

Foreign Service Journal



NOVEMBER 1960

50c

I. W. HARPER

since 1872

The Gold Medal Bourbon



...it's always a pleasure!

In the lighter, milder 86 Proof
or in 100 Proof Bottled in Bond
Every drop of the milder 86 Proof is original and genuine
I. W. Harper bourbon—distilled and bottled at the same distillery
as the famous 100 Proof Bottled in Bond.



100
PROOF



86
PROOF



FOUNDER MEMBER

BOTH KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EYE OPENERS

Following is all
WASH'N'WEAR

Dacron-Orlon WHITE
TUXEDO JACKET 29.90

All-weather
RAINCOAT
not even Bourbon,
ketchup, etc., will stain 20.90

LINEN & DACRON
summer JACKET 23.90

natural color, goes with
any color slacks.

DACRON-CORVAL
summer jacket
Madras type plaids. 23.90

HAND-WOVEN
GENUINE INDIAN
MADRAS.
Bleeding guaranteed. 23.90

SUPERIOR
TAILORING AROUND
\$40 would not be
easy to find!

DACRON & CORVAL*
TROPICAL SUITS
We couldn't
tailor a FINER
WASH'N'WEAR SUIT!
*Cross linked rayon 32.90
*Dupont Polyester

dacron-PURE
WORSTED
TROPICAL SLAX
UTTERLY
INCREDIBLE 7.90

NOT WASH'N'WEAR
and NOT Hand-tailored.
all-wool pure cricket flannel
BLUE BLAZER
"always-in-stock" 23.90

TRADITIONAL SPORT
COATS BUILT FOR
\$50 COMPETITION
Superbly machine tailored. 27.90

VERY FINE FLANNEL
SLAXS
premium machine-made 9.90

and
HAND-tailored
tropical worsted
slax (with dacron) 11.90

No "OUTLETS"
no "branches"
no "agents"



XMAS GIFTS

PURE MONGOLIAN CASHMERE WOMANS COATS
HAND-MADE The ultimate in precious cashmere . . . daily production
PURE MONGOLIAN CAMEL-HAIR 72⁹⁰
almost non-existent this year 54⁹⁰
SCOTCH HAND-WOVEN TWEEDS 47⁹⁰ interlined & milium-ed
Ah Men!
The greatest gift of all—the celebrated Tuxedo 49.90
Mens' very fine hand-made pure CASHMERE OUTERCOATS 79.90
Mens' Hand-Woven SHETLAND Isles, hand-tailored Sport Coats 34.90
HAND TAILORED SLAX, BEDFORD CORD, WORSTED.
DACRON 13.90

T. **SWARTZ** S
I. **SONS**

600 South Pulaski Street • BALTIMORE 23, Md.



DEEP FLOWER BOWL WITH ORNAMENTAL BASE • WIDTH 10 INCHES • \$85

MADE AT THE CORNING GLASS CENTER • CORNING, NEW YORK



STEUBEN GLASS

FIFTH AVENUE AT 56th STREET • NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

The *Foreign Service Journal* is the professional journal of the American Foreign Service and is published by the American Foreign Service Association, a non-profit private organization. Material appearing herein represents the opinions of the writers and is not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT, *President*
 WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN, *Vice President*
 DAVID McK. KEY, *General Manager*
 BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WILLIAM L. BLUE, *Chairman*
 NORRIS S. HASELTON, *Vice Chairman*
 MELISSA F. WELLS, *Secretary-Treasurer*
 JOAN M. CLARK, *Ass't. Secretary-Treasurer*
 WILLIAM O. BOSWELL
 SAMUEL R. GAMMON III
 JOHN J. HARTER
 MARTIN F. HERZ
 ROGERS B. HORGAN
 THOMAS D. QUINN

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of the Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State. The Association was formed in order to foster an *esprit de corps* among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

JAMES K. PENFIELD, *Chairman*
 HENRY C. RAMSEY, *Vice Chairman*
 JAMES CARSON
 PHILIP H. CHADBOURN, JR.
 RICHARD T. DAVIES
 JAMES F. O'CONNOR, JR.
 THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR.
 WILLIAM J. HANLEY
 WARREN W. WIGGINS

GWEN BARROWS, *Managing Editor*

DAVID McK. KEY, *General Manager*
 JANE D. FISHEURNE, *Editorial and Adv. Asst.*
 WINIFRED B. TURNER, *Circulation Manager*

The Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL considers all articles submitted. It accepted, the author will be paid one cent a word at time of publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Negatives and color transparencies are not acceptable. Photos should be black and white glossies, measuring approximately 7 x 9 inches, and should be mailed between extra heavy cardboard. Photos are not returned, and the Journal is not responsible for items sent in.

Copyright, 1960, by the American Foreign Service Association. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 50 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, Suite 301, 1742 "C" Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

CONTENTS

NOVEMBER, 1960

Volume 37, Number 11

page

21 SOLDIERING IN STATE

by C. Dirck Keyser

24 I WAS A TEEN-AGE AMBASSADOR

by Albert W. Stoffel

25 THE VERY FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

by Walter Bastian

32 CATASTROPHE IN CHILE

by Tom Hiltunen

37 SHIRT SLEEVES AND STRIPED PANTS

by Chester Bowles

40 AT HOME IN KAMI-MEGURO

by Erica Beckh Rubenstein

54 "CAN" NUMBER SEVEN

by Thomas H. Linthicum

58 STEVE CANYON TO THE RESCUE

by Stephen Winship

departments

4 NEW JOURNAL BOARD MEMBERS

6 BIRTHS, MARRIAGES

12 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

by James B. Stewart

29 EDITORIAL PAGE

30 WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen Barrows

48 SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1961-62

50 ANNUAL REPORT OF AFSA



COVER PHOTO

"In the Ginza"

by Lewis W. Rubenstein

From a thirty-foot painted screen showing familiar scenes of the Ginza, Tokyo. Further work by Mr. Rubenstein may be seen on p. 40.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Alban Towers	8
Allied Realty Corporation	57
American Motors Corporation	5
American Security and Trust Company	27
Beam, James B., Distilling Company	39
Begg, J. F., Incorporated	58
Bell, W., and Company	6
Berens, F. W., Insurance Service, Inc.	56
Blair, John F., Publisher	35
Calvert School, The	52
Chase Manhattan Bank, The	57
Chrysler Corporation	15
Circle Florists	52
Copenhaver, Engravers and Stationers	54
DeHaven & Townsend, Crouter & Bodine	35
deSibour, J. Blaise, and Company	53
DACOR	54
Diplomatic Appliance Corporation	6
Federal Storage Company	38
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	9
First National City Bank of New York	8
Ford International	11
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	54
General Electronics Incorporated	56
Grace Line	36
Greenbelt Pharmacy	54
Hilltop House, Incorporated	52
Kellogg, The M. W. Company	7
Marriott Motor Hotels, Incorporated	56
Marsh and McLennan, Incorporated	16
Mayflower Hotel	53
McLachlen Banking Corporation	10
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company	47
Miller, R. William, Jr.	58
Mitchum Company, The	58
National Distillers Products Company	17, 18, 43
Park Central Hotel	58
Paxton Van Lines	51
Radin, Rhea—Realtor	52
Reynolds Tobacco Company	13
Riggs National Bank, The	20
Schenley Industries—Overseas	II Cover
Security Storage Company	27
Service Investment Corporation	12
Simmons Properties	54
Smith's Transfer and Storage Company	55
State Department Federal Credit Union	57
Steuben Glass	2
Swartz, Walter H., Company	1
United States Lines	8
United States Steel Export Company	14
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Woodward & Lothrop	35
Zenith Radio Corporation	19

PHOTOS AND ART FOR NOVEMBER

- Lewis Rubenstein, the cover and illustrations pp. 40, 41, 42
 Edward L. Fischer, illustration, p. 24
 Rochester, N. Y. *Plain Dealer*, photo, p. 26
 Paul Child, On the Dordogne, p. 28
 Giovanni Battista Piazzetta, "Head of a Boy with a Book," from a current exhibition, Italian Drawings from Five Centuries, at the National Gallery of Art, p. 30
 Betty Hahn Bernbaum, "Las Mercedes," p. 31. Mrs. Bernbaum is the wife of FSO Maurice Bernbaum, newly appointed ambassador to Ecuador.
 Photos of the devastation in Chile, p. 32
 Setting up the Fair at New Delhi (Agricultural Fair of 1959), p. 34
 Robert W. Rinden, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," p. 37
 Service Glances, p. 44
 Milton Caniff, Steve Canyon cartoon, p. 58
 Embassy at Warsaw, p. 60

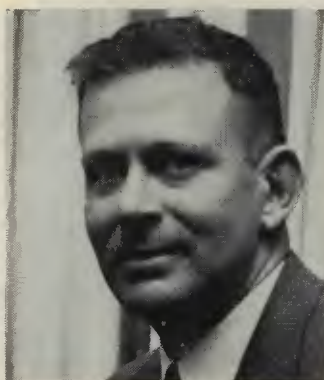
NEW MEMBERS

of the Journal's Editorial Board



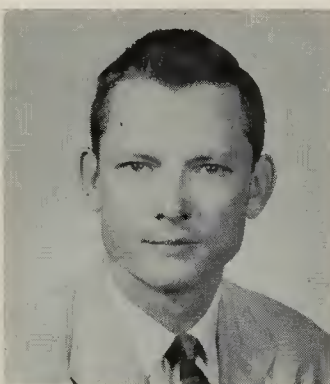
Ted Eliot

and area, at Moscow and in EE. Since March 1959 he has been on the staff of Under Secretary Douglas Dillon, for whom he is now a Special Assistant. He, his wife and their four children are being re-Americanized in Maryland suburbia.



Bill Handley

year-old son. A formidable crab-grass fighter, he has little time left over for his other pursuits, golf and fishing.



Warren Wiggins

Since May 1949 Mr. Wiggins has been engaged in the bilateral foreign economic assistance programs of the United States, serving eight years abroad in Norway, the Philippines and Bolivia and two tours in Washington, D. C. At present Mr. Wiggins is Deputy Regional Director for Far Eastern Operations in the International Cooperation Administration. The Wiggins have five children.

AFTER RECEIVING a B.A. from Harvard in 1948, Ted Eliot worked for a year with the Standard Oil Company of California in San Francisco and then entered the Foreign Service. He has served at Colombo, in Germany with USIA and, after training at FSI, Harvard, and Middlebury College in the Russian language

AMARYLAND University graduate, Bill Handley joins the JOURNAL Board for the second time in ten years. Now in charge of USIA's world-wide cultural programs, he has also headed their Near Eastern, South Asian, and African operations. The Handleys live in North Arlington with their 17-year-old daughter and six-

WARREN Wiggins was born in Phoenix, Ariz.; he received his undergraduate degree at the University of Colorado in 1946 and his Master's in Public Administration at Harvard University in 1949. During World War II he served as a twin-engine transport pilot in the China-Burma-India Theater.

The 1960 Rambler Preferred By Diplomats



- 1 Not Too Small or Austere
- 2 Not Too Large or Pretentious

It's Just Right For You!

The new Rambler is the ideal car for Foreign Service personnel. For the New Standard of Basic Excellence brings you balanced value through and through: Fine car performance balanced with top economy . . . Big car room balanced with small car handling ease . . . High quality balanced with low price.

Drive the Compact Rambler—America's No. 1 Success car—always in good taste, correct for any occasion.

American Motors offers its Diplomatic Purchase Price on the Rambler of your choice. The Administrative Office's Personal Purchases File at American Embassies and Foreign Service Posts contains detailed specifications and prices. Ask to see the 1960 Rambler price and specification kit. More than 3200 Rambler distributors and dealers around the world assure you the finest service.

Rambler for 1960

The New Standard of Basic Excellence

*For Full Information on Rambler—
America's No. 1 Success Car—Write*

**AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT DIVISION
AMERICAN MOTORS
CORPORATION**

14250 Plymouth Road • Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A.
America's Most Experienced Builder of Compact Cars

Our **WHOLESALE CATALOG** is sent to the administrative officers of Embassies throughout the world. (They are not sent to individuals).



Wholesale Distributors
Fine SILVERWARE - LUGGAGE - JEWELRY
Watches - Clocks - Giftware - Appliances
Leather Goods - Housewares

Largest Collection of

- **QUALITY MERCHANDISE**
- **LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES**
 (Available to Foreign Service Personnel)
- **IMMEDIATE DELIVERY** from Stock

Visit our spacious wholesale showroom where you may make your leisurely selections.

W. Bell & Co.

14th & P Sts., N.W.

Washington 5, D. C.

Known World Wide for Dependable Service

Westinghouse

— **DISCOUNT**
APPLIANCES for EXPORT
 Available in all Voltages & Cycles

**ALSO OTHER
 NATIONAL BRANDS
 STOCKED**

**G.E. • HOOVER
 HARDWICK • EASY
 NORGE • WEBCOR**

Fast Prompt Delivery

MAIL REQUESTS
 ARE ANSWERED
PROMPTLY
 FROM
 ANYWHERE IN
 THE WORLD

SHOW ROOM &
 OFFICE
 1717 CONN. AV.
 N.W.
 WASH., D. C.

WAREHOUSE
 3320 N.Y. AV.
 N.E.
 PHONE:
 CO 5-5244

**HOUSEHOLD & APPLIANCE PACKING—
 OVERSEAS SHIPPING
 WORLD WIDE SERVICE**

Diplomatic
APPLIANCE CO.
 DISTRIBUTORS FOR EXPORT



BIRTHS

BROH-KAHN. A son, Lawrence J., born to Mr. and Mrs. Jere Broh-Kahn, August 22, in Bangkok.

CONROY. A daughter, Sarah Claire, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Conroy, August 11, in Zurich.

