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OCTOBER 1960

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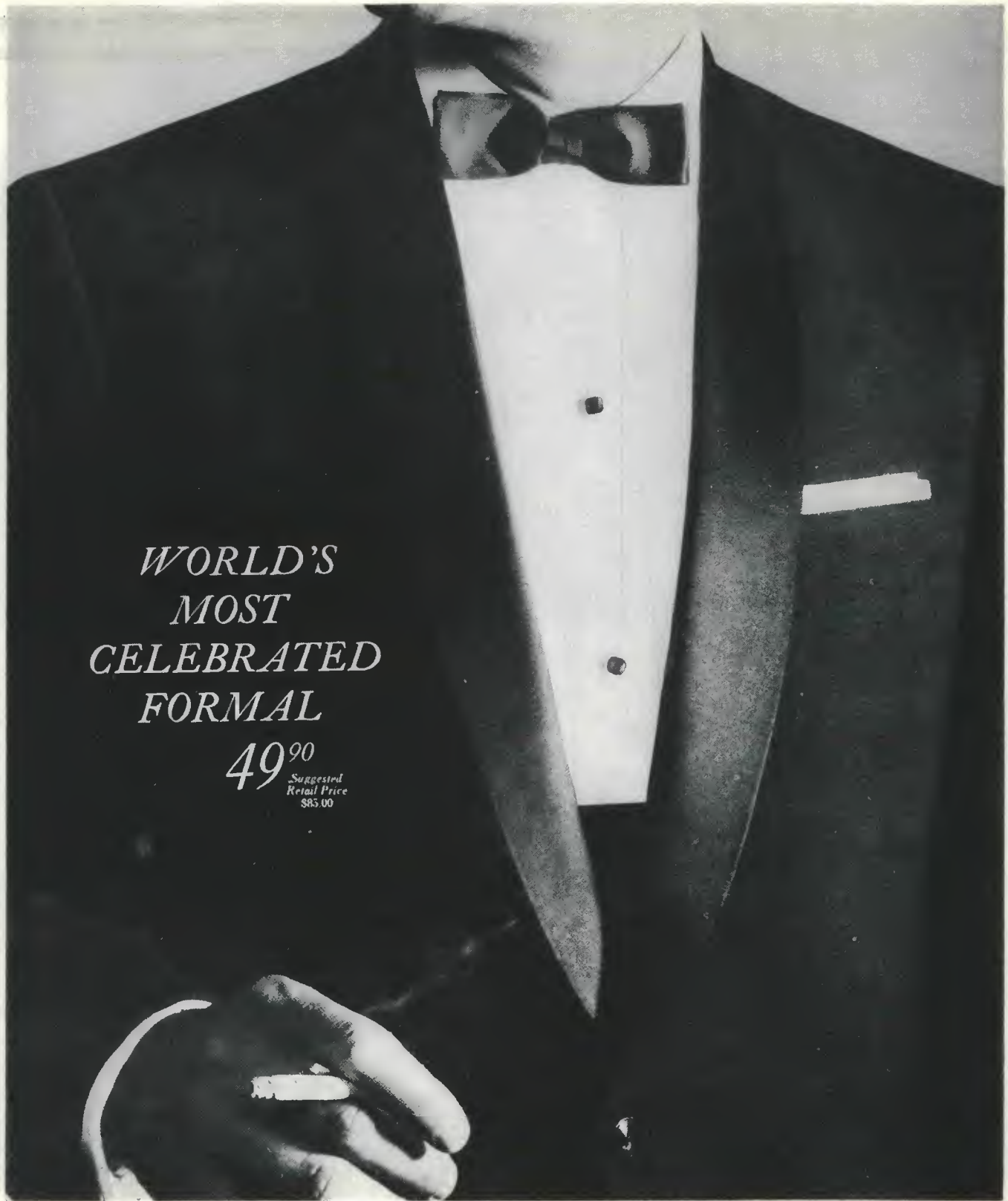
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COVER PHOTO

and at left

by Lynn Moffly

Basque Fishermen at
 Collioure, France

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PHOTO AND ART CREDITS FOR OCTOBER

- Lynn Moffly, the cover, and p. 3, Basque Fisherman at Collioure, France. Mrs. Moffly is the wife of Charles K. Moffly, Consul at Turin.
- Edward L. Fischer, illustrations, pp. 20, 43
- Bill Ragain, cartoons, pp. 24, 35
- Yoichi Okamoto, School Children at Graz, p. 26
- The Tara Bridge, Courtesy of the Yugoslav Embassy, p. 28
- Glenn E. Schweitzer, photo, p. 29
- L'illustration, "M. Grahame White arrivant," p. 30
- Encyclopedia Britannica, "Fowls of a Feather," p. 31
- Jean Fabert-Himbert, courtesy of The Little Studio, p. 31
- Consulate General of Japan, photo, p. 32
- Maria Martins, Ladies Combing Their Hair, p. 57

A W A R D

GEORGE T. COLEMAN, FSS-retired, was made an honorary citizen of the city of Belem, Brazil, at a special honors ceremony held in the Legislative Chambers of the City Council on July 29. Mr. Coleman, who had served as Consul there for ten years, was the only non-Brazilian to receive this award.

B I R T H S

- ARMSTRONG. A son, Ian Coburn, born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Coburn Armstrong, August 18, in Ottawa. Mrs. Armstrong is the former FSO M. Louise Schaffner.
- BLAKE. Twin daughters, Rebecca Eva and Mary Minor, born to Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Blake, Jr., July 31, in Washington.
- BREMONT. A son, Gabriel, born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Bremont, July 26, in Hong Kong.
- HEYNIGER. A daughter, Kristen Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Heyniger, April 3, in Amman, Jordan.
- POLSTEIN. A son, David Michael, born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Polstein, June 10, in Tabriz, Iran.
- WHITE. A daughter, Mary Louise, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. White, July 12, in Ottawa.

M A R R I A G E

SIMPSON—MAURIN. Margaret Lanniée Simpson, daughter of FSO and Mrs. R. Smith Simpson, and Dr. Mario Léon Maurin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joaquim Maurin of New York, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Annandale, Va., on August 31.

D E A T H S

- MØLLER. Carl W. Møller, FSLE-retired, died at his summer home in Gilleleje, Denmark. Mr. Møller joined the staff of the American Legation in Copenhagen in 1914 and, with the exception of ten years in private business, served for thirty-five years until his retirement in 1959. He served under eleven Ministers and three Ambassadors.
- TAYLOR. Henry N. Taylor, son of Ambassador to Switzerland and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor, was fatally shot while covering events in the Congo, September 4, as a reporter for the Scripps-Howard newspapers.
- UNDERWOOD. Pierson Underwood died in South Salem, New York, on July 30. From 1944 to 1947 Mr. Underwood was a consultant to the Liberated Areas Division of the State Department and a special attaché to the American Embassy in Poland.

SELECTION BOARDS CONVENE

The Fourteenth Selection Boards convened on September 7, to review the records of FSO's for promotion and selection out.

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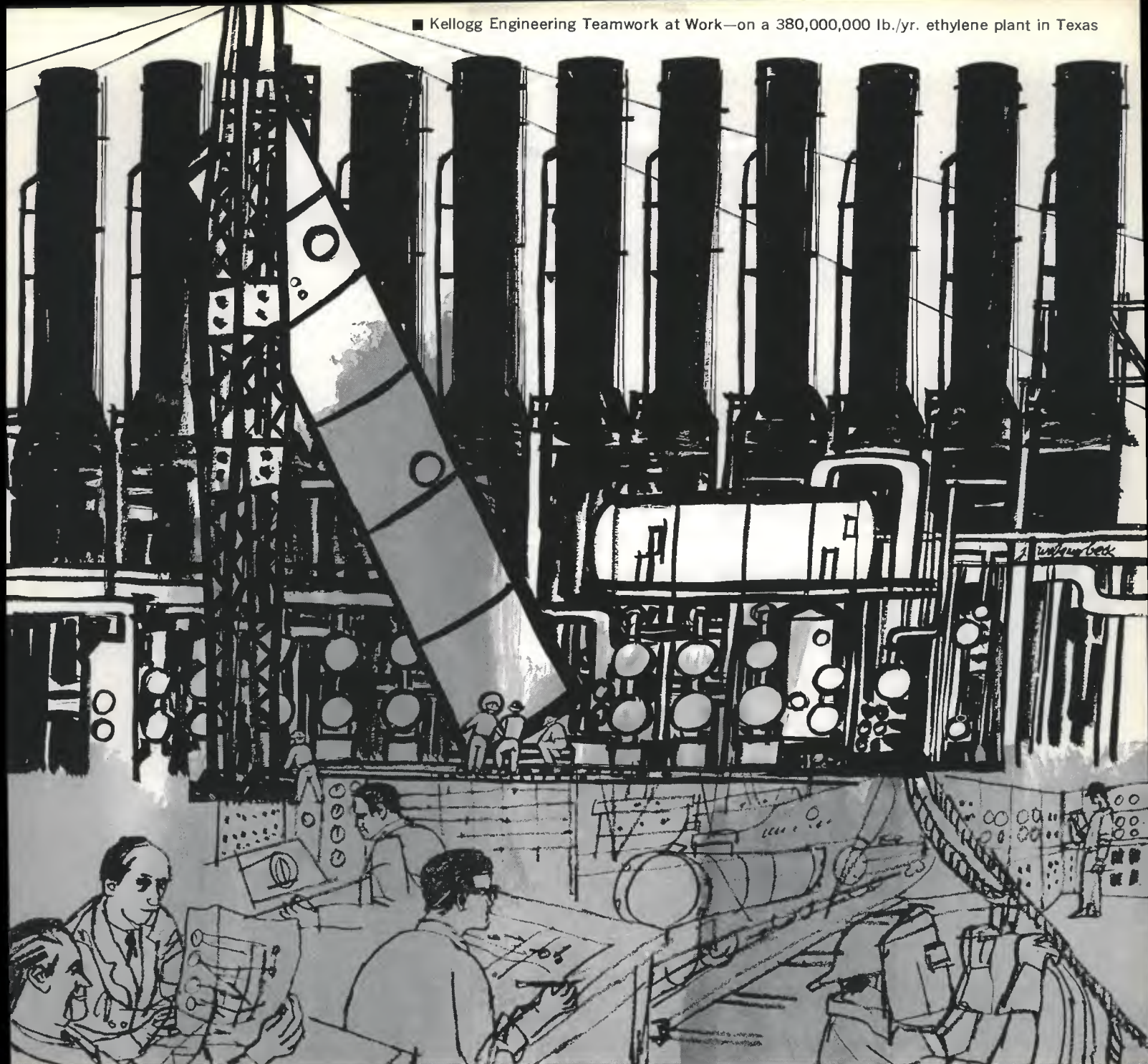
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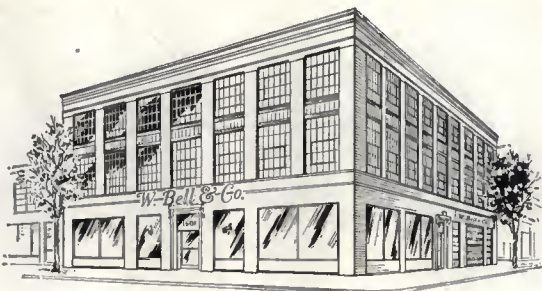
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SIDNEY SOBER
FSO-3, Chief, South Asian Division, Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

"Lorsqu'on Espère Une Ambassade"

LA PETITE duchesse de Biétry, jeune, jolie et délaissée, eut la faiblesse de reprocher à son mari les habitudes d'Opéra qu'il avait prises.

"N'êtes-vous pas honteux," lui disait-elle, "de m'abandonner dans ma loge avec tous vos amis pour courir je ne sais où?"

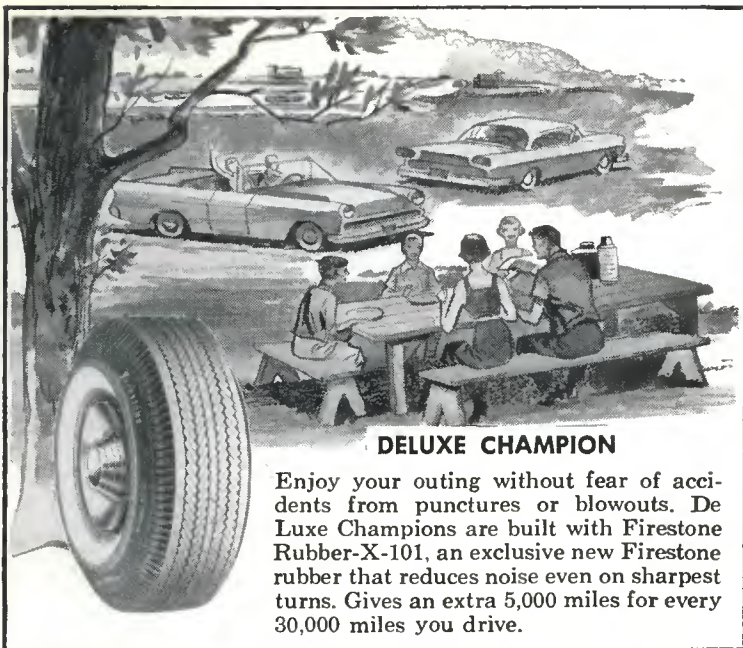
"Madame," répondit-il, "lorsqu'on espère une ambassade, ne doit-on pas étudier la politique?"

"Soit; mais il y a, je pense, de meilleures écoles dans Paris."

"Aucune. Apprenez, ma chère enfant, que la danse et la politique sont jumelles. Chercher à plaire, courtiser le public, avoir l'oeil sur le chef d'orchestre, composer son visage, changer à chaque instant de couleur et d'habit, sauter de gauche à droite et de droite à gauche, se retourner lentement, retomber sur ses pieds, sourire avec des larmes pleins les yeux, n'est-ce pas en quelques mots le programme de la danse et de la politique?"

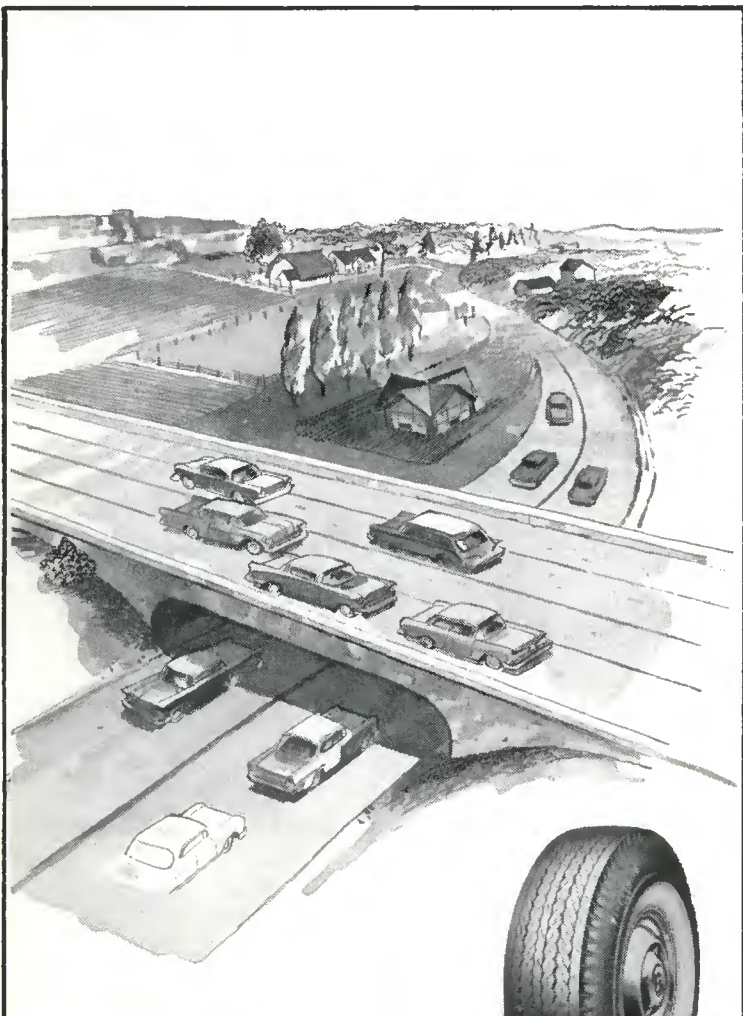
La duchesse sourit, pardonna, et prit un amant.—From "Le Nez d'un Notaire" by Edmond About published 1862 by Michel Lévy Frères, Paris.

Contributed by Erik W. Magnuson, FSO-retired



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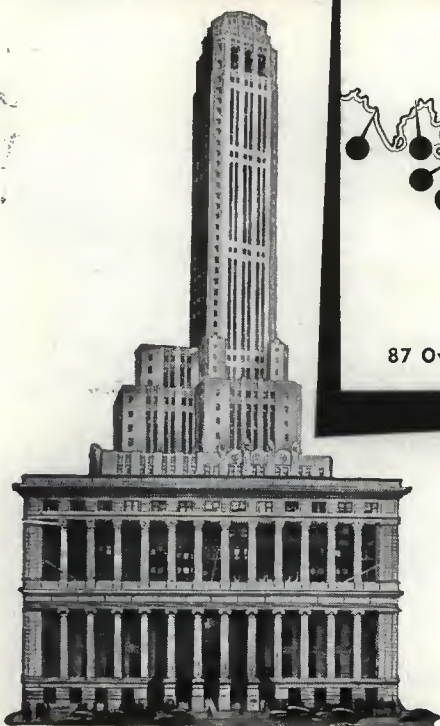
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OCTOBER, 1935

by JAMES B. STEWART

Foreign Aid

TOBNEY MOOERS, retired Consul General and a lively contributor to the JOURNAL through the years, gives us this delightful anecdote:

"In your April 1959 column, I read with a good deal of personal interest mention of Consul General William Stanley Hollis, a gentleman of the old school under whom I served for about six years.

"When Mr. Hollis was stationed in Pretoria about the turn of the century, he and President Oom Paul Kruger were good friends. During the Boer War Mr. Hollis daily passed the President's modest home, to and from the office, and often the President was to be seen sitting comfortably on his front porch, his feet up on the railing, smoking his pipe. As Mr. Hollis passed by he would invariably say, 'Good evening, Mr. President!' Mr. President would promptly reply, lifting his tall hat, 'Good evening, Mr. Hollis!' One day the latter noticed that the President's boots were well nigh worn out with expanding holes in both soles. Mr. Hollis made mental note to do something about this if he could. He knew that it would be wrong to forthrightly make him a present of a new pair. However, he quietly found out the size of boot the President wore and despatched an order to his bootmaker by the first vessel bound for the United States. The boots arrived in due course and the next thing was to find a 'right time' to present them. He had not long to wait. Passing the Kruger residence at eventide of a warm summer's day, Mr. Hollis saw his friend, as usual, seated on a hard-bottomed chair on the hardwood veranda smoking a pipe that must have been hard on the throat, to say the least!

"Mr. Hollis: 'Good evening to you, Mr. President!'

"Mr. President: 'Good evening, Mister Consul General, it is indeed a pleasant evening.'

"Mr. Hollis: 'Mr. President, it may be, and in fact is, a pleasant evening, but I have just had a mild disappointment of sorts and that reflects on my disposition to rejoice as I should.'

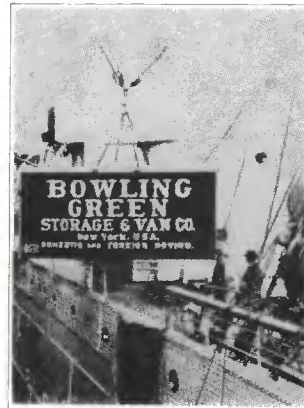
"Mr. President: 'Indeed! And what might it be, pray Mr. Hollis?'

"Mr. Hollis: 'Well, Sir, two months or so ago, I carefully ordered a pair of boots from Boston—a good pair it was to be—and today they arrived. But annoyingly, they are not the right fit and, as my feet are quite sensitive, I must dispose of them somehow. This is "wartimes," and I feel none of us should be wasteful. As I am assuming you and I wear about the same size of boot, would I dare take the liberty of giving them to you, Sir, with the hope that, with no discomfort to yourself, you can wear them instead of me? As I say, in these days of war . . .'

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"Mr. President: 'Mr. Hollis, I most certainly would be happy to try them, and take them I will, with much pleasure.'"

Briefs from the October 1935 Journal

Promotions: After a long and trying period during which salaries were reduced, the President approved quite a large number of promotions effective October 1, 1935. Of the 45 officers promoted to classes I, II and III, not one is still active.

Willard Beaulac, James Keeley, and Freeman Matthews, still active, were three of twenty-six officers promoted from Class V to Class IV. Herbert Bursley, Waldemar Gallman, Loy Henderson, and Fletcher Warren, still active, were promoted from Class VI to Class V. John Cabot, Julius Holmes, John Morgan, and William Turner, active officers, were four of twenty-five officers promoted from Class VIII to Class VII. A large number of still active officers were promoted in the Unclassified Grades.



An announcement of unusual interest to members of the Foreign Service is that of the marriage of Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State, to Miss Winifred West of Washington. The wedding took place on September 21, at the home of the bride's parents at 3406 "R" Street in Georgetown. The family and close friends of the couple, including the Secretary and Mrs. Hull, attended.



A daughter, Barbara, was born September 2, 1935, to Consul and Mrs. Robert Austin Acly.

