elysees 26	Revolution—mob burns down house -2 turns 27	Caught drunk at 4th of July Reception -7,-1 turn 28	Inspector gives good efficiency report +1 turn 29	Orders changed: Tropicana to Gflavensrijk 30
13	14	15	Shortage in accounts discovered while in charge -2,-1 turn 16	Arrange release of VIP tourist from jail +3 17	18	Security violation -1 19	20
Fix flat tire for Ambassador's wife +2 3	Late to party at Amb's Residence -1 turn 4	5	Direct transfer to Abu Terra-stan +1 turn 6	Meet Asst. Sec-State at airport at 3 a.m. +1 turn 7	Revolution—retrieved flag from top of flag pole. +1 turn 8	Wife caught wearing shorts in Commissary -3 9	Pass Language Requirement +1 turn 10

# WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

## Traveling

One travels to see the large differences in the human picture; one has perhaps become too well acquainted with the small differences, the infinite variations on the theme. But the traveler must beware, if he sojourn in any one place lest he become so thoroughly acquainted with the small mutations that the large differences will again escape him.



"Frevo" (Brazil) by Tatiana McKinney

We had not been away from the Journal's IN and OUT boxes for longer than we would like to admit so our demands were relatively simple, only to sit quietly un-

der a banyan tree—a faniente holiday—in interesting surroundings, surrounded by friends.

So we spent days in Paris, walking our feet to the stubbins, reveling in the familiar and savoring the new, noting again subtle effects of light and shadow and color, not neglecting haunts such as the Jeu de Paume, or the ponds in the Tuileries Gardens towards evening. And all the while, talking, talking, talking, with friends and acquaintances new and old. So we traveled further, on to Vienna, that town which lives its own dreams, and permits visitors to do the same, where the dawn comes up at 3:30, while the music plays, where dining and wine savoring can still be done in leisurely style in the old rathskellars. A natural gaiety one feels in Vienna. But then the large differences dwindled and we moved on.

Baron Munchausen once wrote "a traveler has a right to relate and embellish his adventures as he pleases and it is very unpolite to refuse the deference and applause they deserve." But we will not now presume on that right.

We returned finally to Washington to discover, even as we drove from the airport, that the grass had become dry and brittle, still more buildings were in the process of being torn down; our apartment had become smaller, faces of our associates dearer, and when we finally began to look into JOURNAL affairs we couldn't but be grateful for the help that had been so generously given by members of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, our assistant Jane Fishburne, and by Charles F. Knox, Jr., who had come in regularly in our

absence, as well as by our publisher and our engraver. Each had given without stint to make our holiday possible.

We spoke of buildings being torn down. This is evident as nearby as the corner of Pennsylvania and 17th, N.W., which was razed in June. But for one of the most dramatic changes going on in Washington building currently, one should drive around to see the new South West development along the Potomac. Here before long will rise such building projects as the new Arena Theatre, Hogate's Restaurant, a National Planetarium, a National Historical Wax Museum and the Flagship Restaurant—and all can be seen in plans and models at the Octagon Center, 18th and New York Avenue, during the month of August.

July was the month to return to Washington. The weather was easy and the living was good—but it was strenuous. After long days at the office most of Washington went home, or to their neighbor's home, to sit captive until the small hours, while chapters of "Advise and Consent" were unravelled, some live, some on tape, from the conventions at Los Angeles and Chicago. We noted on the TV programs on several evenings the choice was between wrestling from the Arena in the Nation's Capital or the convention from the L. A. Arena.

And a cartoon sent us from our favorite "Peanuts" cartoon strip at the same time summarized the feeling of many in the Foreign Service during a month too full of international tensions. The artist, Charles Schultz, showed small Linus appropriately in baseball uniform, surrounded by towering bulrushes while he mused:

I don't mind playing right field . . .

I mean, if this is where I can do the team the most good, this is where I belong

The only thing that bothers me is I don't know if I'm facing the right way.

Our former Board Chairman had clipped this from the European edition of the HERALD-TRIBUNE and sent it to us.

## Youth and the Foreign Service

One of our friends in Florida recently remarked that never had there been a generation of youth so willing to accept its responsibilities and meet the challenge of today's complex living. And from where we sit this seems to be true.

Almost weekly one reads of outstanding youngsters who plan on entering the Foreign Service. One we read of the other day is a 19-year-old junior at the University of California with an uncommon musical talent, which he has shown in intimate recitals as well as concert-hall playing here and abroad. He recently spent six months as a foreign exchange student in the American Field Service and the headmaster of the Stats-Gymnasium he attended in Denmark wrote, "Surely he has been the best representative you could think of to give us a first-hand idea of that American way of thinking and living we wanted to learn about." He has won recognition and honors in the Junior Bach Festival Association, the National Federation of Music Clubs, is a football and basketball player, a photographer, is active in student

body activities, plays several instruments in the university orchestra, and told a MONITOR reporter he was interested in a Foreign Service career.

On page 50 one can find many more examples of young people of ability and excellent backgrounds who hope to join the Foreign Service.

Even the SATURDAY EVENING POST, never one to initiate movements, editorialized during this past month under title "The Foreign Service Makes A Strong Appeal to the Best of Our American Youth":

Back of all the high brass in the State Department are several thousand little-known Foreign Service officers, many of them young men and women, serving in every sort of capacity all over the world . . .

Last year approximately 10,000 young men and women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two indicated their desire to take the severe written examinations to enter the Service . . .

There is competition, both to get in and to stay in. The Foreign Service is no soft, easy snap. Because so many capable young men and women seek to enter it, the country is the gainer.

Written examinations will be held again, on December 10, for those wishing to enter the Service, and next month the JOURNAL will publish an article on the Foreign Service oral examinations, written by a team of three who took them this past year.

#### S. 1502 and F. S. Annuities

Switching quickly from those trying to get into the Service to those who have already given greatly to it: President Eisenhower this past month approved bill S. 1502, providing adjustments in the annuities received by retired Foreign Service Officers and their widows:

This bill had been strongly endorsed by the Department, by the American Foreign Service Association and by DACOR and will help somewhat to balance the rigors of inflation keenly felt by many retired FSO's. PER's Personnel Projects Staff has given us a "non-technical" summary of the bill which we think our readers will want to have for their information now,\* or for their files on Foreign Service Annuities:

1. Retired officers and widow survivor annuitants who are now receiving annuities, or who will begin to receive annuities prior to June 30, 1962, will by this law receive an increase of ten percent, except that widow survivor annuitants will receive an amount sufficient to bring their annuities to \$2,400. In some cases this will mean an increase of more than ten percent.

2. Needy widows, now receiving an annuity under P.L. 503, 84th Congress, and widows of officers who died prior to August 29, 1954, who are receiving no annuity, will also receive \$2,400 per annum. The showing of need is no longer required.

\*The earliest effective date of this law is Sept 1, 1960.

3. The increase of ten percent will not be applicable to annuities which begin on July 1, 1962 or later. It should be noted however that the annuity increases provided in 1958, by P.L. 85-882, on a gradually decreasing percentage scale are not disturbed by the new law and will therefore continue to be applied to annuities which commence before June 30, 1962. As an illustration, an officer who retired on September 30, 1960 will have his computed annuity increased first by 4% (with a \$500 limitation), then by 10%. An officer who retires on July 31, 1961 will have his computed annuity increased by 2% (with a \$500 limitation), then by 10%. An officer who retires on July 31, 1962 will receive neither of these increases.

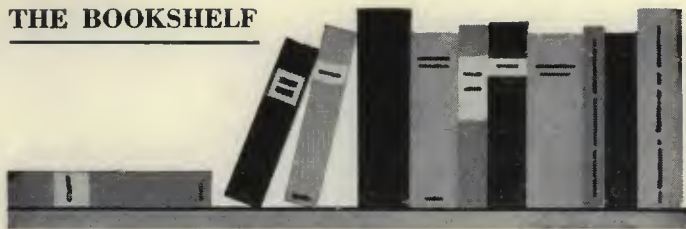
4. A wife whose husband retires on September 30, 1960, and who becomes a widow survivor annuitant in February 1961, will receive an increase in her computed annuity first of 4% (with a \$250 limitation), then of 10%. If she becomes a widow survivor annuitant in February 1962, she will receive an increase in her computed annuity, first of 2% (with a \$250 limitation), then of 10%. If she becomes a widow survivor annuitant in February 1963 she receives neither of these increases.

#### F. S. Wives

Foreign Service wives seem to have a habit of being unusually talented. We were reminded of this recently when we received an envelope full of photographs and clippings of an exhibition in Athens of paintings by Mrs. Tatiana McKinney. One of her paintings heads this column, and another can be seen among the Service Glimpses. Readers may remember, too, a showing in May at Bader's Art Gallery which demonstrated the scope and versatility of Sheila Isham's unusual work. Our cover this month, furthermore, is by Lynn Millar, who put together a large exhibition of her photos of Berlin at the request of the German Government for an opening here in June and for twelve subsequent showings throughout the United States.



"On the Train—An Agreeable Neighbor" by Honoré Daumier (1808-1879)



**The Soviet Image of Future War**, by *Raymond L. Garthoff* (Introduction by General James M. Gavin). Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 137 pp. \$3.25.

**Science and Technology in Contemporary War**, by *Major General G. I. Pokrovsky* (Translated and annotated by Raymond L. Garthoff). Praeger, New York. 180 pp. \$4.00.

**The Soviet Air and Rocket Forces**, edited by *Asher Lee*. Praeger, New York. 300 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

THESE three books, each prepared by an expert in his field, cumulatively present a Soviet image of future war markedly different from our own as projected by the doctrine of massive retaliation. They make it clear that, while aware of the devastating effects of thermonuclear exchanges, the Soviets reject the strategy of massive retaliation and are welding their resources of science and technology into a flexible military strategy and machine designed to prevail in any calibration of future war they may encounter.

Dr. Garthoff synthesizes the Soviet strategy by drawing heavily on the materials of the other two books and on source materials which appear as appendices to his study. The other books complement Garthoff importantly.

In Pokrovsky, one of the leading Soviet scientists at the politico-military policy level, we find four dimensional thinking on military strategy and weapons systems such as we have not witnessed in this country since Vannevar Bush's "Modern Arms and Free Men," together with the most masterful foresights into the military uses of outer space.

Asher Lee, the acknowledged British authority on the Soviet armed forces, shows why the Soviets have never embraced Douhet as warmly as we. Only recently have they been won over to some extent to Western concepts of strategic bombing. Basically, their doctrinal bias is against the destruction of civilians and plant, which represent resources

the Soviets would prefer to capture and use. Lee points out that today two-thirds of Soviet military aircraft are assigned in support of ground units; he emphasizes the importance the Soviets attach to airborne troops and to mobile limited war capabilities.

In summarizing his materials, Dr. Garthoff concludes that the Soviets are Clausewitzians uncommitted to any doctrine of preventive nuclear war. War as an instrument of policy can assume many forms and the Soviets intend to be prepared for all. Their strategic concept remains the destruction of the enemy military force, not his economic or population resources. Nuclear war will be a long war in which all capabilities must be exploited. Surprise and blitzkrieg are important, even critical, factors but represent unsafe strategies for major powers.

If nuclear war with the United States were imminent, the Soviets would seek to strike preemptively but would also be prepared to absorb our first strike and to preserve the capability of mopping-up the Eurasian productive capacity before moving inexorably against an isolated America. Meanwhile, their purpose is to maintain a state of mutual deterrence and move toward what Garthoff calls "counter-deterrence." By "counter-deterrence" he means a Soviet capability of prevailing in limited war situations affecting United States interests and in which we could not intervene because of lack of limited war capabilities and an unwillingness to invoke massive retaliation.

Garthoff's over-all conclusions, largely implicit, bear a striking resemblance to General Taylor's Strategy of Flexible Response (see the February Bookshelf). We must, in short, develop what he calls a "counter-counter-deterrent," i.e., a flexible capability of meeting localized challenges without evoking massive retaliation.