CORRIGAN. A son, Robert Foster, Jr., born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster Corrigan, August 2, in Guatemala.

COXSON. A daughter, Kristin Marie, born to Mr. and Mrs. Emmett M. Coxson, September 12, in Khartoum, Sudan.

KRESSE. A daughter, Elizabeth Ellen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kresse, September 7, in Helsinki.

KRIEBEL. A son, Paul Williams, born to Mr. and Mrs. P. Wesley Kriebel, September 6, in Ottawa.

LIVORNESE. A son, Don Francis, born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Livornese, September 1, in Nogales, Arizona.

MUCCIO. A daughter, Teresa Anne, born to Ambassador and Mrs. John J. Muccio, August 31, in Guatemala.

OLSON. A son, Michael Alan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Olson, Jr., September 7, in Caracas, Venezuela.

O'NEILL. A daughter, Phoebe Wharton, born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., July 27, in Nairobi.

MARRIAGES

CORREA-JONES. Maria Rosario Correa, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jorge Correa of Quito, Ecuador, and FSO George Fleming Jones were married in Quito on April 23. Ambassador Christian M. Ravndal stood in for the groom's father in the traditional Ecuadorean ceremony. Mr. Jones has been assigned to Accra, Ghana.

GALLAGHER-CHAPMAN. Mrs. Nadine Lane Gallagher, former Municipal Court Judge of the District of Columbia, and John Holbrook Chapman, FSO-retired, were married on September 17, at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Washington. The couple will make their home at Spring Willow Farm, Wittman, Talbot County, Maryland.

DEATHS

ALTAFER. Elisabeth Altaffer, mother of FSO-retired Maurice W. Altaffer and FSR Leland C. Altaffer, died in her 86th year, on August 28.

BARNES. Agatha L. Barnes, FSL, died at Barbados, W. I. on September 15. Miss Barnes had served the Consulate at Barbados since 1936. At the time of her death she was Administrative Assistant.

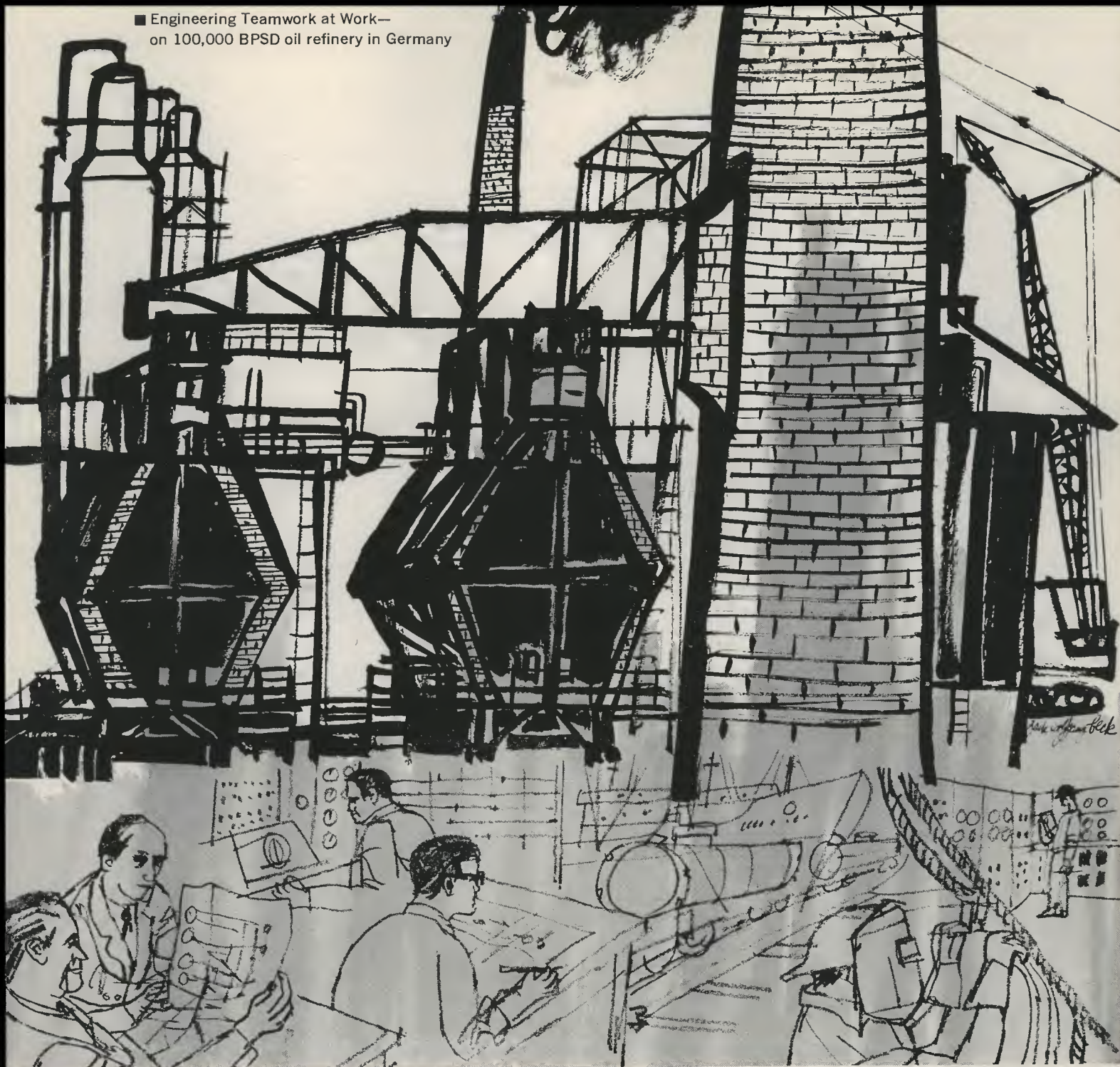
HINCKLEY. Robert O'D. Hinckley, former FSO, died on July 12, at the Metropolitan Club where he lived. Mr. Hinckley was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1923 and served at Bucharest, Mexico City and Panama. He resigned from the Service in 1929.

HOEY. Robert E. Hoey, FSO, died of a heart attack on September 17, in Bangkok. An expert on South Asian affairs, Mr. Hoey was recently appointed Deputy Director of Research Services, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, Bangkok. Before that he served as First Secretary at the Embassy in Canberra.

MILLINGTON. Yale O. Millington, librarian, died on September 3, at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington. Mr. Millington joined the Department of State Library in 1926 and served there continuously until his death. His last position was Chief, Mission Libraries.

MULLIN. Harry J. Mullin, Jr., FSO, writer of "Johannesburg to Naples and Return" in the July issue of the JOURNAL, was killed in an automobile accident on September 23, at Casablanca. Mr. Mullin entered the Service in 1949 and served at Munich, Sydney, Canberra, Bucharest and Johannesburg. At the time of his death he was Vice Consul at Casablanca.

■ Engineering Teamwork at Work—
on 100,000 BPSD oil refinery in Germany



NEWEST RHINELAND REFINERY

A major contribution to West Germany's dynamic industrial growth is the giant new grass roots refinery of BP Benzin und Petroleum A.G. at Dinslaken. When fully completed, in 1961, it will increase the Republic's domestic source of gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products by 100,000 BPSD.

A huge and complex undertaking, this new refinery is the result of close coordination of effort among American, British, and German engineers. Each is making important and

specific contributions to the over-all project.

Advisory and consultant services are being rendered BP in Germany on many phases of the undertaking by Kellogg Refinery Consultants, Ltd., Dusseldorf. These include procurement of materials and equipment, construction, operator training—as well as advice to BP Benzin und Petroleum A.G. on the testing and start-up of its refinery. Most of the materials and equipment have been supplied by German industry.

Fried. Krupp, Industriebau has worked closely with Kellogg on the project from inception through construction.

If you are planning to build new processing facilities at home or abroad, Kellogg would be glad to show you how its coordinated engineering-procurement-construction services could work to your company's economic advantage. Please address inquiries to The M. W. Kellogg Company, 711 Third Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

THE M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY / A Subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated

Offices of other Kellogg companies are in Toronto, London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Buenos Aires



AMERICA'S GREAT TRAVEL THRILL...
to Europe on the
s.s. UNITED STATES



A gay departure, then five wonderful days at sea in spacious comfort. There's plenty of time for fun, and no finer food afloat or ashore—on the world's fastest ship.

The popular s.s. AMERICA offers extra hours of leisure at sea.

UNITED STATES LINES

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. • TEL. DIgby 4-5800

*Hotel
of
Distinction*



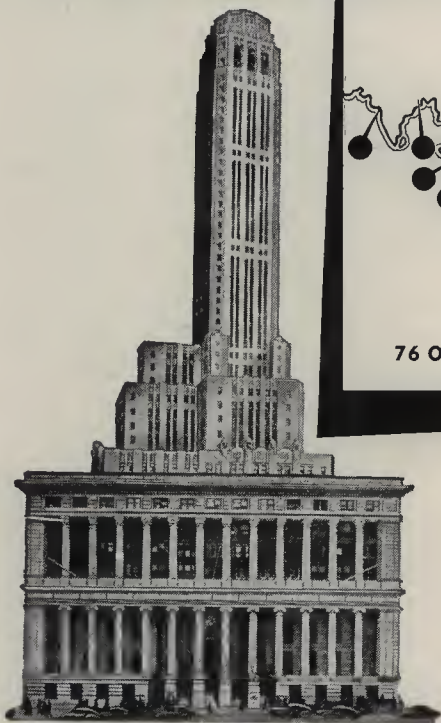
The Alban Towers is Washington's finest apartment hotel for the Foreign Service Officer and his family. Removed from the congested downtown area yet convenient to all public buildings, the shopping and theater districts, this hotel has complete facilities for an overnight stay or an extended visit. Moderate rates.

Alban Towers

3700 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

WO 6-6400

First in World Wide Banking

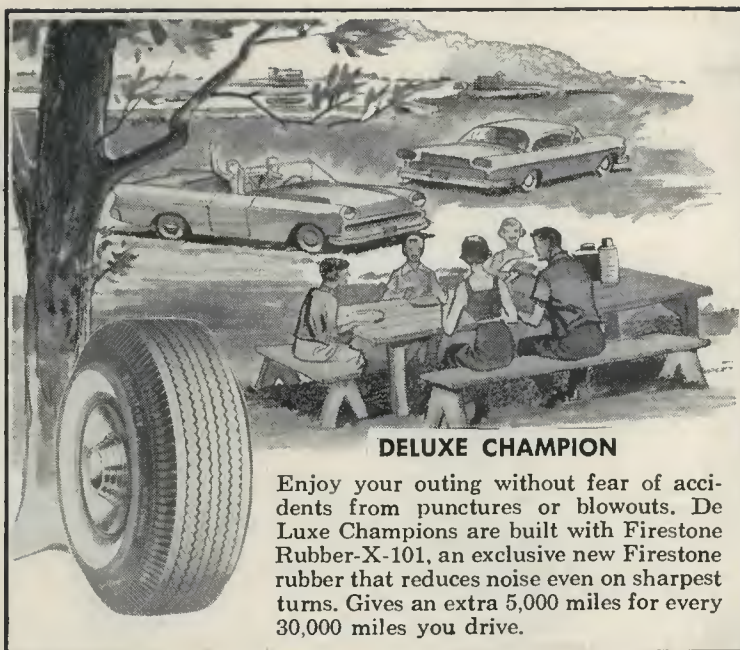


76 Overseas Branches, Offices and Affiliates

The **FIRST**
NATIONAL CITY BANK
of New York

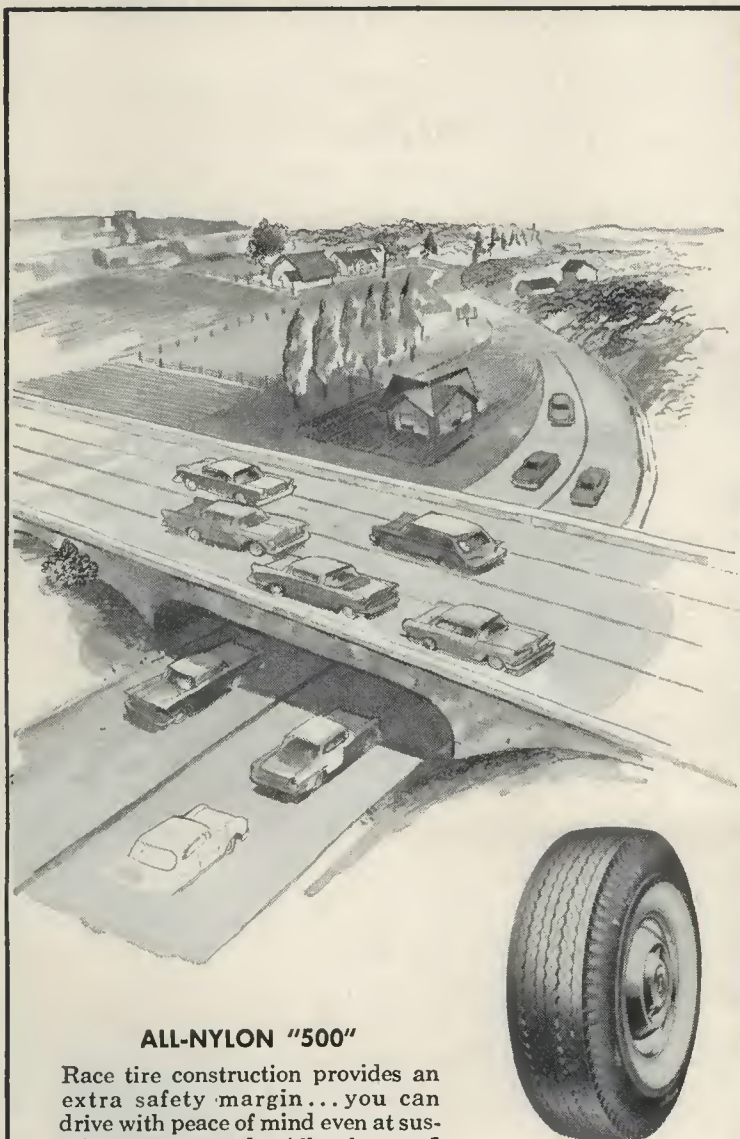
Head Office: 55 Wall Street • 87 Branches in Greater New York

Carry First National City Bank Travelers
Checks • Fully Refunded If Lost or Stolen



DELUXE CHAMPION

Enjoy your outing without fear of accidents from punctures or blowouts. Deluxe Champions are built with Firestone Rubber-X-101, an exclusive new Firestone rubber that reduces noise even on sharpest turns. Gives an extra 5,000 miles for every 30,000 miles you drive.