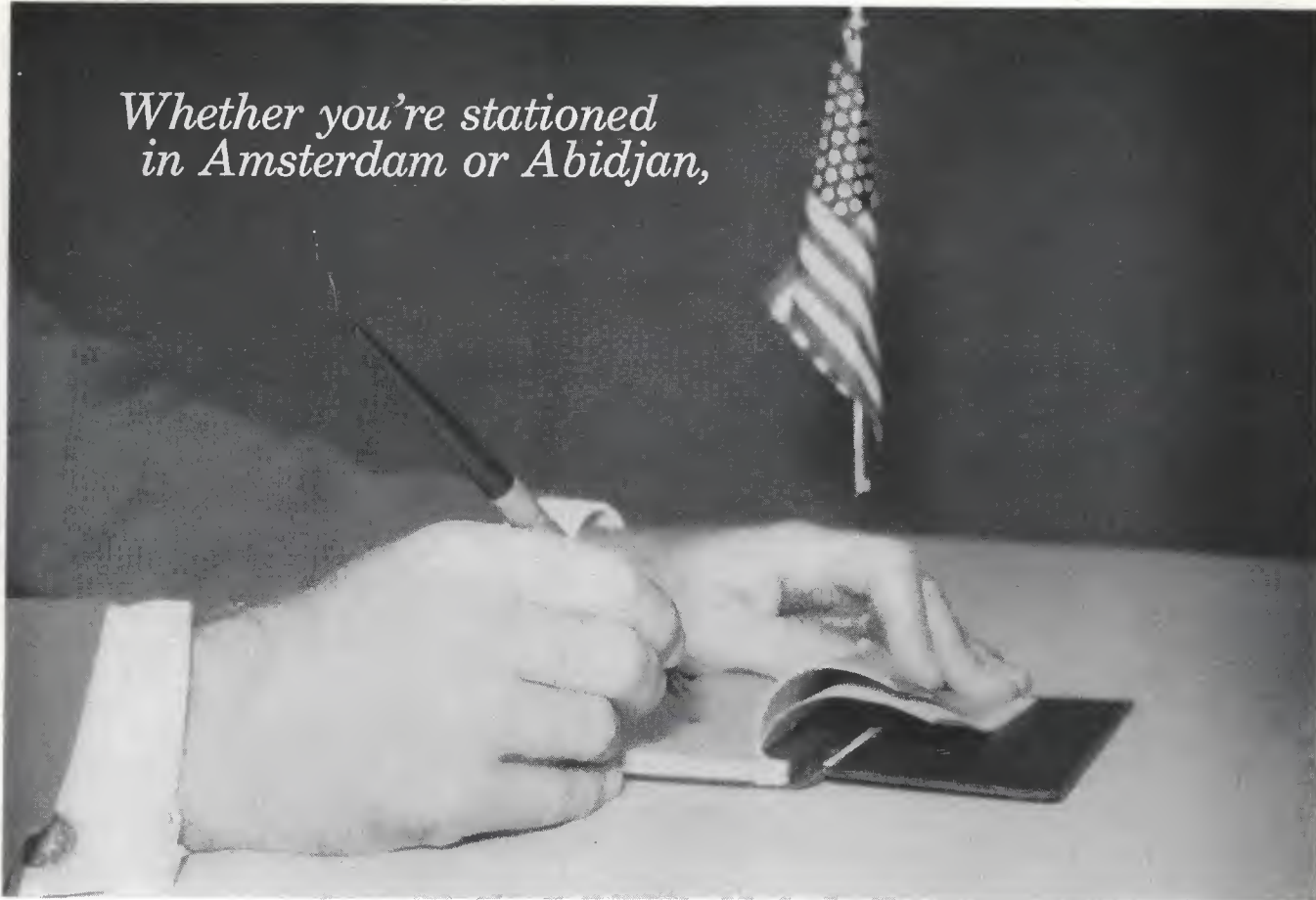
Comment, 1960: Barbara was born in Tegucigalpa and was married on June 7, 1958, in Panama to Mr. Jean Goulet, who is French. They live in Reims and have a small daughter, Beatrice. Nancy, born in Johannesburg in 1939, is a senior at Bennington College, and Peter, born in Cape-town in 1945, is in his second year at Deerfield Academy.

And More Recently

Speaking of Monkeys: Ernest Ives, retired FSO, read in the April column the item, "Monkey Business" which was sent to the JOURNAL in 1935 by Leslie Reed, also a retired officer. Thereupon Ernest wrote the following to Leslie: "I tried to talk Kerr into taking me duck shooting and wound up on one of the damndest quail hunts on record. There is an ex-admiral attached to the station here named Benthusen. His home is close to mine and he spends a lot of time hunting over here. When he came back from his last cruise he brought a young monkey. Shortly thereafter he bought a pointer bitch pup which he began to train on quail. The monkey used to go along, became friends with the pup and eventually became interested in quail hunting himself. Benthusen claimed that the monkey was as good as most dogs on quail and he could prove it. This was all over the bar at the Officers' club on a Saturday night. A quail hunt was arranged for the following morning to consist of Benthusen, Kerr, and myself, and the monkey.

"The quail country is quite rugged with about a foot of grass and many low bushes. We fanned out three abreast and the monkey (after a few runs up and down a tree to get limbered up) preceded us by about fifty yards, running back and forth, jumping the low bushes very much like a

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

Springer in high grass. Pretty soon the monkey went down on a point—three feet on the ground and tail straight out. Kerr was the nearest, so he flushed the covey about ten feet ahead of the monkey. He got two birds, the monkey ran around in circles making monkey noises denoting extreme happiness.

"About a mile farther on the monkey pointed again. As it was my side I started in but Benthusen stopped me saying, 'Look at the monkey closely.' I did—three feet on the ground with the tail straight out as before, but the fourth foot was waving about in the air and clearly indicating 'stop!' I did. The monkey started racing about in a circle but in a couple of minutes all was quiet. Benthusen told me to 'go in'. I got about twenty feet from where the monkey was last seen and up came a single. I shot and missed. Out came another single. I shot and hit. This went on until I had shot at ten singles and got six. I walked over to where I could see the monkey's tail sticking up out of the grass and found him lying in a gopher hole. He had chased the whole covey of quail down the hole, laid down on top of it, and then let the quail out one by one.

"Benthusen says that if the monkey figures the hunter coming in is a good shot, he lets out doubles, but if he is an amateur, he lets out singles."

CORRECTION: With reference to the tribute to the late Robert Skinner in the August column: Charles C. Eberhardt, 89, was the first consular officer to be named minister. He was appointed in 1925, Mr. Skinner in 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Rogers

THE DEATH on September 10, 1960, of Edith Nourse Rogers, Dean of U. S. Congresswomen, recalls the name of the man she succeeded in Congress in 1925—her husband—John Jacob Rogers, author of the Rogers Act of 1924. No other Act has done so much for the improvement of the Foreign Service. Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew summarized its provisions in 1925: . . . "The Rogers Act of 1924 was the concrete result of his [John Jacob Rogers'] long and public spirited efforts by which the Diplomatic and Consular Services were combined in a single Foreign Service founded on the principle of permanent tenure of office, promotion for merit, reasonable salaries, and retirement with an annuity. . . He possessed the admiration, confidence and respect of the Service which will hold him always in affectionate memory."

Mr. Carr and God

From John Carter Vincent at Harvard University's Center for East Asian Studies we recently received the following note:

"The reference in your review of 'Mr. Carr of State' (August issue) to Mrs. Stewart's excited identification of Mr. Carr with God reminds me of an incident of similar import but with reverse English on it.

"When Le Schnee was assigned to Berne, he, Lala, and their three-year-old Susan made the usual formal call on Mrs. Vincent and me. It soon became apparent that the parents had overdone the job of impressing Susan with the solemnity of the occasion. While the grown-ups were enjoying themselves over a drink Susan sat primly on the edge of a chair, quiet but with blue eyes darting about the room. Finally she could contain herself no longer. She turned to Lex and said 'Daddy, I don't see God!'

"Incidentally, Susan and I became fast friends on a non-godly footing."

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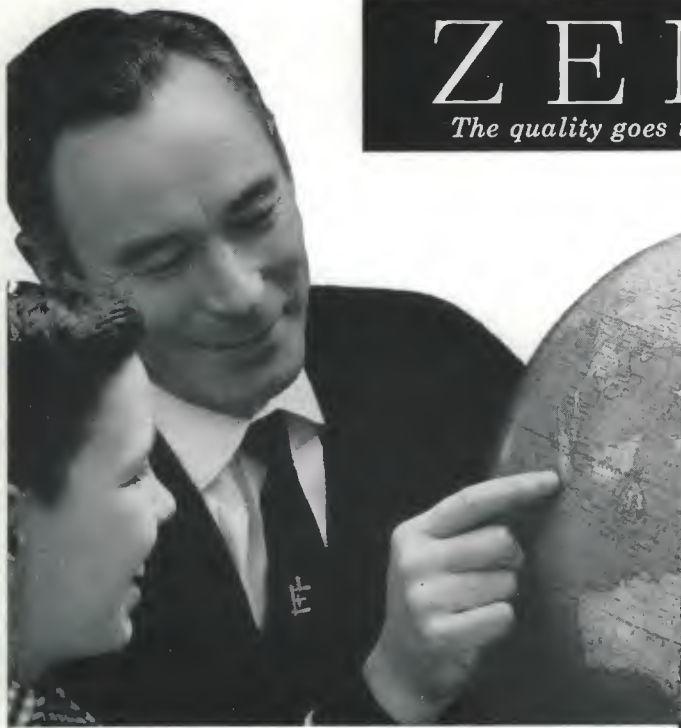
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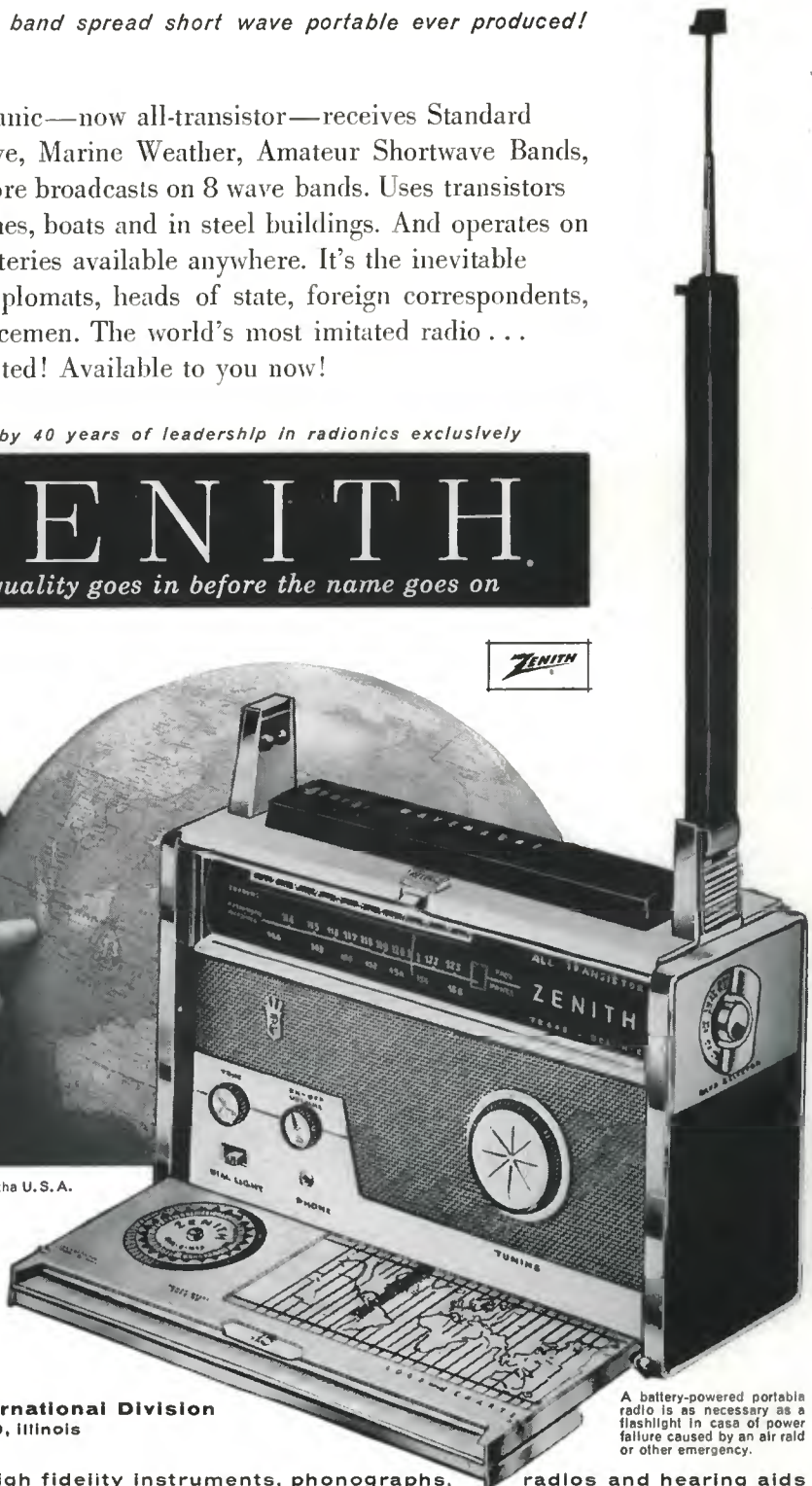
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100	13	7.692
100	14	7.143
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Senator Mansfield On S. 2633

F. S. Act Amendments of 1960—Conference Report

1. REVISION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CLASS STRUCTURE

The Senate bill would have decreased the number of classes for staff personnel from 22 to 10. Classes 15 through 22 under the present structure have not been used for a number of years. The smaller number of classes would rationalize administration of the staff corps.

The House bill eliminated this revision of the staff class structure. The conferees agreed that owing to the recent 7½-percent pay increase the proposed salary levels in the revised class structure ought to be reexamined and the conferees expect that the Department will submit legislation next year for consideration.

3. AUTHORIZATION OF A WASHINGTON HOUSING ALLOWANCE FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The Senate bill authorized a modest differential to be applied to the basic salary of Foreign Service officers assigned to duty in the United States, according to the number of their dependents. This provision was designed to give the same kind of financial help to Foreign Service officers assigned to Washington as has long been given to military officers in the same circumstances. The housing allowance is necessary because Foreign Service officers spend the greater part of their careers overseas and when they come to Washington for relatively short periods they have many additional expenses largely related to housing. The House bill eliminated this housing allowance.

The House conferees agreed on the desirability of a Washington housing allowance for Foreign Service officers, but the conference gave careful consideration to the opposition to such an allowance which has been expressed by the members of the House Appropriations Committee and by the Bureau of the Budget. While discussing this opposition a message was received by the conferees from the Department of State indicating that the President might veto S. 2633 if the housing allowance stayed in the bill. The conferees greatly resented this unwarranted interference in the legislative process. In view, however, of the apparent lack of understanding of the need for a Washington housing allowance, the conferees reluctantly decided to eliminate the provision rather than jeopardize other important advances which would be secured by the bill.—From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 29, 1960.

AFSA

AT ITS AUGUST meeting, the Board of Directors, unanimously voted to give George G. Riddiford a life subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

This action reflects the appreciation of the entire membership of the Association for the valued assistance and many courtesies extended to Foreign Service personnel throughout thirty-seven years service in the Department of State and is, as well, a token of the affection and esteem in which he is held by the officers and members of the Association.

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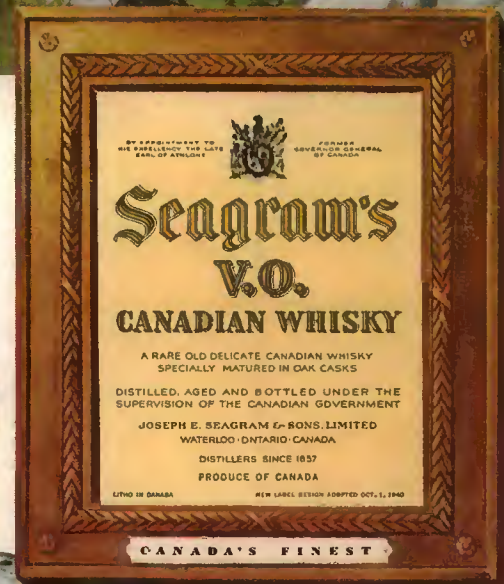
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“Clear It With Sidney” et Alibi

by Jack Perry

*Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can clear.*
—Prior

LEGEND HAS it that deep in the Pentagon there is an oldish, owlish little man who shuffles cards. His simple office has no windows, no secretary, no visitors. His job has, or would seem to have, no future. For his job is to keep his cards, one for each officer of the U. S. Navy, in order according to rank and seniority. As Naval officers are promoted or demoted, enlist, or die, he shuffles the cards. Once in a while someone calls and asks who ranks whom, and he tells them.

You would suppose that a machine could do his job. It could. Some years ago a team of bright young IBM folk

FSO Jack Perry spent two years in journalism and three years at Columbia studying Soviet affairs before entering the Foreign Service in September 1959.

toured the Pentagon looking for people jobs that machines could do. After watching the little man shuffle, they figured that a think machine could do his yearly work in—ten minutes.

Why does he shuffle yet? It was on this wise. The IBM team, smiling thoughtful IBM smiles, drew up a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense showing what their machine could do, and recommending abolition of this job as a people job. The memorandum had five offices down for clearance and, that being a slack season, got four clearances in less than three months. As you have foreseen, the memorandum never reached the Secretary. For the last office for clearance happened to be the simple one with no windows, and the owlish little man still has the memorandum at the bottom of his bottom drawer—uncleared.

I am sorry, but the word “clearance” cannot be blamed on Dr. Wriston. “Clear” stems from a respectable old Latin family, and comes to us through the OF *cler* and the ME

clear. I believe we would all enjoy ourselves more if we spelled the word the way the ME's did, and thus could say, "Oh yes, I cleared your message," or "Certainly, I got his clearaunce." But that is neither here nor there.

As far as I can tell from the Oxford, our usage in the Department of the word "clear" amounts to jargon. That dictionary's scores of meanings for the word do not include our meaning, "to obtain concurrence or approval." In fact, to anyone who has indulged in the clearance process in the Department of State, not to mention the Pentagon, one meaning given in the Oxford ("clear: to pass (an obstruction, etc.) without entanglement or collision") seems obviously absurd.

Our usage has, however, some extra-governmental currency. Franklin Roosevelt made this usage popular in 1944 by the phrase I have used as a title, "clear it with Sidney." He meant—if he actually made the statement—that the selection of Truman instead of Wallace as Vice Presidential nominee had to be approved ("cleared") by the late Sidney Hillman, the CIO leader. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs may have given new impetus to our usage of the word by a recent article in *READER'S DIGEST* about a birthday cake for the King of Greece. It seems that Briggs' cook not only baked the cake but, by a roundabout route, secured Royal approval to have it served. Ambassador Briggs ends his article by saying that when better birthday cakes are baked, his cook will "not only bake them, but clear them!"

Despite such august espousal, some would rather see us use "concur" or "approve" instead of "clear." But the usage has a long history now, everyone knows what it means, and it would cost too much to get new telegram forms printed up with "concurrence" at the bottom. Therefore I leave that particular battle to more able men, and pass on.

If "clearance" is with us then, and it obviously is, it behooves us to understand what the clearance process is, and how to master it. Thus behooved, I have given some relatively shallow thought to the subject, and offer the following suggestions on How to Get Ahead Through Clearance.

CLEARANCE has its Uses. For example, to avoid the appearance of precipitance. Did you receive a priority telegram from the field and write an answer within the hour? Surely you will not send it out; you would be branded as impetuous and your message as capricious. Clear it. A couple of days' delay will add to the message's stature, and yours.

Similarly, have you said all you have to say in four sentences, and find yourself embarrassed at your own brevity? Clear it thoroughly. You may be assured of at least two extra paragraphs, and the message will be impressive, if not monumental.

Clearance may also make a message more authoritative by its demonstration of your expertness in organization chart matters. Perhaps you have had the experience of reaching the last man on your clearance list, cajoling his initials, then having him say something like, "Excuse me, but haven't you forgotten to clear this with AUD/M?" The only available answer, aside from complete honesty, is to look at your message with puzzled mien and exclaim, "Don't

tell me the typist left AUD/M off again!" This answer is weak.

On the other hand, think how far ahead you are if you confront your clearnee (does that word bother you, too?) with a long list of office symbols that he has never heard of. Give him things like CRANE, GWD, ICEA, OB/DAR, or FSCB—the further removed from your area the better. Then watch him grab for his pen.

Importance. There is the key word when we talk about the uses of clearance. For adding an aura of importance to the most modest communication, clearance is second to none. (Well, actually second to one—classification. Even within a defense of clearance, I must pay respects to classification as the all-time aura-giver. Your most harmless street rumor acquires dignity and force when labeled "secret," and even "confidential" lends a certain tone. But the method is over-worked, and I suggest clearance as a handy replacement.) Take a modest message of routine nature, say half a page long. Send it out like that, over your initials, and what do readers say? "Modest. Routine." But add a round dozen clearances, including some of the impressive one-letter items like C or G or A—if you happen to have a friend on the staff there—and what will readers say? "Goodness gracious!" they will say.

ONCE we have comprehended the Uses, we can study what may be called Form in Clearance.

Just as any freshman can write a theme, whereas it takes a Kerouac to write a modern novel, so you have levels of competence in clearance. For the amateur, who may be compared to the freshman, the approach is basic. He will put down one or two essential clearances, write them simply ("INR/RAR/E—Mr. Smith"), and send the message around to be initialed. Not a touch of the artist here.

But for the adept, who will squeeze every ounce of prestige out of his clearances that is squeezable, there are wider vistas. Fully conscious of the Uses of Clearance, he will have his list of clearances long, very long. He will have basic offices, those known even to the amateur, but he will add a few exotic offices for flavor, and several high-level offices for body. Then, as a true demonstration of competence, he will modify his clearances. Alongside Mr. Smith's name, he will put "substance." Another, "in draft." Still another, "by telephone." If there is still space showing, he may embellish his last man's name with "second and next-to-last paragraph in substance by telephone." Now this is artistry.