**Algeria in Turmoil**, by *Michael K. Clark*. Praeger, New York. 443 pp. \$6.00.

Reviewed by WILLIAM J. PORTER

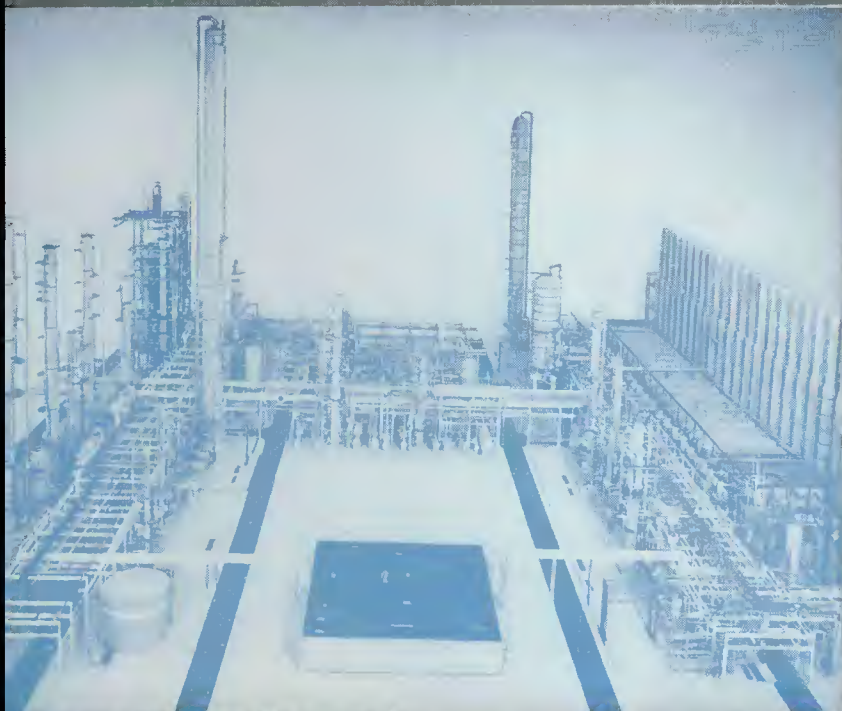
IN this book, Michael Clark makes it clear that he has maintained a deep personal interest in the Algerian struggle. Though he obviously scrutinized a wealth of material, he is not content merely to array data and let the reader educate himself. And lest his readers somehow get the impression that such was his purpose, Mr. Clark states at the outset that his was "the goal of analytical, rather than merely descriptive, objectivity."

Mr. Clark prefaces his material, somewhat defensively, with the statement that "many Americans will reject my opinions." He feels they will do this despite "the ruthless colonization of our forebears" and in view of the fact that the United States is a country "where precedent and conviction too often hold individual judgment in a vise of conformity."

Every student of Algerian affairs should give Mr. Clark's views careful attention. By so doing, he will have a better basis for forming his own opinions. The book is worth reading for that reason.

One may hope, however, that inquiry into this melancholy subject will not be confined to this particular work.

# Kellogg Engineers and Builds World's Biggest Olefin Plants



**FUTURE WORLD'S LARGEST** is Socony Mobil Oil Company's ethylene plant at Beaumont, Texas. It is the first large plant in the U.S. to crack naphtha into olefins. Engineered by The M. W. Kellogg Company, as shown in this scale model, it is scheduled for completion by Kellogg by 1961. Capacity will be 380 million pounds annually of 99.9% purity ethylene.

This newest plant consists of steam pyrolysis, gas treating, and product recovery sections. It has been designed to handle simultaneously both liquid and gaseous feedstocks. In addition to ethylene, major products will include propylene, propane, a B-B product, gasoline, and fuel oil.



**LARGEST OUTSIDE THE U.S.** is the English Wilton Works of Imperial Chemical Industries, which now includes three olefin plants. Photograph shows Plant No. 3. All are the result of close engineering cooperation between Kellogg and I.C.I. Together, they represent a current output of 110,000 tons per year of high-purity ethylene, and a potential of 140,000 tons.

Plant No. 1, commissioned in 1951, was the first full-scale adoption of the then novel process of oil pyrolysis developed in Kellogg's laboratories. Its success led to the addition of Plant No. 2 in 1956, and then to No. 3—representing a 60% increase in olefin capacity—in 1959.

Whether your approach to ethylene is through the steam pyrolysis of hydrocarbons or the recovery of ethylene from gas mixtures, Kellogg has developed processes which can assure the optimum investment, operating costs, product purity, and yield. For more information about Kellogg's 2-billion-pound background in engineering and/or building ethylene plants, write for a copy of "Olefin Plants" Kelloggram.



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## "Mr. Carr of State"

BY JAMES B. STEWART

WE WERE in Washington on home leave and for the first time attended one of Mr. and Mrs. Carr's regular Sunday afternoon teas. When my wife met Mr. Carr, in her excitement she exclaimed: "Why, it's just like meeting God!" I can see Mr. Carr now. With a warm smile, he took my wife's hand and said, "I hope we will be friends. Come meet Mrs. Carr." We both felt that our young lives were in his hands. At the same time we neophytes had the comfortable feeling that we were "Mr. Carr's boys." They were, indeed, cozy days.

The book, "Mr. Carr of State," tells about that great and most unique diplomat, A. A. Adee, who served for forty-seven years, until 1924, in the Department of State. He was the friend and guide of Mr. Carr. Actually it was "Mr. Adee of State" who preceded "Mr. Carr of State."

There are many amusing anecdotes in the book including the one about Eddie Savoy, the Negro messenger who faithfully served many of our Secretaries of State. Eddie had a high-pitched voice and his legs formed the letter O. Once, when asked after an election whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, Eddie replied with a low courtly bow, "Me? Why I'm still a diplomat." Then there is the unbelievable story about the "nice-looking elderly lady and the rather rummy clerk" in our Consulate in a large European city. They drew the Consul's pay for three years while all during that time the Consul was "upstairs, crazy and tied to his chair." That was the era when an inspection trip was often only a junket and when the Department knew precious little about what was going on in its foreign establishments.

One reads in the book how Mr. Carr fought against the spoils system (he did "a wonderful salvage job during the Bryan era"), worked to develop the Consular Service into a real Career Service; how he fought against odds to amalgamate the Dip-

"Mr. Carr of State" by Katharine Crane, St. Martin's Press, New York City. 365 pp. \$6.00.

lomatic Service and the Consular Service; and how later he fought to keep the Foreign Service examinations free from any suspicion of hanky-panky.

This book, about the father of the Career Foreign Service, about the man "who laid the cornerstone for the present vast edifice," was written with great care and will hold the reader's interest. A retired colleague has aptly said: "Those of us of earlier crops will enjoy the book and I hope that the latter-day vintage will make it required reading and profit thereby."

### "The Negotiators"

by JAMES A. RAMSEY

FRANCIS Walder's little book is a fanciful account of Huguenot-Catholic negotiations in Renaissance France during the year 1570. It describes the process of fashioning a temporary truce between the two parties which was to last until the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre of August 24, 1572. The negotiators are five in number, two official representatives for each side and a young woman, introduced by the Huguenots at the right moment, who succeeds in having the working sessions transferred to a forest clearing where her talents can be more usefully employed.

The deliberations and schemings of the five which form the central theme of the book are described with unusual skill and humor. The work in fact amounts to a treatise on the art of negotiating, placed in a setting of medieval intrigue for stimulation of reader interest. It provides many useful points for those who have to deal both with wily enemies and artful friends.

THE NEGOTIATORS, by Francis Walder. McDowell, Obolensky; New York. 166 pp. \$3.50.

## Romantic Africa

by MARTIN F. HERZ

IF YOU ARE about to be assigned to Africa (which is less unlikely than you think, for we now have thirty-five posts on that continent) and if you wish to convince yourself, your wife and your friends that you are a very lucky man indeed and that you are about to embark on a wonderful adventure on the most romantic, the most fascinating, the most photogenic of continents, then you should buy one or both of these fabulous new books.

"Africa" by Emil Schulthess is expensive but well worth the price: It contains 127 pages of full-page and double-page photographs, many of them in color, of the people, the animals, the flowers and the landscape of Africa. It is a beautifully printed book, a work of art, a collector's item, a conversation piece. It is printed in Switzerland, and the quality of the printing is as superb as the quality of the photographs. Most of the pictures are of French Equatorial Africa, East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and the Union of South Africa.

"No Room in the Ark" belongs in the same category. Alan Moorehead does with words what Schulthess does with pictures, but he confines himself to the animals of South and East Africa. He has chosen thirty-three exquisite pictures, ranging from the cute to the dramatic, to illustrate his chronicle of leisurely safaris on and off the beaten tourist track. The book is charming, very informative about the animals and about Mr. Moorehead. The few references to African politics can be safely ignored. Good vacation reading.

"Africa" by Emil Schulthess. 127 pp. Color. Simon & Schuster, New York. \$20.00.

"No Room in the Ark" by Alan Moorehead. 227 pp. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$5.00.



"Walled Village"

by Fulbright painter Howard Mandel

# Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy

By Charles P. O'Donnell

**T**HE SENIOR Seminar in Foreign Policy is now the title of the Senior Officer Course. This change of name in the topmost program of the Foreign Service Institute better describes the size, method and objectives of the program. The organization and concept of the course continues as presented in the December 1958 FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL article by Willard Barber, then Coordinator of the Course.

As a professional graduate program the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy combines a broad intellectual framework of ideas about human affairs with a series of studies of practical foreign policy problems. Informal discussion between outstanding university or high government officials and the members of the Seminar is its central method. Each year greater attention is given by these officials to the wide-ranging implications of foreign policy—scientific, military, cultural, economic, informational and philosophical—thus providing members of the seminar an opportunity to learn what is going on in every aspect of foreign affairs.

The third Seminar, to meet on September 6, 1960, will consist of about twelve Foreign Service officers of Classes 1, 2, and 3, representatives of the Armed Services of the rank of Colonel and Navy Captain, and senior officers from the Department of State, ICA, USIA, CIA and Agriculture—about twenty officers in all. Representation of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Treasury and Agriculture will rotate from year to year.

In addition to the close intellectual collaboration which a small group can enjoy in this type of program, each of the twenty officers contributes immensely by bringing his personal wealth of experience to the other members of the Seminar. With officers drawn from the military as well as from the Foreign Service and from civilian agencies with considerable interest in foreign affairs, and with most of them having spent from fifteen to twenty years abroad in nearly every part of the world, members of the Seminar are able to learn a great deal from one another.

From its beginning the Seminar has relied on numerous educational techniques directed at times to all the members, at other times to small groups within the Seminar and also to individual members. In addition to the group activities of the seminar sessions, all of the members travel together to attend military briefings and to visit industrial, agricultural, university and cultural centers in several regions in

the United States as well as to attend the United Nations. Small groups of officers undertake special area policy studies. These studies during the current year related to Eastern Europe, South and Southeast Asia and to the Caribbean. Next year the areas to be covered include the Soviet Union, Communist China and Africa south of the Sahara. Groups of five officers have also made special studies of foreign policy literature of a timely and significant type, such as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's recent foreign policy papers.

Participation by individual officers in area and other policy studies conducted, for example, by the Council on Foreign Relations has been stimulating and profitable both to the officers directly concerned and through them to the other members of the Seminar. Additional individual participation in research activities and short conferences at universities and professional association meetings is planned for the third Seminar.

**T**HE worth of the principle of individual learning is underscored by the initiative left to officers to pursue their own reading, to exert their own influence on the elaboration of policy studies and to participate actively in seminar discussions. The seminar technique when pursued by a group of about twenty experienced persons and led by a knowledgeable speaker yields a maximum educational benefit. The Seminar has been able to bring some of the best talent from universities and government to amplify the opportunities of the members of the Seminar to benefit from the challenge of first rate minds.

The content of the program, adapted from time to time to changing foreign policy situations, has remained basically the same as that of the course initiated by Secretary Dulles in September 1958. The program for 1960-61 will begin with a discussion of domestic and foreign problems of a cultural, scientific and philosophical character. A principal part of the first several months of the Seminar will be devoted to international relations and its instruments. That American internal affairs and policy exert an enormous influence on the world today is widely acknowledged. A thirty-day travel program throughout the nation fortifies the Seminar discussions and readings about the United States. Attention then turns to the other nations of the world; the attitudes of other countries, their problems and policies in relationship to the United States, are discussed and analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the Soviet Union and Communist China.