ALL-NYLON "500"

Race tire construction provides an extra safety margin...you can drive with peace of mind even at sustained high speeds. All-nylon cord body is extremely rugged and is virtually immune to impact damage.

Whether it's a casual cruise in the country or a high-speed run on a highway...

YOU'LL LIKE THE WORRY-FREE RIDE YOU GET WITH FIRESTONE TIRES

It's such a comfort to know your car is equipped with Firestones. You drive with the assurance that you've obtained the ultimate in tire safety and performance.

Firestone Rubber-X, the exclusive new tread rubber available only in Firestone tires, provides extra protection against punctures, blowouts and skidding. This revolutionary tire material resists cracking and aging, and combined with Firestone's S/F (Safety-Fortified) cord body provides a totally new type of high-performance tire.

Wherever you live... wherever you drive, there's a Firestone tire especially designed for your driving needs. See your Firestone distributor. He'll show you how little it costs to equip your car with either tubeless or tubed-type extra-safe Firestone tires.

Firestone INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

In Western Hemisphere
Firestone Interamerica Company
Akron 17, Ohio, U.S.A.



TOWN & COUNTRY TUBELESS

Don't risk getting stuck in mud or snow! This all-season tire has deep, gripping tread bars that give you super traction wherever you drive.

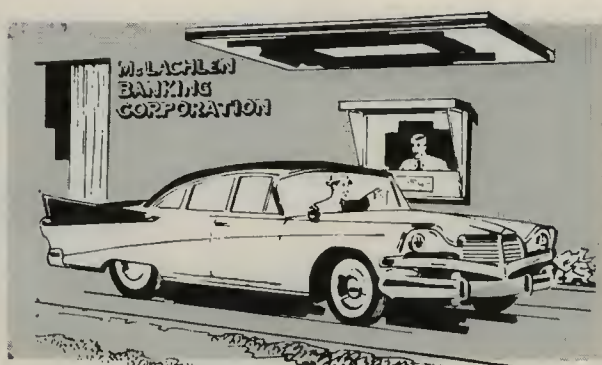
State Dept. and Foreign Service
Personnel Enjoy the Convenience of

Nearby Banking

At McLachlen's Modern

POTOMAC PLAZA BRANCH

with the time-saving
DRIVE-IN WINDOW



Just a short walk up Virginia Avenue from the new State Dept. Building, McLachlen's up-to-date banking facilities are ideally located for "lunch hour" banking. If you're driving, the drive-in banking window is easier than stopping for gas. Your account at McLachlen is equally available at every location.

SINCE
1891
A NAME
YOU CAN
BANK ON



McLachlen Banking Corporation

POTOMAC PLAZA BRANCH: 2425 Virginia Ave., N.W.

MAIN OFFICE: 10th and G Street, N.W.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH: 12th & Maryland Ave., S.W.

BANKING FACILITIES "B" Bldg., 2nd & Q Sts., S.W.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Federal Reserve System

USIA PROMOTION PANELS

The eighth Foreign Service Promotion Panels convened on October 3.

PANEL A (FSCR-2; FSLR-2)

GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Chairman*
Director of USIA
ABBOTT WASHBURN
Deputy Director
GERALD A. DREW
State Department Member
J. LAMPTON BERRY
State Department Member
DR. HAROLD RANDALL
Public Member

PANEL B (FSCR-3; FSLR-3, 4; FSS-1, 2, 3)

EDGAR BROOKE, *Chairman*
FSCR-2, Public Affairs Officer, Beirut
EDMUND SCHECHTER
FSCR-2, Deputy Public Affairs Officer, Rome
ABRAM E. MANELL
FSO-2, State Department Member
FREDERICK C. OECISNER
FSO-2, State Department Member
DR. BENJAMIN H. WILLIAMS
Public Member

PANEL C (FSCR-5; FSLR-5; FSS-4, 5)

CHESTER OPAL, *Chairman*
FSCR-2, former Public Affairs Officer, Saigon
JAMES WEBB
FSCR-3, Cultural Affairs Officer, IAL
CLYDE L. CLARK
FSO-2, State Department Member
LEONARD H. PRICE
FSO-3, State Department Member
COLONEL HENRY O. SILSBEE
Public Member

PANEL D (FSCR-6, 7, 8; FSLR-6, 7; FSS-6, 7, 8, 9)

ROBERT E. LASHER, *Chairman*
FSCR-4, Information Officer (SEATO), Bangkok
WILLIAM A. LOVEGROVE
FSS-2, Cultural Affairs Officer, Cairo
HENRY L. TAYLOR
FSO-4, State Department Member
CONVERSE HETTINGER
FSO-4, State Department Member
EUGENE S. WILLIAMS
Public Member

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR OCTOBER 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Editor, JAMES K. PENFIELD, Chairman, Journal Editorial Board, 1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Managing editor, GWEN BARROWS, 1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Business manager, DAVID MCK. KEY, 1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

2. The owner is: The American Foreign Service Association (a corporation not organized for profit and in which no capital stock is required or is to be issued), 1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. President, Livingston T. Merchant; Chairman, Board of Directors: William L. Blue.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 6,000.

DAVID MCK. KEY
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th Day of October, 1960.

MYRON S. GARLAND,
Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires 9/30/65)

Announcing the 1961 Ford BEAUTIFULLY BUILT TO TAKE CARE OF ITSELF!

HERE'S HOW THE 1961 FORD TAKES CARE OF ITSELF:

1. Lubricates itself: you'll normally go 30,000 miles without a chassis lubrication.
2. Cleans its own oil: you'll go 4000 miles between oil changes.
3. Adjusts its own brakes: new truck-size brakes adjust themselves automatically.
4. Guards its own muffler: Ford mufflers are double-wrapped and aluminized . . . normally will last three times as long as ordinary mufflers.
5. Protects its own body: all vital underbody parts processed to resist rust.
6. Takes care of its own finish: new Diamond Lustre Finish never needs wax.



*1961 Ford Galaxie—
beautifully proportioned
to the Classic Ford Look*

Leaving for service abroad? Returning to the States? Here's a money-saving way to get your new Ford!

The sure way of getting a good deal on a new car, and responsible follow-through by personnel experienced in this sort of thing, is to discuss your needs with our diplomatic service people.

Almost everywhere you go, they can arrange for you to receive a car with the color, equipment and accessories you specify. It will be ready when you want it, with convenient delivery through a selected Ford Motor Company Dealer. They help you obtain insurance, license plates, and financing — and you get the diplomatic discount.

You may want the elegant Galaxie, the economy Falcon, the exciting Anglia from Ford of England, or the beauti-

fully practical Taunus 17m from Germany. Whatever your preference, there is one for you in the distinguished family of advanced automobiles now coming from the world-wide Ford companies.

For more details, consult your Administrative Officer's Personal Purchases File, or write:

Ford International Division
34 Exchange Place
Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.

Ford International Group
777 14th North West
Washington, D.C.

F.S.O.'s in Washington are cordially invited to visit our sales office.

Ford Motor Company, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Wherever you live—you get more for your money in any Ford-built product

Ford-built products include cars, trucks, tractors, industrial engines, genuine replacement parts: Meteor • Monorch • Frontenoc / Populor • Anglio • Prefect • Consul • Zephyr • Zodiac • Thames • Fardson Major and Dexto Tractors / Taunus • FK Truck / Lincoln Continental • Mercury • Comet • Ford • Thunderbird • Falcon • Ford Tractors and Implements



THE WORLD-WIDE
FORD
COMPANIES

INVEST ANYTIME WITH CONFIDENCE

If you are looking for a proven "all weather" plan for building your financial program, consider "Dollar cost averaging" in shares of a leading mutual fund. Dollar cost averaging simply means investing equal amounts of money at regular intervals over a period of years. You acquire more shares at low price levels and fewer shares at high price levels with the advantageous result that your average cost per share will always be below the average of the prices at which the shares were purchased.

How Dollar cost averaging works:

Assumed Amount of Each Regular Investment	Assumed Price per Share	No. of Shares Acquired
\$100	\$11	9.091
100	9	11.111
100	10	10.000
100	12	8.333
100	13	7.692
100	14	7.143
<u>\$600</u>	<u>\$69</u>	<u>53.370</u>

Average per share Price: \$11.50 (\$69 ÷ 6)

Average per share Cost: 11.24 (\$600 ÷ 53.370)

For the investor planning ahead, dollar cost averaging not only eliminates the uncertainties of personal judgment as to when to invest, but it provides that the shareholder's long-term principal and income results will represent a dependable and desirable average rather than possible extremes of either high or low.

A program of this type provides for continuous investing, regardless of price levels, in securities subject to market fluctuation and does not protect against depreciation in declining markets. Financial ability to continue investments through periods of low price levels should be taken into account, as a loss will be incurred if the value of accumulated shares is less than their cost.

To: Service Investment Corporation FSJ 11-60
927 15th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

I am interested in a Mutual Fund investment program:

NAME _____
(Please print)

ADDRESS _____

SERVICE INVESTMENT Corporation

927 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: NA 8-6770
Cable: SERVISCO



NOVEMBER, 1935

by JAMES B. STEWART

NOVEMBER being election month, elephants were featured in the leading article in the November 1935 JOURNAL titled, "The Human Side of Siam." "Siam has a number of descriptive titles," writes Elizabeth Morse, "and the Land of the White Elephant is one of them. It is no longer a secret that the white elephants are the albinos of their species—known by their distinguishing marks of light liverish-looking spots and eyes of a lighter color. Some ancient prints picture the beast with skin the color of lotus, and a catalogue of his charms describes him as having 'eyes of light blue surrounded by salmon color; his hair, fine, soft and white; his complexion pinkish-white; his tusks like long pearls; his ears like silver shields; his legs like the feet of the skies; his tread like the sound of thunder; his looks full of meditation; his voice the voice of a mighty warrior; and his bearing like that of an illustrious monarch.'

"Reading this lyric description, one can understand why it was that a Siamese ambassador described Queen Victoria as being in 'eyes, complexion and bearing, like a beautiful and majestic white elephant.'"

Emery May Norweb has a "hobby" article titled, "Numismatology." Mrs. Norweb says that the hobby of coin collecting is as perfect a one for the Foreign Service as can be imagined. One of the photographs shown is of the first U. S. pewter dollar (1776) with this advice on it "Mind Your Business."

Comment, 1960: Mrs. Norweb is the wife of retired Ambassador Henry Norweb.

Briefs from 1935

Mr. Joseph C. Green has been appointed Chief and Mr. Charles W. Yost has been appointed Assistant Chief of the newly established Office of Arms and Munitions Control.



Charles E. Bohlen, who has been recently ordered to the Department, married Miss Avis Howard Thayer on August 29 at Villanova, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bohlen are honeymooning in Bermuda.

Comment, 1960: Career Ambassador and Mrs. Bohlen have three children. The eldest, Avis T., is a senior at Radcliffe where she is specializing in Russian history and literature. Charles E., Jr., 13, is a student at St. Alban's. Celestine E., 9, is at Potomac School. Mr. Bohlen is now Special Assistant to the Secretary.



Page-Dalley. Edward Page, Jr., and Miss Teresita Bartol Dalley were married in Riga on August 3, 1935.

Comment, 1960: Since 1935 Ed and Terry "have been wandering over Europe from Moscow to Paris, Rome, Berlin, Munich." Ed is now Minister to Bulgaria. They visited us in Budapest in 1936 and Terry told us this "moving" experi-

When you can't find them abroad, you can order direct from us.



We'll ship your favorite brands to you anywhere in the world!



-----USE PORTION BELOW AS ORDER BLANK-----

Air Mail your orders and inquiries to:

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Export Department

Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

QUANTITY WANTED

CAMEL . . . 5 cartons . . . \$4.27 . . . ☐ CARTONS
So good and mild . . . the finest taste in smoking!

WINSTON (King-Size) . . . 5 cartons . . . \$4.82 . . . ☐ CARTONS

WINSTON (Crush-Proof Box) . . . 5 cartons . . . \$4.82 . . . ☐ CARTONS
Winston tastes good — like a cigarette should!

SALEM . . . 5 cartons . . . \$4.82 . . . ☐ CARTONS
Menthol-fresh — a new idea in smoking!

CAVALIER (Crush-Proof Box) . . . 5 cartons . . . \$4.72 . . . ☐ CARTONS
America's superior long-size cigarette.

PRINCE ALBERT . . . 1 doz. 14-oz. Metal Humidors . . . \$11.45 . . . ☐ DOZEN
The largest-selling smoking tobacco in the world!

CARTER HALL . . . 1 doz. 8-oz. Metal Humidors . . . \$9.11 . . . ☐ DOZEN
Distinguished new pipe tobacco with rich flavor.