(To let our imaginations run wild, have you ever thought how it would be if we modified our clearances with adjectives? "RAS/SP (reluctantly)." "GER (belligerently)." "SOV (coldly)." "S/S (after a fist fight).") The possibilities are staggering.

However, there is still a higher level: the connoisseur. This man will ordinarily be your veteran diplomat, occupying a fairly high position, who has learned to see through the simple ploys of the merely adept. Not for him the multiplication of clearances, or the modifications and similar tricks. His sense of form in clearance is refined. His clearance list is composed almost entirely of one-letter offices, and you will see H and G and M and even S on many of his

messages. He rises to the heights of his art when he sends out a telegram with his drafting signature, authorized for transmission by "The Secretary," and bearing only one clearance, bold and alone: "The President." That is Good Form.

Now, Procedure in Clearance. Not what to do but how to do it. Shall I consult before I write? Walk over, or call? Show him a longhand on yellow, a typed on white, or a final on green? Send it through the mail, have my secretary walk it over, or carry it myself? Do I retype after each clearance, incorporating the changes, or let the emendations pile up until the typist cannot possibly know what to type?

These are weighty questions, and I am not sure I can offer much help, actually. I fear that the proper course depends upon the occasion. However, let us imagine two situations, outline the proper course for each, and see if those examples won't help us.

FIRST SITUATION. You have lots of time, you're not really quite sure what you want to say in your message, and yet you want to drag what prestige you can from it. Take the long road. First, think up all your clearances, being sure to put in an exotic office or two, and to single out some officers who are sure to have lengthy suggestions. Now call them all and tell them your problem. After a few conversations, you are bound to have a pageful of sentences, no matter how little you had to say at first. Dictate a rough draft, instructing your secretary to triple-space—no need to be careful what you say, since this is but your entering wedge. Now call on each clearee (that word again) in person, discuss your draft, and be solicitous about accepting every idea. When this phase is completed, have your secretary retype, double-spaced, and go around again. The corrections of others should generate more corrections. When this is done, have your secretary type a nice green copy, and get it signed. I think one can guarantee that you will have a document of impressive appearance, even though it may incorporate a bewildering variety of ways to write English.

Second situation, competely different. You are in a hurry. You have an inviting message from the field, for once you want to get out a priority reply, and you are in no doubt what to say—the Embassy is completely wrong and the answer is "no." In this case, provided you are writer enough to say "no" in an original way, your impact comes from the message itself, and your clearances are primarily adornments. Therefore keep the list small, and make the men on the list important. Now do the following—and here is your expert at work. Add one exotic office, one your other men for clearance will not have heard of, and one where you have a personal friend. Have your crisp, emphatic message typed on an electric typewriter, without mistake or overscore. Now, take it to your friend in the exotic office and have him initial it in a manner as scrawly and overbearing as possible. Then go to the important man on your list who is most impressionable, and get his initial—you will find your friend's scrawl of immeasurable help. Once over this hurdle, the rest is easy. Confronted with a fresh green copy already embellished with impressive initials—and preferably adorned with an "urgent" sticker—what can a man do but sign?

There are your guidelines in Procedure. For the finer points—going over the deputy's head, inadvertently omitting

an office where you know you cannot get a clearance, even down to forging initials—for this sort of thing it's every man on his own.

Levity more or less aside, the clearance process is a problem, as Mr. Henderson's recent memorandum on the subject indicated.

Clearance is both good and bad. It is good because it is necessary. Obviously the vast machinery of the Department, not to speak of the Government, cannot function unless *we* know what *they* are doing, and vice versa. Within bounds, of course. I suppose the ideal is the Greek one of a small republic, with a small government, where you know all the other diplomats, where you do not have to "clear" because you know how your friends think and what they would want done. Probably we had at one time a Foreign Service approaching this ideal, but we do not now, and will not again. Therefore we must consult, and counsel—and clear.

But I wonder if the imperative to clear has not in some respects become a custom, a habit, with its own rituals (which I have attempted to parody here) unconnected with the original purpose. That purpose, I hear, is to tell your colleague what you are doing and to get this concurrence. Do we sometimes "clear" simply because there is space at the bottom of the page for "clearances"? Our facile use of the word "clear" may indicate our acceptance of "clearance" as a real thing, an entity, rather than an everyday process by which one man gets another man's sign of approval on a piece of paper.

I do not know what percentage of an officer's time is spent in talking on the telephone, walking down the corridors, rewriting and rearguing, all in the name of clearance. I suspect it may be appallingly high—and as we move into the new building and more and more people get lost in the corridors, it may get higher. But to the extent that this is letting others know what we are about, it is necessary, and thus must be accepted. The times are out of joint, the Department is bigger now, and let us all invest in new rubber heels and get on with it.

BUT THE RITUAL is another matter. To the extent that clearance is a ritual, our time is wasted. And more: our attitudes change, and we find ourselves thinking not "what does this man propose to do?" but "I am now clearing." As this happens, we are likely to get more of the situation where a man feels *obligated* to make a change, or strike out a word, or add a sentence, or reject the whole thing—just because he is "clearing." A friend tells me that in the Roosevelt administration, he saw a letter come to the Department from Mrs. Roosevelt, who asked a fairly simple question. Unfortunately, the area covered by the question fell between two stools, and the officers sitting on the stools didn't agree at all. Whenever they cleared each other's work, they felt this obligation to obstinacy. In this reply, neither would accept the other's draft, and neither would let his own be changed; therefore the drafts were joined together. The essential sentence, my friend says, was 134 words long, and the end of it completely contradicted the beginning.

The best argument against clearance as a ritual, however, is that it has delivered another blow at an adversary in sore need of succor—style in diplomacy. When I say style in diplomacy, I mean the manner and language in which rela-

tions between sovereign nations are conducted. My belief is that the style cannot be divorced from the content, in diplomacy as in literature. Churchill was a consummate diplomatist, and a master of the language: you cannot separate the two. Many would say the same for De Gaulle. Ghost writers do not make a Bismarck.

From the nineteenth century, we have seen an incredible decay in the style of diplomacy. The scholars' opinion seems to be that the two big "newcomers," this country and the Soviet Union, are primarily responsible for this decay. I call the charge just against the Soviet Union, which too often substitutes vituperation for negotiation.

As for our country, I believe that our diplomatic aims are reasonable and right, insofar as diplomatic aims can be either, and that any decline in the style of diplomacy to

Clearances:

HO/ME:MrsJRPerry

which we have contributed can be laid at the door of laziness and to a waning of the desire for excellence. Too often we accept second best, because it is possible—and because it can be cleared.

The way we write our messages, I am saying, is intimately connected with the way we conduct our foreign relations. The sharpest blow that style in diplomacy received was the advent of telegrams. Aren't they bloodless? Still, this is another fact of life, and can be lived with. But when we make clearance a ritual, and every message a compromise, both in style and content, we err. When we shy away from strong positions, because they cannot be cleared, we err. And when we forget that most original thoughts come from the mind of one man, and try to substitute for that one man a policy-making by committee and by clearance, we err egregiously.

I merely want "clearance" to be a process of getting approval, not a shibboleth. Is that clear?

Financial Survival in the Foreign Service

by JOHN C. AUSLAND

ALTHOUGH none of us is getting rich, I think the editorial in the June issue of the *JOURNAL* was unduly pessimistic about the problems of financial survival in the Foreign Service. With the present wage and allowance schedule—housing during tours in Washington providing the notable exception—and the fringe benefits we have acquired in recent years, an officer should be able both to provide for his family and prepare for the major contingencies. I have in mind his untimely death, the education of his children, and retirement.

Most officers can protect their family at a reasonable cost.

The foundation of an officer's estate—once he has five years service—is normally his retirement program. The five percent deducted from his salary is not only a deposit on a retirement income. It is also a premium on an annuity for his wife. After an officer has completed five years service, his widow would receive at least twenty percent of the average of his last five years salary, provided the difference between his age at the time of death and the mandatory retirement age for his class in the Service does not exceed the number of years between actual service and twenty years. If, for example, his average salary was \$10,000 and he had less than twenty years service, his widow would receive \$2,000 a year for the rest of her life. In order to provide her with equivalent protection, an officer would have to carry about \$50,000 in life insurance. This amount of term insurance—which carries no investment feature—would cost with a private company about as much as his retirement program. (At thirty it would cost over \$300, at forty almost \$500.)

FSO John Ausland was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1949. He has served at Frankfurt and Belgrade and is now Consul in Adelaide where he reopened the Consulate last year.

An officer can double the protection provided by his retirement program with the group policies available to him. The cost is only a few hundred dollars a year. If an officer is a veteran, he has presumably kept his GI insurance, which costs him at present practically nothing. Federal Employees Group Life Insurance is the next best bargain, costing only \$65 for \$10,000. The Foreign Service Protective Association and the War Agencies Employees Protective Association (for which FSO's are eligible) each offer \$15,000 worth for \$100. (Over 41, it is slightly higher.)

If an officer wants to provide a retirement insurance estate for his wife of more than \$100,000, he can do so fairly inexpensively by taking out term insurance with a private company. (A typical insurance company offers \$1,000 five year renewable and convertible term insurance for about \$7.50 at 35, \$9.00 at 40, and \$12.00 at 45.)

THIS INSURANCE program does not make any provision for the officer's second contingency, the education of his children. With the costs of education constantly soaring higher, how does one clear this obstacle? In addition to a possible assist from a scholarship, there are only three ways. The cost can either be met out of current income, savings, or both. Since paying for it entirely out of income is too painful even to contemplate, the only course open is a program of savings.

This raises two questions. How much can an officer save? How should he invest his savings? Since the answer to the first question will vary with the officer, I shall limit myself to the second.

An officer has no difficulty finding a place to put his savings where they will be reasonably secure and earn three to four percent interest. Savings banks, savings and loan associations, or the Credit Union will fill these requirements.

Once an officer has built up a reserve to meet emergencies and cover the initial cost of transfers—say half a year's salary—he may no longer be content to earn only enough on his money to keep up with a steady inflation. He may want to see his capital grow, as well as earn dividends.

One way to do this is to speculate in the stock market. Although this course holds out the prospect of substantial capital gains, it suffers from several drawbacks. In the first place, a Foreign Service Officer does not always find it convenient to keep close track of his investment, which is important. Secondly, he may not have enough to provide for adequate diversification of his investment. (Men who have grown grey on Wall Street say this takes at least \$25,000.)

THERE IS, however, an alternative to buying common stock.

There are now several hundred investment companies which cater to the small investor. These "mutual funds" provide the small investor, at a reasonable cost, with both diversification of his investment and expert management. FORTUNE, in a recent article, concluded that the record of the mutual funds was an extraordinary success story.

There are two types of funds, both of which operate in about the same way. The more numerous "open-end" funds seem more suitable for the small investor, who wants to invest regularly. After making an initial investment (which varies with the fund from \$200 to \$1,000), an officer can invest regularly by allotment. (The minimum subsequent payment varies from \$25 to \$100.) The "closed-end" funds seem more suitable for lump sum investments, for most of them do not provide for periodic investment programs.

Since these companies vary in their nature and performance, an officer should examine the field carefully before buying. The mutual fund bible is Arthur Wiesenberger's "Investment Companies." This book explains the role mutual funds can play in an investment program and gives information on the performance of a number of leading companies. The book costs \$25, but fortunately Wiesenberger has recently sent copies to all Foreign Service posts. In

the United States, any office which sells mutual funds should have a copy, as would any large public library.

If an officer wants some recommendations regarding funds, he can get a booklet titled "Investment Trusts and Funds from the Investor's Point of View" from the American Institute for Economic Research, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, for \$1. After explaining mutual funds and comparing the performance of a number of them, this booklet lists about a dozen companies which the authors recommend.

I will not pretend to predict how an investor in one of these firms would fare. During the past ten years, most of them have tripled their investors' money. This period has, however, seen a remarkable rise in the stock market, and those who invest in the future may or may not do as well. Both of the books listed above give information on how an investor in various companies would have fared in the past. Any investment company will furnish similar data on its fund or funds. I believe that their figures indicate that an officer planning an investment program should at least consider a mutual fund.

IF AN OFFICER has carried out a reasonable program of investment, he should not have to worry too much about retirement. While retirement from the Foreign Service entails quite a drop in salary, the retirement program now provides a relatively good basic income for an officer and an annuity for his wife. For example, an officer with an average salary of \$10,000 for the highest five consecutive years of service and thirty years of service credit, would receive a full annuity of \$6,000. If he elected to provide his wife with the maximum annuity of \$3,000 he would receive a reduced annuity of \$5,580.

Although these suggestions are easier to make than carry out, I believe that they provide a basis for financial survival in the Foreign Service. To recapitulate, the three legs of the tripod are: (1) term insurance to supplement the protection provided an officer's wife by the retirement program, (2) a reserve in a savings bank, savings and loan association, or the Credit Union, and (3) a regular investment program in a reliable mutual fund.



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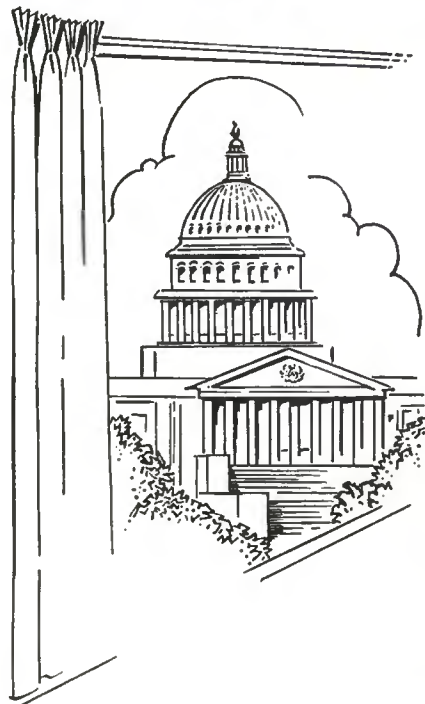
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EDITORIAL PAGE

F. S. Act Amendments of 1960

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the bobtail August session of the Eighty-sixth Congress disappointed Administration and opposition alike. The Department shared this disappointment (sugar quota legislation, mutual security funds, representation allowances). Yet by and large the Department fared well in contrast to proponents of other major programs, and for this the responsible officers entrusted with Congressional relations deserve great credit.

The Antarctic Treaty was ratified and the Secretary and Under Secretary skillfully piloted through the legislative base of the Inter-American program for Social Development. Mr. Henderson emerged with what had earlier looked to be impossible of accomplishment in the drive toward adjournment: passage of the Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1960. The totality of these fifty-five modifications of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 will substantially strengthen the structure of the Service and greatly facilitate its administration. We therefore believe that this legislation represents a definite plus for the Service and a heartening benchmark of cooperation between the Congress and those in the Department who have worked so long to bring it to fruition.

The amendments are an intricate omnibus.

What is of chief interest to us here, however, is how the individual officer is immediately affected.

Most important is the great improvement in the retirement system. A survivorship annuity to the widow of a participant who is retiring after thirty years' service with a high

five year average salary of \$12,000 would be increased by approximately twenty per cent, while the reduction in his own annuity would be decreased approximately sixty-five per cent. In addition, younger officers also get added protection. The widow and two minor children of a 35-year-old officer, with a "high five" salary of \$10,000, who dies after ten years in the Service, would until now receive an annuity of only \$2,000. Under the new legislation the widow would, in addition, receive \$600 for each child, making a total of \$3,200 in retirement benefits. The retirement fund is placed on a sounder financial basis and the participant's contribution is increased by 1.5 per cent, thus matching the Civil Service contribution.

Perhaps the largest single Service group importantly affected is those Foreign Service Staff officers with at least ten years' service. They will be automatically transferred from the Civil Service retirement system to the generally more favorable Foreign Service retirement system. This provision may be regarded by some as a mixed blessing (because of the earlier mandatory retirement age) but it certainly makes sense to have a uniform retirement system covering the different classes of officers serving together in the field.

Currently some four hundred Foreign Service personnel serving in Foreign Service officer positions in the Department are receiving salary differentials. After July 1, 1961, this will no longer be the case. Although this is not pleasant

(Continued on page 54)

Five-Star Ambassadors

IF ONLY every promotion list could elicit the approbation and pleasure throughout the Service which greeted the elevation in June of seven of our mentors and distinguished colleagues to the very top promotional rung!

We extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes for long continued, further distinguished service to Career Ambassadors Allen, Bohlen, Briggs, Hare, Merchant, Riddleberger and Thompson. They now join Ambassador Matthews, the remaining active Career Ambassador of the original four appointed in 1956 (Ambassadors Dunn, Henderson and Murphy retired at the statutory age), to whom we express our happiness that he may serve as doyen in a new exalted circle. And to the Selection Board, who served under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary, we say: Well Done!

The class of Career Ambassador was created by the Congress in 1955. The statute governing appointment provides that appointment shall be made only from Foreign Service

officers who have served a minimum of fifteen years in a position of responsibility and at least three years as a Career Minister, who have performed "exceptionally distinguished service" to the government, and who may meet such other requirements as the Secretary may prescribe. The statutory salary is \$20,000 (approximately the same as that of five-star military rank) but, unlike their military opposites, Career Ambassadors are required to retire upon reaching the age of sixty-five unless they are serving as a Chief of Mission.

We would like to think that early attention might be given to removing this requirement of statutory retirement. We believe that our five-star ambassadors, like their five-star opposites, should after actual retirement remain on active duty and full pay during their lifetime. As in the armed services, a grateful country could thus reward its diplomatic heroes and call upon them for active service in time of need or crisis.

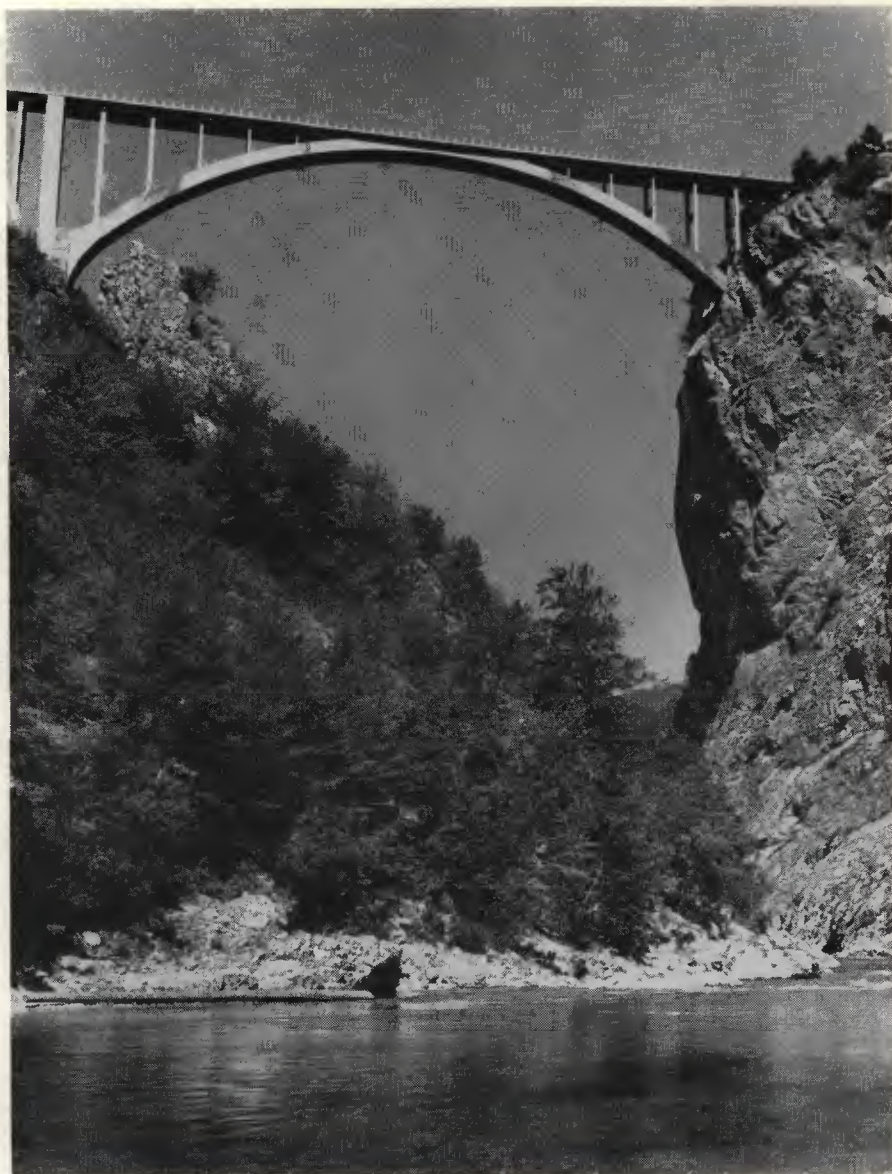
Kayaks on the Drina

By Glenn E. Schweitzer

MANY HAVE become acquainted with the Drina River through Ivo Andric's best seller "Bridge on the Drina" while a fortunate few have seen and felt the waters of this turbulent stream. Since an impending onrush of dam construction threatens to change the Drina into a series of calm lakes, I have attempted to capture a few of the impressions received during a recent kayak trip down the Drina with Richard Weber of USOM, Edward Cohen of USIS, and a Yugoslav companion, Velja.