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*An FSO since 1948 and now the Coordinator, Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, Mr. O'Donnell has also served at Colombo, Copenhagen, Belgrade, and as Consul General at Bordeaux.*

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#### SENIOR SEMINAR

The members of the Seminar are experienced officers. Nonetheless, the emerging problems of the world call for increasing expertness in the management of foreign affairs, and a portion of the course is given over to the problems of leadership and management as they affect foreign affairs.

The major exercise of the Seminar is an extended study, including a trip abroad, of important long range policy problems. This study in the second Seminar was undertaken by small groups. Officers traveled to Europe, Africa or India according to the problem under study; subjects studied were on the future of NATO, the general problems of security in Europe, certain aspects of foreign aid, and on the problem of balance of payments. The reports prepared by the officers are primarily for the purpose of instructing them in the policy problems dealt with. Their studies should add another dimension to their appreciation of policy decisions. It is expected that the officers will also contribute to the process of foreign policy thinking in the government on the subjects they study.

In the third Seminar particular emphasis will be given to diplomacy as the instrument par excellence of foreign policy. Several seminars on the subject of diplomacy are planned and a symposium on diplomacy will be held the last week of the Seminar in June 1961.

The sweep of the foreign affairs issues with which the Seminar members are concerned during the year can be gathered from the following abbreviated list of the topics to be discussed in the third Seminar. Speakers are being invited as in the present program to discuss the physical and biological sciences; the debate recently begun by C. P. Snow about the humanities and the sciences will be the subject of a discussion. The relation of ethics and foreign policy and the role of the philosophy of history in foreign policy will also be treated. The instruments of foreign policy—economic, cultural, informational and military—are to be explored.

A number of Seminar sessions will be devoted to the American tradition and American character along with sessions on religious, economic, and political life in the United States. A series of talks on U.S. diplomatic history is planned. A series of discussions is to be arranged on the subject of disarmament and nuclear testing as well as on Communist strategy. Government officials will present their views to the Seminar on foreign policy planning and execution.

Education in foreign policy is no longer an option but a necessity. The complexities of our times mean that learning by experience alone does not suffice to prepare foreign affairs specialists for the enlarged tasks of the day. The Foreign Service as well as other services sending people abroad is now placed in positions of influence at centers of authority in other countries and among persons of influence in those countries. They come into contact with other peoples at all levels. Aptitude in dealing with others and vision in the performance of their foreign affairs duties has become an essential of diplomacy. Competence to serve abroad equally requires a good understanding of what is happening in the United States. Knowledge of the workings of policy making and the American environment in which it is made has become a necessary part of every officer's education.

# Foreign Service Women's Association

by JANE WILSON POOL

ON A SUNNY spring day in the early 1930's fourteen ladies sat down to lunch at the home of Mrs. Francis White on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington. This was no usual party. The group was not representative of the regular gatherings in the Nation's Capital—families of diplomats, government heads, bankers, lawyers—but was a most selective one, all the women were wives of American Foreign Service Officers. This meeting was the forerunner of the Foreign Service Wives' luncheons that have continued throughout the years, and this small group has now become a large organization—the Foreign Service Women's Association.

The fourteen women must have presented an attractive picture as they sat at Mrs. White's polished table. What did they talk about? We can only guess: Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House and Mr. Hull was Secretary of State. Robert Bingham was our Ambassador in London and Straus was in Paris. Nobody gave a second thought to the new German Chancellor, although Consul General Messersmith in Berlin had warned the State Department that he was a coming danger. The cherry blossoms were in full bloom in the Tidal Basin. The apple vendors had nearly disappeared from the streets of Washington and the hotels and few remaining boarding houses were full of newcomers to work for General Johnson's Blue Eagle. The Ziegfeld Follies were still playing to a packed house in New York, and women's hats were as flat as pancakes and skirts nearly reached the ankle.

Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, was speaking: "Nancy and I thought that something should be done to bring together the women of the Service, hence this luncheon which she suggested having here at her house. We thought they might be continued from time to time." The response to this proposal was enthusiastic.

The second luncheon was held at the National Press Club, then others at the Cosmos Club, the Army War College, the Highlands, and intermittently through the years at different Washington clubs and hotels. Various women took their turn at organizing the meetings, Mrs. Butler Wright, Mrs. Peter Jay, Mrs. Harry McBride. Later in the 1940's when

the lunches had grown to nearly a hundred women, they were held at the Wardman Park and the Mayflower Hotels. During one of these seasons Mrs. Christian M. Ravndal headed the committee, assisted by Mrs. C. Burke Elbrick and Mrs. Andrew Lynch. In those days all wives were tracked down by telephone calls and in the name of the wife of the Director of the Office of Foreign Service "invited" to attend.

On May 18, 1960, 220 women sat down to lunch at many tables in the Terrace Room of the Shoreham Hotel. What did they talk about? We do not have to guess: President Eisenhower was returning from Paris, the Summit Conference having collapsed. Everyone was giving thought to Khrushchev's unyielding toughness. The cherry blossoms had come and gone from the Tidal Basin. "My Fair Lady" was coming to Washington; the hats were high with the skirt length up to the knees.

Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman, wife of the Director General of the Foreign Service, announced the results of the election of officers of the newly formed Foreign Service Women's Association. Mrs. James M. Byrne (June Brown) had been chosen as President. Mrs. Byrne was a Foreign Service Clerk in Madrid and worked with the Foreign Service School in Washington. She served with her husband (FSO-3) in Bern, in Addis Ababa where she was President of the International Women's Club, and in Tunis where she helped organize and was President of the American Women's Club.

Officers of the Women's Association (l. to r.): FSO Halljeanne Chalker, Treasurer, Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman, Mrs. James K. Penfield, Vice President, Mrs. James M. Byrne, President, Mrs. John Dorman, Secretary.



*Mrs. Pool before her marriage in 1948 was Managing Editor of the JOURNAL. While serving with her husband, at Tegucigalpa recently, she organized the Embassy Wives Committee at that post. She is currently Chairman of Publicity for the new Women's Association.*



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## F.S. WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

She has been serving as secretary of the present Policy Committee.

As elected Vice President, Mrs. James K. Penfield (Anne Boardman) brings to the Association similar rich experience, having served as propaganda analyst for OWI and as Cultural Officer at the American Embassy in Belgrade. With her husband (FSO-CM) she served in Prague, in London where she assisted the Embassy Speakers' Bureau, in Vienna where she was active with the Children's Friendship Fund, and in Athens where she served on the Welfare Committee for the American Women's Organization of Greece. She is active with the League of Women Voters and the Foreign Student Service Council.

Mrs. John Dorman (Nene Anderson) was elected Secretary. She has served with her husband (FSO-2) in Tunisia, Morocco, Ethiopia and France. In Paris she was Secretary of the American Women's Club and in Washington she is very active in the Grey Ladies and is on the Public Relations Committee for the YWCA. She has been serving with the present Policy Committee.

The Treasurer of the Association is Hallijeanne Chalker who has served as secretary at the Federal Reserve Bank and elsewhere in the banking world. She was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1949 and has served in Martinique, Rome, Pretoria, Vientiane and Saigon. She has served as secretary to Ambassadors Wailes, Parsons, Smith and Durbrown. She is an FSS-7.

Mrs. Gallman went on to say that the wife of the Secretary of State will act as Honorary President and the wife of the Director General of the Foreign Service as Honorary Vice President.

The little group of fourteen guests at Mrs. White's house had grown, keeping pace with the growth of the Service. Mrs. Carr's idea that the women of the Foreign Service "should be brought together" has been realized. The Foreign Service Women's Association, with approximately 550 members, and applications steadily coming in, is the impressive result.

Mrs. Byrne, after being installed as President of the new Association, addressed the group and explained how the organization had developed. In January 1960 the Policy Committee of Foreign Service Wives, headed by Mrs. Gallman, had polled all of the women on its mailing list at that time (over 1,000) to determine their thoughts on the question of organizing. The response had indicated clear and decided approval.

On February 5 members of the Policy Committee, together with a few other women interested in the project, set to work. Dining room tables served as conference tables. Tentative aims and purposes and procedure for organization were drawn up. Quarts of coffee were consumed. On March 3, twenty-eight days after the first meeting to discuss what was meant by "organizing," the new Association was born. This is an incredibly short period to accomplish so much and is a vivid testimonial to women's ability to work together constructively and harmoniously.

On March 7 the statement of Aims and Purposes of the new Association, together with an application for membership, was sent to all 1,500 women in the Foreign Service in Washington with a covering letter by the wife of the Direc-

by Jane Wilson Pool

tor General of the Foreign Service. The Aims and Purposes were listed as follows:

1. Further a feeling of unity and purpose among Foreign Service women.
2. Engage in activities which would primarily benefit Foreign Service children.
3. Assist, as much as possible, new members of the Foreign Service, as well as those recently returned from foreign assignment.
4. Arrange interesting programs for luncheons or other meetings.
5. Initiate worthwhile projects of a temporary or continuing nature.

The procedure for setting up the Nominating Committee was outlined. Mrs. Gallman's covering letter emphasized that membership in the Association would be open to all women in the Foreign Service, following the policy of the Foreign Service Association. Dues would be \$1.00 per year. A Nominating Committee, appointed by her and introduced at the April luncheon, was composed of representatives from all the categories eligible for membership. The committee consisted of:

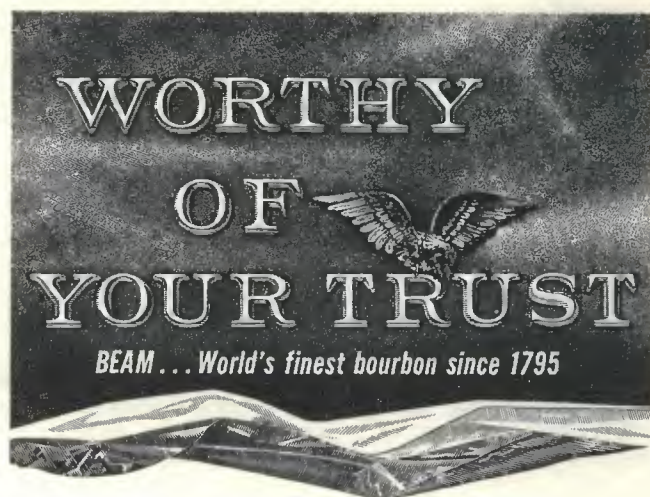
Mrs. J. Graham Parsons	Mrs. Don Torrey
Mrs. Robert A. Brand	Mrs. Lewis Clark
Mrs. M. Williams Blake	Miss Shirley Green
Mrs. William J. Crockett	

A list of three candidates for each office to be voted on was then circulated to the membership of the new Association. As far as possible this slate represented the different classifications in fair proportion. The new officers were announced at the May 18 luncheon, the last of the 1959-60 season.

The 1959-60 luncheon meetings had greatly expanded in scope since Mrs. White's "get-together" luncheon, with programs of a far-reaching nature in the Foreign Service. Some of these were the Scholarship Fund, hospital visits, neighborhood get-together teas, Foreign Service children entertainments, a post information file and the luncheon program committee. The latter furnished luncheon speakers which included in this last season Mr. Clarke Slade, Educational Counselor of the Foreign Service Association; Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton; and Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Roy R. Rubottom. There was interesting entertainment such as the raffling off of a rare piece of Chinese Tribute Silk (proceeds to go to the Scholarship Fund), and at another luncheon chances were sold on a beautiful spring bonnet donated by Lord & Taylor. A Newsletter accompanied the luncheon notices. Different geographic areas of the Department were honored at each luncheon and decorations were artistic and appropriate to the theme of the luncheons.