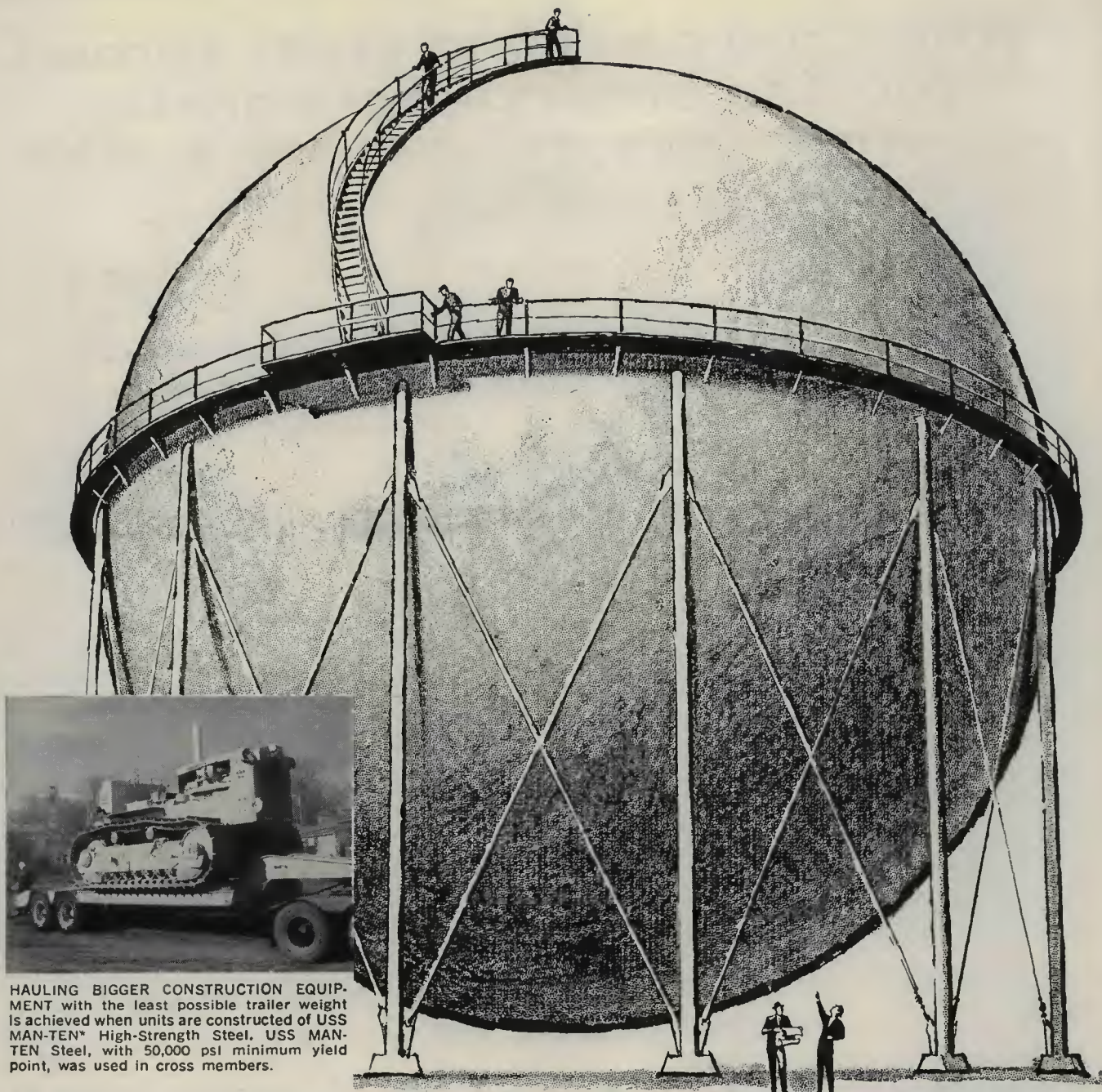
NOTE: Each carton contains 10 packs of 20 cigarettes each.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

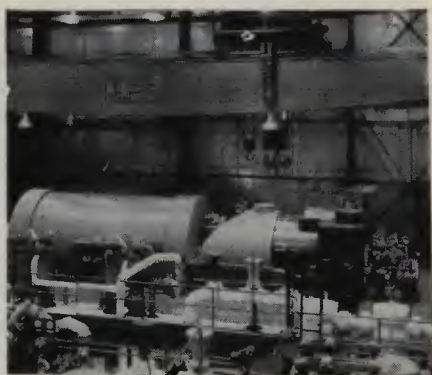
Cigarettes and tobacco shipped by parcel post immediately upon receipt of your order, with usual transit time about 60 days. Cigarettes shipped in parcels containing 5, 10, 15 or 25 cartons — no limit as to quantity. Prices do not include cost of transportation and insurance. All prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to acceptance by us and to prices prevailing on date of shipment.

Our Export Department is, at your service. Just tell us, "Ship me each month . . .", and you can be sure of a continuous supply of fresh cigarettes and tobacco.



HAULING BIGGER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT with the least possible trailer weight is achieved when units are constructed of USS MAN-TEN* High-Strength Steel. USS MAN-TEN Steel, with 50,000 psi minimum yield point, was used in cross members.

Advanced steels that inspire advanced designs



EFFICIENCY IN CANADIAN UTILITY OPERATION is assured Manitoba Hydroelectric Board's new Brandon and Selkirk generating stations, through use of USS National Electric Furnace Alloy Steel Pipe for high pressure steam lines between generators and turbines.

This giant pressure vessel is one of two in which total savings of 1,720 tons of steel were realized because of use of USS "T-1"* Constructional Alloy Steel. Located in Japan, the vessels' lightweight construction permitted reductions in shipping, handling and erection costs. With a diameter of 110.5 feet each, these vessels at the time of their construction were the world's largest ever built for the storage of gas, and the use of USS "T-1" Steel permitted use of 0.73-inch thick shell plates instead of mild steel plates 1.75 inches thick. Today's "T-1" Steel offers designers 100,000 psi minimum yield strength; thereby reducing material and overall costs, and contributing greater service life. Savings even extend to other parts of the structure, such as foundations, which can be consequently lighter and less expensive. Savings and service go together in such advanced designs, with the advanced steels from United States Steel Export Company, 100 Church Street, New York 8, N. Y.

*TRADEMARK

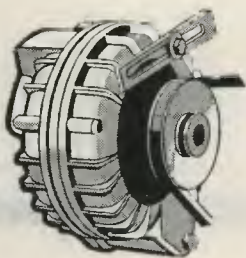


United States Steel Export Company

100 Church Street, New York 8, N. Y., U. S. A.

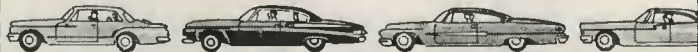
OTHER USS SPECIAL STEELS INCLUDE USS TENELON*... USS PAR-TEN*... USS AIR-STEEL*... USS CARILLOY*

***Someday
other cars will probably offer
these features but in 1961 you'll find
them all only in the cars from Chrysler Corporation***



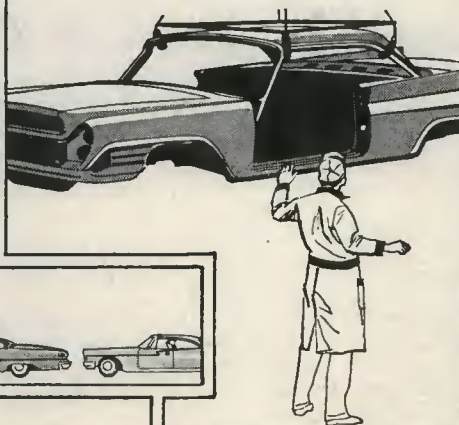
Amazing New Alternator

replaces old-fashioned generator, keeps your battery charging even when your motor's idling, with radio and heater going. This system is similar to the type found in jet aircraft—it's standard at no extra cost in all 1961 Chrysler Corporation cars.



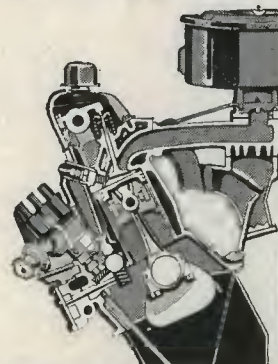
***Goodbye Squeaks
and Rattles***

Unibody Construction makes body and frame a solid, welded unit, eliminates joints that might loosen and get noisy.



***20% more go
15% less gulp***

Chrysler Corporation's New Economy Slant Six engine gets 20% more power from 15% less gas than previous sixes. 30° slant allows for a larger, more efficient manifold.



***New ease of entry and
comfort inside***

Big, wide doors make it easy to get in and out. And because these cars are built the Unibody way, a solid unit rather than body on top of a frame, inches of space are added inside.

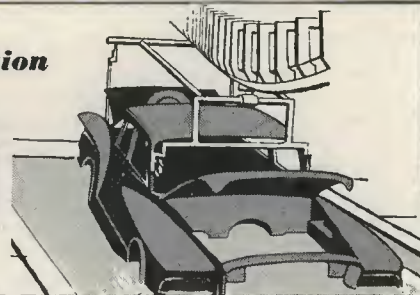


***No dip, no squat,
no sway***

... that's the story with exclusive Torsion-Aire Ride. It's the big reason experts call these "the best road cars ever built in America, bar none."

7-soak rust protection

helps your car keep its good looks—and its high resale value. Car bodies are soaked so protection gets to inside metal surfaces where most rust problems start.



If serving abroad or are about to return to the U.S., Chrysler Corporation offers you an important reduction in price on the car of your choice, plus delivery when and where you want it. Check the Personal Purchases File, Administrative Officer at your Embassy or Consulate.

Chrysler Corporation

Overseas Division

Address inquiries to nearest Regional Sales Office:

Chrysler International, S.A.
P.O. Box 1225, Rotterdam, Holland

Chrysler International, S.A.
Apartado 2294, Havana, Cuba

Chrysler International, S.A.
P.O. Box 317, London, S.W.1., England

WORLD—WIDE

"ALL RISKS" INSURANCE

FOR
**FOREIGN SERVICE
EMPLOYEES**

ON
**HOUSEHOLD GOODS
PERSONAL EFFECTS
INCLUDING
JEWELRY AND FURS**

*Continuous Coverage Including
Transportation To and From
All Overseas Stations*

Descriptive Brochure Including Rates
Available At All Foreign Service Posts Or At

MARSH & McLENNAN
Incorporated

INSURANCE BROKERS

**70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York**

Telephone
WHitehall 3-2000

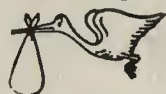
Cable Address
MARSHCLENN

25 Years Ago

By JAMES R. STEWART

ence: "We were digging ourselves in at our first post. Our furniture and precious wedding presents had just arrived and I didn't want to drag myself away from the unpacking of these to supervise luncheon. A box of canned things had been unpacked and arranged on the pantry shelves—and there was my brand new cook smilingly awaiting orders. 'Etwas von dort,' said I, waving vaguely at the canned goods.

"Later, beginning to feel the pangs of hunger, I ran to the kitchen to see how the cook and lunch were progressing. On the stove in a big open kettle—madly boiling—were half a dozen tennis balls! These had been packed in sealed tins, and were on the shelves with the other canned goods. The cook thought they looked filling and substantial!"



Born to Consul and Mrs. Clifton Reginald Wharton, a son, Richard Gilbert, on June 16, 1935, at Boston.

Comment, 1960: Richard received his M.A. in 1958 at Harvard; Captain, Harvard track team 1956-7; at present teaching Romance languages in East Orange High School. Clifton R., Jr., born in Boston, September 13, 1926; B.A. cum laude 1947 (Harvard); M.A. 1948 (Johns-Hopkins—SAIS); Ph.D. in Economics 1957 (Chicago); at present living in Singapore, Malaya, where he is Field Representative for Southeast Asia of the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs (Rockefeller); married to Dolores Duncan and has two small sons. William B., II, born at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, May 7, 1933; B.A. 1955 (Harvard); at present a passport adjudicator in Chicago Passport Office. Mary, born at Las Palmas, May 25, 1938; at present a senior at Suffolk University, Boston. Their justly proud father, who became an FSO in 1925, and is now our Minister to Rumania.

And More Recently

President William Howard Taft: In the August column former Ambassador Keena stated that "William Jennings Bryan, and of course Prince Albert, had established the frock coat in an unassailable position." In this connection here is a Bennett Cerf zany: "President Taft was holding a reception one day when his tailor arrived to try on his new Prince Albert. The tailor was hustled into the reception line by zealous guards. When he reached the President, Taft remarked, 'You look very familiar to me.'

"'Naturally, Mr. President,' chuckled the tailor. 'I made you pants.'

"'Ah, yes,' nodded the President, 'How do you do, Major Pants.'"

At Gibraltar: An item in this column last year about the strict immigration laws of Gibraltar, reminded Paul Fletcher of the following incident which occurred when he was consul there during World War II: "Permission was refused the Gibraltar-born wife of a now American member of our Legation staff at Tangier to come to the Rock to give birth to her child. The Rock is only three miles long and one mile wide, and therefore is faced with an over-population crisis."

The above reminds us that we have not been keeping up with the Muccios. We knew that the Ambassador and Sheila have a three-year-old, John Patrick. Now we have learned from our daughter Mary, who visited in Guatemala, that a second son, Colum Anthony, was two in October, and that by the time this appears, Sheila will no doubt have had her third child.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yes, Jim, it's recorded on page 6 of this issue.



Twin Peaks of Perfection

Expect nothing short of perfection in a drink that's made with Gilbey's, the best name in gin and vodka. The dry, smooth, flavorful taste of Gilbey's Gin... the world's most popular gin... makes a world of dif-

ference in your enjoyment. Choose Gilbey's Vodka and you'll appreciate the way the clear, smooth "heart" of vodka blends so completely. In gin or vodka, the best name to name is Gilbey's.