A few hundred feet above the source of the Drina River at the confluence of the Tara and Piva Rivers lies Scepan Polje. Nestled at the base of the cragged mountains of Montenegro, Scepan Polje is a settlement of only several houses but is an important crossroads for pack horse traffic. The memories of the Partisan breakthroughs against the encircling German forces of overwhelming strength will live long in this village. The story that a villager once gathered for burial the heads of 600 Yugoslavs who had been German reprisal victims is but one of hundreds of tales about the war which will be retold for centuries. However, life has now returned to the unconcerned, casual pace of centuries gone by and the primary contacts of the mountain people with the outside world again revolve around the stories of pack horse travellers and the students who return to their mountain birthplaces during holidays. The school teacher and mountain folk encountered still would retain roles in Milovan Djilas' "Land Without Justice," a description of Montenegrin life several decades ago. Newspapers do penetrate into the mountains and occasionally a tourist's portable radio tunes in Radio Belgrade and even the Voice of America. Of course the Communist Party members now are the ones

FSO Glenn E. Schweitzer has just completed a tour at Belgrade. He writes that while there, he explored Yugoslavia by kayak and on skis, as well as by car, train and plane.



Bridge above the Tara

who wear the pistols and occupy the local political positions such as "Fish Preservation Warden" in this area traditionally noted for blood feuds and animosities lasting for many years between mountain families.

Flanking Scepan Polje are the Piva and Tara Rivers. The icy waters of the Piva turned our dangling feet blue within seconds. This river, winding through sheer canyons, is sprinkled with jagged rocks barking danger to even the most skilled kayaker. The seemingly impossible task of carving a parallel roadway in its rock walls received impetus from the now defunct Soviet offer of 1958 to finance construction of an aluminum plant in Montenegro. Work on this roadway is slowly continuing, and workmen planting dynamite in

the walls while precariously suspended from ropes are receiving double wages. The Tara, called the "Yugoslav Colorado," is noted for its sparkling water and fine fish. Also, it is a primary transportation artery for logs felled in the sprawling pine forests which climb high up the hillsides until they fade into the uncultivable karst.

AFTER having seen several "Yugoslav vipers," but fortunately not having been compelled to administer our anti-viper serum, we left Scepan Polje on a Tuesday morning in our two double kayaks. The first leg of our trip to Foca was, from the point of view of a kayaker, the most interesting, for here we passed eighteen rapids in one stretch of ten kilometers. While the rapids were rela-

tively modest, the constant threat of log jams required our full attention. Under way less than one-half hour, Dick and Ed upset their kayak as they carelessly turned their boat broadside to the current while trying to free themselves from a temporary landing spot. Thanks to their water-proof bags, there was no damage other than a few shivers. The previous day a Yugoslav acquaintance had not been so fortunate for when his kayak was sucked under a log jam in the Tara River, he lost his hoat and all of his possessions.

AFTER LUNCH in Foca, the principal center for Partisan reunions, we paddled through a few more rapids to our first camp site which we shared with nine Austrians. Travelling in single slalom and tourist kayaks they had made an impressive picture that day as they danced over the tops of the rapids with their "backing water" technique while we crashed through the white caps at maximum speed.

The second day was our wettest one. Our kayak spray covers proved inadequate to ward off the waves and we bailed water at frequent intervals. However, only in one unexpected rapids were we paddling while completely under water, and we then wondered if our Austrian colleagues could dance over those waves. Late in the day we again encountered road construction along the cliffs. Being assured by the participating Yugoslav army units that work for the day had stopped, we threaded our way down the canyon where the river turned into a series of small rapids, whirlpools, and water hlisters. We were greatly surprised early in the evening by unexpected hlasting on our flanks, and needless to say we hastily paddled for a campsite away from the construction areas.

On Thursday we arrived at Visegrad. The reconstructed bridge retains its charm, and it was rather exciting to see Andric's words come to life. However, Visegrad now seems a run-down Bosnian village with little attractiveness, once the fantasy of living in years gone-by wears off.

At Visegrad the Drina has widened into a full-scale river several hundred yards wide. The water is no longer crystal clear although it still retains

its attractiveness for swimming in spite of the new industrial complexes which dump refuse into the stream. Of course, a little rain in the mountains can turn the Drina brown overnight.

Northward from Visegrad, again in a canyon, we made our fastest average speed: more than eight miles per hour. Before long we had arrived at the tourist hut at Slap, overlooking the Gornji Buk and just above the Donji Buk, the most famous rapids on the Drina. Although we were unsuccessful in finding a fat little lamh to roast for supper, we did enjoy the straw mattresses.

While admiring the choppy waters of the Gornji Buk, we spotted a loose raft drifting towards the rapids. Surprisingly, without difficulty it passed the turbulent area and continued its unguided journey downstream. A few minutes later a distressed raftsmen appeared at the tourist hut and explained that the logs which had broken away from shore represented two weeks of chopping. He shuddered with the thought that he certainly would be jailed if they were not recovered. We promised to keep our eyes peeled during our trip down the river the following day.

THAT NIGHT we slept well, tucked away in this magnificent canyon above the Gornji Buk where the water roars by at speeds exceeding twenty miles per hour. The next morning we arose early, bade farewell to our Yugoslav hosts, and eagerly began the final leg of our journey down through the canyon. The water blisters became larger, and the back eddies stronger as we concentrated on keeping our kayaks pointed downstream. Fortunately, we found the runaway raft grounded on a small island and a few minutes later we encountered the relieved raftsmen.

Having passed eighty-five rapids we felt confident of ourselves, and Dick continued making movies from the bow of his kayak. However, it was in the eighty-sixth and final rapid, which was relatively small, where Velja and I apparently became careless. The final wave caught us unprepared, and I was soon upside down trying to disentangle my long legs from the kayak. Surfacing, we

put our inner tubes to use and began pulling the swamped boat to the left bank about one hundred yards distant. Meanwhile, Ed and Dick recovered our seats and my paddle which came to rest in a back eddy a few hundred yards downstream. No harm had been done and we set off again for lunch at a riverside restaurant in Perucica. There we found our fat little lamb cooked to order.

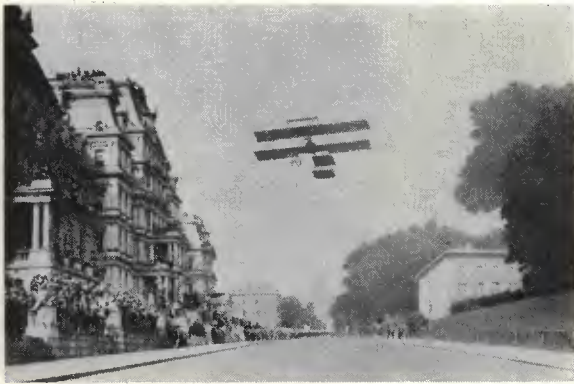
We loafed the final ten kilometers to the end of our trek at Bajina Basta on the border of Bosnia and Serbia. Camping that evening on a meadow, we had ample opportunity to think back on our adventure. What had we found? We had found an exciting river which is still a sportsman's paradise knifing through relatively unmolested frontiers of nature. We had found a river which has carved a path of history through the canyons and meadows of Bosnia. Finally, confirming our past discoveries in almost every corner of Yugoslavia during the past several years, we had found Yugoslavs from all walks of life favorably disposed toward the United States. Such genuine friendship towards our country has deep roots among Communist and non-Communist Yugoslavs: roots which can be traced to immigrant ties, American aid, admiration of American progress, and the natural appeal of our casual and free way of life depicted in our press, our movies, and by our tourists.



Cohen and Velja in action

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



Old State, 1910

September, 1960

After the heat of August Washingtonians settled gratefully into the fresh, often wet days of September. Schools and colleges were opening, parents and children alike were happy, and enrollments soared. Night classes, too, had booming enrollments.

Congress wound up its short, frustrating session early in the month, after passing some legislation that would change Washington's appearance and facilities. Passed was legislation to help purify the Potomac; swimming above Key Bridge would be possible and drinking water could be expected to be better. Passed over were the plans for grotesque statuary on Theodore Roosevelt island. Not passed this session was legislation that would at long last have made provision for a park along the shores of the C&O Canal.

Passed over and omitted was legislation that would have meant demolition of Old State—whose existence again was threatened this summer. Above we publish an unusual photo of Old State from an ancient volume of *L'ILLUSTRATION*, loaned us by Al Stoffel, aviation expert. The text under the picture reads: "Une Visite Officielle en Aéroplane" and the caption said "M. Grahame White arrivant, en biplan, au palais du gouvernement fédéral, à Washington."

More concrete platforms for trolleys were being torn up around town, leaving streets wider and less encumbered—and a little rougher on pedestrians who had found them safety isles when the lights changed midstream. Pedestrians were, in fact, finding most streets more difficult to cross, with traffic officers happy to distribute fines. At the corner of 21st & Virginia the light now registers green for only twenty seconds, we're told, and at least three New Staters found their eagerness to get to work penalized by a fine of \$5.00 each. Perhaps a sprinters' class, it has been suggested, should meet in early morning session to train for Crosswalk Olympics.

Work on NS/E progresses steadily; with the aid of printed maps distributed at the information desk, visitors on home leave can track down the new quarters of old friends.

As the full psychological import of Mr. K's visit to the UN began to be realized, many in Washington found it hard to believe that the unpredictable Mr. K had arrived in town only last September. Then more than 100,000 Washingtonians had lined the streets to catch their first glimpse of one whose face and actions were already very familiar.

This autumn he showed he had learned a thing or two about the American press and temperament and knew how to make it serve his purposes. While visiting Helsinki he took the trouble to announce a sixty-ton rocket, and perhaps even a space train, would shortly be unleashed by the Russians. (Some even wondered if he'd be able to produce a creature from Mars in time for the Manhattan meetings.)

While New York was steadying its stage for the UN General Assembly, Washington romanced with Royalty. Crown Prince Harald of Norway returned to Washington, the locale of his childhood, and Crown Prince Akihito of Japan paid a return visit with his commoner-born Princess Michikio. The visit of the first Japanese Embassy to Washington, just a century ago, is described on another page of this issue.

Downtown, and roundtown, footlights were readied for one of the most ambitious theatre years Washington had seen in decades. Amateur groups had never been as active or as professional; theatre to be imported from New York and overseas had never looked as choice. The Washington Opera Society received heavy bookings for its spring season. Music and the dance flourished: the Danish ballet was booked for October; the great flamenco dancer Escudero was to make his final appearance. Satirist Mort Sahl was booked for a Sheraton Park appearance; Allen Drury's "Advise and Consent" was to open at the National in October, and meantime "Irma La Douce" was bringing its own unique charms to the National.

Books for Christmas

In this issue we are again printing in time for Christmas buying a list of the books on foreign affairs which have appeared or are about to appear this year. The Department's Library has been kind enough to research and collate this material for the *JOURNAL* to such good advantage that it has become an annual *JOURNAL* feature. The Library of Congress now reproduces it for the benefit of members of Congress and their constituents.

Often one casts about for reference books of particular value to the Foreign Service officer. Librarian Fred Shipman this fall recommended as being the most useful among the many books of quotations available:

Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations"
Stevenson's "Home Book of Quotations"
Hoyt's "New Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations"
"Oxford Dictionary of Quotations"



*"Fowls of a feather
Flock together."*

—from the Great Encyclopedia Britannica

Among the reference books just published we discovered the "Statesman's Year-Book, 1960-61" to be unique as a one-volume reference work and unusually comprehensive in its up-to-date information on international affairs.

Form 57

With the passing years, Form 57, like the measurements of certain movie stars, has become some-

what top-heavy. And as in all things human, a time of reckoning has finally come. Jerry Kluttz signalled the open season for critics of Form 57 in his "Federal Diary" in the Washington Post:

Form 57, the standard application form for Federal employment, will be revised by the Civil Service Commission. Agencies have been asked for their comments and suggestions on it.

Now is the time for those who have found its size and shape and content unwieldy, and somewhat less than useful, to come forward. But let's face it frankly. Whole businesses may topple if suddenly Form 57 should become more wieldy. Lobbying may therefore be expected in the ensuing months, we may even see a bit of prose or doggerel before an obituary for the old form is finally published.

Medical Services

JOURNAL readers will be interested to know that a comprehensive survey is about to be made of the entire Foreign Service medical program.

The firm of James A. Hamilton Associates, Minneapolis, has been awarded the contract and some action has already been taken. Among the physicians who are being called in for consultation is one well known for the scope and quality of his work at Dartmouth College. To keep the survey from being academic, moreover, four overseas trips to study the conditions under which Foreign Service personnel work and live will be made by the teams of consultants.

The report which is expected to be finished by next July, promises to be of great usefulness in evaluating a large program which has had to meet problems head-on,

without taking time out to plan for the complex problems of a growing Service.

Cookie-push

An English friend in London has written recently in appreciation of the JOURNAL's Cookie Push game. He said it was being widely circulated among the diplomats there, and predicted that if it reached the hands of one of the men in the Foreign Office "the whole Foreign Office would be downing tools to make up an English equivalent." We can't but hope that it will get into the hands of the aforementioned gentleman in the Foreign Office and if the "English equivalent" does take shape we should like to publish it in our columns, with translations if necessary.

At the same time the London DAILY EXPRESS columns had this comment on our game:

"Diplomat's version of snakes and ladders is selling like hot cakes at 1s. 9d. a time here.

"Accurately it details the pitfalls and summit of diplomatic life. One forfeit—*Unforeseen revolution, go back eight spaces.* More happily—*Have treaty named after you, two extra turns.*

"The game was invented by 30-year-old George B. Roberts, Jr., now Third Secretary at the U. S. Embassy, Bangkok.

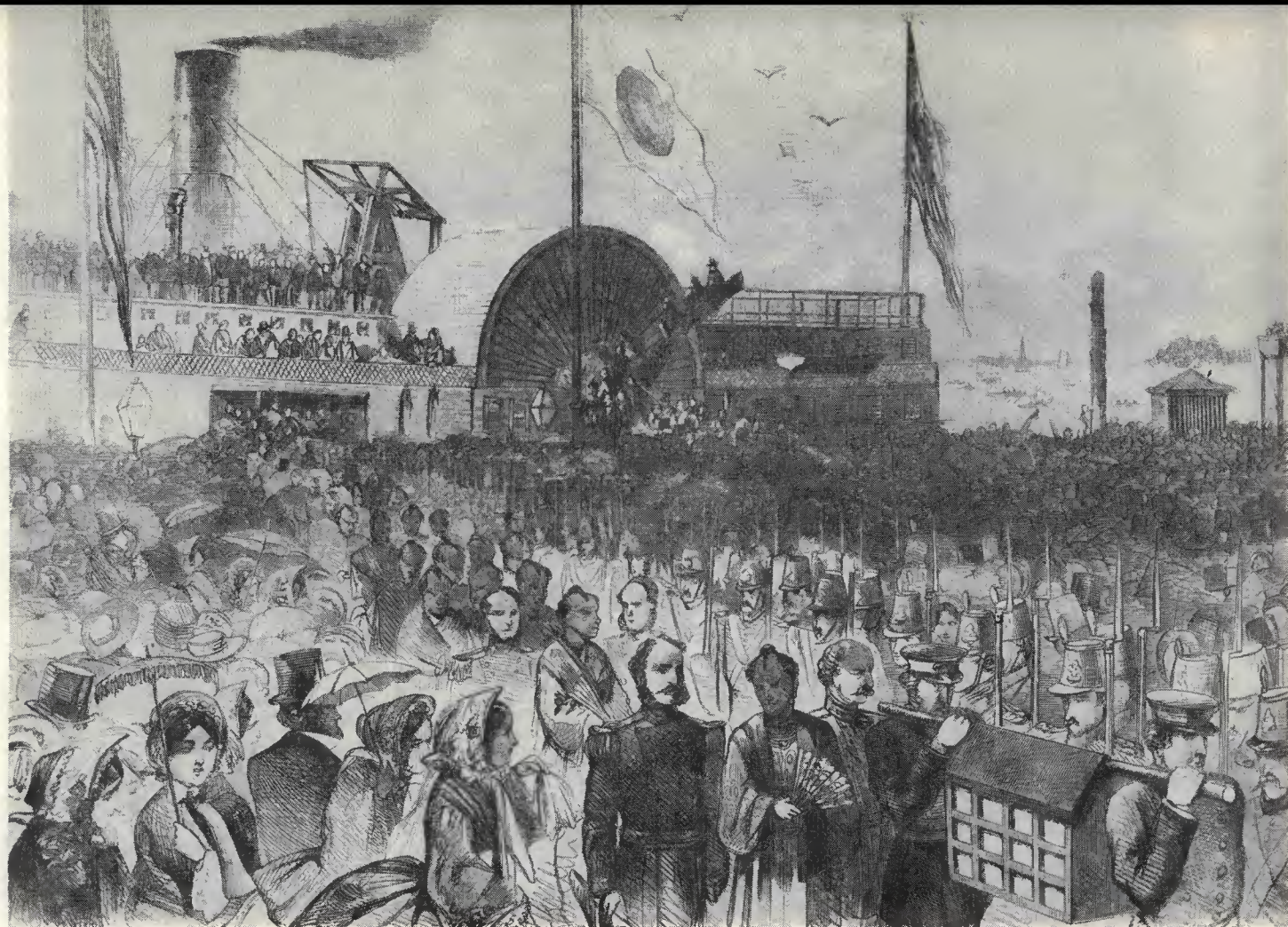
"If every diplomat buys his game, he will be the only Third Secretary in history who ever made a million from diplomacy."

We haven't heard from Mr. Roberts since our publication of the game and the Washington STAR's story on it, but neither have we heard rumor via the grapevine that he plans to retire on his "million"—even if Cookie Push becomes the bedside chess for diplomats on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.



Painting by Jean Fabert-Himbart

Courtesy of The Little Studio



Japanese Envoys Debarking at Washington

The First Japanese Embassy

by ROBERT W. RINDEN

IN 1860 Japan's first diplomatic mission to the West journeyed to Washington. Its task was to exchange ratifications of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce which had been negotiated between the Shogunate and U.S. Consul General Townsend Harris.

A personal diary of the trip was kept by Second Ambassador Muragaki. The following excerpts* from his diary reveal the envoys' reactions to the American scene.

Muragaki's feelings on being assigned to the Embassy to Washington were thus recorded:

"It was evening when I returned home. It so happened that the night was the second Moon Festival, and to think that I was assigned to the unprecedentedly important duty of going to a distant country as an envoy! . . . However, the more I thought of my responsibility, realizing that failure in accomplishing this unprecedented task of serving as envoy in a strange land would constitute an irreparable dis-

FSO Robert W. Rinden, a China language officer, has spent most of his Foreign Service career in the Far East and is now assigned to the Bureau of United Nations Affairs.

grace to our country, the heavier became my heart. However, as the moon began to shine clearly and bright in the sky, we partook of *sake* freely, congratulating ourselves on this memorable event.

"From now on, the bright moonlight of our country
'Will be admired by the peoples of the strange lands.'"

On May 14, 1860, the Embassy landed at the Washington Navy Yard, where a crowd had gathered, including "some 'newspapermen' who rushed around scribbling some notes on paper, which, we were told later, were to be printed and sold on the very same day."

Preceded by a band and two battalions of soldiers, the envoys and their escort, in a long line of carriages, paraded to their hotel.

"Bells were ringing in all directions as a sign of welcoming our Embassy. From the third or fourth windows of the buildings, women showered bouquets upon our carriages, which we later learned to be a custom among women, intended to show their respectful welcome of us, the Embassy."

*Diary excerpts are from "Kokai Nikki," The Diary of the First Japanese Embassy to the United States of America, Foreign Affairs Assoc. of Japan, Tokyo.

Two days later they called informally on Secretary of State Cass, "a tall gentleman of mature age—probably over seventy—with a genial manner and dignity befitting the high position of Secretary of State." . . .

"We were surprised to see ladies present in the government office but later learned that such was one of the customs in the United States. . . . It seemed to be one of those strange customs of a foreign country, to receive foreign ambassadors without ceremony or formality but in a most friendly manner, as if they had been some old acquaintances, without offering a cup of tea even!"

The next day the Ambassadors in court robes drove in open carriages-and-four to the White House.

"The First and Second Ambassadors and the Censor each took with them three footmen, one spear-bearer, and three retainers, while Morita and Naruse were each accompanied by two retainers, one spear-bearer, and one sandal-carrier."

THE PRESENTATION of the Japanese Ambassadors to President Buchanan was conducted first in the Japanese manner, then in the Western.

"As we approached the Audience Room, the doors to its entrance swung open on both sides. In the center of the room . . . stood President Buchanan, flanked by high-ranking civil and military officers; at his back were seen many ladies, young and old, all attired in beautiful dresses. Having entered the room and made an obeisance, Masaoki, I, and Tadamasa advanced to the center of the room. . . .

"Masaoki delivered a short address, conveying to him the Shogun's wishes. The First Ambassador then took . . . to the President the State letter written on gold-leafed Japanese paper, adorned with a picture of flowers and birds. He presented the letter to the President while an aide handed the casket to Secretary of State Cass. After suitable expressions of gratification, the Embassy then retired to an anteroom."

From the anteroom the envoys were shortly conducted again to the Audience Room.

"This time, the President gave his hand to each of us and delivered a short address to the effect that the President and the entire American nation rejoiced in establishing amicable relations with Japan for the first time since her declaration of seclusion, and particularly in receiving her first Embassy to the United States and that they were exceedingly gratified to have received the Shogun's letter of good-will."

Soon afterward the Ambassadors made their obeisances of leave-taking and returned to their hotel.

Muragaki reported that, although the President was not a monarch, "nevertheless, as the State letter was addressed to him, we adopted such manners of etiquette as are befitting in the presence of the Monarch by, for instance, wearing our *Kariginu* (court robes).