To aid the new officers to ascertain the interests of the members of the new organization and the scope of their skills in developing future programs, a questionnaire was included on the back of the application form. The answers to this questionnaire have been most interesting and revealing. Mrs. Byrne, during her talk, displayed the "little" red

(Continued on p. 42)



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# Service Glimpses

1. **New York.** Director of USIA George V. Allen helps his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Allen, Jr., cut their wedding cake at their wedding reception on June 15. (Further details under MARRIAGES, p. 16)

2. **Helsinki.** Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kresse participate in the festivities at the reception following their wedding, January 10, in the Uspenski Cathedral of the Russian Orthodox Church. Mrs. Kresse is the former Angeliki Smaragdi of Athens, Greece. The couple will make their home in Helsinki where Mr. Kresse is Disbursing Officer for the Embassy.

3. **Cebu.** Members of the first U. S. Trade Mission to the Philippines are welcomed at the Consulate by Consul Robert L. Yost. (L. to R.): Edward M. Milans, Commercial Attaché at Manila, Fred D. Wright, Robert F. Kendall, Eugene M. Braderman, Walter G. Johannsen, Mr. Yost, and Dwight E. Neill.

4. **Athens.** At left, talking with Mrs. Briggs, wife of Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, and Deputy Chief of Mission Samuel D. Berger is Mrs. Tatiana McKinney at the opening of her art exhibit held under the auspices of USIS. Mrs. McKinney is the wife of Samuel McKinney of the Embassy in Athens and more than 40 of her paintings were exhibited.

5. **Mogadiscio.** Mrs. William H. Holm is pictured with her children amid the rubble of the fallen ceiling of her home. One morning, without any warning, the entire ceiling of the living room, three tons of it, collapsed. There had been no earth tremor. The ceiling collapsed because of poor construction. Mr. Holm is serving as General Services Assistant at Mogadiscio.

6. **Asuncion.** Consul W. John Wilson (center) is being congratulated on receiving his commission as a Foreign Service Officer. A consul since 1946, Mr. Wilson has been with the Department of State since 1926. With Mr. Wilson are Ambassador Harry F. Stimpson, Jr. (left) and Harris Huston, Deputy Director for Protection and Consular Affairs.

7. **Kingston.** Attending a Consular conference in Jamaica were (L. to R.): Vice Consul Martin Glassner, Kingston, Vice Consul Richard Belt, Belize, Consul Henry Lofton, Port-au-Prince, Consul Forrest Geerken, Habana, Consul Herman Lindstrom, Kingston, Consul General Robert G. McGregor, Kingston, Consul Marie Johnson, Kingston, John W. Hanes, Jr., Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Consul Hugh Douglas, Port-au-Prince, and Roy L. Wade, Department.

8. **Karachi.** All-Stars of the Karachi Men's Softball League pose with Ambassador William M. Rountree, who presented trophy cup and plaque awards to the winning team (Oman-Farnsworth-Wright) and runners-up (ICA, State, Karachi American School Knights) in the 12-week series. Among the All-Stars, who were chosen by votes from their fellow League players, were four Department of State employees: Jack Lennon, partially visible behind the Ambassador; Bob Foley, standing next to the Ambassador; Ernie Smith, next to Foley; Derek Danton, kneeling.



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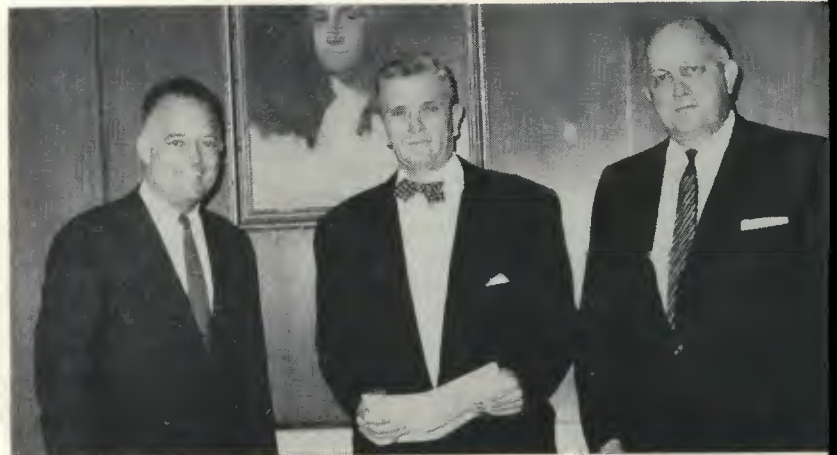
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## F.S. WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

book—size 2 feet by 3 feet—in which each application was listed and the interests, skills and comments were analyzed. The main interests of those applying appeared to be: Working with some sort of welcome committees, foreign student groups, learning languages, social work, music and theatre, foreign service children and luncheons and teas.

Skills were many and varied. Women of the Service should be proud to belong to such a professional and highly trained group. There were many teachers; language specialists, including Chinese and Arabic; women with secretarial and managerial experience; many writers and public relations experts; trained social workers; several registered psychiatrists; a bio-chemist; an industrial engineer; a landscape architect; an international law specialist, a professional photographer and author, and several artists and teachers of art; women who have been trained at the Old Vic in London or with the Walter Hampden group; a designer of jewelry and gem cutter; and many more.

The third question on the back of the application blank reads: "Have you any comments or suggestions on the nature of the activities to be undertaken by this Association?" Many took the time to answer this question and some wrote in a very thoughtful and constructive manner. By far the most frequent comments made were those pointing to the need for help for newcomers to Washington and this includes not only the freshman FSO but the people returning from abroad for Washington assignment. A kind of Post Report for Washington is suggested many times. Next seemed to be a desire for junior officers wives to meet informally with senior officers wives and discuss protocol matters. Many wanted to meet women from foreign embassies in Washington. A number wanted language courses; there were suggestions for some sort of inexpensive Foreign Service Club with a swimming pool (area clubs are too expensive), an inexpensive hotel or motel for new arrivals and children, a residence hall for girls. There were suggestions for bridge classes, dancing and self-improvement, art exhibits in the Department, aid to foreign wives of officers, to organize weekend or after-hours programs for those unable to attend lunches, to get topnotch speakers, to learn about American government; visit the sick; help those with emergency financial or health problems.

Unfortunately, many of these suggestions are far beyond the abilities of the Association and some are in fields where this organization has no business, such as building motels. However, there are many things that can be done and it will be the work of the elected officers, together with their chairmen of committees to be formed, to set the course to be followed.

If the new Association continues in the same fine spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm in which it has been developed, there is no question but that it will succeed and over the years prove of inestimable benefit to the Foreign Service.

## DUTY

. . . "A sense of duty is useful in work, but offensive in personal relations."

BERTRAND RUSSELL

# The Voices of Moscow

BY DON EMMERSON

THE SUMMER OF 1959 witnessed the descent of a small army of amateur American ambassadors onto the Moscow scene. Comfortably, colorfully dressed, they toted hatboxes, suitcases, bulging overnight bags, do-it-yourself beauty kits and Kleenex packs. Armed with half-finished copies of "Main Street, USSR," enough cigarettes and chewing gum to endure a siege, and a vast arsenal of cameras, flashbulbs and unexposed film, they dropped out of the sky over Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. Proceeding immediately into the city, they took up positions at the Ostankino Hotel. The afternoon of their arrival and every morning thereafter, they rode in bus convoys to the scene of the summer's operations: Sokolniki Park, site of the U.S. Exhibition.

The Americans did indeed represent a cross-section of their country: among them were the typical and the not-so-typical, the well prepared and the unprepared, the sensitive and the indifferent, the wary and the unaware. The morale of a few was broken by faulty plumbing. Others soon realized that their Russian "adventure" was not simply a paid vacation, but a personal responsibility, both to the Russians, to ensure that the picture they received of American life was accurate and complete, and to the American people, to ensure that they were portrayed frankly and fairly.

My sister and I worked as models for the Exhibition's Fashion Industries Presentation. Our daily schedule of two or three fashion shows involved a number of quick outfit changes and a lot of dancing and strolling about on stage. The show was a hit with the Russians and the Russians were a hit with us. The signs backstage reading "SMILE" were easy to obey when you knew that the audience would be smiling right back at you.

But aside from the daily shows, there was plenty of time for what I felt was the real reason we were there: to meet Russians. It was this part of my Moscow experience that I will never forget, for it was at once challenging, provocative and immensely enjoyable.

To me, the summer was an encounter between the people of two nations, who were at first strangers, but before long, friends. My only purpose in writing this account is to recreate the spirit of that encounter: the intellectual challenge, the learning of the strange art of defensive patriotism, the almost unconscious search for ulterior motives, the frustration of not "breaking through," the joy of succeeding, of leaving an impression of sincerity, frank honesty and under-

standing, and finally, at summer's end, the necessary breaking off of just-born friendships. These friendships were often fashioned out of little things: a common love of modern jazz, a mutual taste for Paul Gauguin, or perhaps a shaggy dog story that can provoke a smile in any language.

Lenin's tomb, the Kremlin, and the Moscow metro are all impressive sights, but they are merely the trappings of the Soviet state. It is the people who make a nation what it is, who imbue it with a character which renders it distinctive from all other nations. It is the people, the few Soviet citizens whom I had the fortune to meet and get to know, that I remember most vividly. They are the voices of Moscow and it is with them I shall concern myself in this account.

Turning my mind back to that amazing summer, I can still hear three voices with particular poignancy. Taken as a whole, they seem to personify the range and variety of modern Soviet thought and opinion.

The first voice belongs to a middle-aged, successful and highly intelligent Russian. He is a portly and mild-mannered man, who spoke to me over a glass of beer in a half-empty café on a warm August afternoon:

"Yes, I've read '1984.' Also 'Animal Farm.' Very amusing, that part about 'All men created equal, only some are more equal than others.' But I don't condemn or applaud. I observe.

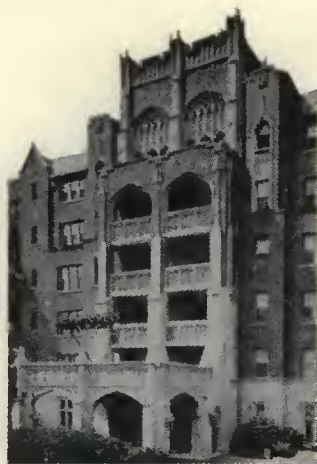
"Take the case of Hungary you mentioned awhile ago. We couldn't permit the uprising to run its course. It was a luxury we couldn't afford. There would have been other Hungaries. . . . But don't misunderstand me. I don't condemn what happened there. You see, I live in the system and this means I must live *with* the system.

"Let me give you another example. It may amuse you to see so many pictures of Lenin, so many party slogans displayed here. But the explanation is quite simple. Just as in America you advertise automobiles and soap, we advertise the state. Here everyone buys one brand, so to speak. This means we have more unanimity than you do. We are more capable of concerted action. The goals are there, whether they be Lenin's Utopian 'withering away of the state' or Khrushchev's more practical aims of attaining and surpassing your living standard and production levels. Since we need cooperation and united effort to achieve these goals, perhaps unlicensed individual liberty such as you profess in America is another luxury we can't afford.

"Morality? Yes, but what is morality? Who can say what is right and what is wrong? I certainly can't nor would

*Don Emmerson, a senior at Princeton, is majoring in public and international affairs. His father, John K. Emmerson, is currently Consul General in Lagos, Nigeria.*

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**VOICES OF MOSCOW**

I wish to. This is why I don't oppose our way of doing things. If something exists, I accept it. I'm no rebel."

In other conversations I had with this man, he seemed amazed at the number of questions I asked about his country. "Really," he said to me one day, "you're trying much too hard. You seem to think that every second not spent talking or listening or observing is a wasted one. Sometimes it's better to relax, take life as it comes."

As I came to know him better, I realized that here was perhaps the most passive person I had ever met. He had detoured the extremes of the frustrated malcontent and the hoarse flag-waver. Like a spectator who is definitely on one side, but doesn't know or care why, he had created for himself the role of the completely uncritical man.

The second voice strikes a different note. It is despondent and bitter, the voice of another Russian friend, a young student I met toward the end of the summer. Whether walking down a street after dark or sitting on a park bench in the late afternoon, our conversations always seemed to become discussions. Moody and intelligent, he spoke with a great intensity of thought and feeling:

"Maybe I think too much. Every day my head is so big with thoughts. I look about me in a society where a man can stand up and shout, 'My za!' ('We are for!') and young millions will respond, 'Da! My za!' (Yes, we are for!') But no one ever stops to finish the sentence. What are we for? No one seems to know.