GILBEY'S the best name in **GIN** and **VODKA**

**"Head of the
Bourbon Family"**



Makes the first impression last !

Since first impressions are so important with new friends, you will be wise to serve them Old Grand-Dad. This finest of all bourbons marks you as a host of good taste, judgment, and generosity — most important steps on the road to lasting friendships.

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • 100 PROOF • BOTTLED IN BOND • THE OLD GRAND-DAD
DISTILLERY CO., FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY • DISTRIBUTED BY NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CO.



**OLD
GRAND
DAD**

For the gift that distinguishes you...
whether you give...or receive!

ZENITH



Model F-2111

Royal 755LF

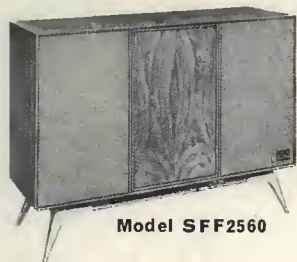
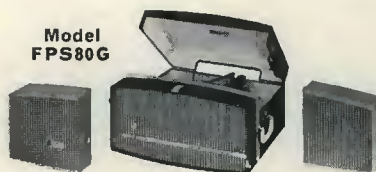
C624
Clock Radio

Royal 500-E

Royal 1000

Royal 1000 World's most magnificent radio! Smallest and lightest standard and band spread short wave portable ever produced. **Royal 500-E** World's most powerful all-transistor pocket radio of its size. **Royal 755LF** Up to 300% greater sensitivity! New rotating handle with built-in Wavemagnet® antenna revolves for best reception. **C624 Clock Radio** Lulls you to sleep and wakes you to the finest tone quality.

Model
FPS80G



Model SFF2560

Model F2111 New slim classic portable TV with 19" 114° Sunshine® picture tube, new custom "Z" handcrafted chassis. **Model FPS80G** Stereophonic Portable Phonograph plays all speed monaural and stereo records automatically... gives you 3 sources of sound for even greater stereo depth. **Model SFF2560** Extended High Fidelity Stereo with Extended Sound Reverberation—the newest, most dramatic dimension in the world of sound. FM/AM radio. Custom Cobra-Matic® 4-speed record changer. Six speakers. Elegant Modern Styling.



ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

The Royalty of television, stereophonic high fidelity instruments, phonographs, radios and hearing aids. Backed by 42 years of leadership in radionics exclusively.

ZENITH®

The quality goes in before the name goes on

Potomac Portrait

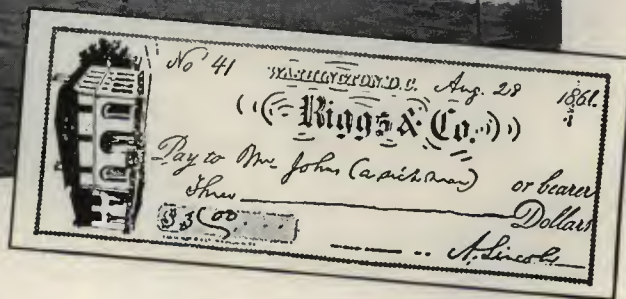
Water scenery beside the Potomac—
the fountain and reflecting pools before
the Lincoln Memorial.

NO. 10 IN A SERIES DEPICTING THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF WASHINGTON'S HISTORIC RIVER



Charles
Baptie

Lincoln's historic check to "Mr. Johns (a sick man)".



The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
of WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED IN 1836 • LARGEST BANK IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

Soldiering in State

By C. DIRCK KEYSER

FOREIGN SERVICE and Departmental officers who participate in the military reserve programs and the National Guard system are often objects of wonder to their colleagues, many of whom may feel that their own enforced military experience during World War II or the Korean War was more than enough. In some cases, reservists and National Guardsmen are viewed with private amusement as "playing soldier."

Sometimes reservists are criticized for what is viewed as an attempt to serve two masters, and it is held that their reserve obligation to don a uniform in time of war would deprive the Department of their services when they are most needed. It is sometimes even hinted that these "divided loyalties" result from the monetary rewards that some active reservists receive, or that they hope to receive on retirement.

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that 1,200 of the officers and employees of the Department and the Foreign Service are reservists—9.1 percent of a total Departmental employment of 13,165 American citizens, or about six times the national average (some 2,500,000 Americans, or about one and a half percent of the U. S. population, are reservists of one sort or another). The State Department reservist is thus less of a *rara avis* than some might think. Moreover, in the FSO corps, reserve participation is even more striking—638, or 17.4 percent of 3,633 FSO's, are reservists.

What follows is a comment by one reserve officer on the role of the reservist in the Department and the Foreign Service, together with some thoughts on the machinery of U. S. foreign policy. One doubts that those of our colleagues who are amused at our "amateur soldiering" or who have failed to recover from the trauma of their World War II recruit days will be inspired to rush to their nearest recruiting officer, but on the other hand, one may hope that those who have questioned us on more serious grounds might be led to at least a partial realization of the uses of the FSO reservist.

In this connection, it is understood that a recent survey by the Department of Defense of the mobilization availability of government employees may lead to a Department of State decision that FSO's in class 6 and above be desig-

nated "key personnel," which would make the likelihood of their being released for military duty in time of war relatively remote. This in turn would probably lead to their being reclassified as "stand-by" reservists, rather than "ready" reservists, by Defense. Such "stand-by" reservists would lose their billets in organized reserve units and would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain school assignments during their annual two weeks' active duty—in fact, they would probably be unable to obtain active duty at all. As a result, they could be exposed to the risks of wartime service (since they would still be subject to call in extreme emergency) without the benefits of peacetime training. They would, incidentally, lose such monetary benefits as attach to active reserve training, a point which it is rumored may lead the Department to modify its decision to the extent of permitting present FSO's-6 and above who are reservists to choose for themselves whether or not they wish to be designated as "key personnel." Future FSO's in this category would not have this option, and present FSO's-7 and 8 who are reservists would automatically be designated "key personnel" upon promotion to class 6, at which time they would presumably have to drop out of the ready reserve.

THE POSSIBILITY that this option for present reservists might be decided upon primarily to protect the "vested interests" (financial) of present reservists, and not by a desire to protect the Department's vested interest in having available officers who are keeping abreast of military matters through the reserve program, might seem to some to place the emphasis in the wrong place. It is the thesis of this article that the Department's substantive interest in having a good supply of FSO's who are keeping up with the latest military developments is at least as great as its substantive interest in assuring a supply of DCM's who have had consular experience and are therefore considered competent to supervise the consular activities in their countries.

To put the question of the FSO reservist in a broader context, let us digress for a moment and consider the organization of the Executive Branch. There have recently been advanced a number of comments and suggestions on the problem of coordination of the multitudinous activities of the Executive Branch in the foreign policy field. Among those making such comments have been the Brookings Institution (at the behest of the Senate Foreign Relations

C. Dirck Keyser, a newcomer to the JOURNAL's pages, is staff assistant to the Counselor and a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Committee), Governor Rockefeller, Senator Mansfield, and even President Ayub of Pakistan. The number of such comments reflects a widespread feeling that more coordination is needed, and one can deduce that something, whether sound or unsound, may before long be done in this line.

IN HIS JUNE 10 statement before the Jackson Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, Secretary Herter found it necessary to fend off some well-meaning but ill-advised approaches to this subject, such as that it might be desirable to create a "super Secretary of State" who would supervise three coequal secretaries of USIA, ICA, and "diplomacy" (just as Defense now has a *troika* of Service Secretaries, all pulling in their separate Departmental ways, skillfully guided in a single direction(?) by a Ben Hur-like Secretary of Defense!). In his testimony before the Jackson Subcommittee, the Secretary clearly opted for the leadership principle, rather than organizational gadgetry. He said that the Secretary of State in his relations with other Departments should have a clear primacy in foreign relations and in all matters with a substantial effect upon foreign relations. This principle, if followed, would settle most of the inter-agency differences now extant, the JOURNAL noted in an editorial in the August issue.

In his June 10 statement the Secretary said:

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

Today's instruments of foreign policy are many and varied; a recent inter-departmental study held that the instruments of foreign policy run from the traditional diplomatic communication through the gamut of propaganda and cultural exchange activities, economic and technical assistance, and intelligence activities, to various shades of military action.

It has long been the thesis in career development and other personnel policy fields that leadership by the career ambassador or DCM depends on his broad experience in all aspects of Foreign Service activity, defined broadly as administrative, consular, economic, and political work. The new aspect which has been thrust upon the Department is best typified in the "country team" approach: today's ambassador or DCM must preside not only over the four traditional sections of the embassy, but also over ICA, USIA, and military missions—not to mention a number of other less publicized activities. Some FSO's have experience in ICA and USIA work, and annually the Department sends some FSO's—a recent figure was 29—to high-level military staff colleges. If this is all that is required in the way of military training for the aspirant DCM or political counselor to assert his leadership in the country team, then a more familiar Foreign Service parallel would be that a four weeks' consular course would qualify the future DCM to

supervise consular work, not a full two years (or more) of "learning through doing," as is currently the practice.

As a matter of fact, at present we do not exercise the leadership that we should in the executive branch. Moreover, the encroachments of others—for the void must be and will be filled—are increasingly evident. The Department of Defense, for instance, has a series of offices engaged in providing foreign policy advice to the Secretary of Defense and his various subordinate staffs. One thinks in this connection of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, the International Policy Branch of the Joint Staff, the Office of International Affairs in the Department of the Army, and other similar organizations. The Department of Defense should not be in the business of formulating, but that of executing, foreign policy. It is in the formulating business because of the increasing overlap between political and military affairs, and because of the failure of the Department of State (and the Foreign Service; let us admit it) to assert its leadership in this field. Military commanders and intelligence officers have simply moved into vacuums which in more than one instance result from the hesitancy of individual Departmental and Foreign Service officers to pass judgment on matters concerning which they feel they know relatively little. The author was once told by a colleague, for instance, that a particular military policy (the negotiating of certain base rights) appeared in his eyes to have a high political cost; he was unwilling, however, to go beyond this polite expression of opinion because, he said, the strategic value of the bases would have to be judged by military men. It may be suggested that military action is legitimate only insofar as it serves as the handmaiden of over-all national policy, and that to leave such politico-military decisions in the hands of military, rather than policy, officers, is an abdication on the part of the policy officers concerned.

IT IS WORTH pointing out that the traditionally reputed parochialism of military officers is fast disappearing. In fact, Morris Janowitz, in his book "The Professional Soldier," holds that the military mind in America today has cast off from its traditional moorings and is essaying Byronic flights into all sorts of new realms of thought. Not only is "the Army mind" at odds with "the Navy mind"—the individual corps within the services are striking out on their own, with atomic scientists like Vice Admiral Rickover at odds with carrier admirals, and with generals like Gavin writing articles on helicopter-borne "cavalry," while Air Force officers are going to the laboratory for operations theory.

This constant re-examination of old ideas and probing into new fields has not been limited to purely military subjects; active minds can seldom be confined. We have seen the French military's bold (perhaps too bold) intellectual probing into psychological and political warfare, and our own soldiers and sailors are taking advanced courses in economics, political science, and diplomatic history. In fact, what is the National War College but a school of foreign affairs for future flag and general officers? We ignore these developments at the peril of our future as a service.

It seems that in Britain the Foreign Office has not yielded the ground that we have. The Foreign Office decides; the

War Office and Admiralty execute, one gathers. A ranking American observer has reported that in British inter-agency committee work, the colonel or commander who ventures an opinion or recommendation in the realm of political policy is stared down in icy silence by the presiding Foreign Office representative. Conversely, the Foreign Office representatives have no hesitancy whatsoever in expressing opinions about matters of military policy. One reason, according to the account, is that most of them had themselves commanded battalions or fighter squadrons, or served on fleet staffs, at one time or another. In fact, the incidence of lesser military titles—captain, major, commander—amongst British civil servants and foreign service officers is well-known.

IT WOULD SEEM in the light of all this that the Department should, in its own interest and in that of the nation, encourage the reserve participation of those of its officers who have undertaken such activity. A number of them are of high competence in military affairs; some, indeed, are West Point and Annapolis graduates who rose to the rank of captain or lieutenant-commander before joining State. Others are certainly more competent than they would be were they without military training and experience. Moreover, professional soldiers, themselves dedicated to an austere and arduous life, have more respect for those who have undertaken the same hardships than for those who have not; the reservist "speaks their language," and they will more readily accept the leadership of the FSO reservist than that of the FSO with no knowledge of or sympathy for the military outlook.

To say that military knowledge is available in the books of such authors as Captain Liddell Hart or in the reports of the former Lieutenant Hanson Baldwin, USN, is to state only part of the truth. There are new developments in military thinking (as mentioned above) available only to cleared participating officers through official channels. While there is no question that such information ought to be available to any Foreign Service officer through official channels, the fact is that for the most part it is not made available automatically, few have the time during official office hours to absorb it, and many have little interest. In important areas, it is to a large extent unavailable. The military reserve program is, for the Department, an after-hours program in military science on the part of the 610 officers and employees who are ready reservists. (As noted before, the stand-by reserve, which involves an additional 590 officers and employees, provides little or no training). Moreover, there are aspects of military knowledge, like aspects of political or economic knowledge, best described as "feel"—only a man with experience in a military organization is likely to be able to sense the *élan* of a unit, for instance, just as the Japanese language officer who has actually lived in a Japanese village is more likely to detect certain nuances of Japanese thought and feeling than is a German specialist.

Finally, there is a very real moral question. If one of the instruments of foreign policy is a division of infantry, to use this instrument may involve loss of life. Military leaders themselves have long been unwilling to ask others to do what they themselves are not willing to do, and it is easy to imagine that a political officer might feel some compunction about making a political decision which would lead to the

commitment of troops when he himself might be accused of being safe. There is a poetic justice in the picture of the would-be peacemaker being asked to clean up his own mess should he create one.