"We felt slightly put out of countenance when we discovered that the Americans attached little importance to class distinction and dispensed with all manners of decorum. We were, however, exceedingly happy and satisfied to have attained the object of our mission abroad, an achievement worthy of any man's ambitions, when we learned that the President was highly appreciative of our mission."

On May 22, with more ceremony, ratifications of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce were exchanged with the Secretary of State.

The emissaries gained various impressions of Washington life.

Muragaki was intrigued, at a State dinner, by the dancing—"couple by couple, moving around the room, walking on tiptoe to the tune of the music.

"They went 'round and 'round as nimbly as so many white mice on their monotonous walk, without even making fluttering gestures with their hands. . . .

"Upon our inquiring, we were told that this was what is called a 'waltz' and that even officials of high rank and elderly ladies, as well as the young people, were very fond of this pastime. . . ."

"This, we were told, would continue all night. We stood there gazing at this amazing sight such as we had never seen or dreamed of. . . .

"However, there would be no end to our getting embarrassed should we allow ourselves to be disconcerted by minor transgressions on our sense of propriety. I felt, however, greatly comforted when I was brought to a full realization of the fact that with this nation the basic precept of life was drawn from neither loyalty nor etiquette but from the very spirit of friendliness."

The Embassy apparently attended a session of the Senate.

"One of the members was on his feet, haranguing at the top of his voice, and gesticulating wildly like a madman. When he sat down, his example was followed by another and another. Upon our inquiring what it was all about, we were informed that all the affairs of State were thus publicly discussed by the members and that the Vice President made his decision after he heard the opinion of every member."

At the President's Banquet, the President's niece asked: "Which did we consider to be superior, the American ladies or the Japanese—a question, interesting in that it showed the familiar vein of feminine curiosity.

"When I replied that the American ladies were the most beautiful of the two, with their fair complexions, she and her companions looked well-pleased. They must be of a very believing nature."

FROM WASHINGTON the envoys went to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, where they found tumultuous welcomes and further marvels. Their New York visit evoked from Walt Whitman "A Broadway Pageant":

"Over sea, hither from Nippon,
Courteous, the Princes of Asia, swart-cheek'd princes,
First-comers, guests, two-sworded princes.
Lesson-giving princes, leaning back in their open
barouches, bare-headed, impassive,
This day they ride through Manhattan."

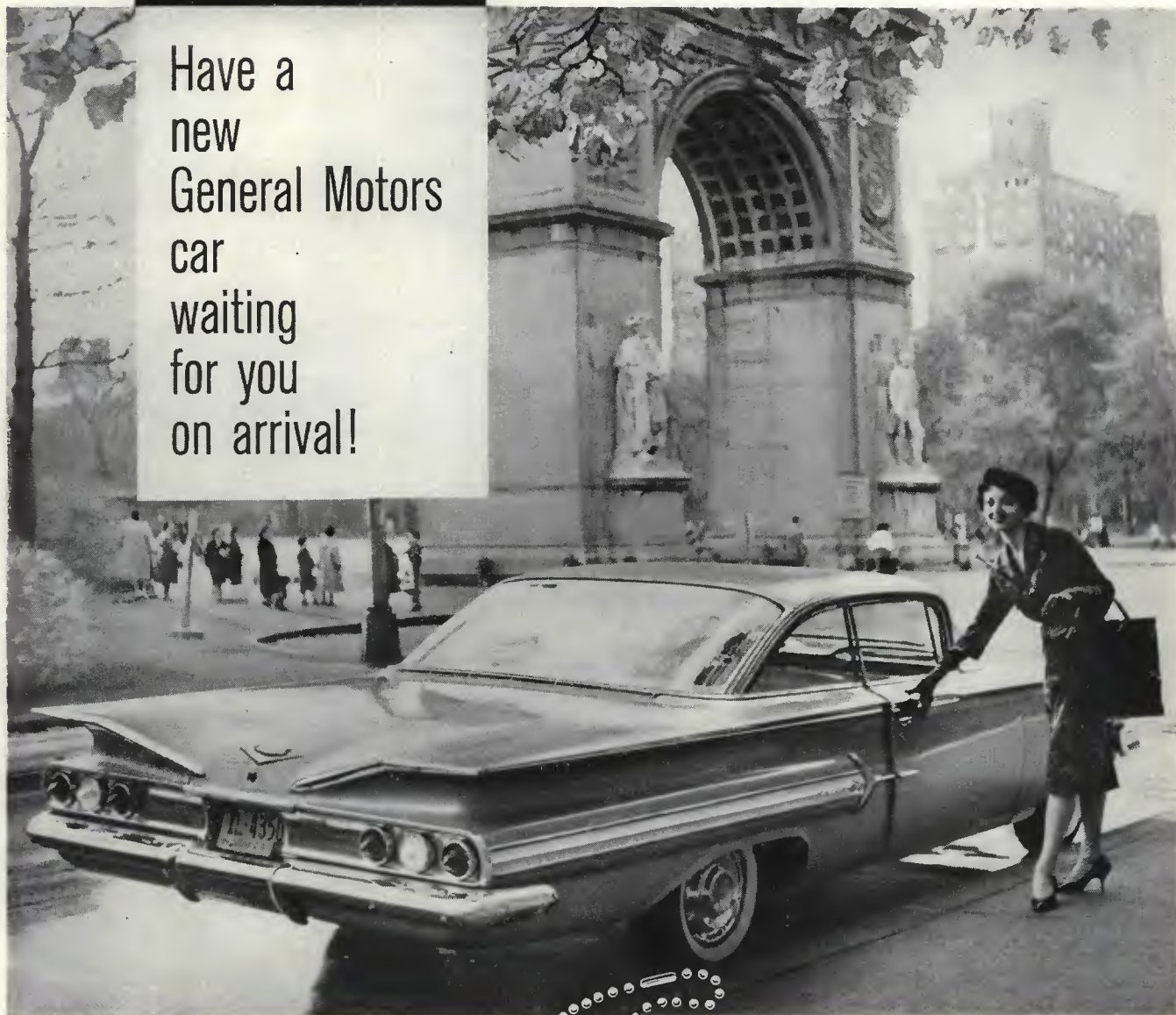
Their mission accomplished, the Ambassadors departed the United States in June on the U.S. Navy frigate *Niagara*. In November they reached Yokohama, sailing via the Cape of Good Hope.

Though a century has passed, the verse penned by Muragaki on his first night in America still holds true:

"In the same sky, over the strange land,
Glows even the same spring moon, misty-veiled."

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Recommended Reading

by Martin F. Herz

BECAUSE the annual book list published by the JOURNAL is so big and inclusive—like the menu of an expensive restaurant, spreading before the reader every kind of fare from the simple and wholesome to the exotic and *recherché*—some of us have long felt the need for a shorter companion list of “essential reading for the FSO.”

Such a list of recommended reading may prove useful especially to the officer in the field who has not been able to keep abreast of the most important professional writings in the field of foreign affairs during recent years and would like to catch up by reading just a few of the most useful works.

The criterion, then, is usefulness to the Foreign Service officer. The JOURNAL does not endorse the views of the authors, and indeed some of them sharply contradict each other. However, each of the books listed below is believed either to contain essential information or to be unusually stimulating and thought-provoking. Some of them have had an influence on the thinking of those who frame our national policies.

The judgment of what makes these books useful or important is of course highly subjective. It was arrived at after consultation of a panel of ten officers in the Department who make it their business to follow and evaluate professional writings in the field of foreign affairs. My own role has been merely to solicit their nominations, determine their rationale, and attempt to establish a consensus among them.

Readers who are members of the American Foreign Service Association are reminded that, except for the official publications which must be procured directly from the U. S. Senate, the titles in the following list can be ordered at a considerable discount by writing to the Association.

• Brodie, Bernard. “Strategy in the Missile Age.” Princeton University Press, 1959. \$8.50. A critical analysis of strategic doctrines, particularly of the implications and limitations of the doctrine of massive retaliation. Brodie discusses the problems of the strategic retaliatory force, of civil defense, limited war, counterforce or pre-emptive strategies, missile bases, etc.

• Rostow, Walt W. “The Stages of Economic Growth.” Cambridge University Press, 1960. \$3.75, paperback \$1.45. Hailed by the London ECONOMIST as a “Non-Communist Manifesto,” Rostow’s theory has had a major impact on current thinking on economic development. He identifies the inter-related factors that lead a static, traditional society

A former member of the JOURNAL Board, FSO Martin F. Herz has served at Vienna, Washington, Paris, Phnom Penh and Tokyo. At present he is United Nations Adviser to the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

to the eventual stage of “take-off” into self-sustaining economic growth.

• Mehnert, Klaus. “Soviet Man and His World.” Praeger, 1960. \$7.00. If you were able personally to interview a Russian-speaking foreign traveler who has made twelve extensive trips through the Soviet Union, you would probably ask the questions that Mehnert answers for you—about the family life, working conditions, fears, aspirations, prejudices, doubts, information and misinformation of the typical Soviet citizen.

• Galbraith, John K. “The Affluent Society.” Houghton Mifflin, 1958. \$5.00. A hotly contested analysis of what makes the American economy produce and what makes the American consumer consume so much—with eloquent conclusions on what would be needed to produce more of the right things and consume less of the wrong ones. Galbraith favors more investment in the public sector.

• Muller, Herbert. “The Uses of the Past.” Oxford University Press, 1960. \$6.00, paperback \$2.25. One of the most stimulating, humane and explanatory works of history, relating the experiences of the past to our present problems. While it will not permit the reader to foretell the future it will enable him better to understand the worlds that preceded him and the one that surrounds him today.



“This is a 1926, from the vineyards of Jacques St. Albans, of the first harvest, and—ah, yes, crushed by the feet of Madeleine Duclos.”

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- Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research. "Developments in Military Technology and Their Impact on U. S. Strategy and Foreign Policy." Study No. 8 for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1959. Available free from the Foreign Relations Committee, U. S. Senate. A searching inquiry into the possibilities and limitations of military and foreign policy in the light of space-age developments.

- Center for International Studies, M.I.T. "Economic, Social and Political Change in the Underdeveloped Countries and its Implications for United States Policy." Study No. 12 for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1960. Available free from the Foreign Relations Committee, U. S. Senate. By a team including Professors Rostow and Millikan from whose pens have come a number of challenging proposals on problems of underdeveloped countries.

- Kissinger, Henry A. "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy." Harper. \$5.00. Abridged paperback published by Doubleday, 1959. 95c. The ideas on limited nuclear war presented in this book created a sensation when it appeared in 1957, and it remains an important work in the field of strategy and foreign policy. Readers with little previous background might begin with Kissinger, then go on to Brodie's critical work (listed above).

- Barnett, A. Doak. "Communist China and Asia — Challenge to American Policy." Harper, 1960. \$6.95. An up-to-date appraisal of the military, political, and economic challenge posed by the emerging new Communist world power. Includes chapters on trade, aid and economic competition, the Overseas Chinese, evolving tactics in foreign policy and some choices, including unorthodox ones, for U. S. foreign policy.

- Bloomfield, Lincoln. "The United Nations and U.S. Foreign Policy: A New Look at the National Interest." Little Brown & Co., 1960. \$6.00. No review of foreign policy problems and developments can be complete today without consideration of the many relationships between the national interests of the United States and the many roles of the United Nations. This new book is likely to be a standard work for some time to come.

RUNNERS-UP: A number of other books were warmly recommended, but I hesitated to list them together with the above because the purpose of a list of "essential reading" would be defeated if the list were to become too long. Nevertheless, I should cite four more titles: Knorr, Klaus. "NATO and American Security." Princeton University Press, 1959. \$6.00. Contains essays on current problems and the future of the Atlantic Alliance in the light of Russia's swift gains in strategic nuclear capability. "The U. S. and Latin America," a symposium of The American Assembly. Columbia University Press, 1959. \$2.00. Regarded as the most useful recent work on that important area. If you have time for more books on Soviet problems, two additional ones have been strongly nominated by persons knowledgeable in the field: Strausz-Hupé, Robert W., ed. "Protracted Conflict." Harper, 1959. \$3.95. An analysis of the principles and application of Communist global strategy over a long span of time; and Garthoff, Raymond L. "The Soviet Image of Future War." Public Affairs Press, 1960. \$3.25. Was reviewed in these pages only recently, in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

WORLD AFFAIRS

A Foreign Service Reading List for 1960

I. GENERAL II. UNITED STATES III. OTHER AREAS

I. GENERAL

- Bentwich, Norman.** "The Religious Foundations of Internationalism"; a study in international relations through the ages. 2d ed. Bloch Pub. Co., New York, 1959. 303pp. \$5.00
- Butterfield, Herbert.** "International Conflict in the Twentieth Century"; a Christian view. Harper, New York. 123pp. \$3.00
- Chandler, Edgar H. S.** "The High Tower of Refuge"; the inspiring story of refugee relief throughout the world. Praeger, New York, 1959. 264pp. \$6.75
- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.** "Organizing Peace in the Nuclear Age"; eleventh report of the commission. New York University Press, New York, 1959. 245 pp. \$3.75
- Dovring, Karin.** "Road of Propaganda"; the semantics of biased communication. Philosophical Library, New York, 1959. 158pp. \$4.75
- Fox, William T. R.** "Theoretical Aspects of International Relations"; University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Ind., 1959. 118pp. \$3.25
- Hoeking, William E.** "Strength of Men and Nations"; a message to the USA vis-à-vis the USSR. Harper, New York, 1959. 248pp. \$3.50
- Hoffman, Stanley, ed.** "Contemporary Theory in International Relations." Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 293pp. \$4.95
- Jessup, Philip C., and Howard J. Taubenfeld.** "Controls for Outer Space and the Antarctic Anthology." Columbia University Press, New York, 1959. 379pp. \$6.00
- McClure, Wallace M.** "World Legal Order"; possible contribution by the people of the United States. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 366pp. \$7.50
- Nicholas, Herbert G.** "The United Nations as a Political Institution." Oxford University Press, London, 1959. 222pp. \$3.00
- Rees, Elfan.** "We Strangers and Afraid"; the refugee story today. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for World Refugee Year, New York, 1959. 72pp. \$0.50
- Shotwell, James T.** "The Long Way to Freedom." Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. 639pp. \$7.50
- Waltz, Kenneth.** "Man, the State and War"; a theoretical analysis. Columbia University Press, New York, 1959. 263pp. \$5.50

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- Alexander, Sidney, and others.** "Economics and the Policy Maker." Brookings Institution, Washington, 1959. 209pp. \$2.95
- Boskey, Shirley.** "Problems and Practices of Development Banks." Published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1959. 201pp. \$3.50
- Caves, Richard E.** "Trade and Economic Structure"; models and methods. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 317pp. \$6.00
- Cohen, Bernard L.** "Introduction to the New Economics." Philosophical Library, New York, 1959. 176pp. \$3.75
- Hoover, Calvin B.** "The Economy, Liberty, and the State." Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1959. 445pp. \$5.00
- Hoselitz, Bert F.** "Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth." Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. 250pp. \$5.00
- International Economic Association.** "Economic Consequences of the Size of Nations"; proceedings of a conference held by the International Economic Association. Edited by E. A. G. Robinson. St. Martin's Press, New York. 447pp. \$10.00
- Islam, Nurul.** "Foreign Capital and Economic Development: Japan, India, and Canada"; studies in some aspects of absorption of foreign capital. C. E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. 251pp. \$5.00

- Killcough, Hugh B., and Lucy W. Killough.** "International Economics." Van Nostrand, Princeton, N. J. 435pp. \$6.50
- Myrdal, Gunnar.** "Beyond the Welfare State"; economic planning and its international implications. Yale University Press, New Haven. 287pp. \$4.50
- Rostow, Walt W.** "The Stages of Economic Growth"; a non-Communist manifesto. University Press, Cambridge, Eng. 178pp. \$3.75
- Schlesinger, James R.** "The Political Economy of National Security"; a study of the economic aspects of the contemporary power struggle. Praeger, New York. 292pp. \$5.00
- Scott, John.** "Democracy is Not Enough"; a personal survey of the hungry world. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 186pp. \$3.95
- Triffin, Robert.** "Gold and the Dollar Crisis"; the future of convertibility. Yale University Press, New Haven. 195pp. \$4.75
- Zook, Paul D., ed.** "Economic Development and International Trade, a Perspective." Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas, 1959. 134pp. \$3.00

WORLD POLITICS

- Almond, Gabriel A., and James S. Coleman, eds.** "The Politics of the Developing Areas." Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. 591pp. \$10.00
- Brzezinski, Zbigniew K.** "The Soviet Bloc"; unity and conflict. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 470pp. \$7.75
- Burns, Edward McN.** "Ideas in Conflict"; the political theories of the contemporary world. Norton, New York. 587pp. \$9.25
- Butler, David E., ed.** "Elections Abroad." Macmillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York, 1959. 280pp. \$5.50
- Fox, Annette B.** "The Power of Small States"; diplomacy in World War II. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1959. 211pp. \$5.50
- Free, Lloyd A.** "Six Allies and a Neutral"; a study of the international outlooks of political leaders in the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and India. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1959. 210pp. \$5.00
- Kedourie, Elie.** "Nationalism." Hutchinson, London. 151pp. \$2.95
- Kertesz, Stephen D., and Matthew A. Fitzsimons, eds.** "Diplomacy in a Changing World." University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Ind., 1959. 407pp. \$7.50
- Lipset, Seymour M.** "Political Man"; the social bases of politics. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. 432pp. \$4.95
- McInnis, Edgar.** "The Atlantic Triangle and the Cold War." Published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1959. 163pp. \$4.50
- Morgenthau, Hans J.** "Politics Among Nations"; the struggle for power and peace. 3d ed. Knopf, New York. 630pp. \$10.00
- Nutting, Anthony.** "Disarmament"; an outline of the negotiations. Oxford University Press, New York, London, 1959. 52pp. \$1.40
- Russell, Bertrand Russell, 3d earl.** "Wisdom of the West"; a historical survey of Western philosophy in its social and political setting. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y., 1959. 320pp. \$12.50
- Seton-Watson, Hugh.** "Neither War nor Peace"; the struggle for power in the postwar world. Praeger, New York. 504pp. \$7.50
- Stringer, William H.** "Summit Roundup"; profiles of 21 world leaders. Longmans, Green, New York, 1959. 202pp. \$4.50
- Wallace, Lillian P., and William C. Askew.** "Power, Public Opinion, and Diplomacy"; essays in honor of Eber Malcoln Carroll, by his former students. Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., 1959. 421pp. \$8.75

An annual feature prepared by the Library Division of the Department of State. Books published after October are included in the next year's list.

II. UNITED STATES

GENERAL

- Adams, Walter, and John A. Garraty.** "Is the World Our Campus?" Michigan State University Press, East Lansing. 180pp. \$3.75
- Berle, Adolf A., Jr.** "Power without Property"; a new development in American political economy. Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1959. 184pp. \$3.75
- Bowles, Chester.** "The Coming Political Breakthrough." Harper, New York, 1959. 209pp. \$3.75
- Brogan, Denis W.** "America in the Modern World." Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J. 117pp. \$3.00
- Carney, Francis M., and H. Frank Way, Jr.** "Politics 1960." Wadsworth Pub. Co., San Francisco. 266pp. \$3.95
- Cleveland, Harlan, Gerard J. Mangone, and John C. Adams.** "The Overseas Americans." McGraw-Hill, New York. 317pp. \$5.95
- Crane, Katherine E.** "Mr. Carr of State"; forty-seven years in the Department of State. St. Martin's Press, New York. 365pp. \$6.00
- David, Paul T., and others.** "The Politics of National Party Conventions." Brookings Institution, Washington. 592pp. \$10.00
- Draper, Theodore.** "American Communism and Soviet Russia, the Formative Period." Viking Press, New York. 558pp. \$8.50
- Dulles, Foster R.** "The United States Since 1865." University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1959. 546pp. \$7.50
- Freeman, Ralph E., ed.** "Postwar Economic Trends in the United States." Harper, New York. 384pp. \$6.00
- Hyde, Louis K., Jr.** "The United States and the United Nations"; promoting the public welfare; examples of American co-operation, 1945-1955. Manhattan Pub. Co., New York. 249pp. \$3.00
- Iversen, Robert W.** "The Communists & the Schools." Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1959. 423pp. \$7.50
- Joseph, Franz M.** "As Others See Us"; the United States through foreign eyes. Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., 1959. 360pp. \$6.00
- Kertesz, Stephen D., and Matthew A. Fitzsimons, eds.** "What America Stands for." University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Ind., 1959. 229pp. \$4.75
- Leiserson, William M.** "American Trade Union Democracy." Columbia University Press, New York, 1959. 354pp. \$7.50
- Murray, Thomas E.** "Nuclear Policy for War and Peace." World Pub. Co., Cleveland. 241pp. \$4.00
- Rogers, George W.** "Alaska in Transition"; the southeast region. Published for Resources for the Future by Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 384pp. \$7.00
- Rostow, Eugene V.** "Planning for Freedom"; the public law of American capitalism. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1959. 427pp. \$6.00
- Shannon, David A.** "The Decline of American Communism"; a history of the Communist Party of the United States since 1945. Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1959. 425pp. \$7.50
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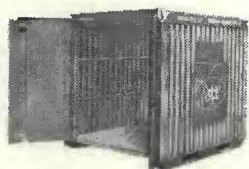
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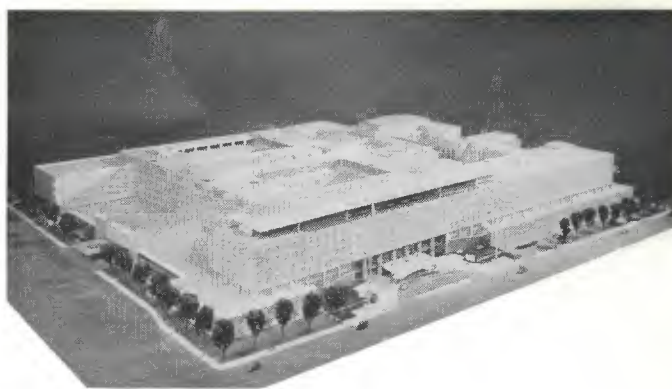
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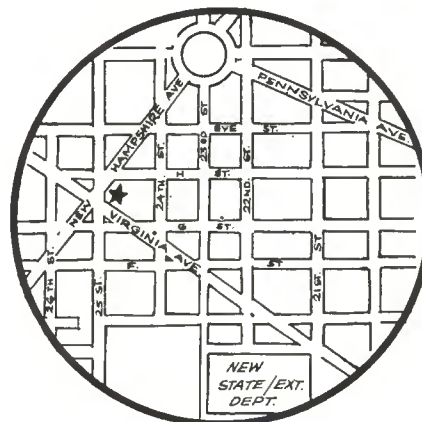
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by Guy Epling

DALLAS HADN'T cried once since his father had died. Even his mother had cried only twice that he knew about — yesterday morning when she found Sam Harper dead of a sudden heart attack on the floor of their general store, and again last night on returning home from the funeral parlor in Kanawha Landing. Still it really didn't matter how much her tears might flow. Tears were expected of women.