"Yes, I've read 'Zhivago.' The translation was very bad, but I understand what he meant. It's a good book, not a great one. He left so many things unsaid . . .

". . . So don't think for a moment that you know what life in this country is really like. You are very open and frank and also somewhat naïve. Your tourists come and see what they're supposed to see and many go home thinking what they're supposed to think. I'm a stranger here too. But when I go home my only thought is that someone may be waiting for me . . .

"My life is so empty. I feel as if I were standing at the forking of two roads. One road leads to limited success and security. Along this road lie the Komsomol, the Communist Party, the blind shouting of 'My za!' This is a difficult road for me to take.

"As for the other road . . . How can I explain it? Do you gamble? Well, it's like placing your whole life on the table. You have everything to gain and everything to lose. This road leads westward beyond the frontier. It too is a difficult road."

I saw him completely at ease only once. We were in Sokolniki Park, not far from the Exhibition grounds. It was a peaceful early evening and I remember a cool breeze was blowing, rippling the waters of a nearby lake.

We were smoking and discussing jazz. Politics had been forgotten for a moment and we were talking instead about a music we both knew and loved. As jazz fans tend to do, we talked shop: Duke Ellington, Dave Brubeck, Benny Goodman, Miles Davis' magnificent trumpet phrasing, Erroll Garner's sense of rhythm. I could see him relaxing. The tension faded from his face. Presently he began to smile and before long we both grew elated as we discovered that

by Don Emmerson

our likes and dislikes exactly matched. The occasional strollers who passed us by that evening must have wondered at the sight of two young men roaring with laughter as they faced a common enemy: dixieland.

My young student friend was sensitive, quick to react, incapable of participating in a society he saw to be based on fear and hypocrisy. But faced with the consequences of action, neither could he summon up the courage to, as he put it, "place my whole life on the gambling table." He was a loner. He paced the streets, living in a sham world which did not understand him and which, in turn, he did not fully understand.

The third voice in this trio belongs to Ivan, a twenty-three-year-old electrical engineer and staunch member of the Communist Party. Ivan was proud, unimaginative and exceedingly friendly. He opened his home to me and my American friends, and his family overwhelmed us with kindness and hospitality. His mother would prepare a groaning board and his father would proceed to punctuate the meal with down-the-hatch vodka toasts to "mir i drouzhba" (peace and friendship). After dinner the table would be cleared and put aside and we would spend the evening dancing and talking.

Yet this convivial atmosphere could not narrow the gulf which divided Ivan and myself on matters of politics. Our conversations were often heated and invariably frustrating.

"You don't understand the meaning of liberty as we do," he would say. "Here we have liberty for the whole people. Of course if I were to stand in the street and shout, 'Down with Khrushchev!' I would be reprimanded. Don't you see, I would be going against the will of the people."

"But how can you determine the will of the people?" I would counter.

"Read our newspapers. Read PRAVDA."

"But PRAVDA is a government organ."

"Yes, and the government represents the will of the people."

This kind of fruitless, circular argument was common when talking with active communists such as Ivan.

Once, after a long, frustrating discussion on Hungary, he promised me a book which would "prove to you that it was really a counter-revolution and that we were justified in suppressing it." The book, translated into French, had been published some months after the October Revolution by the Hungarian government. It went to great lengths to portray the leaders of the revolution as thoroughly immoral, slavish imitators of everything Western, with no legitimate complaints and many illegitimate offenses against the "people of Hungary." Ivan believed the book implicitly. He took it as final absolute truth.

Regardless of whether he was the end-product of communist indoctrination or a prisoner of his own ignorance, Ivan was the proud owner of a world-view which covered everything. There was no subject on which he didn't hold an opinion.

It may well be that Ivan and the many young Russians like him are the forerunners of the "new Soviet man." They are not frustrated, nor are they mere spectators. They view themselves as marchers in a great parade, millenium-bound,

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## VOICES OF MOSCOW

their eyes firmly fixed on the goal of the communist paradise. A little hard work will not deter them.

This trio of voices, the noncommittal bureaucrat, the bitterly critical student, and Ivan, serves to focus the range of reactions for and against the Soviet system. But without the subtleties, such an image can only be a caricature of reality.

One of those subtleties is an undercurrent of fear, fear of being seen with an American, which I sensed in many of my Russian friends. I was told to dress inconspicuously, to avoid using English in public. Once in a taxi, a Russian friend explained to the driver that I was a Czechoslovakian tourist. This might have worked, except that speaking Russian with a Czech accent is no mean trick.

When the atmosphere became a little too cloak and daggerish, when everyone was speaking in whispers for no apparent reason, and when it seemed as if my Russian friends had conjured up an imaginary Big Brother simply for the sake of drama, I grew annoyed at all this seemingly pointless subterfuge. But in fact, they were simply taking necessary precautionary measures.

A case in point is that of a group of exuberant young drama students. For impromptu guitar and singing they were unbeatable. Evenings with them were extremely informal and filled with music and jokes.

One night one of them stood up and, on impulse, proposed an unusual toast. "To hell with politics!" he announced. We all drank to that, amid much laughter. For once there was no barrier of fear.

But one day, as I came out of the Exhibition grounds, two of these friends walked by me without so much as a flicker of recognition in their eyes. They were both visibly upset. As I passed them, one turned, whispered a time and place to meet, and walked on.

We met the next day and rode around Moscow in a taxi for nearly an hour. They explained that a "plainclothes detective" had accosted them as they were leaving the Exhibition and suggested that they stop associating with Americans, adding that there were a number of disgruntled Russian immigrants working at the fair who would do them no good. The "suggestion" was also made that they leave Moscow as soon as possible. This they subsequently did.

Generally, it was the people we knew only slightly or in passing who lacked this element of fear. For example, on board a boat going from the Pietrodvoretz (Peter the Great's summer palace) to Leningrad, I recall a brief but happy get-together with a waitress and a few passengers in the buffet. There was lively conversation, beer and dancing, all in an aisle barely wide enough for a single person.

One jovial Russian thought he had the answer to the world's troubles. "To melt the ice of the cold war," he said, smiling, "why don't Russians and Americans start marrying each other?" He proposed to inaugurate the movement by wedding my sister. She laughingly declined to melt the ice this far and fast.

In brief encounters such as this, we were treated regally, partly out of a desire to impress us and partly out of sheer good will. One young friend nearly drowned me in his generosity. Every time we met he had at least two or three

by Don Emmerson

presents, some of them valuable family heirlooms. Among the gifts were old stamps, coins, manuscripts, paintings, and a small abstract sculpture which he himself had done. When I asked him why he wanted to give them to me, he blushed and answered, "Just to make you happy."

Looking back over my stay in Moscow, I notice that the majority of individuals with whom I associated, drank toasts, and held free-wheeling discussions were of an artistic bent. These included writers, artists, musicians, and people generally involved in the creative realm. At first this seemed strange, until I realized that they were the ones with imagination and curiosity, the ones who, like my student friend, had heads "this big with thoughts." Their conversation was more interesting, more intelligent than that of the unquestioning young communist. It was not difficult to establish a rapport with them. Therefore, it was perhaps fitting that my last night in the Soviet Union was spent at the home of a modern artist.

Sergei, a short, pleasant fellow who seemed to know every artist in Moscow, had promised me an inside tour of the Russian art circuit. We met, as planned, on the steps of the Bolshoi Theater. It was a warm afternoon, the sky was blue and cloudless, and we both were in a relaxed mood. He proposed a visit to the home of an artist who lived nearby. Sergei assured me I would be quite impressed with his work.

A bus ride, a short walk, and a flight of steps later, my friend and I found ourselves in a small, cramped apartment. A faded blue curtain divided the living quarters from the bedroom.

Yurii, the artist, welcomed us at the door. He was tall and lean, with unkempt hair and quick blue eyes. He spoke rapidly and gave an impression of sensitivity and sincerity. He began showing me some of his more recent work and we were soon engaged in an animated discussion of style, technique, and the sources of his inspiration.

One drawing in particular caught my eye. Done in varying shades of brown chalk, it showed the distorted face of a man. There was a massive, enduring quality about it that reminded me of Pasternak, both his appearance and his work. The sublime touch on Yurii's part had been to split the lower lip with a short, thick, off-center black line, conveying the image of a granite block which, under great strain, has just begun to crack.

A friend of Yurii's stood by while the drawings were being shown, occasionally helping to arrange them on the bed or table. He was unresponsive and a bit wary of me.

I asked him if he too were an artist.

"I write," he answered. Yurii laughed at this, explaining, "His ambition is to write better than Sholokhov." The implication was that he had hitched his wagon to an inaccessible star.

As it was growing late and Yurii had still not exhausted his supply of sketches and oils, I suggested that he join us in our next visit, where he could finish showing his work. He agreed and we left together, leaving only the strange young writer behind.

Expecting to find only one or two artists at our next stop, I was taken aback when we arrived at a house filled to the brim with young painters, musicians, writers, and people

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**VOICES OF MOSCOW**

with a general penchant for art. Twenty to thirty of them were jammed into a smoke-filled room discussing, gesticulating, and laughing. The conversation was at a high pitch and it ranged from the philosophy of aesthetics to what so-and-so had painted last week. The only thing missing was the Pernod and it might have been a we're-on-the-brink-of-something-big group of young intellectuals holding court in a Parisian café.

I was told that the group met regularly on Sunday afternoons to talk over the paintings they had done during the week. Yurii started off by showing the work he had brought with him. As each sketch came up he would look directly at me and ask my opinion. Was it good or bad? I am not accustomed to giving snap judgments on works of art, but I sensed this was some sort of test. No one commented on the paintings, awaiting my response.

Fearing that praise might sound ingratiating, I made a few remarks critical of the color contrast in one of the paintings. There was a relaxing of tension, the hum of conversation resumed and, as the comments flew faster, I felt somewhat more at ease.

Yurii himself grew more voluble and later in the evening he explained one of his own sketches, a crayon drawing of a face behind a black cross-hatching.

"This is the kind of person I detest," he said, pointing at the sketch. "Here is someone who sees a door, knowing that beyond it is another door and then still another and another. But he is afraid to open that first door. I hate him for his cowardice."

One large canvas that completely captivated me was an expressionist painting of Moscow, showing the Kremlin, the Moskva River and other landmarks in distorted form arranged circularly on the canvas. It was by a man who apparently hosted these weekly meetings and seemed to possess a great reserve of well-being and peace. One of the younger members of the group pointed to a flawless, Daliesque rendering of a 100-ruble note in the upper right hand corner of the painting and remarked, "You see, some people don't think he can paint realistically. The ruble note, which is done with perfect accuracy, is there to refute them."



Don Emmerson and his sister  
 Moscow, Summer, 1959

by Don Emmerson

As for their position within the sphere of Soviet art, these painters are not officially recognized, i.e. they have had no public showings. The workings of the union of Soviet artists are such that each painting must be approved by a board of judges, who not only decide whether or not it will be shown publicly, but also affix the price they deem appropriate. Abstractionists and expressionists such as Yurii are naturally not members of the union. They belong to what Harrison Salisbury has accurately termed the "closet school."

It would be quite wrong, however, to assume that these artists are politically discontent. They have a strong love of country which overrides the everyday policies of the Kremlin. This long-term view allows them to be hopeful instead of bitter about their artistic predicament. They pointed out to me time and time again that things were getting better, that not long ago there had been a Polish exhibition which included some modern art, that now there was the American Exhibition, and that many of them had been to the locked rooms in the Tretiakov Gallery to see the magnificent collection of modern painters there (Kandinsky, Chagall and others). Their only hope is that someday they will have a public showing.

Some of them, notably the younger ones, are restless. They are not hostile to the Soviet regime, or even irritated by it, but they are curious about the outside world and a little impatient at the sluggish pace of modern Soviet art.

The voices of all these people, my "uncommitted," uncritical friend, the student at the fork of two roads, blind, blissful Ivan, the young drama students, Sergei, Yurii and his artist friends, these and many other voices are all a part of my impressions of the Soviet Union.