Looking at this question from a different point of view, that of public and congressional relations, the public knowledge that 1,200 officers and employees of the Department of State (for here the stand-by reservists are ultimately as much on the firing line as the ready reservists) stand ready to take the consequences of their own failures, might be healthy. This is hardly a mercenary group—308 are standby reservists, and get no monetary benefit at all, while the extraordinarily high rate of participation in the Department's best-paid personnel category, as compared to all Department officers and employees taken together, is the contrary of what one would expect if money were the primary consideration. In fact, I have heard reservists argue that money couldn't be a motivation at all, since reserve pay is minuscule, and that the motivation has to be love of arms or country.

With these ideas in mind, the following suggestions might be worthy of consideration: it would seem reasonable that the Department should object to having FSO's remain in the reserve as obligors (i.e., obligated by the draft to participate actively in the reserve for six or eight years in lieu of serving two years on active duty as draftees), as warrant officers, or as enlisted men; the Department might also reasonably object to the subjection of FSO's to the draft. Nonetheless, the Department should not object to the voluntary participation of FSO's as commissioned officers in the reserve, and in fact should encourage it to the point of interceding with the military authorities on behalf of present or future enlisted or warrant reservists who hold FSO commissions and who would like reserve military commissions. The Department might also seek military schooling assignments for such officers at lower levels than the war college level: an FSO naval reserve lieutenant might be recommended for an assignment to the Naval War College's course for lieutenants and lieutenant-commanders, while a reserve Infantry captain might be recommended for a tour at the Command and General Staff School.

IT IS CONCEIVABLE that in many cases these FSO's might be in key Departmental or Foreign Service positions at the time of mobilization, and in such cases the Department ought to have the authority (and should seek it now) to over-rule Defense. Nonetheless, the Department should be prepared to release at least half of the reservists in time of war and might do well to consider each case on its own merits, not as a matter of blanket policy. It should not be hard to have all such cases reviewed by a Departmental board within a period of two or three months in case of mobilization; annually, a much larger number of personnel files are reviewed by the selection panels in about that time. In this connection, the Department might also consider the desirability of having FSO's mobilized into certain military staffs. Some wartime military assignments require a high degree of political skill and judgment and might better be handled by an FSO-1 reserve colonel than by a professional colonel given the assignment because he was considered undesirable as a regimental commander.

The Very Foreign Ambassadors

by WALTER BASTIAN

HE LAY THERE in the master bedroom of Blair House—just across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House—comfortably listening to the small sounds of his wife as she bustled about getting ready for the day. Through years of assignments in two-bit consulates and backwater capitals, she had learned to make do, turn collars and cuffs, make her basic black dress hide the inadequacy of their budget when they had the two kids in college back home.

Then there was that miserable year when they had lived in the two-bedroom apartment while he received the mid-career honor of a course at the War College. Surrounded and pinned down by the military, they had survived. He had since made almost every right step by design or by luck: foreign service inspector, political counselor, and then the area and language study course for the ambassadorship.

She had made every one of the transitions almost as effortlessly as he, and he recognized the fact that he owed a lot to her, to her still striking appearance, to her poise, the instinctive ability to say the right thing at the right time. As a special concession they had even taken the briefing course together for this post.

"Margaret," he called. They always spoke English nowadays when they were alone. It was a trick they had picked up on their very first assignment, using the foreign language together until it became a part of their intimate personal life.

There was no answer and so he called again, "Margaret." The rustling in the next room stopped. "You don't have to clean up every damned thing. The Americans are civilized enough, in spite of certain evidences to the contrary."

He was rather proud of the phrase even though it sounded a little stiff. It was fluent, at least, and he remembered how it had been during the first semester of the language course, eight hours a day, every day of the week. And he could still speak the barbarous tongue only with a guttural indistinctness which the professor thought he would never dominate. But here he was, and even the strangling aspirates sounded convincing.

He had insisted that his information officer put a few aspirates into his speech for good measure, certain that the press would note them and be flattered at the way he spoke before Congress. He touched his thorax appreciatively.

Walter Bastian has served with USIS as Public Affairs Officer at Quito and Buenos Aires, and currently is assigned to the Agency as Chief of Cultural Operations.

His wife came into the room, carrying her overnight bag. Just like a damned ant, he thought, work for the sake of work, no matter how many servants were about.

"George." It was the English approximation, just as Margaret was, but it permitted them to converse in front of Americans with that touch of domesticity to which Americans pay such lip service.

"George," she said again. "I mean, Mr. Ambassador. If Your Excellency doesn't get himself out of bed, the Chief of Protocol will be here before you can get your ceremonials on. You know it always takes you ten minutes just to put on the sash and medals."

HE ROLLED OVER. Wretched bed was too short. "The Americans don't go much for this sash and medals stuff. Undemocratic and all that." But nevertheless he struggled out of bed obediently and went out into the ante-room. An elderly servant was laying out his things. He started as the Ambassador entered.

"Sorry to frighten you, Richardson," he said amiably. This trick of remembering names came easily to him from years of experience. "I always look—and feel—like hell before I've had breakfast." As a matter of fact he found that he felt much better if he ate no breakfast whatsoever, but Americans made such a social business of refection that he thought this an unusually good touch.

In spite of what Margaret said, he managed to get himself into moderately good shape in short order. His ceremonials had been neatly pressed, and, as he viewed his tall, slender figure approvingly in the mirror, he formulated the opening conversational gambits which he might try during the ride from Blair House to the Capitol.

He smiled once at his reflection, the easy, over-rapid smile of the career diplomat, made sure that his speech was with him, the extra copy for the press. He would always remember with a rush of humiliation, even after all these years, the speech some sticky-handed aide had given him with two pages glued together by accident so that he omitted an entire section in the reading.

"Fortunately," Margaret had told him with what was meant to be assurance, "my husband is such an imposing figure that no one listens to what he says anyway."

Margaret came in from the other room, and Richardson announced the arrival of the Chief of Protocol at precisely the same moment. "Important individuals," she used to say, "set up vibrations, and so I'm always ready for them."

They swung down the stairs together, a tall couple who would have attracted attention anywhere on earth, even in moderately sophisticated Washington.

He insisted on helping her into the open car himself, for he thought it good policy that they ride together, he pointing out the sights and she looking with enthusiasm. "Regular home folks," the Americans would say.

IN BETWEEN BOWS to the multitude and the exchanging of pleasantries with the chief of protocol as they rode down Pennsylvania Avenue, he rehearsed the concrete proposals in his speech. The bid for a Cultural Exchange agreement in order to give him an opportunity to show his professional skill at negotiation at minimum cost. A Public Law 480 bid for a Title II agreement for the alleviation of drought suffering through the use of agricultural surpluses. Finally an Export-Import Bank loan. A neat little package.

In front of the Treasury Department the Marine Band was drawn up, and as he passed they sounded off in a reasonable approximation of his national anthem. A child dashed out of the crowd lining Fifteenth Street and tossed a bundle of flowers to him. He fielded them deftly, but out of the corner of his eye he could see someone grab the child and scold it. One of the Secret Service operatives in the car took the flowers from him and shredded the bouquet to assure himself that it contained no infernal machine. Other times and other customs. He was too much of an old pro, and so was Margaret, to show any surprise.

They turned left once again onto Pennsylvania Avenue with the Capitol building straight ahead of them, and the large friendly crowds waving and applauding. He was a bit of a curiosity, but they were eager that he recognize their sincere desire for peace.

Then suddenly up ahead something fluttered from the balcony of an office building along the line of march. Even at a distance of more than two blocks they could see the crowd turning to look at what was apparently a huge banner, perhaps fifty feet square. Scrawled across the banner was a large crudely drawn but unmistakable DDT bomb and the words, "Vermin, Go Home. This Planet Only For People."

It was contagious, he knew, this psychology of crowds, unpredictable as a meteor storm. He could almost feel the sudden change in the climate, the first whispers of hostility.

This was the way he sized up the situation as the car approached the ominously quiet crowd in front of the

banner. This was one of those moments in which he could prove himself as an old pro, where the political appointees would blanch and bumble along. The years in the almost unnamed consulates in the least desirable cities of the galaxy had taught him to regroup his forces rapidly, to work always upon common understanding.

He leaned forward toward the Chief of Protocol. "With your permission," he said with the old professional smile, "I am afraid I must say a word or two to my wife in our native language. I find my English deserts me in moments such as this."

The Chief of Protocol looked at the hanner and nodded miserably.

"My dear," the Ambassador said, as if he were asking her to begin a grand waltz or be presented to a chief executive. The hairy anterior legs vibrated rapidly touching her mesothorax, metathorax, prothorax in a pattern of words and images so fast that the uncomplicated eye of the others in the open car could hardly follow the movements.

"My dear," the Ambassador said, "do you remember the gesture we learned for just such an occasion?"

"The V for Victory sign?" she asked.

"No, my dear." He tapped her body with what seemed his usual deliberation. "No, I mean the one we practiced for use with the American masses?"

She nodded, and he bent over toward the chief of protocol. "Please stop the car," the Ambassador asked. The automobile stopped almost directly in front of the impudent hanner.

BALANCING THEMSELVES on their posterior legs, they rose in the tonneau of the car, clinging with their middle legs to the rail which divided the front seat from the hack seat. They were a stately couple, almost nine feet high, and all eyes were on them.

Deliberately then and smiling at the crowd of Americans, they clasped their anterior feet above their heads in the well-known and recognizable gesture of the victorious prize fighter and shook them.

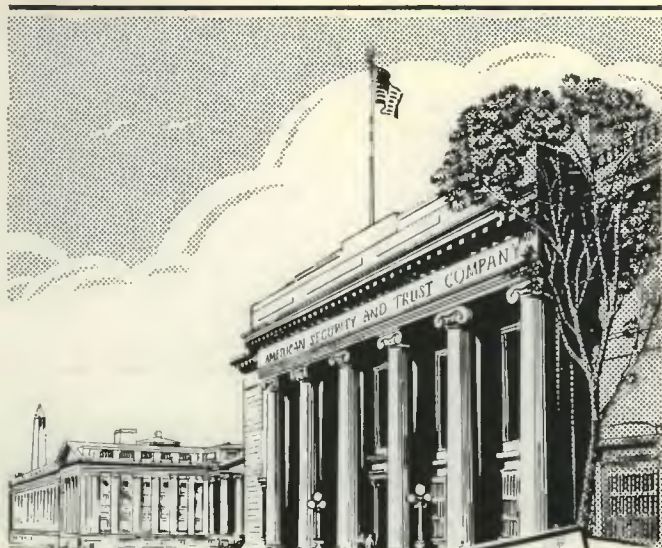
For a second the crowd was dumbfounded, but then as the full import of the gesture came to them, the crowd applauded. Arms stretched above heads and the gesture was repeated on every side.

"George," someone shouted from the crowd, "welcome to the good old U.S.A."

"Maggie," another voice shouted as the car moved off toward the Capitol, "we love you."



"November Evening"



with
**AMERICAN SECURITY'S
 SYSTEMATIC SAVINGS PLAN**

With our systematic savings plan a fixed amount of money is deducted monthly from your regular checking account and credited to your savings account. We do all the necessary bookkeeping . . . a copy of the monthly deduction is mailed with your statement each month.

The dollars you save systematically earn liberal interest and this interest credited to your savings account earns interest too!

*Write for application form or
 additional information*

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

Robert C. Baker, President

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 Member Federal Reserve System



IF YOU ARE A LONG WAY FROM HOME,
 and would like to keep up with the local news
 just drop us a line, and we shall be pleased to
 mail to you **BRYSON RASH'S LOCAL NEWS
 REPORTS**, as given on Tuesdays and Thursdays
 over Washington's WRC-TV at 6:30 P.M.—
 Channel 4. Sponsored by the Security Storage
 Company.

The coupon below is printed for your con-
 venience. Just tear it out, fill it in, and mail to us.

Security Storage Company

1140 15th Street, N.W.

Washington 5, D. C., U.S.A.

Please send me, without charge, Bryson Rash's Local News
 Reports as broadcast each Tuesday and Thursday on Channel 4.

Name _____

Address _____

or

APO _____

City _____

Country _____



EDITORIAL PAGE

As Others See Themselves

IN THE SEPTEMBER JOURNAL, Mr. James M. Byrne suggested the desirability of maintaining a selection of history and geography primers, collected from a dozen or so countries, for the use of officers headed for the field. He noted that the study of the textbooks used in the elementary schools of the country of assignment was an excellent way to begin understanding the point of view of the people among whom a tour of duty was to be spent—a way to “see others as they see themselves.”

We’ve discussed this idea with a number of officers and have encountered only two objections to it. First, such books are accessible only to those with some reading facility in the language of the country of assignment. Second, unless the reader already has a fairly broad knowledge of the country in question and, consequently, an ability to evaluate the material contained in the book, it “could have the unfortunate effect of conveying misleading impressions or attitudes supported by only one segment of society.” The Institute, we are informed, has heard such suggestions in the past and has, through its lecturers, “sometimes passed them on to classes.”

With regard to the first objection, it is our impression that the Institute’s standards of language instruction, and the intensity of training before departure for post, are now sufficiently high to enable many officers to deal successfully with the language in which elementary-school primers are written.

And, so far as the second objection is concerned, it seems to us that no Foreign Service officer, reading such a book, would fail to bear constantly in mind the fact that it was written by a Ruritanian for Ruritians and, in many cases, published by the Ruritanian Ministry of Education. Surely, too, the officer would already have begun reading as much about his country of assignment as he is able to, so that little danger would exist of his basing his conclusions about Ruritania exclusively or indiscriminately upon a Ruritanian elementary-school history or geography.