Uncle Frank had broken down several times, until now his eyes were all puffed and red. But that didn't matter, either. Uncle Frank was a tough, burly county deputy with a huge .45 on his hip. He didn't have to prove himself a man; nobody doubted it. He could cry for his dead brother all he wanted to.

It was different for Dallas. A thirteen-year-old boy has neither the prerogative of a woman nor yet the stature of a man who may weep unashamed. And Dallas knew that if

he ever once let go, there would be no stopping the tears. So his eyes remained dry, and the ache in his throat made it almost impossible to swallow.

Finally it came to the point where he felt he couldn't stand it a minute longer inside the house. Not with all those people milling around in there. It was always the same. They would come in the front door, pause in the darkened parlor to pay their respects to his father, and then crowd on into the dining room.

The men, solemn and stern-visaged, and work-worn from the mines, would seat themselves around the big table with Uncle Frank, and they would speak of Sam Harper. Their words were good to hear, the kind, comforting words of honest men truly sorrowed. They praised Dallas' father for the fine man he had been and they mourned him as their friend. And if at first their eulogies were slow and halting, it was soon remedied as their tongues found ready nourishment and a measure of ease in the bottle of redevye passed around the table by Uncle Frank.

Their women hovered like fluttering biddies around Dallas' mother, who sat stiffly erect and unmoving beside the parlor door. Her unmisted eyes were focused straight

Continued on p. 46

Guy Epling, one of America's outstanding young writers, died last spring after he had been working on the JOURNAL only a short time. His work had been compared with that of Stephen Vincent Benét, and appeared in several literary magazines. This story had not yet been published.

Service Glimpses

1. **Tunisia.** Near Ain Draham, a wooded, hilly section very good for boar hunting, Ambassador Walter N. Walmsley examines a hefty wild boar he has just killed in the course of the hunt. The Ambassador downed the boar with his first shot, the first shot he had ever fired on a boar hunt.

2. **Baghdad.** July 4th came on July 6th this year in Baghdad, because of a conflict with local religious holidays. Here Ambassador and Mrs. John D. Jernegan are with Major General Abd al-Karim Qassim, Prime Minister of Iraq, who with a large number of his military and civilian staff, helped Americans in Baghdad celebrate Independence Day.

3. **San Salvador.** Upon their arrival at the airport Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. King and their 20-month old daughter were met by James I. Powers (left) and Allen F. Manning (right).

4. **Helsinki.** The Honorable Jack McFall (right), former Ambassador to Finland and now retired, returned to Helsinki to promote the President's People-to-People Program. He is shown here chatting with two Finnish newspaper reporters at the USIS auditorium following a press conference.

5. **France.** Square dancers of the Paris Embassy, together with dancers from two military groups in France, participated in a folk dance festival held in the province encompassing Annemasse, which was celebrating its 100th anniversary into the French Republic. The dancers were Sylvia Arndt (MAAG), Abdelhamid Belmihoub (Emb. FSL), Dixie Lock (GAO), Adrian Lazarre (American private business), Nini Giloane (USRO), Don Chandler (Evereux), Virginia Solem (Emb.), Bert Yarbough (American teacher), Ziva Giloane (USRO), Bill Giloane (USRO), Iris McCoslin (Garches), Kyle Gibson (Evereux).

6. **Vancouver.** FSO and Mrs. Louis Villalovos at the reception following their wedding at St. Anthony's Catholic Church on July 16. Consul General Hayden Raynor (second from left) acted as the father of the bride, the former Madeline Reynolds. Attending the young couple were Lillian Lee and Richard Foster.

7. **Yugoslavia.** Richard Weber (USOM), Jefto, a Montenegrin lad, and a Bosnian raftsman (back) poling the treacherous currents of the Tara. For story see page 28.

8. **New Delhi.** Recently a tennis team composed of Members of Parliament challenged the Embassy to a match. Here are the doubles teams of the final match: L. to r.: The Maharaja of Bikaner, Deputy Minister of Defense Surjit Singh Majithia, Deputy Chief of Mission Edward P. Maffitt, and Second Secretary LeRoy Makepeace. The Embassy teams won all the matches.

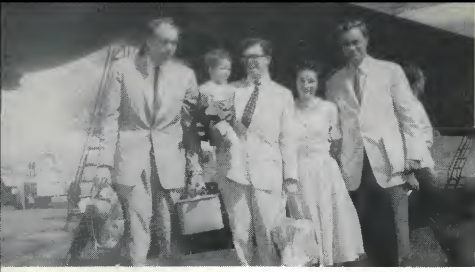
9. **Mexico.** John Ford, First Secretary of the Embassy at Mexico, was decorated for his efforts in promoting amity and understanding between the United States and Mexico by the Mexican Defenders of the Republic, an organization of descendants of Mexican war heroes. L. to r.: General Ruben Peralta Alarcón, Major Agustín Navarro Vázquez, Mr. Ford, Commander Ignacio Rodríguez Verdin, Lt. Col. Ignacio Ogazón Vera, who is decorating Mr. Ford, and Lt. Abraham Sandoval Guerrero.



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ahead on everything and nothing; her hands lay limply in her lap. Clara Harper no longer needed to weep—the women wept for her. They shook their shawled or bonneted heads and clucked their tongues in commiserating cadence. And over and over they asked if there was anything, just anything at all, they could do to help. And there was nothing.

Men and women alike, Dallas knew they meant well. His father had been not only their friend, but at times the very succor of their lives. He had come to Catlett's Holler many years ago as manager of The Company commissary up at Painter Lick, near the head of the long narrow valley. But he had soon grown disgusted with the exorbitant price gouging that The Company inflicted on its miners, and he had moved down to the valley's mouth and there built his own store.

SAM HARPER'S STORE had carried the families of Catlett's Holler through many a thin-bellied time—strikes, layoffs, short weeks, personal emergencies of every kind. There wasn't a man for miles around—miner, timber cutter, ridge farmer or moonshiner—who hadn't been deep in his debt at one time or another, and most of them continually so. Sam's prices were fair, and his heart had been as big as his hand was open. Sometimes he was taken advantage of, although very seldom, and he never permitted such rare occurrences to tempt him to close his books to any man who needed credit to keep him going.

Catlett's Holler folk had loved and respected Dallas' father and they had come from all over to show it. From the grimy coal camps, strung like cankerous pendants along the filthy ribbon of a creek. Down off the high ridge rises overlooking the valley, where the men grew tall and gaunt, and counted themselves God's own if their crops grew at all. From far back in the slit-gut branches that slashed the mountains like mortal razor wounds, ever open and hospitable to Sam Harper's truck and his deliveries of grain and sugar for 'shining, but stranger, tread feathery!

Dallas was proud that they had all come, and grateful to them. But this circle of visitation, this daylight wake, had been going on since early this morning when the long black hearse came crawling up the holler, bearing home his father's body. He knew his mother was worn out from lack of sleep the night before, and Uncle Frank was hleary and half drunk from the redeye. As for himself, he just couldn't take any more of it, not without getting off alone for awhile. He went over to his mother and whispered that he was going outside.

TAKING HIS hands between her own, she said, "Wouldn't you like to go in and see him now, Dallas? He looks very nice, very handsome in his blue suit. I think it might help some. You'd feel better once you saw how nice he looks."

Dallas looked through the door into the parlor. The shades were all tightly drawn and the two candles on the mantelpiece cast a soft glow over the room. The flickering light was gently reflected in the pearl-gray finish of the casket mounted before the fireplace. It was a beautiful casket, with gleaming silverish handles and a lustrous lining of white silk. But Dallas shook his head to his mother's urging. He didn't want to go any nearer to it.

"Not now," he told her. "Later maybe, but not now."

"All right, son," she said. "I won't insist."

Dallas looked at her pale drawn face and wanted to tell her why he wouldn't go into the parlor, but the words just weren't there. How could he explain that if he didn't look

into the casket, that as long as he didn't gaze upon the dead body of Sam Harper, then he didn't have to admit that his father was really dead? You couldn't explain something like that even to your own mother. Like the others, she, too, would undoubtedly call it for what it was, for what Dallas reluctantly recognized it—childish nonsense, the foolish tenacity of a young boy.

But Dallas clung to it, even if it didn't make sense. As if it were a precious gem, he held it to his heart and refused to let go. There was nothing else to do. He knew that once it went, once he looked upon his father dead and forever still, no longer strong and vigorous and vitally alive as Dallas remembered him from only yesterday, then everything was gone and there was no calling it back. So he merely squeezed his mother's hands and tried to smile at her, and went on outside.

It was quiet in the back yard. From up the creek, where the black acrid smoke of the smoldering slag pile hung like a dark veil over the valley, he could hear the clanking of the elevator as it rose and fell in the shaft of Catlett No. 1. It was a familiar, normal sound that somehow comforted him. Finding himself a stick, he sat down on the porch steps and began to whittle.

A moment later Piney Walker came around the corner of the house. Dallas wondered what the devil Piney wanted, especially with him being dressed the way he was. Everybody else had come all spiffed up in their Sunday best. Perhaps what they had to wear wasn't much—mail-order houses and The Company commissaries were the principal clothers of the holler—but it was their very best, and you could bet that both they and their garments were cleaned and spruced up as befitted the occasion.

PINEY, HOWEVER, was still in his mining clothes. Obviously he hadn't even bothered to stop by the bath house when he came out of the pit. Coal dust was streaked in dark circles around his mouth and eyes, and his neck and hands were completely black. As far as Dallas was concerned, though, Piney would still look dirty if he had just stepped out of a washtub. He didn't like Piney.

The man stopped short at the porch steps. "Aft'noon, Dal, boy," he said. "How be you?"

Dallas nodded curtly. "Mr. Walker."

"I was hopin' to catch somebody out back here. Didn't feel just right goin' in the house in my workin' gear, what with all them others in there. You feelin' all right, Dal?"

"I guess so, Mr. Walker." Dallas kept his eyes on the piece of wood he was whittling. He didn't want to look at Piney. The thin, ferret-faced man made him feel uncomfortable, always asking him about girls and how he was getting on with them, and things like that—things that the way he said them somehow made Dallas feel as dirty as Piney always looked.

"Tain't easy for a youngun to lose his pa, I reckon." said Piney. "I was right sorried when I heard of it."

"Yes, sir." Why didn't Piney go on in the house if that's what he came for? Or just go on away and leave him alone? Dallas didn't feel like talking about it to anyone, least of all to Piney Walker.

But Piney kept on standing there, staring down at Dallas. "Happened mighty suddenlike, didn't it?" he persisted. "I ne'r even knowed your pa was ailin' till I heard he was took. He always 'peared buck strong and ronchie to me."



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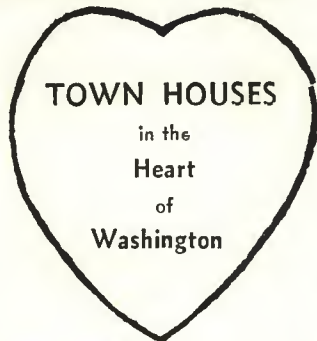


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"He was," Dallas said proudly. "But sometimes a heart attack just comes on you without you even suspecting, according to Doc Balmer. It just cuts you down with no warning at all. Doc says it could happen to anybody, Mr. Walker." He raised his eyes to the overalled man scuffing his feet before him. "Might even happen to you," he added. There! That ought to give old Piney something to chew on for awhile.

"Maybe," said Piney. "But I reckon there's some ways your pa was right lucky, at that."

"Yes, sir. Doc says it isn't likely he suffered any. Says it probably took him"—Dallas snapped his fingers—"just like that! My mother and I, we're thankful for that much anyway."

"'At's all prob'ly true enough, maybe," said Piney, "but twasn't exackly my meanin'. There's differin' ways where I figger he was goodly luckier'n 'at."

"How so?"

PINEY scratched thoughtfully at his ear with a dirty fingernail. "Well, for one thing, it happened in his own store, right close by home. Coulda happened somewheres else, you know—somewheres it might not of been so conveneey, maybe not so nice an' purtylike. E'er think on 'at?"

"I don't know what you're talking about," said Dallas. "Sure it's better it happened close by home, if it had to happen at all. Why wouldn't it be?"

"No reason atall," said Piney. "Them's my sen'ments likewise, same as your'n. Better that was t'was, I say, than some ways it coulda been. Like out makin' deliveries at somebody's house, maybe. Now some houses he coulda in, why, it might not of been purty atall for him to be took real sudden like he was. No, sir, no ways purty."

Dallas frowned in puzzled annoyance. "I still don't follow you, Mr. Walker. What do you mean?"

"Ne'r mind," said Piney. He spat a brown stream of tobacco juice and grinned as he wiped his mouth on his sleeve. "Maybe you're yet too spindly for knowin' what I'm sayin'. But oncet you're past greenin' an' you start follerin' your pa's tracks, then you'll foller me awright. You'll onderstand me proper then."

"My father was a good man!" Dallas said abruptly, without even knowing why he said it. Piney hadn't really said anything against his father. It was just that he stood there grinning in such a way that you could almost see the canary feathers on his chin, and Dallas felt suddenly angry and defensive. "He was a lot better man than you'll ever be, Piney Walker!"

"No argyment there," grunted Piney. "Better'n me in forty which ways, I reckon, and twicet on Sundays. And didn't I get the proof on it flang in my face time enough an' again, though? But I ain't here for bandyin' about with you, boy. I come to see your ma. You run tell her I'd take it kindly to trade a word or two with her out back here."

"Why don't you go on in the house if you want to see her?" Dallas asked spitefully. He knew that even Piney wouldn't go in amongst the others as dirty as he was.

"I told you why," said Piney. "An' you got no call gettin' snotty with me, young feller. You just run on an' tell your ma like I said. Tell her I come to see her 'bout my store 'count."

Dallas was indignant. "This isn't any time to be talking business, Piney Walker! Don't you know any better than that?"

"Ne'er you mind what I know," said Piney stubbornly. "I know more'n you might cotton to, sonny. You go on now. Fetch your ma."

Dallas snapped his knife shut and stood up. He didn't care to go back in the house just yet, but it would be better in there than out here with the likes of Piney Walker. He lingered long enough to show Piney that he didn't jump to any orders from him, and then went on in.

The situation in the dining room was virtually unchanged. Perhaps new faces were now clustered in weeping solacement about his mother. And new tongues spoke of his father and new mouths sought the inspiration of Uncle Frank's redeye, as both eulogy and bottle passed in a continuing roundelay of the table. But other than a slight change of characters, the scene was as before.

Dallas quietly edged his way through the women to his mother's side. "That Walker fellow's out back," he whispered. "He says he wants to see you if you'll come out there."

She looked at him blankly. "Walker?"

"You know—that old Piney Walker from up at Bent Fork."

"Oh, him. Well, what does he want? Why doesn't he come on in here?"

"He's still in his working clothes and filthy dirty. He says he wants to see you about his account."

"His account?" Clara Harper frowned. Almost imperceptibly, but Dallas could tell. And he wondered.

"I told him this wasn't any time to be bothering you about business. Want me to say you don't feel like seeing him?"

"Have you been talking to him?" asked his mother. Her eyes searched his face strangely.

"No more than I could help. I don't like the dirty old so-and-so."

"Your father wouldn't want you talking like that, Dallas," his mother said softly but firmly. She rose and brushed back his hair. "It's all right," she smiled. "I could use a breath of air anyway. I'll go see what he wants."

DALLAS followed her out to the back porch. When Piney saw them he swept the cap from his head and twisted it in his hands. "Mighty sorried to hear 'bout your husband, Miz Harper. Mighty sorried for a fact."

"Thank you, Mr. Walker. It's very kind of you. But Dallas said you wanted to see me. Something about your account, I believe?"

"Yes'm. I ain't lookin' to harry you none when you're grievin', but—" Piney glanced at Dallas, then down at his own safety shoes scraping at the scraggly yard as he shifted from foot to foot. "You reckon we could have a word to our lonesome, maam? Somethin' I figger we oughta talk on, it maybe ain't seemly for the youngun to . . ." His words trailed off into silence.

Clara Harper stiffened. She clasped her hands before her and stared down at the man in the yard. "Go in the house, Dallas," she said quietly. "I'll be there in a moment."



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With a strange sense of foreboding, Dallas moved nearer to her. "You don't feel like talking to him now, Mom. Why don't you just—"

"Go in the house!" she repeated. "Please, son. I'll be right along."

Reluctantly Dallas went back into the house. Halfway through the kitchen, however, he stopped. Treading softly on tiptoes, he retraced his steps and noiselessly slipped behind the opened kitchen door. Through the crack between the door and the jamb he could see and hear clearly as his mother and Piney Walker faced each other.

"Well, Mr. Walker?" Clara Harper's tone was icily aloof. "You have something to say, I believe."

"Yes'm." Piney kept his dark-ringed eyes downcast, describing a half circle in the hard-packed earth with the toe of his shoe as he spoke. "Tain't easy, what I come to say, Miz Harper, but I figgered maybe we'd best talk on it 'fore other folk maybe get ahold of it. Twouldn't do no good for it to go 'round the holler now. Not with your man jus' took, an' folk think' so high on him an' all." He glanced upward from the corner of his eye. "You catch my meanin', maam?"

"I'm afraid I don't, Mr. Walker, and I'm very tired. Now if you have something to say, I'd appreciate it if you'll speak plainly and get it over with."

"Well, like' say, maam, tain't so easy to just come right out an'—"

"Beating about the bush doesn't make it any easier, I assure you—not for either of us. First you said it was about your account at the store. Now it seems to be something about my husband. Just which is it?"

"It's kinda hoth, maam," said Piney, turning first to one side, then the other. "The two of 'em are sorta tied in together. You might say one's the makin' of the other."

"You might say that," replied Clara Harper. "I can hardly say anything, Mr. Walker, because I still don't know what you're talking about."

PINEY MUMBLED a few words that Dallas couldn't catch. Evidently neither could his mother, for she said, "I'm not sure I heard you correctly. Speak up."

Taking a deep breath, Piney said, "It's 'bout your man an' my missus. Sam Harper lollygaggin' with another man's woman whilst he's pertendin' to be deliverin' groceries—that's what I'm talkin' 'bout."

Dallas felt as if his stomach were about to turn over inside him. He gripped the doorknob so tightly that his fingers pained, a hot murderous hatred sweeping over him as he peered through the crack. *I'll kill you, Piney Walker! So help me, God!* The image of Piney blurred before his eyes as his hand closed around the knife in his pocket.

I'll cut your dirty lying tongue right out of you! Slice up your yellow liver and throw it to the buzzards, that's what! So help me, God, I'll kill you if it's the last thing I ever do!

His mother's back was like a ramrod. She would tell that bastard Piney off, all right. Lying so monstrously about his father, about her husband! She would fling the lie right back into Piney's lying teeth! His father was the most wonderful man who ever lived. Nobody could say dirty things like that about Sam Harper and get away with it. Nobody. Nobody!

When she finally spoke, however, Clara Harper's words were calm and deliberate. "And what does that have to do with your account, Mr. Walker?" she asked. "I fail to see the connection."

Dumbfounded, Dallas could scarcely believe his ears. Why wasn't she laying into Piney for what he had said? She didn't even sound angry or upset. Nor even denying it.

Obviously her reaction wasn't what Piney had expected either. He gaped at her rigid, immobile expression, his tobacco-stained jaw falling slack with astonishment. "You—you—maam, are you sayin' you knowed all 'bout it 'thout me tellin' you?" he spluttered. "'Bout your man an' my Katie Belle?"

"You were aware of it, weren't you?" she said coolly. "Why should it surprise you if I was, also? But I ask you again—what does this . . . relationship between my husband and your wife have to do with your account?"

PINEY'S GAZE dropped earthward again. He kicked up a clod of dirt and tumbled it back and forth between his feet. "Well, it's like this, Miz Harper," he said. "You're known to be a fair-minded woman. Yes'm, that Miz Harper, she's a real fine lady, I always says to folks. An' you got to own up, maam, that your man, good a man as he was in some ways maybe, well, Sam Harper, he done me inj'ry with Katie Belle. Yes'm, he wronged me with my own woman, Sam did. Right in my own house, an' whilst I was aheavin' my sweat on a loader down in the pit. Now, that wasn't right maam, no matter howsome'er you look on it, an' you know it same as me. Twasn't right atall."