Perhaps they will remember their American friends, the ones whose sincerity and frankness could not be hidden by leaky Russian grammar and mispronounced words. Perhaps they will remember the discovery of Erroll Garner's incredible left hand or the long, tall voice of Mahalia Jackson. Perhaps they will remember sitting in a café or walking in the park, discussing everything from Hemingway to the mechanics of world power.

Perhaps they will remember that the mark of a man lies not in his nationality, but in his humanity.

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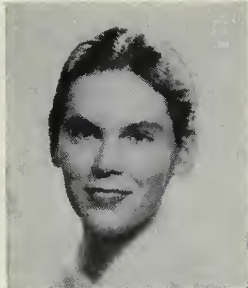


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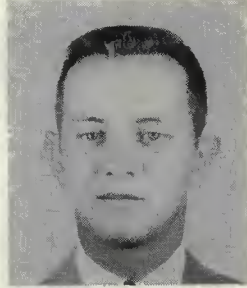
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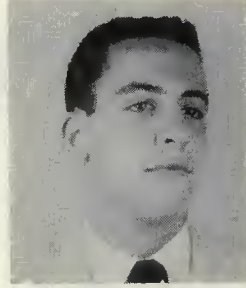
**CAROL S. BUSSLER**, daughter of William F. Bussler, entering Oberlin College, Conservatory of Music. Rereived education abroad except for year at Foxhollow School, Lenox, Mass. Accomplished cellist; interested in music and writing.



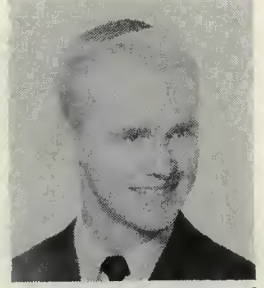
**NANCY H. CONOVER**, daughter of Harry Conover, entering Radcliffe College. At MacDuffie School for Girls, was member of Student Council, French Club, on staff of school paper. Awarded 1958 Overseas Service Scholarship.



**ROBERT A. FALCK**, son of L. James Falck, senior at New England Conservatory of Music, majoring in composition and theory of music. Was on the Dean's List, average of 95. Will graduate as a composer. Plans to teach.



**GERALD A. FEFFER**, son of Louis C. Feffer, entering Lehigh University. At Notre Dame International School, Rome, was President of Student Council and Editor of Yearbook. Plans to enter legal profession.



**FORREST K. GEERKEN, JR.**, son of Forrest K. Geerken, entering North Carolina State College, to major in architecture. Was elected outstanding junior at Lafayette School, Habana. Interested in sports and music.



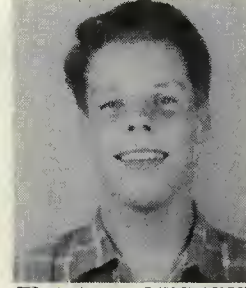
**LEWIS WARDLAW HAMILTON**, son of John A. Hamilton, sophomore at University of North Carolina; was on Dean's list, soccer team, member of Freshman Honor Society, and Men's Glee Club. Received AFSA award 1959-60.



**ALICE E. HENRY**, daughter of J. William Henry, entering Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va. As senior at Falls Church High School was Treasurer of International Club, representative for the Jaguar Journal (school newspaper). Plans to teach.



**ANNE S. HUPPER**, daughter of Theodore R. Hupper, entering Pembroke. At American Community School, Paris, was elected to Cum Laude Honor Scholastic Society, member of Glee Club, Debating Club, Secretary of Student Council. Ranked first in class of 26.



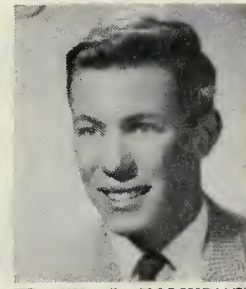
**PETER H. LINEBAUGH**, son of David Linebaugh, entering Swarthmore, to major in history. At Karachi Grammar School was Editor of Einstein Scientific Quarterly, Vice-President of Einstein Scientific Society. Interested in sports and photography.



**MARIE T. MCGINNIS**, daughter of Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., entering senior class at William and Mary College, after study at University of Maryland (Munich), and Queen Mary College (University of London). History major. Plans to teach.



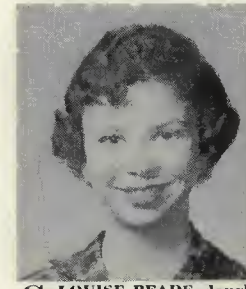
**CHRISTOPHER B. MINER**, son of Robert C. Miner, entering Hamilton College. Sixth in class of 52 at Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt., manager of junior varsity basketball team. Plans to enter Foreign Service.



**DAVID J. MOLINEAUX**, son of Cyril L. Molineaux, entering Georgetown University. At Colegio Abraham Lincoln, Bogota, took junior and senior years in one. Was active in Boy Scouts, basketball, glee club, and on school paper.



**ELIZABETH F. O'BRIEN**, daughter of Richard C. O'Brien, will be a freshman at George Washington University. At Walter Johnson Senior High School, Bethesda, Maryland, was President of Library Club. Plans to be a librarian.



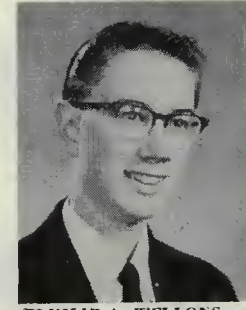
**LOUISE READE**, daughter of W. Wolf Reade, junior at Oberlin Conservatory of Music, voice performance major. Member of Oberlin Gilbert and Sullivan Players. Recipient AFSA Scholarships 1958, 1959, and four-year Oberlin scholarship.



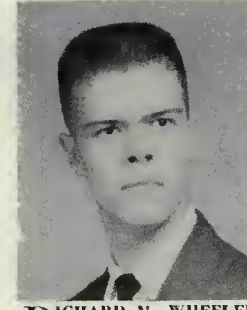
**ISABEL B. THOMASSON**, daughter of David A. Thomasson, will enter junior class at George Washington University, following two years at Immaculata Junior College. To major in romance languages and literature. Interested in reading, swimming, glee club.



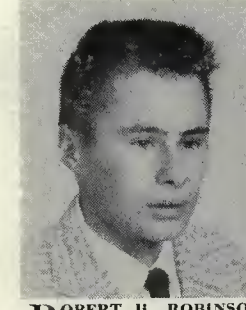
**DENNIS C. WAYNE**, son of Jules H. Wayne, entering University of Connecticut. Was President of German-American Club, member Drama Club, Frankfurt American High School. On weekly English radio programs. Plans to enter Foreign Service.



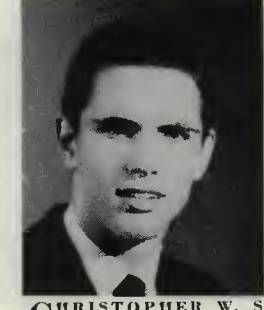
**PHILIP A. WELLONS**, son of Alfred E. Wellons, entering Swarthmore, to major in history and political science. At Woodstock School, Mussoorie, India, class Governor, Judge of School Government, in choir and orchestra, on varsity swimming team and honor roll.



**RICHARD M. WHEELER**, son of Richard S. Wheeler, entering Johns Hopkins University, to major in physics. At Wakefield High School, Va., on honor roll, Key Club, Vice-President Hy Council, Health, Education and Welfare Council National Capital area.



**ROBERT H. ROBINSON**, son of Reed P. Robinson, sophomore at Colorado School of Mines where he is studying Mining Engineering. Interested in swimming and rifles. ("Robert J. Door Memorial Scholarship")

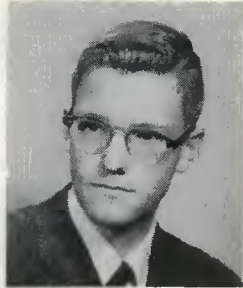


**CHRISTOPHER W. S. ROSS**, son of Claude G. Ross, entering Princeton. Considered ablest student at American Community School, Beirut. Editor-in-Chief, Class V.P., National Honor Soc., to enter Foreign Service. ("John Foster Dules Scholarship")

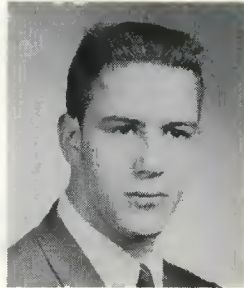
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**JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON**, son of W. Garland Richardson, senior Amherst College, taking honors work in philosophy. Recipient for the fourth successive year of an AFSA award. ("Howard Fyfe Memorial Scholarship")



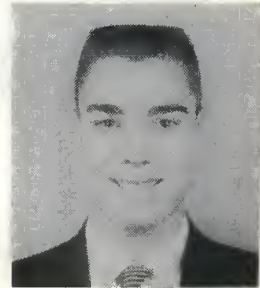
**DALLAS L. JONES, III**, son of Dallas L. Jones, Jr., entering the College of Wooster. Was member of National Honor Society, Secretary of Chess Club. May enter Foreign Service. ("A. Dana Hodgdon Memorial Scholarship")



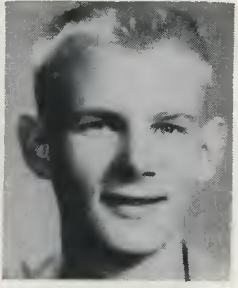
**GARY R. TRANSTRUM**, son of late Orville H. Transtrum, entering George Washington University. At Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C., on Student Council, Co-Captain football team. ("Charles B. Hosmer Scholarship")



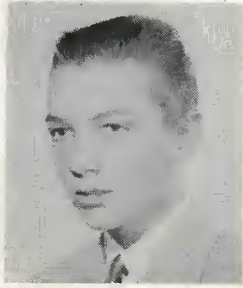
**SHERMAN E. EDDY**, son of Donald B. Eddy, entering Middlebury College. At USAFE Dependent School, Izmir, was President senior class, and of Science Club. ("Bergens Mekaniske Verksteder-Westfal-Larsen Steamship Co. Scholarship")



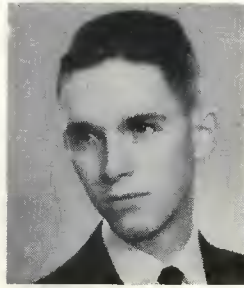
**JOHN H. KISSICK**, son of Harold G. Kissick, entering Yale University, to major in mathematics or engineering. ("Bergens Mekaniske Verksteder-Westfal-Larsen Steamship Co. Scholarship")



**THOMAS J. YAGER**, son of Joseph A. Yager, entering freshman class, Harvard. At Taipei American School member National Honor Society 3 years. Speaking knowledge Chinese. ("Bergens Mekaniske Verksteder-Westfal-Larsen Steamship Co. Scholarship")



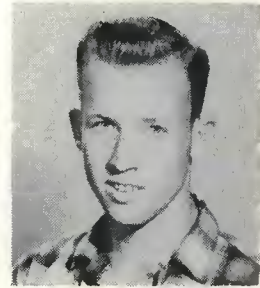
**WILLIAM J. WAYLETT, JR.**, son of William J. Waylett, senior, Albany Academy for Boys. Member National Honor Society at Air Force Dependents High School, Ankara, minor letters in crew and basketball. ("Foreign Service Journal Scholarship")



**WOODMAN B. FRANKLIN**, son of Albert B. Franklin, sophomore, Oberlin College, to major in sociology or languages. Participated in intra-murals. Received one of Benton scholarships 1959-60. ("William Benton Scholarship")



**MARIA O. VARGAS**, daughter of Ophelia S. Vargas, junior, Wellesley College, majoring in sociology. Member of Cosmopolitan Club; interested in music, tennis and squash. Third successive year to receive a "William Benton Scholarship."



**JOSEPH J. CHAPPELL, JR.**, son of Joseph J. Chappell, entering Georgia Institute of Technology; mechanical engineering. At George V School, Captain softball team. Recipient "Waldemar J. Gallman Scholarship," one of Benton awards.



**ANNETTE M. CHAPPELL**, daughter of John J. Chappell; in accelerated 3 year course at University of Maryland. English literature major. Elected to Alpha Lambda Delta, honorary society. "Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship" this year and last.