This is the sort of idea a conscientious officer is attracted to when he is preparing to leave for his post. “I must,” he thinks, “remember to get hold of a history primer when I get there and see how these people see themselves.” But, what with the business of getting settled and taking over a new job, he may or may not find time to follow through during his first six months in Ruritania, when the experience would have the greatest value. The time to take a look at this sort of book is before the officer leaves for his post.

What it all comes down to, in our view, is a question of availability. If the books were at hand in the Institute’s library, and officers preparing for assignment were aware of their presence, we feel sure they would be studied, within the limits of reading ability, and with discrimination.

Isn’t it worth a try?

Shipment of Effects

PACKING AND SHIPMENT of effects is a subject which concerns each one of us very importantly and very personally. We are therefore disappointed that the only recent communication we have received on this subject (see letters column), seems to take two individuals’ experiences as the basis for a broad and otherwise undocumented attack on the whole packing industry. As in any human activity, carelessness and unfortunate mistakes sometimes affect the movement of our personal treasures from post to post. Because this function is so important to those who lead peripatetic lives, none of us can be expected to take these personal disasters lightly. We do feel, however, that it is hardly fair to condemn a whole industry on the basis of what may be a very small number of unfortunate incidents.

One may therefore ask why we publish this letter. There are two reasons. First, we firmly believe that within broad bounds of reason and decency, the JOURNAL should be an open forum for the expression of personal views on the Service and its problems, from the purely personal to high policy. Second, we believe that transportation of effects is a particularly pertinent subject for discussion just now.

In October 1959, new regulations went into effect which have resulted in most of our business being diverted to firms which previously did very little of the packing and shipment of the effects of Service families. Those in charge of this program feel it has been a great success. They say that statistically the quality of the service has been fully maintained and that additional protection has been provided the individual through the employment by the Department of professional packing inspectors who observe the handling of a quarter to a third of the shipments to and from Washington.

We realize that there is sometimes a gap between official Washington statistics and personal reactions in the field. We therefore hope that in coming months our “Letters to the Editor” column will provide some reflection of how the new system is affecting other Service families who have been transferred during the past year.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

When Long Dark Autumn Evenings Come



At the National Gallery, Giovanni Battista Piazzetta's "Head of a Boy with a Book"

This year "long dark autumn evenings" meant, for the first part of the month at least, TV attendance to catch up with the day's performances at the UN, the highlights of the World Series, and the political debates of the presidential candidates. All of which were burdened with historic and with histrionic moments.

On one of those golden days of autumn we curved round to take a look at the planting going on at New State and NS/E. (We hope the term "extension" will be dropped soon, perhaps letting numbers alone indicate which part of the total New State a room is in.)

As this is the time of year for planting we weren't surprised to discover the landscaping in full swing. "On schedule and it will be finished by the first of November," we were told.

From the windows of the African Bureau offices, one could watch huge derricks shifting into position beautiful large trees; one tree, after being carefully set in, was just as carefully chopped down. (It had been damaged in transit.)

Elsewhere, in the patios and around the buildings, landscaping was being done with evergreens. No flowers are being used, we discovered, but included in the trees being planted are dogwood, Washington hawthorn, kobus magnolia as well as southern magnolia, Japanese crab apple and many azaleas.

The total cost of the planting is a little over \$50,000. This includes the patios and landscaping the whole area between 21st and 23rd Streets and C and E Streets.

Incidental Intelligences

While there we walked about a bit and noted:

- Movings still are going on, offices are being finished and refurbished, and work continues on the spacious new Diplomatic Entrance. The foyer of the Conference Auditorium (23rd Street) is already finished and has a func-

tional, as well as an elegant simplicity. Dedication date of the building now has been set for early December.

- The Cafeteria is so well patronized that a wait of 25 minutes is not unusual if one makes the mistake of coming during the peak hour of 12 to 1.

- At the new Snack Bars on the 3rd and 5th floors one can get good hot items for quick lunches.

- Aside from the Cafeteria the busiest single area in the building undoubtedly is the Credit Union, where large signs proclaim that checks of MEMBERS ONLY will be honored.

- The newly formed Foreign Service Wives Association has a desk in the Foreign Service Lounge to help outgoing families with their post problems, incoming families with their housing problems, and all and sundry with problems of protocol. This is staffed by knowledgeable volunteers between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2:30, five days a week.

- A small but imaginative exhibit of Danish wares, marking the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark, was catching all eyes, including those of some of the Danes in town, while we were there. Furniture, silver, and some handsome photographs of Copenhagen gave pleasure to many who went in or out of the Main Entrance.

- Not far from the Cafeteria another exhibit was shown, of intimate interest to many: the State-USIA Recreation Association Art Exhibit. The exhibit was to be judged later, and will be reported on next month by one of the prize winners of the last art exhibit.

- Many complaints have been made of foot troubles by women around the huge building due to the extensive areas to be covered on composite floors, but we didn't see many of this fall's handsome Italian walking shoes being worn.

- The only poster we saw relieving the sea of monotone walls was one on polo being played Sunday afternoons at Belvoir.

- The unhappiest man in all the moving is perhaps the man who runs the magazine and newspaper stall near the old Main Entrance. Business is so bad, he now returns magazines to his agency, he told us. This in contrast to a thriving operation he had built up, and due simply to the fact that people are now entering through the Diplomatic, the 23rd St. and the North Entrances. With distances what they are in the new building people don't sidetrack the extra block to get their newspapers and magazines from him. We noticed a copy of "The Beachcomber" on his stand, and asked how it was selling. "Not well," he said gloomily, "probably will have to return it, too."

Round Washington one saw evidences of autumnal sparkle and color everywhere. At the same time one was aware of the political atmosphere of the times, Ambassadors were in and out of town, temperatures were high, and as in any presidential election year one couldn't but deprecate the wasteful "100 days" which stymied decisions and action all around town.

New Board Members

A high turnover in the JOURNAL's Editorial Board membership seems to be characteristic—some years it's as large as seventy-five percent. But also typical of the JOURNAL's Chairmen and board members is a tendency to take on ministerial or ambassadorial rank when leaving our shores. We were reminded of this just last month when we were congratulating Joe Palmer on becoming Ambassador to Nigeria and Graham Martin on being sent to Geneva with ambassadorial rank to head up the Mission there. In recent years this steady procession has included also Tom Beale, Minister at London, Rob McClintock, Ambassador at Beirut, and Howard Jones, Ambassador at Djakarta.

This past month again the JOURNAL Board lost three of its members: Dick Funkhouser, Free Matthews and Graham Martin, and gained three new ones: Ted Eliot, Bill Handley of USIA, and Warren Wiggins of ICA. Their pictures and biographies appear elsewhere in this issue.

Life and Love

So many of our readers have said they thought "Life and Love in the Foreign Service" one of the best features the JOURNAL has ever run, that existence for us began to look a bit grim as the supply in hand became low.

As the original batch of movie stills was bought by the author from a sidewalk vendor in Peking almost fifteen years ago, there was no hope of replenishment from that source. Fortunately, we were able to discover in the files of the Film Library of the New York Museum of Modern Art a new stock of stills. Appropriate captions have been devised so readers may continue to find Life and Love in our columns regularly. Some (as in Calcutta) may even enlarge and frame them.

Society Reporting

It doesn't take a newspaper reader long to discover, on arriving in Washington, that there are two things remarkable about the local papers. One is the excellence of the editorial page of the Washington Post, including Herblock's provocative cartoons five days a week, or is it six. The POST's editorial page is among the last of the great editorial pages in this country, in an age when columnists have taken over much of the editorializing function. The second feature, we think, is the quality of the women's pages. Both the POST's and the STAR's society reporters are top-flight women reporters, and many a news break comes out first in the Women's sections of these papers. Woe to the unsuspecting male reader who thinks to find all the news up front. He may have to plough through "dripping blue lace with fan in hand" (POST, October 12) but he will discover both news and nuances not reported elsewhere. This intimate type of toothbrush-in-hand reporting, however, sometimes produces strange copy, as for instance last month when under caption of "She's the Queen of Hearts; He is Granpa Moses," writing of Ambassador to the UN and Mrs. Wads-

worth, the columnist revealed:

"Nobody knows he collects skunks," says his wife.

The Wadsworths, whether they are collecting hearts, flowers, seashells and skunks, or people are an extremely attractive team. They work and play together as a team.

(The skunks mentioned were model china skunks.)

Walter Lippmann Talk

We had hoped to be able to publish the text of Walter Lippmann's talk last month before the Foreign Service Wives Association. It attracted an audience of over 350 enthusiastic wives. But we ran into difficulties—some of the points he underlined were points he is making in his SATURDAY EVENING POST article which will be on the newsstands when the JOURNAL comes out, the first of November. For those who weren't able to attend, therefore, the SATEVEPOST will remedy the deficiency.

Electoral College

We had been somewhat mystified as to the actual procedure of voting for AFSA's Board of Directors each year so were glad to have it simply explained: Members of the American Foreign Service Association vote for an electoral college. Of these, the top eighteen meet in solemn conclave to appoint a Board from among the Foreign Service officers currently serving in Washington.

This year, from the over two hundred names on the ballot, members selected for the electoral college:

Charles E. Bohlen, Theodore C. Achilles, Livingston T. Merchant, George V. Allen, Raymond A. Hare, Joseph C. Satterthwaite, William L. Blue, James W. Riddleberger, Foy D. Kohler, J. Graham Parsons, Waldemar J. Gallman, William O. Boswell, Max V. Krebs, Aaron S. Brown, Charles W. Adair, Jr., James K. Penfield, Joseph J. Jova, Parker T. Hart.

It is perhaps interesting to note, in this vote-conscious year, that an unusual number of names were written in this time, some of whom received only a few votes.

The JOURNAL will publish pictures of the new Board in December.

"Las Mercedes," Venezuela

by Betty Hahn Bernbaum





Earth tremors destroyed these riverside streets in Valdivia.



Volcanic eruptions caused much damage in the South.

Catastrophe in Chile

by TOM HILTUNEN

U. S. EMBASSY personnel at Santiago, Chile, were rocked in their beds with such vigor at 6:05 one Saturday morning that all woke up. No one, however, was seriously concerned, thinking it was just a strong Santiago tremor. The first indication that something more serious had happened came when harried Foreign Office protocol officers telephoned to say that the dress for the official opening of Congress would be informal, instead of the usual white tie and tails with a black vest.

In his address at the opening ceremony, President Jorge Alessandri announced that the nation was deeply mourning losses suffered from a major earthquake, thus officially confirming somber radio news reports that were now being heard.

This Saturday morning quake was only the beginning. There were several more which, coupled with other seismic phenomena such as the tsunami tidal waves, volcanic action, and sinking of land, caused a disaster estimated by the Chileans as equivalent to the effect of one hundred Hiroshima-type atomic bombs. The known dead and missing total some 2,500, a relatively low figure resulting from the fact that the most destructive shock was preceded by a warning tremor and occurred on a beautiful Sunday afternoon when schools and factories were closed and the populace was outdoors. (In contrast, thirty years earlier in the same region a single nocturnal jolt dropped tiled-roofed adobe houses on the sleeping populace of Chillán, killing

25,000). Property loss is estimated at around \$500 million.

The worst quakes occurred on May 21 and 22 when such cities as Concepción, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt, as well as numerous smaller centers, were severely damaged. These cities are located in the southern third of this strip-like country whose length equals the distance from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, California. The greatest losses in life and property resulted from the action of the tsunami waves. Coastal towns such as Puerto Saavedra, Corral, Ancud, and Castro, when viewed from the air, had only vacant squares marking the sites of residential areas. There were actually three great tsunami, all of which traveled across the Pacific at 725 kilometers per hour, causing damage in such distant points as Australia, Japan and Alaska.

ALTHOUGH the severest shocks were felt as mere tremors in Santiago, some 600 miles north of the disaster zone, the extent of the damage was not learned immediately because communications had been destroyed. It was not until many hours later that reports from the area began to filter into the capital and the headlines made it clear that Chile had suffered a major national catastrophe.

Ambassador Walter Howe forthwith offered the Chilean Government the assistance of the United States and directed the C-47 aircraft of the Air Attaché and the U. S. Air and Naval Missions to assist in the relief operation. These planes went into action immediately, carrying hastily gathered relief bundles to Concepción, Puerto Montt, and Valdivia, transporting evacuees back to Santiago, and surveying the disaster from the air for a first-hand report to the Ambassador.

Tom Hiltunen edited a weekly newspaper for four years. Since entering the U. S. Information Service in 1951 he has served at Helsinki, Buenos Aires and currently is at Santiago, Chile.

In joint discussions, Ambassador Howe and Chilean leaders determined that the basic needs of the disaster victims were medical and hospital facilities to replace those destroyed, clothing and blankets for the on coming Antarctic winter, as well as emergency rations to tide the hungry over until normal supply routes could be restored. These needs the Ambassador communicated to Washington, and the greatest peacetime disaster relief operation in history was on.

Emergency medical supplies and fifteen tons of Army tents and blankets from the U. S. Army's Caribbean Command in Panama were the first supplies sent down. In the United States, Army units worked through the night loading supplies, and, within hours, giant C-124 MATS Globemasters roared into a mighty aerial bridge that lifted 987 tons of relief supplies (including two complete 400-bed hospitals with personnel) into the disaster zone within five days.

American reporters, arriving with the Globemasters, were supplied by USIS officers with data and pictures which soon found their way to U. S. front pages and television screens. Their vivid descriptions, soon followed by an appeal by President Eisenhower, prompted many Americans to contribute nearly \$5 million through the American Red Cross.