"Perhaps not," said Clara Harper. "But I also knew my husband, Mr. Walker. I think I probably knew him better than most women know their men. I knew all his strength and his goodness and his love, and I wasn't blind to his weaknesses. And while he may have had a roving eye, and at times it may have fallen upon other women, still he was a gentle man by nature."

"Maam, I ain't denyin'—"

"Hear me out, please," she interrupted. "Whatever happened between Sam and your wife, Mr. Walker, I know one thing—it wasn't forced upon her. My husband wasn't that sort of a man. It was her own choice as much as his, perhaps even more so. Sam could be rather foolish about women at times. It didn't take much feminine beguiling to turn his head or stir his manhood."

Dallas listened with a growing sickness within him. His mother didn't know what she was saying! She was too tired, too worn out and dazed by all that had happened—to think straight, to even realize. . . . His father couldn't have done what she and Piney were talking about. He just couldn't have! Not him. Not Sam Harper. No!

I'll kill you, Piney! The knife was out of his pocket now, opened, and it felt cool and slippery in his moist hand. *So help me, you're as good as dead right now. Dirty lying bastard! Kill you kill you kill you. . . .!*

"I ain't tryin' to say Katie Belle wasn't likewise some to fault, maam," said Piney. "An' b'lieve you me, it'll be a goodly spell 'fore she's of a mind to fix 'nother pair of horns to my head whilst my back's turned. I put the strop to her proper, maam. Stropped her till she couldn't crawl no more."



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"Then for heaven's sake, Mr. Walker, just what do you want here?" Clara Harper's voice rose with impatience. "What are you after? If you've some idea for also getting revenge on my husband, then I'm afraid you're a little too late."

"Oh, nothin' like that, maam. I ain't lookin' for no trouble in no ways. But I calc'late I'm maybe a hundred dollars an' more down on the books to you. An' it 'pears to me, considerin' the wrongin' your man done me with my own woman, it 'pears like you'd prob'ly be fair-minded 'nough to wipe my 'count clean, jus' to compensate me for my inj'ry an' all."

For a long moment Dallas' mother was silent. Finally, as Piney squirmed and fidgeted under the withering impact of her gaze, she said, "This isn't your wife's idea, is it, Mr. Walker?"

Piney looked up in surprise. "Katie Belle's? Why, no'm. She ain't got no cause to—"

"I thought not. Does she even know you're here?"

"Twasn't no reason for her to know. I'm the one was done the inj'ry, maam, not my woman. Katie Belle, she ain't got nothin' to sav 'bout it."

"I see. And what if I say no, Mr. Walker? Suppose I don't agree that my husband's conduct with your wife is reason to cancel your debt at the store. What then?"

PINEY was slow in answering. He scratched his stubbly chin and gave the clod of dirt between his feet a disintegrating kick. Squinting up at the woman on the porch, he said, "Well, it's like I say, maam. With the whole holler thinkin' so high on your man an' all, talkin' it up what a great feller he was an' such, it'd be a downright shame for word to pass 'round of him mowin' oats in 'nother man's field. It might tarnish up that purty halo of his'n a wee mite, don't you reckon? Leastways it figgers so to me."

"And unless I accept your proposition, you'll make certain that such talk does get around—is that it?"

"Why, not purposely, maam," said Piney, his teeth showing in a sly smirk. "Course not. But tain't easy to keep folk from gossipin', Miz Harper, oncet their tongues got the flavor of it. An' if I was to make pos'tive they don't by holdin' my mouth shet, seems like it oughta be worth a li'l somethin' for my troublin'."

"You *filth!*"

Piney started like a skittish colt. "Maam? Maam?"

Clara Harper's face was deathly white, but her eyes were blazing and her words flicked at Piney with the lashing fury of a whip. "You contemptible, slimy, miserable *filth!*" she repeated.

"Now hold on there, Miz Harper," protested Piney, retreating a few steps. "There ain't no call for you low-namin' me like that. I come to you in good faith, with a fair an' square proposition for the both of us. But you rear up on your high horse thataway an' you're goin' to wish you hadn't, an' that's a fact."

Dallas' eyes smarted from the sweat dripping into them as they followed Piney's every moment. A trembling had begun in his legs that he could scarcely control. *Keep talking, Piney! You haven't got much longer. Just keep on talking!*

His mother suddenly swung open the screen door before her and beckoned to the man in the yard. "Come in, Mr.

Walker," she said. "You may start carrying out your threat right now."

"Maam?" Piney looked at her puzzledly, warily.

"My husband's brother is inside. You know Frank Harper, don't you? Well, he's sitting in there at my dinner table, along with several of Sam's best friends. Begin with them, if you wish."

Piney backed away a little farther. "Now wait a minute, Miz Harper. I ain't meanin' no—"

"Those two were as close as brothers could possibly be," Clara Harper continued, as though Piney hadn't spoken. "Frank looked on his brother as the finest man ever to walk the earth, and now he's sitting in there sick at heart and half crazy with grief. He's wearing that big .45 of his, Mr. Walker, and he's brimming over with redevye whisky." Holding the screen open wider, she eyed Piney contemptuously. "You come in and tell Frank your little tale. I'm sure he'll be very interested."

The knife was sharp under his thumb as Dallas held his breath and waited. *That's right, Piney, come on in! Just to the kitchen door, that's all. You won't have to go any farther!*

But Piney had wilted. Twisting his cap nervously, he sidled toward the edge of the house. "Oh, you mistook me, maam, 'deed you did! Why, twasn't my 'tention to make trouble for nobody. I just happened by with what I was thinkin' a fair deal all 'round, but I vow I ne'r aimed to rile you none. Seein' how you feel on it though, maam, I figger I'd best be just moseyin' on home."

"Yes, I think you'd better," replied Clara coolly. "And, Mr. Walker—"

"Yes'm?"

"If any gossip should start circulating about my husband—"

"Oh twon't maam," Piney hastily assured her. "I swear twon't! It don't do no good stirrin' up fires that's best watered down. Them's my sen'ments on it, maam. Don't do no good atall."

"But if it should start," Clara went on relentlessly, "I'll personally see that Frank knows who to look for. And he'll be looking, Mr. Walker. Take my word for it."

"Yes'm." Piney stood for a moment as if rooted to the ground, then skittered around the corner of the house and was gone.

DALLAS FELT frustrated, cheated, suddenly weak and let down. He knew he would have to act quickly if he wasn't to miss his chance at Piney. It would mean cutting through the house, through the parlor where his father lay, in order to do it, but that couldn't be helped now. The important thing was to get at Piney. As he started to slip from behind the door, however, he was abruptly stopped short by his mother's voice.

"Dallas?"

He froze in midstride, scarcely breathing, not daring to move. Peering over his shoulder, he was surprised to see his mother standing as before, with her back to him and facing the yard.

"Come here, son," she said. "I think it's time we had a talk, you and I."

Slowly he turned and walked up behind her. "How did you know I was there?" he asked.

"I heard you tip-toeing back," she answered. "And then I thought perhaps it was better to let you stay, that perhaps it was time." As she turned to face him, his mother noticed the open knife in his hand. She said nothing, but her eyes put to him the unspoken question.

"I'm going to kill him, Mom," said Dallas simply. "I swear I'll kill him if it's the last thing I ever do!"

"You put that knife away this instant!" his mother commanded. "There'll be no more talk of killing, either, young man. What would your father say if he could see you now? Do you think he'd be proud of you?" Dallas hesitated, torn between his hatred of Piney and his habit of obedience to his mother. "You're the man of the family now, son," she said, more gently. "I want you to act like a man."

RELUCTANTLY Dallas gave in. He closed the knife and dropped it into his pocket. Then, without warning, he was suddenly seized by an overwhelming spasm of emotion that engulfed him like a giant wave and betrayingly racked his whole body. He felt his face contort into a grimacing mask of weeping as his eyes became flooding wellsprings of tears. From his loins a convulsing agony of grief and loneliness and loss surged upward in a river of helplessness and escaped his aching throat in a hoarse sob of anguished despair.

"Mom! Oh, Mom . . . Mom . . . Mom!"

Clara Harper took her son in her arms and pressed his head to her bosom. As she gently swayed with him in the ageless rhythmic soothing of the mother, she felt his tears in the valley of her breasts and was thankful, knowing the tears carried with them the concealed poison of a grievous wound which, now released, would bring relief and healing. Stroking his hair with loving fingers, she softly shushed him.

"It's all right, son" she murmured. "Cry it out. Let it all out. Everything will be all right now."

"It isn't true, is it, Mom?" cried Dallas. "Piney can't say those things about Dad!"

"Don't you worry about him. That man has had his say. He won't be doing any more talking, I promise you."

"But it isn't true!" Dallas insisted. "Dad wouldn't . . . he couldn't have . . . Oh, Mom!"

"Now you listen to me, Dallas, and listen carefully," said his mother. "Your father was a wonderful man. He was good and kind and generous. People loved and respected him. You couldn't have had a finer father, son, and regardless of what you just heard, he was a good husband to me." She tilted his head back and made him look into her eyes. "He loved us, Dallas. Your father loved us more than anything else in the world. That's all we have to remember. It's all that matters. Nothing else."

"Then why did he—?"

"I said he was a fine man. A good man, a kind man, and a loving one. But still a man, son, with a man's faults and imperfections. Not a saint—a man. Do you understand?"

"I bet it was all that Mrs. Walker's doing!" Dallas said vehemently. He had the answer now, he was sure. He had read about women like her, women who lured men into temptation and tried to lead them to destruction. It happened all the time in books and such, even in the Bible. "She's to blame, isn't she, Mom? If Dad got mixed up with her, it was her doing."

Clara Harper managed a weak smile. "A part of it, son, perhaps a great deal of it. I really don't know. But we mustn't forget that Mrs. Walker is a rather pretty woman—



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at least she was before she was married—and your father liked pretty women. It was something that was very strong in him, Dallas. Something he just couldn't help."

Dallas looked at her puzzledly. "You don't even sound mad at her, at Mrs. Walker," he said.

"I'm not," she answered. "Not too much, and not any more." She lifted her head proudly. "Your father always came home, didn't he? No matter what happened elsewhere, or who he was with, he always came home to me—to us."

"I . . . I guess I never thought of it that way."

"Well, you keep thinking of it," she said. "Keep it in mind as we go into the parlor." Pausing, she held out her hand. "Will you go with me now, just the two of us together?"

"I guess so, Mom," Dallas replied. Then, squaring his shoulders as if a great weight had fallen from him, he said, "Sure. Sure, I'll go, Mom. I want to."

"Good," said his mother. "And don't worry." She put her arm around his shoulder as they started into the house. "Just remember what I told you. We're not going visiting with a saint, where we have to be on our best behavior. We're just going in to see your father."

F. S. ACT AMENDMENTS

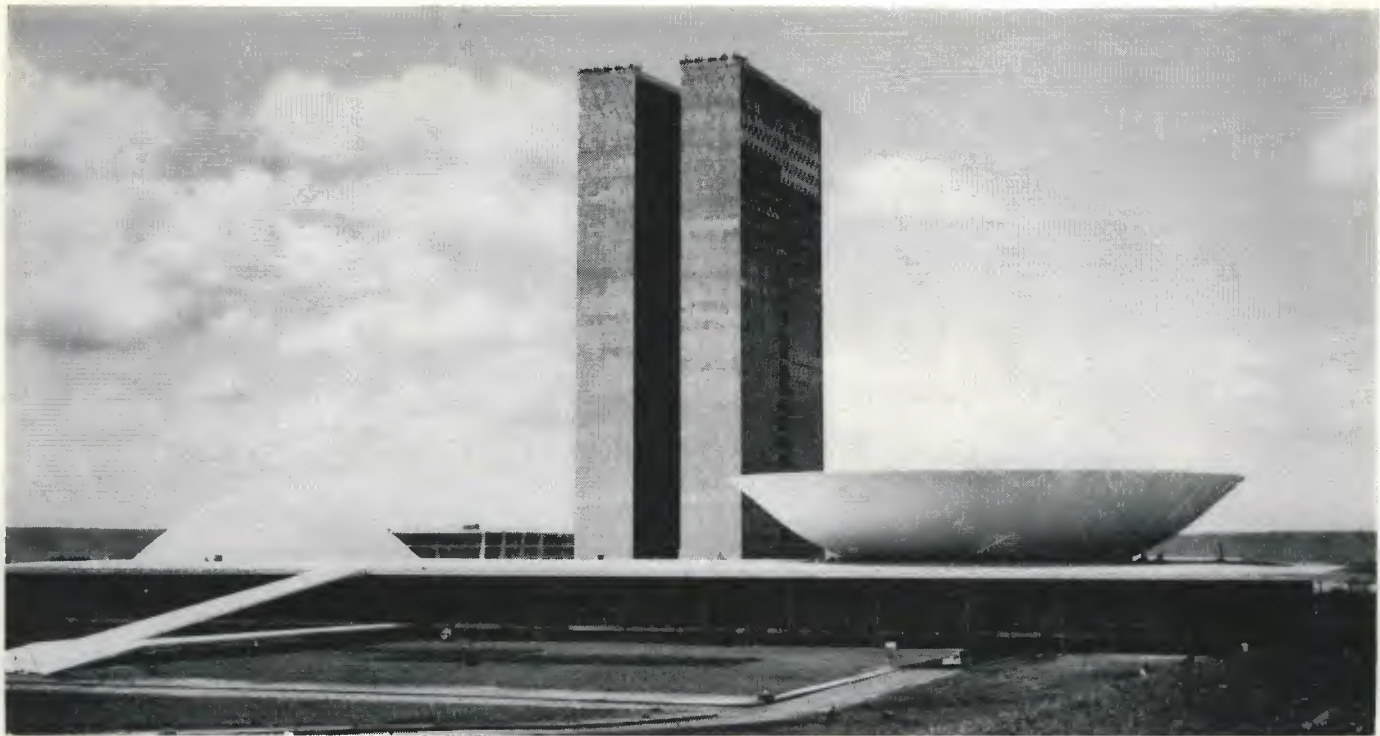
(continued)

news for the affected officers, we cannot overlook the fact that the concept of Foreign Service officers receiving differentials while holding Foreign Service officer positions in the Department, is not in harmony with the concept that the salary of a Foreign Service officer stems from his personal rank—not from the position which he happens to hold.

The final bill omits a much-hoped-for housing allowance for Foreign Service personnel stationed in the United States. This provision failed in spite of the support given to it by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. During the course of the hearings, Mr. Henderson indicated that he had no choice, in view of the position with respect to Washington allowances taken by the Executive Branch of the Government (*not*, of course, including the State Department), other than to suggest the elimination of the housing allowance provision. He emphasized, however, that "the financial difficulties encountered by Foreign Service personnel without private means while on tours in Washington represent a serious problem for the Department and for the Foreign Service." Senator Mansfield was somewhat more explicit in describing what happened, and we are reproducing his comments on page 16.

We believe it highly significant that so many members of Congress have shown an understanding of the problems faced by FSO's assigned to Washington and have demonstrated a willingness to assist in solving them. We are confident that the Service will overwhelmingly support the JOURNAL in expressing deep appreciation to those members of Congress who gave so much time, thought and effort to pushing this legislation.

We hope—and it is a live hope as long as we are represented by such dedicated and persuasive advocates as Loy Henderson—that as the Executive Branch of the Government and the unconvinced members of Congress gain a better understanding of the importance of the Washington housing allowances, such allowances will be authorized within the next two or three years.



The new Brazilian Congress. Senate under the dome; Chamber of Deputies under the bowl; offices in the twin skyscrapers

Brasilia É Realidade—A Capital Moves

by Philip Raine

SINCE APRIL 21, 1960, the Brazilian Government has been functioning in its new capital Brasília—perhaps a few months too early—as some have suggested, but who would quibble where a modern miracle is concerned? That it is a modern miracle is evident enough from the many Brazilian and foreign unbelievers who refused to take the matter seriously because they had become too accustomed to seeing declared goals fade away into the nebulous distances at the end of rainbows, but who now cheerfully admit that “Brasilia é realidade.” Part of the miracle is that it became a reality in a little more than three years.

Brasilia did not spring full-fledged from one man’s mind. The Inconfidentes—forerunners of Brazil’s independence—were the first to speak of a capital in the center of the country far away from the “agitações do porto marítimo.” Most of the subsequent governments recognized the need for a transfer and provision for the move was made from the first days of the Republic and in the constitutions of 1934 and 1948. The move apparently had more than secular inspiration: In 1883 São João Bosco wrote down a prophetic dream in which he noted that at the end of a long journey he saw “the incomparable richness of lands which one day would be discovered. . . .” There “between the 15th and 20th parallels was a large and extensive flat land which began at a point where a lake was formed. Then a voice repeatedly

FSO Philip Raine, Political Counselor at Rio de Janeiro, writes that the problems of the move to Brasília are very real to the staff of the Political Section, which will be one of the first to put down roots in the new capital—especially to those who have children.

said: ‘When they excavate the mines hidden in the hills, there will appear a great civilization, the Promised Land, where milk and honey will flow. It will be of inconceivable richness!’”§

When candidate Juscelino Kubitschek during the campaign of 1955 declared that he would establish the new capital as the Constitution provided, voters did not pay much attention for it had been said over and over again. But the Brazilian nation had not counted on the energy and—in all due respect—the singlemindedness of purpose and stubbornness of J.K. Despite the jokesters, the detractors, and the many honest experts who cried financial ruin, Brazil’s ruin (and it did cost a lot; and contributed to severe inflation), the president went serenely ahead with the execution of his plan. That plan encompassed not just a new capital but the development of the heartland of Brazil for which Brasília was to be a means, not an end, a sort of center of attraction to draw people inland from the coastal settlements which held the great bulk of the population.

The Brazilian commission named by the past government to choose the site of the future capital, working with the U. S. firm Donald S. Belcher Associates, pinpointed an area (2,260 square miles) lying between the 15th and 20th parallels on an invigorating and well-watered plateau, 600 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. Brasília was started without road or railroad. The first sacks of cement had to be flown in, as was asphalt for the landing strip. Unhappy bureaucrats calculated the astronomical cost of bricks by the time they were unloaded there. Construction began late in 1956 and

§São João Bosco, “Memorie Biografiche,” Vol. XVI, pp. 385-394, quoted from “Souvenir de Brasília,” April 1960.

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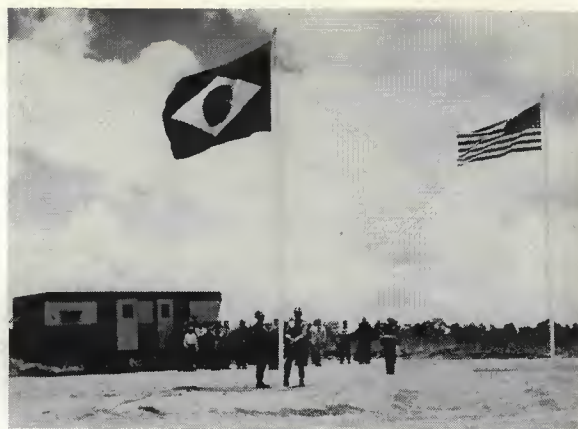
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the first Mass was said on the third of May, 1957. A photograph taken at this historical moment shows only a few score people, an improvised sunshade, a cross, and the steppes of the high plateau beyond it. But this will certainly be the picture to appear in every Brazilian schoolboy's book from now on.

Israel Pinheiro was named to manage the Novacap, the company founded to carry out the project. Lucio Costa gave the city its plan, Oscar Niemeyer's daring modernity was called upon for the design of most of the buildings. To publicize the new capital as it began to take shape, and make the drain on the country's finances more palatable to his countrymen, President Kubitschek extended generous invitations to presidents, princes, engineers, art critics, great names of all the world to view the progress of his work. Their remarks, usually a sort of gasp of stunned admiration, made good reading for Brazilians who were complaining of the rising cost of living and the neglect of other factors in the country's economy.

As the date of the inauguration approached, arguments between the pro- and contra-Brasilia commentators became ever more heated. The Congress, first to be moved, was in a continual uproar. Civil servants offered to resign rather than "emigrate"; it was prophesied that the Brazilian family would be broken up by the move, for even if men's jobs obliged them to go, husbands could not expect wives and children to follow. Oblivious of it all, day and night, holidays and Sundays, work continued in Brasilia. The luxurious Brasilia-Palace Hotel was finished. The annexes received their last coat of paint the day before the inauguration, and in Rio the scramble began for an invitation to the inauguration which all now began to realize would be a historical event. It was to include a High Mass, celebrated by the Pope's representative near the ultra-modernistic unfinished cathedral while His Holiness would broadcast a message directly to Brasilia, and a ball (white-tie and tails) in the President's Palace. Invitations had to be limited to beds available; even so, many people slept in their planes or cars or in Anapolis and Belo Horizonte, or on the floors of the apartments of those in Brasilia who had been lucky enough to have one assigned. (Each Embassy received only three invitations.) Despite the confusion—only one hairdressing shop had yet been opened and not all the sidewalks were yet paved, so that red earth got onto satin slippers—the inauguration was a brilliant event.



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Brasilia's city plan, selected in a competition among Brazilian architects by an international jury of architects and city planners came from the fertile mind of Lucio Costa. Its shape is that of a swept-wing plane whose wings are larger than one expects in the jet age. The wings tend to follow the two sides of the triangle made by the rising lake being formed behind the dam across the Paranoá River. From the railroad station (trains will not reach Brasilia for several years yet) to the golf course, the monumental axis bisects the city for seven miles. Its central section beginning at the Praça dos Tres Poderes where the Congress, the Executive Offices and the Supreme Court are functioning more or less normally, to beyond the curved wings to the site of the sports stadium and race track, forms the plane's fuselage. Here are the buildings which house the Ministries and autarchies, most of which are already occupied, the spectacular Cathedral of Brasilia with its below ground-level altar, the planned cultural center, and the abuilding recreation area near the three-level roadway terminal.