**ERIC G. FRIBERG**, son of Frank F. Friberg, entering Harvard College, to major in physics. Was Valedictorian at Frankfurt American High School. Is interested in sports. ("Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship")



**EDWARD S. BRADDOCK**, son of Daniel M. Braddock, entering College of Engineering, Cornell. At Ruston Academy, Habana, ranked first in high school class. Interests include golf, track, soccer, and chess. ("Wilbur J. Carr Memorial Scholarship")



**MIGNON SWIHART**, daughter of James W. Swihart, entering Mt. Holyoke College. At Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, member of National Honor Society, French Club. To enter Foreign Service. ("Wilbur J. Carr Memorial Scholarship")



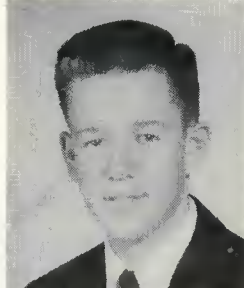
**SARAH JEAN HAYES**, daughter of L. Wendell Hayes, entering Mt. Holyoke. Junior year ranking student at Institut La Villan; College Covenol graduate. Interested in English, French and Russian literature. ("Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship")



**PATRICIA RANARD**, daughter of Donald L. Ranard, entering Bryn Mawr College. At Miss Hall's School, Editor-in-Chief of Yearbook. Honor roll from 1957-60. Interested in languages, writing. ("Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship")



**CATHY MAE SCHAUB**, daughter of Stanley H. Schaub, sophomore University of Maryland. Activities include Student National Education Association, Newman Club. Recipient Overseas Service Scholarship 1959-60. ("Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship")



**RONALD F. HALE**, son of Robert F. Hale, senior at San Miguel School. Member of National Honor Society, co-editor of school paper, Vice-President of his class. Plans to enter Foreign Service. ("Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship")



**RENATE HANNEY**, daughter of Andrew E. Hanney, sophomore, Northeastern University, English major. Feature writer for Northeastern News. To become foreign correspondent. ("Oliver Bishop Harriman F. S. Scholarship")

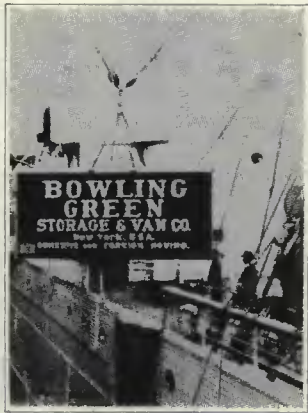


**JOSEPH P. WHITAKER**, son of Charles H. Whitaker, senior Princeton University, electrical engineering major. Honors in physics and mathematics. Member debating and law societies. Fourth year to receive award ("Oliver Bishop Harriman F. S. Scholarship")

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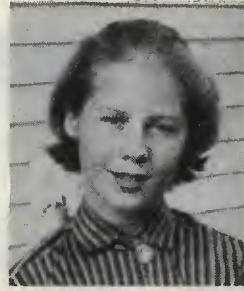
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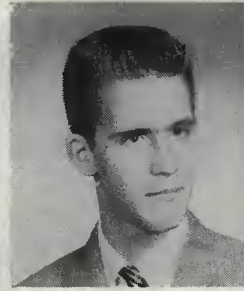
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**The New York Times Foundation  
Scholarships for 1960-1961**



**ELEANORE R. LEE**, daughter of Armistead M. Lee, entering Barnard College. At Chatham Hall, on Board of school newspaper and literary magazine, member of Department of Race Relations. Interested swimming, reading and writing.



**LELAND C. BARROWS**, son of Leland J. Barrows, entering Columbia University, to major in history or political science. At Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C., member of National Honor Society, Literary and Sociology clubs.



**CHARLES A. STANLEY**, son of Charles J. Stanley, entering Harvard. Graduated from Canadian Academy, Kobe; highest scholastic average in the high school, was President of the Student Council, member of National Honor Society, tennis doubles champion.

**for 1959-1960, 1960-1961**

**BARBARA K. GEERKEN**, daughter of Forrest K. Geerken, was awarded The New York Times Foundation Scholarship at Barnard College for 1959-1960, too late to be included in last year's announcement; received award again this year. Lafayette School, Habana, valedictorian of class and member of National Honor Society.



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# DITCHING CAN BE FUN

by Robert W. Rinden



FOR ME there is no adventure, no glamour, like a trans-Atlantic flight.

I have thrilled to a dinner, cooked and frozen in Paris by Maxim, *lui-même*, yet thawed and served miles high by a girl from Poughkeepsie. Lovely, ever-smiling stewardesses (every one Miss Rheingold) have tempted me with midnight snacks and the latest magazines; yet all with wholesome American charm and a subliminal message: No MORE. Blissfully refreshed after a night's repose in my luxurious, reclining seat, I have emerged from the plane into an early May morning in London—as fresh, as impeccably groomed, as though from a handbox.

Yet there was one thing I didn't like about those flights. In fact, it used to make me definitely uneasy—until I learned how to cope with it. It was the life preserver demonstration.

I had no sooner relaxed in my seat and begun to feel very much at home (what with the plane's captain getting on the microphone and welcoming me aboard, introducing himself and the stewardesses, *et cetera*)—when it was invariably announced that Miss Fiditch would now demonstrate how to put on a life preserver.

In view of the bad timing and poor taste shown in putting on this exhibition, I refused to watch it. I could look at Miss Fiditch on some other and happier occasion. Besides, for a

person who is incapable of sliding into or out of a sports car without assistance or a wrenched back, it would be senseless to get involved with the straps, belts, buckles, hooks and nozzles of a life preserver.

To my immense relief, I discovered that I could distract my mind from the depressing proceedings in the front of the plane by concentrating hard on the booklet, "Ditching The Plane," which airlines provide their transoceanic passengers. Reading about ditching the plane always cheered me up.

For one thing, the style was so cheery. What the passengers could do to help in case of ditching was explained in such a sprightly way it was as good as reading "So You're Going To Have A Party." It made you realize that ditching could be *fun*.

Now I won't go into the details of what you have to do after the announcement is given: "P-R-E-P-A-R-E F-O-R D-I-T-C-H-I-N-G, P-R-E-P-A-R-E F-O-R D-I-T-C-H-I-N-G," as that would take some of the fun out of it. But just to give you an idea, I'll mention a few things.

First of all, you can help by not leaving the plane through the emergency exit until it is opened. You can help by remaining seated. "They also serve who only sit and wait," as Milton almost said. You should not take off your clothes; removing your necktie, shoes and fountain pen will suffice.



Unassuming cooperation is what is wanted from you—not displays of initiative such as taking charge of the ditching procedures. “THE CAPTAIN OF THE PLANE WILL, UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, EXERCISE COMPLETE AUTHORITY OVER ALL DITCHING OPERATIONS.”

Once out of the plane and snugly ensconced in your round, inflated, sausage-like raft, you will find yourself among a bunch of jolly tars. The sketch on the booklet cover depicts this merry scene. Everyone is smiling and

has his arms around his neighbor on either side. This is not to keep from falling out, it's for *camaraderie*. It's the sort of good fellowship you see in college annual pictures of the football team. One man looks beatifically happy. He likely had the foresight to save the last of the dry martinis. A woman is scanning the horizon. Probably a birdwatcher.

In any case, everybody is happy—and that's all that matters. It proves ditching can be fun.

### *As the Old and Familiar Fades*

## New State / Ext. Emerges

By HARRY I. ODELL

TIME MOVES ON. A few short months ago New State Extension was under construction, no doubt about it, but the unregenerate could still hope against frail hope that something would happen, either to him or to it, and he wouldn't see the day when it became the Department of State. A few weeks ago the new cafeteria still bulged at noon with virile construction workers, happily demonstrating for the effete white collar types the finer points of Government girl watching. But now, although only a thousand or so of the planned myriads have actually moved in, we have received the comments of our own Mr. Rooney on the Department's taste in statuary and even the most optimistic must concede that the wheel has turned, no *deus ex machina* will show up and NS/E is the Department of State.

The Old Timers have experienced this before and indeed it has been in some measure a continuing process since the earliest days of the Department. In late years the big jump was from Old to New State, but even while the jokes about Nazi architecture circulated and long before The Thing was veiled (how many FSO-8's know what fearsome sights lie hidden behind the lobby drapery?) elements of the Department were again under motion or appearing out of nowhere like Mr. Topper's ectoplasmic friends in the old Cary Grant movies. No one human mind could comprehend the whole, but we were all directly affected when Personnel settled on Pennsylvania Avenue and the Institute took its tapes, anthropologists and aged copies of the U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT across the river to Arlington. It was also during this Middle Kingdom period that the Health Unit came into being, complete with mandatory physicals for dependents, and sliding panels connecting the washrooms with the laboratory. (In retrospect it is clear that something rather fine left the Foreign Service way of life in that moment when we stopped going down to the Naval Dispensary and lining up with all hands for typhoid shots. It may be more convenient now and even pleasanter, if the term has relevance

to shots, but the newcomer will never know the febrile excitement of the old Constitution Avenue Dispensary with its weeping children, well-fed pharmacist mates and expectant Navy wives.)

Personnel, the FSI, and Shots, each in its way, affected everybody and everybody could acknowledge their existence without concern for possible loss of status. But the great bulk of the outlying dependencies, satrapies and condominiums now being brought “Home” to NS/E was a different matter altogether. It is the ingathering of *these* exiles that makes the opening of the new building something special in the Department's collection of traumatic experiences.

We all knew, of course, that SA-20 existed and housed men and women on the Department payroll. Most of us had heard of colleagues who dwelt beyond the Pale in SA-11, languished far from Zion in SA-7 or had even been cast into the final, ultimate outer darkness of SA-16, cheek by jowl with the CAB and the Washington Monument. We knew these things, yet the physical fact of dispersion permitted a comfortable illusion that the *Department* was still in New State. To be sure, the authorities gave short shrift to suggestions that it was somehow better at 21st and Virginia Ave. or that the bureaus there enjoyed a preferred position. The officer assigned to an area he never knew existed always received along with his assignment firm assurances that he was not being punished for past misdeeds. No, sir. “He was going to the area in question because it had a very high personnel priority.” This was an effective morale-bolstering technique until the skeptic observed that priority or no priority, the throne rooms of the dispersed elements were uniformly situated in New State.

Until recently most of the faces in the corridors were familiar. This did not mean their *owners* were familiar—far from it. But it did mean that if someone wanted to ignore someone else, he couldn't do it in an offhand, just-didn't-see-you-in-the-crowd sort of way, because there simply wasn't that much of a crowd. He had to ignore in a *marked manner* and this, when coupled with a well folded NEW YORK TIMES, contributed a great deal to the general tone of the place and

Mr. Odell is currently staff assistant, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and says that after ten years in the Foreign Service he is a little more resigned to the Growth Process, but not much.

helped make everything worthwhile. Now, even at this larva stage in the development cycle, familiar faces are increasingly rare and difficult to spot. When one does loom up in the throng, some officers are startled into hearty greetings, firm handshakes and even slaps on the back. Needless to say, this sort of thing does no one any good in the Department of State.

Signs and portents of great change are everywhere. Consider, for example, the question of the car pools which have operated quietly for years from the right suburbs and then take an appalled look at the first floor bulletin board. People are actually trying to form pools by putting up notices of desire and intent, evidently not realizing that in the Department an officer joins a car pool by invitation, by introduction or maybe even by osmosis, but never by proclaiming his need for transport in public. We are all familiar with the social revolution wrought by the New Deal, but there has always been a tacit agreement in the Department of State to preserve at least some of the outward appearances of a more dignified era.