The wings stretch eight miles from tip to tip, their basic component being the superblock consisting of ten to sixteen apartment buildings six stories high. Each superblock is intended to be self-contained with supermarkets, movie houses, schools, and other necessities of our modern age. The superblocks line the wings; low-cost houses have also been built and small commercial centers are going up along the periphery to satisfy immediate needs, pending completion of the larger centers. A Medical Center, Banking and Commerce Centers are all in varying stages of completion. Scattered outside these areas are the television city (three television stations and three radio stations already operating), the newspaper and printing center. Manufacturing is to be permitted only in a satellite city and for light industry only for a limited number of city needs.

Neither photographs nor words are able adequately to describe the feeling of monumental expanse awakened by Brasilia; no Brazilian poet, composer or painter has yet risen to its challenge. Brilliant, unobstructed horizons are unlimited; the city is one of open spaces and only here and there a skyscraper reaches into the spectacular cloud effects of the high-plateau.

To build what will before long be a half billion dollar capital is one thing—a gigantic task that required skilled coordination, skilled planning and the education of thousands of unskilled laborers, the *candangos*, most of them refugees from the northeast drought area, into self-confident skilled laborers. To move the government there on the day decreed by Congress was quite another. Plans called for something more than 2,000 civil servants to be on hand on April 21. These were to work for the Ministers of State, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the ranking officers of the Executive Offices of the President, and the Federal Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

The offices were all but concluded on the

scheduled day; the principal human problem arose when the dwellings were not finished nor furnished as promised. The civil servant, where necessary, suffers in silence. But it would be too much to expect any group of legislators anywhere in the world to take certain miscalculations lying down. Brazilian deputies were no exception. Some drove up to their buildings with their families to find water and electricity unconnected, elevators not running, promised furniture still undelivered. The Halls of Congress rocked with indignation; the newspapers of Rio de Janeiro, most of which had opposed the move in the first place for a variety of reasons which need not be entered into here, published the anguished accounts. The opposition press demanded the return of the Congress and Judiciary to Rio.

The President had other ideas: Cabinet officers were to conduct all but emergency business in Brasilia; the President and the Foreign Minister would receive foreign visitors and diplomats only in Brasilia. He ordered concentration of efforts on apartment dwellings for government employees. The move continues to progress rapidly; the political center of Brazil is already in Brasilia; by the end of 1960 a substantial part of the government will be operating there effectively.

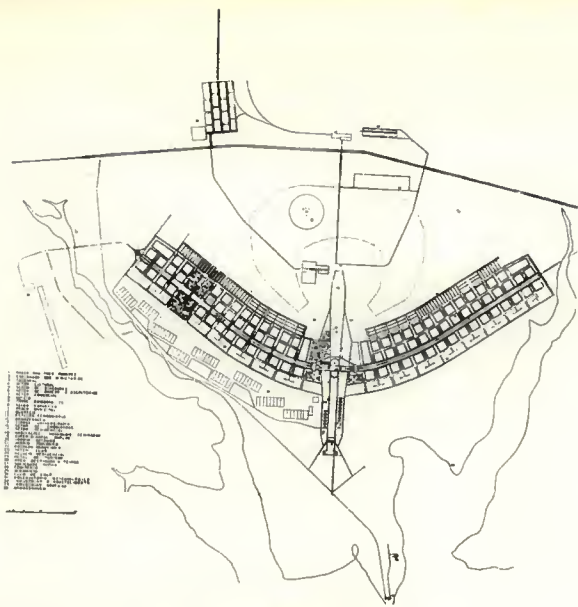
The Foreign Office, now housed in the building of another Ministry since the Itamaraty is the only major building still not built (of a different style than the others—its cornerstone was laid in September). The Minister and his immediate staff have been operating in Brasilia since April 21, the Political Department moves up first, the Economic Department a month or two later.

This schedule poses the question: What do foreign Embassies, including the American, do to maintain relations with the Government? Fly back and forth more or less daily the approximate distance between Washington and Chicago? The fact is that virtually everyone, including most people in the Government miscalculated the tenacity of purpose of



At the Palacio do Alvorado by the reflecting pool, on the lake side.

Selection and Training



Lucio Costa's Plan of Brasilia

the President and Brazilian construction capacity. He intended to move the government during his term of office to the extent that it would become impossible to back track. He seems already to have achieved that objective. In any event, a temporary American Chancery is under construction but not scheduled for completion before February 1, and it will hold less than a tenth of the Embassy staff. Four rooms in the Annex of the Brasilia Palace Hotel are today the Brasilia Office of the Embassy, having taken the place of the trailer which served for four months as the U. S. Embassy on wheels—perhaps the first such in history?

That is one problem; the other one is housing—the same problem which faces Brazilian civil servants, who, of course, have top priority as housing becomes available. The answer, a difficult one for FBO, is a building, which should be well underway by the time these words see print.

Only the Iranian Legation has a building ready. It is a temporary structure built in a few months but adequate for present needs, although the Minister resides most of the time in Rio de Janeiro. Other Embassies have laid cornerstones but no permanent buildings are expected to be ready before the end of 1961 or 1962.

Brasilia is the symbol of Brazil's march to the west. It is likely to bring in its wake profound political, sociological and economic changes as the seat of government moves away from the pressures of a tropical metropolis where the beautiful beaches of Rio de Janeiro are far more attractive than even air-conditioned offices, where students demand direct action of the president when street car fares go up, and where other urban importuners inevitably take up time of the Executive and Legislature which should be devoted to larger problems. Above all, the vast, wealthy Brazilian West will be opened for development.

President Kubitschek said in a recent speech "I awakened the sleeping giant," which at first blush might seem an overly dramatic way of putting it. When one considers the solid accomplishments of the present Administration, however, including that second miracle, the Belem-Brasilia Highway and the increases in power potential, the new automobile and ship-building industries, etc., it is apparent that his statement is not without considerable justification.

I THINK IT could be argued that the Foreign Service is still a little afraid of the specialist. It favors the sort of elegant dilettante and civilized man-of-the-world who knows a little about a lot of topics rather than a lot about a little, and a man who can deal gracefully with difficult circumstances. These are not unimportant qualities and they can make smooth the path of intricate and delicate routine foreign relations. It is work which requires intelligence and poise. A stupid or reckless man could do untold damage to international affairs by the wrong move.

I accept that these qualities are related to the day-to-day administration of diplomacy. They are not necessarily related, however, to the formulation of foreign policy concerned with long-term goals and a specialist knowledge of the changing pattern of world events, economic, political, demographical and so on. I think that what we need are more diplomats not too preoccupied with the day-to-day techniques, important as they are; we need diplomats who in the midst of this routine can think analytically about these long-term goals, and instead of being completely preoccupied with day-to-day incidents can focus a pattern of events which will enable our Foreign Office to think about these long-term policies.

The Foreign Office tends to say that we cannot make foreign policy except as incidents arise. This is an old traditional view, but I am not sure that it is so correct nowadays. I think we must have men at work in the Foreign Office trying to solve the big questions, the basic questions and the long-term questions, for example, those of our future relations with Africa and China. With these emergent territories we still pursue an *ad hoc* approach.

We need in our Foreign Office two kinds of specialist, the area specialist who gives a very long observation study to the area, and the subject specialist. . . . It is not enough to have a great knowledge of diplomatic techniques. . . . Our diplomats must be experts in the sense that doctors and lawyers are experts. . .

Although our diplomats have a good knowledge of the techniques, I am not sure that they devote enough study to their individual briefs, for example to the urgent economic and political problems which face them in all parts of the world. The technique of merely getting on well with people might have worked well in the past in traditional static societies, but the rise of popular movements and opinion in the world poses new and deeper problems in diplomacy.

What I think we shall expect of our diplomats in future is precisely this formulation of long-term objectives and policy. They must learn to work in a context where war is no longer an acceptable alternative to diplomacy. . . . We live in a world in which it is just not accepted that when problems become too pressing for diplomats the generals must take over. The eventual renunciation of war as an alternative means that our diplomats will have to face a greater challenge in their work than ever before, a greater challenge of knowledge and imagination.—*Dr. Alan Thompson (Dunfermline Burghs) before the House of Parliament, London.*

Letters to the Editor

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Foreign Service Center: Some Questions

AT FIRST, the idea of a Foreign Service Center appealed to me greatly, but sober reflection on the possible consequences of constructing such a Center has somewhat dampened my enthusiasm and has prompted me to ask a few questions. Perhaps a few reassuring answers would dispel my doubts.

First of all, is there really a need for a Center? True, it will provide facilities that will be useful both to officers returning from the field and those stationed in Washington. But surely recreational and professional activities are now being satisfactorily provided for without the existence of a Center. It is true that the projected Center will bring under one roof all necessary facilities needed by officers, but what will be the cost of such convenience?

Measured in dollars and cents, the cost will obviously be very high. The "moderate" initiation fee of \$30 to \$100 and the "modest" annual dues of \$24 to \$60 do not seem to me to be either moderate or modest in terms of current salaries at the junior and mid-career levels of the Foreign Service, and I think that many younger officers with growing families will agree with me on this score. And those financially hard-pressed officers stationed in Washington without benefit of housing allowances, etc., will surely find it difficult to part with close to \$100 in order to join the Center and cover the first year's dues.

The glib answer to this problem would be to advise the impecunious officer to defer his joining the Center. But would he be able to? We all laugh when someone talks about "status in State," but it has been my observation that status unfortunately plays a very important role in our Foreign Service, and if it became the thing to do, then most officers, whether or not they could afford it, would shell out the money and join the Center. I can even visualize a situation where supervisory personnel would be expected to know whether their junior officers were evincing a professional interest in the Service by virtue of their "extra-curricular" attendance at the proposed Center. If officers thought that their sacred efficiency reports would reflect whether

or not they joined and attended the Center, their reflex action would be to join and the cost be damned.

During the past few years we have read of the Organization Man in industry, and in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL cries have been raised of: "Don't let it happen to us, boys." But what will be the effect of the Center other than to bring about more conformity in the Service? It's bad enough now to attend Service social functions in Washington and see the long grey line of conservative suits and ties (remember the charcoal grey uniform?) and hear the often stereotyped conversations. With a comfortable and convenient Center at hand, however, where the officer knows he may meet (and may even be expected to meet) his superiors, and where he will listen to points of view that he has heard many times before, the tendency will be for him to withdraw from the world outside the Foreign Service to the comfortable conformity of the Foreign Service Center. Under these conditions, what chance would an officer have to broaden his outlook and to become conversant with current American opinion outside the environs of the Foreign Service?

I wonder, therefore, whether the cost of having such a Center wouldn't be more conformity in the Foreign Service and a quickening in the already observable trend toward the development of the serious minded but unimaginative Organization Man in the Service.

To sum up my uneasiness, I would like to ask the following questions: Why should the Foreign Service attempt to institutionalize its friendships and contacts? Must the obvious *esprit de corps* and camaraderie of the Foreign Service be immortalized and also immobilized in brick and mortar? Why must the Service attempt to isolate and set itself apart from the rest of the Civil Service and the community by withdrawing to the confines of a Foreign Service Center?

My suggestion is to weigh carefully the costs, both financial and otherwise, of erecting a Center and balance these against the advantages of readily removing oneself, at least on weekends,

from the often stifling atmosphere of the Foreign Service cocktail parties, shop talk, conferences, etc., and quietly stealing away to the bosom of one's family, or to the neighborhood bar or to the local library or even to Great Falls.

And just to keep the record straight, I want to make it plain that I yield to no one in my respect and affection for and dedication to the Foreign Service. But I would maintain that dedication to the Service implies a responsibility to see that it continues to develop in a healthy and democratic manner. In my estimation, this objective is not likely to be attained by the construction of a Foreign Service Center.

STANLEY P. HARRIS

Cardiff, Wales

John O'Grady Scholarship

THE tragic death of John F. O'Grady in an airplane accident on June 10, 1960, at Mackay, North Queensland, Australia, while on an official tour of his consular district, has been mourned by his many friends throughout the Service.

In an unprecedented action, the Brisbane Lions Club has named a scholarship in honor of Mr. O'Grady. Heretofore, these scholarships have been awarded in honor of Australian nationals only; hence this is a singular mark of esteem and commemorates a "Good American." We are grateful to our Australian friends.

Several of John's friends have made inquiries regarding contributions to scholarships for the two O'Grady children, Brenda and Brian. Mrs. O'Grady is deeply grateful and has asked if I would accept such checks and establish a scholarship trust fund for the children. I shall be happy to do this and I take this means to inform John's friends of this opportunity to commemorate his name.

John served with me twice, in Athens and in Washington. There is nothing that I could say about his dedication to the Foreign Service and his cheerful, happy nature that is not already known. I was proud to be his friend.

THOMAS S. ESTES

Washington

Letters to the Editor

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"Stop Feeling Sorry for Your Children"

MRS. MORIN's article "Stop Feeling Sorry for Your Children" was interesting. I had had the earlier privilege to know about her study in its planning stages and later to read the completed thesis. Her findings, by means of survey techniques, and mine, from interviewing or corresponding with Foreign Service parents and children, largely tally.

Among conclusions we do not share in common one seems especially noteworthy. Mrs. Morin writes: "Whenever possible, American schools should be the first choice overseas, particularly for those in the upper grades." I seriously question this. At an individual post, during an individual year, for an individual child, this might well hold true; but there are too many variables to let us dare elevate this sometimes desirable practice to a general educational principle.

In the increasing competition for admission to college, with the median College Board scores of successful applicants rising each year, parents do have difficult decisions. Many do feel that a secondary school child in grades 10, 11, and 12 really runs less risk of failure of admission to college if he attends an American school. However to many parents whom I see the issue doesn't seem to be shall I choose an American school abroad or shall I choose a national school or a British or a French? Rather, parents ask themselves: shall I choose *any* school abroad, or shall I choose a school in the United States for the upper grades, either public high or independent boarding or day school?

Parents' decisions cannot wisely be wrought from a rule of thumb that American schools should be their first choice overseas. They tell me they consider their children's residence abroad is a chance of a lifetime, and they make a good case for children's experiencing it to the utmost. They say what Mrs. Morin says elsewhere in her article: "A secure child can adjust to almost any situation, and indeed often benefit by it." To these parents it seems debatable that good integration into the school community upon a child's return to the United States is to

be achieved by his attendance in an American school abroad. They say let him (and let us) keep an eye on what is happening to him today and his integration when he returns will take care of itself. Parents increasingly recognize that good integration into any group, be it school or otherwise, is chiefly a derivative of family-life, not of school-life.

Planning a child's education with the ease of transferring credits as a guideline likewise seems a disservice to him, many parents feel. They say this is the cart before the horse, the form instead of the substance. They say they prefer for a child to enter college a year or so late, if by so doing he can get more out of his residence abroad, than to be bound to send him to an American school abroad because the academic bookkeeping is simpler.

Mrs. Morin's study is a real service to the Foreign Service parent; but, to expand her healthy title, stop feeling sorry for your children if they can't attend an American school overseas.

CLARKE SLADE

Educational Counselor, AFSA
Washington

Two-Way Evaluation?

I SHOULD LIKE to comment on an aspect of efficiency ratings not usually brought out by writers on this subject. Mr. Knight's concern is with keeping efficiency reports confidential. Mine is with making them more acceptable to everyone by instituting what I term a two-way evaluation system i.e. employee rating supervisor and supervisor rating employee. In my opinion the two-way plan would tend to eliminate the impression of the annual confrontation mentioned by Mr. Knight in his article and might bring about a partnership relationship based on common objectives.

The following quotation is from "How to Avoid Managers' Seven Deadly Sins" from NATION'S BUSINESS, April 1958: "There is a growing tendency in some companies—General Electric, for example, does it—to establish manager appraisal techniques. GE calls it managerial climate Review. Periodical-

ly a manager at any level calls in his immediate subordinates and asks them for suggestions on how he can be a better manager and operate more effectively."

Perhaps systematizing this type of appraisal would tend to destroy the benefits, but some way must be found to get away from the "accused and accuser" concept. We have tried to improve supervision from the top down. Evaluation of the effectiveness of supervision by methods such as turnover and grievances is outdated and represents a negative approach.

The two-way plan at least would introduce something new into the efficiency rating system and would help, I believe, to improve both supervision and employee performance.

EVELYN L. SHOCKEY
Program Analyst, ICA

Washington

AFSA Flights?

A RECENT newspaper article states that trans-Atlantic round-trip charter flights now cost between \$250 and \$350 and may go as low as \$222. Could not the American Foreign Service Association consider arranging charter flights during the Christmas and summer vacations for children of Foreign Service personnel attending school in the United States? If it would not violate the existing limitations on charter arrangements, parents of Association members might also be included in this plan.

If sufficient interest developed, it might be possible to arrange charter flights to several major or central points throughout the world. Unquestionably there would be many difficulties in attempting to arrange schedules satisfactory to a majority of the participants. However, if a large number of families were able to spend holidays together because of the inexpensive rates afforded through charter flights, I believe that efforts expended in arranging such flights would be justified and the Association could point with real pride toward the achievement of a worthwhile objective—the reunification of numerous Foreign Service families during vacations.

KARL E. SOMMERLATTE

Washington

**Mommy says,
"Before moving overseas,
always call
Fidelity."**

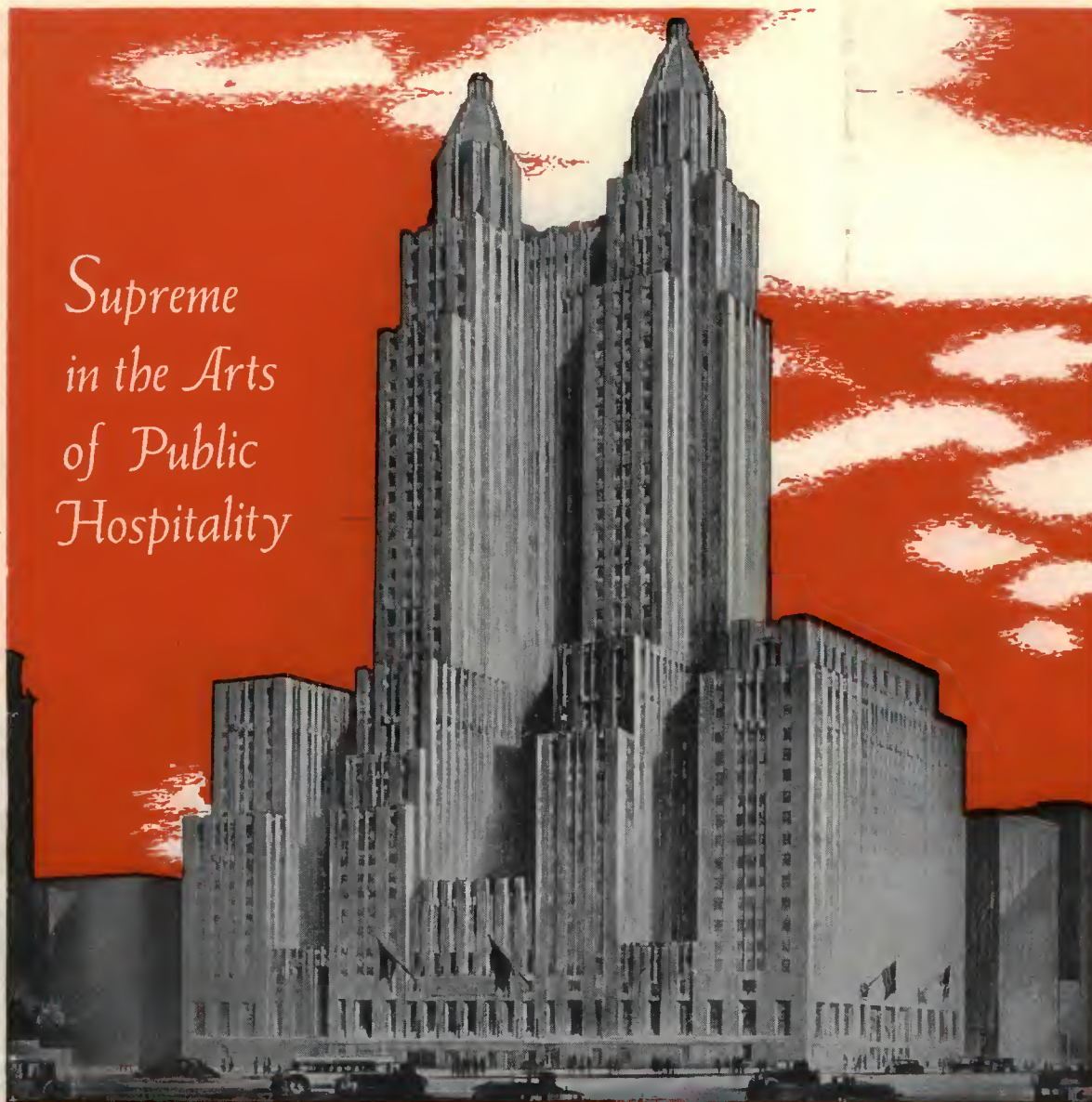


Mommy figured any company that handles such a large volume of State Department moving, and has served Foreign Service people for over 55 years, *must be good*. She was so right. Those Fidelity men moved our possessions with mother-loving care . . . breakables ingeniously crated and packed . . . the entire shipment water-sealed for the long ocean journey. The things we didn't ship, we stored. Imagine—Fidelity even had a special heat and humidity-controlled room for our piano. And Fidelity offered us Lloyd's of London insurance protection that continued to cover us overseas for a full year. Any wonder mommy says, "Before moving overseas, *always call Fidelity.*"



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