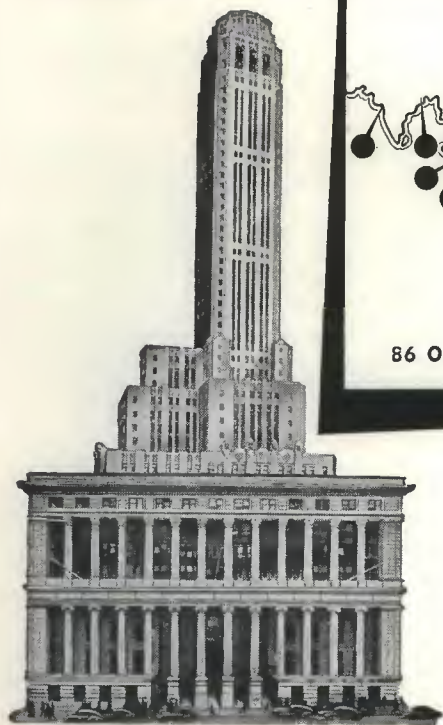
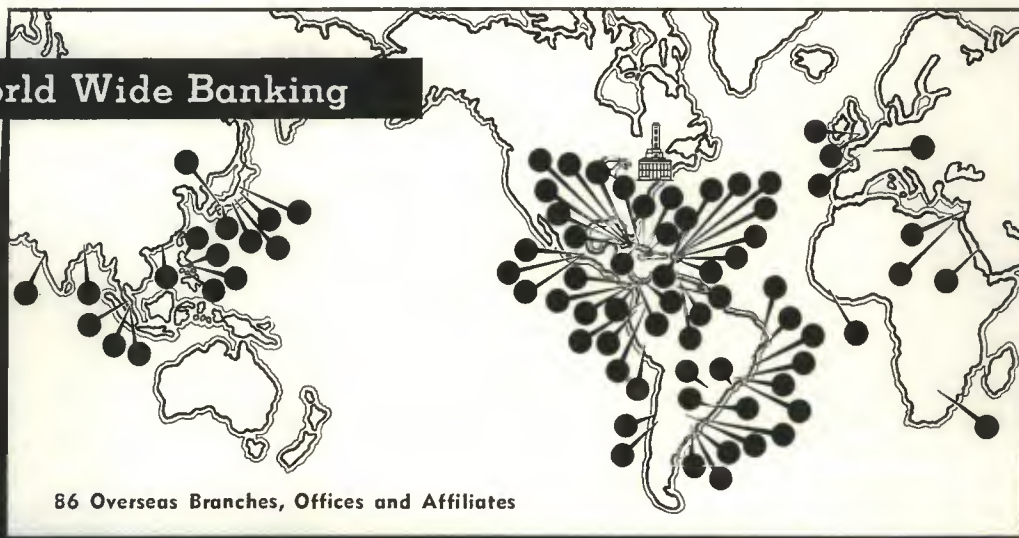
Or take the questionable quitting time practices rapidly becoming acceptable in NS/E. Not so long ago an officer who went home on time was publicly proclaiming his inferior status, since the desk officers who set the standards *never* left before 6:30, even if they had to kill time reading last year's Congressional Record. Today at 5:30 a lemming-like horde of apparently respectable men fills the corridors, crowds the elevators and pours into the streets of Foggy

Bottom. Of course, custom dies hard and many officers, particularly in WE, still remain until a decent hour. It's too bad, but they are fighting a losing battle with the forces of change. Soon they will resemble a family of impoverished southern aristocrats, carrying on the old courtly ways while an indifferent and busy world passes them by. Pathetic figures indeed.

Much more could and should be said about all this. We may wonder, for example, if the sales ratio of *ECONOMIST* to *TIME* or *NEW YORKER* to *READER'S DIGEST* will remain unchanged on the newsstands of NS/E. And what about the neighborhood liquor dealers? Can they simply increase their supplies in proportion to the increased population of NS/E or will these strangers in our midst make martinis in strange ways? A thorough study seems desirable and, considering everything, probably the Government should pay for it. Mr. Tom Estes told the *JOURNAL* a short while back that his staff began studying the parking permit situation in 1956. Since it is now 1960, they will presumably soon be free for other duties and perhaps could take this one on.

The French, who have many virtues, say that the more things change the more they remain the same. This may be true in France; nothing should surprise us about a country that produced Joan of Arc and Brigitte Bardot. But if we are talking about Old State, New State and New State Extension, an Old Navy aphorism seems more appropriate. *When things change they never get better. They always get worse.*

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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, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.*

## Swimming Against the Tide

MR. HOPKINS' and Mr. Stutcsman's pleas in recent JOURNAL articles, for rugged individualism and more humor in the Foreign Service, though nostalgic and well-intentioned, are unfortunately swimming against the tide. Personal idiosyncrasies could be tolerated and, indeed, prized in a small elite service which managed for a number of years to remain apart and even aloof from the "madding crowd" of a burgeoning bureaucracy. But, as Ortega y Gasset has pointed out, one cannot join the "rebellion of the masses" without acquiring their protective coloration.

The plain fact is that for better or for worse our expanded Foreign Service is more and more involved in the process of merging itself into a national bureaucracy. In this process the Foreign Service tends to acquire the faceless anonymity of the mass of civil servants. This offers some protection and refuge from the widely held public opinion that FSO's are by definition somewhat "queer" or, at best, different from other red-blooded Americans.

### Harry F. Pfeiffer, Jr., Fund

SHORTLY after the death of my husband in January of this year, several of our colleagues in the Foreign Service and their wives organized the "Harry F. Pfeiffer, Jr., Memorial Fund" as a means to assist me in the care and education of our daughters, Claudine and Ellen. The Fund was arranged in such a way that contributions were received and acknowledgments sent by the administrators of the Fund, and the total amount was then placed in a bank account on which I can draw in the future when it may become necessary. While this was a considerate way to insure the privacy of the thoughtfulness of our many friends, it also had the effect of making it impossible for me to thank the contributors individually.

I hope that all those concerned, therefore, will accept this letter as a token of the heartfelt gratitude of my

There may also be other broad advantages, material and otherwise, in this merging of the raindrop with the sea, but the freedom to develop and utilize personality deviations is surely not one of them. In fact, the premium on conformity in a hureaucracy or an "organization" is so high as to imperil any violator's advancement and indeed his very job security. Conversely, the rewards are dazzling for those willing to submerge their individual eccentricities, camouflage their bright colors, round off their corners and refrain from rocking the boat. Of course a certain amount of grudging recognition can be extended to moderate displays of imagination and creativeness provided these are confined within the bounds of certain well-understood and tacitly approved ritualistic patterns. Indulging in practical jokes, growing beards, wearing flamboyant clothes, "going native," etc. are clearly beyond the threshold of tolerance and will inevitably be acidly noted under "Adverse Factors Affecting Assignment and Promotion" on Form FS-315.

In the final analysis the gradual disappearance of the humor and colorful personal aberrations, which gave a distinctive flavor to the "old" Foreign Service, should be regretted not so much for the loss of those personal qualities themselves as for the vanishing *élan, esprit* and personal courage which they symptomatized. The Foreign Service can probably continue to serve our country well and truly without its former colorfulness. But, it cannot do so if the individual courage of its officers to report accurately and to fight for what their conscience tells them is right is gradually sapped by the enervating requirements of survival in a "paper jungle" or by the compulsion to weigh each judgment on the rating scales of the next efficiency report. We must never forget that in times of great national crisis, it has often been the rebels and the recalcitrants who have saved the day. Or, as a famous American put it, "When they get into trouble, they send for the sons of bitches."

LEON B. POUILLADA

Washington

daughters and myself. The kindness of so many friends has given us, besides the material benefits, a deep feeling of kinship with all of those who loved and respected Harry with us.

VICTORIA K. PFEIFFER  
(Mrs. Harry F. Pfeiffer, Jr.)

Arlington, Va.

### Kaiwo Maru

LAST WEEK a Japanese Training Ship, KAIWO MARU, sailed into San Francisco. She came from Japan on a forty day voyage, with thirty-two sails and eighty-six cadets to celebrate WORLD TRADE WEEK. It also was a hundred years since the first Japanese ship sailed to the United States.

Hope you can use my amateur photo—Rollie camera.

ORVILLE ANDREWS  
Cupertino, Calif.



Kaiwo Maru

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## Letters to the Editor

### "Haloes"—and Efficiency Ratings

I have recently read your editorial entitled "Efficiency Ratings." I feel it necessary to point out an error in fact which exists in that sentence comparing efficiency reports of military officers and Foreign Service officers.

The sentence in question states that in "the military services . . . the system of full disclosure seems to operate reasonably well . . ." This, indeed, is not true.

In the Marine Corps, in order to insure more accurate appraisal of its officers, the commandant has specifically enjoined marking seniors from showing officer "fitness reports" to the officer being marked. Further, the commandant requires the marking senior to indicate the comparative grade he has assigned the officer in question against the grade the marking senior has given all other officers of the same rank whom he has also marked.

The reasons for taking these steps I believe are apparent. There has been a very human reluctance in the past to mark an average officer as "average" as the term "average" has become synonymous with all but unsatisfactory performance of duty.

This in turn has resulted in what is known as the "halo effect" in which the majority of officers above the rank of captain are all marked Excellent to Outstanding. This has naturally presented an almost insuperable problem to promotion boards endeavoring to separate the wheat from the chaff. Under such a system, how can we be assured that the best men will rise more rapidly to the top?

I believe that we would all agree that a system of full disclosure would be the most perfect system. Unfortunately, human beings are imperfect and we must face the fact that it is unpleasant to give grades to our subordinates, which although a true evaluation, are below the individual's own personal evaluation of his worth. It is easier to employ the "halo effect" but it is not for the good of the service of the nation.

So let me present one vote for the new Marine Corps evaluation system. It is not a perfect system. It too has certain weaknesses. However, in gen-

eral, it should operate for the good of the service. I might add that full disclosure is neither necessary nor usual in reports on officers in the Army or the Navy and such has been the case for some time.

The problem of the Foreign Service is a similar one—a problem of creating a more exact method of measuring a most intangible and possibly immeasurable quantity, human worth. I believe that a more candid appraisal will be forthcoming when a system of "no disclosure" is practiced which will be "for the good of the Foreign Service" and our nation.

PETER F. C. ARMSTRONG  
Captain, USMC

Triangle, Va.

### Administrative Practices

PERMIT me to point out an omission from your May issue. You failed to publish either an article or an editorial lambasting the Administrative area.

I do not have old copies of the JOURNAL, but I have the impression that from parking to Parkinson you have given us the bastinado in almost every issue since the new Board took the helm. Your record does not lose lustre with the June edition. In it appeared not only an article attacking administrative practices (the handling of efficiency reports) but an editorial to back it up.

Unfortunately neither piece conveyed an essential fact: The system which aroused Ridg Knight's indignation was thrust upon us by the Congress. In 1946 a specific statement was inserted in the Foreign Service Act at the behest of Congress concerning the availability of efficiency reports to employees. In 1955 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported formally that it "was surprised to find . . . that although the Foreign Service Act contains this provision (Section 612) . . . present regulations permit Foreign Service officers to be denied the right to see these reports. The committee can see no justification for this

disregard of the explicit provision of the law. It expects the law to be implemented."

Neither the author of the article nor the Editors of the JOURNAL managed to uncover these facts although they are in public print and certainly cannot be described as obscure. I do not mean to imply that the article should not have been published. Ridg has an important point to make and I have always enjoyed reading his prose. What startled me, however, was that you apparently shrank from any contact with informed administrative officers while preparing your editorial.

When I joined the administrative ranks I realized that my new goddess was "Nobody's Darling But Mine." I did not feel, however, that I was joining a leper colony. It should not be too much to ask that you come in some contact with us when you offer medication. All other saintly missionaries to the unclean have had to overcome this reluctance, if not their revulsion, in order to extend a healing touch.

I suggest, therefore, that if, as you seem to believe, there is wide interest in flogging the administrative mule, it might be more sportsmanlike to let the beast get in his kicks too. You might consider setting the next thrashing you administer to an administrator in the form of a public interview, perhaps with Loy Henderson. This is a journalistic gimmick which has worked well with such publications as U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. You might later expand it to include interviews with authorities on many subjects, from African Affairs to FBO. The results might be good reading and would be more informative than the presentation of one side of a case.

JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.  
Washington

**Editor's Note:** It is not our intention to lambast anyone or any section, but we are pleased if our comments provoke such interesting suggestions as Mr. Statesman's idea of an interview-type article. We hope we can produce one and will rely on our readers to supply us with questions they would liked posed.

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