THE PRESIDENT also announced a grant of \$20 million to Chilean relief from 1961 mutual security program funds and, in addition, pledged \$477,000 as the U. S. part of the commitment by members of the Organization of American States. A further contribution of \$100 million was promised in connection with the U. S. program of economic assistance for Latin America. The Export-Import Bank of Washington extended a credit of \$10 million for reconstruction. The hospitals and relief supplies brought from the States were donated to Chile. The Navy made available a floating dry dock, a landing ship, medium, and twelve other landing craft on a five-year no-cost lease, easing transport difficulties caused by bridge and harbor destruction.

The American Junior Red Cross children's fund, supported entirely by the contributions of American children, allocated \$25,000 and sent 10,000 gift boxes and 150 school chests to meet the special needs of 80,000 school children affected by the disaster.

Substantial contributions were made by such organizations as CARITAS as well as by American firms in Chile. A highly successful campaign was conducted by the San Francisco CALL-BULLETIN whose editor recalled that Chile had contributed to help victims of the San Francisco earthquake. A collection from U. S. State Department, I.C.A., and Foreign Service personnel totaled \$17,776.04. Wives of American officers and members of the American Community of Santiago, led by Mrs. Howe, set up bazaars and collections for the relief of the disaster victims. A collection from the staff of the Embassy, USIS, and USOM at Santiago netted \$2,600.

Canada sent hospital supplies, tents and bedding in five planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force. West Germany sent substantial relief supplies and technicians to assist in the reconstruction of Valdivia.

Fellow Latin American nations responded quickly. Outstanding was the aid of Argentina, whose material contributions totaled over a trainload of foodstuffs, clothing and tents, and prompted many expressions of thanks from Chile.

Chilean newspapers were eloquent in their praise of the prompt and substantial aid given by the Americans. One touching expression of appreciation was a sign put up over a news vendor's booth which read: "Welcome USA citizens and thank you for your great help—The free news-dealers syndicate No. 4, Santiago de Chile."

SEVERAL MONTHS have passed since the first quakes did their damage. But aid from the United States continues to pour in.

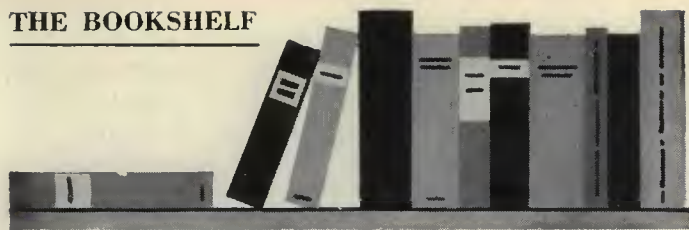
During the current reconstruction phase, visitors to the disaster zone are often amazed to see a large number of apparently perfectly undamaged buildings in cities which had been reported completely destroyed. Buildings still standing may be off their foundations and have their water pipes broken. Furthermore, a revealing study by ICA geologists showed that all cities suffered certain "paths" of destruction, while other areas were left perfectly intact. The paths always followed areas that consisted of ground that had been filled in—an ancient river bed, a ravine, or a gully. Houses built on solid "original" earth had often survived. These geologists mapped the cities in the light of their findings, making available to future builders the knowledge that certain sections of the city are relatively safe for construction.

New houses of concrete and steel survived even the severest shocks with relatively little damage—evidence of experience utilized from previous earthquakes. Home-made adobe houses suffered the most damage, since their walls, unsupported by floor beams, rested on the bare earth. Well-built wooden houses suffered no damage, since effective bracing, coupled with the natural resiliency of wood enabled them to survive.

The quake changed some of the geography of the country. Certain islands in the Chiloé area reportedly disappeared completely, together with inhabitants and livestock. Other islands appeared where there had been none before. Huge landslides north of Valdivia dammed up rivers into a vast lake which threatened to wash out the city. Valdivia stayed long in the headlines as engineers battled to cut channels into the dikes to arrange a controlled emptying of the lake.

In southern Chile, the earth continues to tremble, with occasional quakes strong enough to topple some buildings. ICA geologist Pierre Saint Amand, who has been on the scene from the very beginning, predicts that the tremors will continue for many more months, as the ravaged land settles.

Nevertheless, saws are humming and hammers are ringing in the south, as people undertake the massive task of reconstruction. It will take them a long time to rebuild, but their hopes are higher as a result of the material and moral assistance of friendly nations. They are optimistic as they bend to their work. Spring is coming in southern Chile and its people are determined that their country will rise from the rubble stronger and better than it was before.



Books on

Aid and Economic Development

Galbraith*

"THE LIBERAL HOUR" is a wide-ranging collection of essays. They run from peaceful competition with the Soviets, to the 1929 economic recession in the United States, to farming an abandoned farm. Not only does the book show the breadth of J. K. Galbraith's interests, but it illustrates the lucidity of his prose and the persuasiveness of his analysis. It is delightful and stimulating reading.

Several essays are particularly relevant to readers of this Journal. Worth quoting for its substance and style is a comment on the role of foreign aid:

"... in failing to see foreign aid as a manifestation of the quality of the society—as an index of its generosity and compassion and hence of its right to respect—we have severely damaged its usefulness. Ignorant and short-sighted men have regularly insisted on presenting it as a purely selfish thing.

Hirschman†

PROFESSOR Hirschman has written an important book, one that deserves a wide reading among people concerned with the policy and operating problems involved in the foreign aid program.

His strategic approach leads to an examination of choices (mainly on the part of governments) in terms of their probable relationship to "the ability to invest" or, what is the same thing, "the ability to make investment decisions." This variable, which partakes of the qualities of "entrepreneurship" and "absorptive capacity" but is more flexible than the one and more specific than the other, is in Hirschman's view the truly scarce resource. If it can be brought to bear on other resources which are more plentiful or at least less scarce, growth will follow. If it is inhibited, growth will be inhibited.

This brings us close to the real world, where certain individuals are able to apply rare or unusual skills of organization or insight to the economic process. Hirschman would look for ways to expand the number and to increase the activity of these kinds of people. His explorations are along

by ALFRED REIFMAN

"I had one guiding principle in my conduct of ICA affairs," John B. Hollister, a former foreign aid administrator, said not long after leaving office. "Each proposed project had to be tested by a single standard: 'Will the spending of money for this purpose increase the security of the United States?' ... my sole concern was and is the self-interest of this nation."

"This is slander. We have provided foreign aid mostly because we felt it was generous and right and perhaps a little out of a sense of guilt that we should be so well off while others were not. By such proclamations, we tell those who receive our help that they must consider themselves pawns in our game. No man wishes to be a pawn. The total consequence is gravely to impair the usefulness of the aid in the competition it is assumed to advance."

by PHILIP TREZISE

anything but conventional paths.

Indeed, in his scouting out of the possibilities he has a fling at some of the more reverently enshrined developmental concepts. He is not sure that shortages of "social overhead capital" must necessarily be made up before further development can get under way. The optimum sequence, he reasons, often may be quite the reverse. Policies that are apparently inflationary are not always and everywhere bad policies by any manner of means. Governmental ventures into manufacturing industry may not be wrongheaded and uneconomic. Population pressures may stimulate rather than depress the growth of per capita income.

There is a great deal more, nearly all of it of an imaginative cast, and many readers will come upon ideas that strike responsive chords out of their own experiences. The work, like all useful studies, ought to be a stimulus to controversy and to further investigations. Professor Hirschman, incidentally, more than holds up the reputation of the economists as writers of the most civilized English of any of the social scientists.

Deterrent or Defense: A Fresh Look at the West's Military Position, by B. H. Liddell Hart. Frederick A. Praeger: New York. 257 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

THE MORAL of this book is "If you wish for peace, understand war." Its burden is to dispel what the author considers two commonly fatal delusions: the idea that victory in nuclear war is possible and the idea that war cannot be limited. In taking his latest hard look at the West's defense posture, Captain Liddell Hart again argues persuasively against arming NATO either with tactical or strategic nuclear weapons. He believes that nuclear deterrent power should be possessed only by the United States and USSR, that a properly trained and organized NATO conventional shield of twenty-six mobile divisions can do the job in Europe, and that limited conventional warfare is the war of the future for which the West should prepare more vigorously and imaginatively. As always, he writes provocatively and most interestingly when he is translating lessons of the past into future tactics. He favors disengagement in Europe, advocates a demilitarized zone along the Eurasian rimland, thinks that defense properly organized is the favored form of war, urges the further development of night action tactics, and believes that light modernized and modified tanks will be with us for a long time.



Setting up the Fair at New Delhi

**THE LIBERAL HOUR* by John Kenneth Galbraith, 197 pp. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$3.50.

†*THE STRATEGY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*, by Albert O. Hirschman. Yale University Press. 217 pages, \$4.50.

"The New Statecraft," by George Liska, University of Chicago Press, 234 pp., \$5.00

Reviewed by MARTIN F. HERZ

PROFESSOR Hans J. Morgenthau, who inspired this work, terms it a "pioneering effort to develop a theory of aid as an instrument of foreign policy." Using the hard-nosed or realistic approach to the problem, Liska sees aid to uncommitted countries as essentially an effort to attract the floating vote. In this sense he considers it a useful instrument, the usefulness to be tested by the political returns over a given period of time.

The situation becomes more complicated when the theory is applied to particular situations. When one has to choose between an ally and a neutral, which should be preferred? Liska considers aid given to both Pakistan and India self-defeating "duplication." Such aid tends to be accepted as compensation for the irritation caused by aid given to the other. However, the author also refers to a political equivalent of Gresham's law whereby the more desirable friend may be driven away by the greater readiness for intimacy on the part of the less desirable one. The situation becomes even more complicated when two competing donors appear.

In some cases, he considers that the United States is amply compensated by the continuing neutrality of a recipient. In some cases, also, it is exceedingly unwise to attach "strings" to aid. The author notes that valuable allies will not be abandoned if they refuse to be bound by strings, and neutrals sometimes would rather forego aid altogether than accept them, and competing forces may then be better able to manipulate such countries. In cases which he defines as involving "acquisitive aid," if the recipient supplies what was expected of him (which, in the case of Yugoslavia, may be merely that it stay independent), he feels no more should be asked.

The new statecraft, Mr. Liska notes, requires a knowledge of the internal conditions of individual less-developed countries and a concept of the many political problems of development and defense to which foreign aid addresses itself. Neither kind of insight is easy to get at, he says, and knowledge in this field is not vastly different from opinion. This is a disarmingly candid admission of the difficulty of presenting a unified theory on the subject. The opinions expressed, however, are exceedingly thought-provoking and worth pursuing.

You Can Talk Well, by Richard C. Reager, Norman P. Crawford, and Edwin C. Stevens. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J. \$3.95.

Reviewed by RICHARD FUNKHOUSER

DR. STEVENS, who collaborated in this exceptional work, is a tried and true friend of the Foreign Service. Innumerable officers who have felt a tinge of panic upon receipt of an invitation or assignment to make a public speech, or even one before a good number of their colleagues, consider Professor Stevens a life saver. At the National War College and at the Foreign Service Institute, together with the various other loci of his magic, Professor Stevens has steadied the voices and reinforced the confidence of both senior and junior FSO's. This lucid book of common sense tells how he does it. Experienced officers who may try to cover too much ground at a War College lecture should re-

WRITE ME FROM RIO

by Charles Edward Eaton

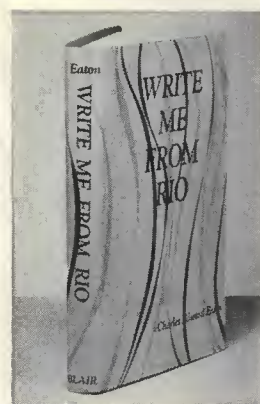
FORMER AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL IN RIO

Of these 12 Brazilian tales Alceu Amoroso Lima, Brazilian author and critic, has said that this is "the first time a North American author has been deeply affected by the mystery of our nature and of our people."

\$3.95

JOHN F. BLAIR, Publisher

404 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.



DEHAVEN & TOWNSEND, CROUTER & BODINE

Established 1874

Members

New York Stock Exchange American Stock Exchange
Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange

Brokers Dealers Underwriters Distributors

**Constant Attention and Analysis Given to
Portfolios of Individuals Stationed at Home
or Abroad**

Inquiries by Mail or Phone to

THOMAS LUKE MATTHEWS

30 Broad Street, New York 4

Telephone: DIG.3Y 4-0200

A survivor of the recent quakes, the Valdivia River Bridge still stands, a concrete link between Valdivia and the island of Teja. Depicted on a Chilean postage stamp from our Stamp and Coin Department.



Your "Bridge" to Shopping at Home

... a paper postage stamp—your tenacious link to all the advantages of home shopping. Just drop a card to our Shopping Services. We'll send you complete information about our three convenient credit plans—our regular monthly charge account; our CBA, the flexible Continuous Budget Account; or our thrifty Deferred Payment Plan. Your name will be placed on our overseas mailing list to keep you periodically informed of our merchandise values. It's so easy to shop by mail . . . Simply write.

Woodward + Lothrop

SHOPPING SERVICES
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

Time out... for the time of your life!



Begin or wind up your service tour aboard Grace Line's glamorous new *Santa Rosa* or *Santa Paula*. Enjoy all the extra niceties of service and luxury that spell the difference between just a voyage and a *holiday* afloat!

The sleek, new, air-conditioned *Santas* give you fabulous top-deck play areas with magnificent outdoor swimming pools... spacious, upper-deck night clubs, lounges and dining rooms. First-class accommodations throughout offer comfort and luxury comparable to exclusive resort living.

Sailings every Friday from New York to Curaçao and Aruba, N.W.I.; La Guaira (Caracas), Venezuela; Kingston, Jamaica; Port au Prince, Haiti; and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.



See your local travel agent or write

GRACE LINE

Dept. FSJ, 3 Hanover Square, New York 4, N. Y.
Agents and Offices in All Principal Cities

view it. Officers inexperienced in standing up before critics should commit the essentials to memory. Communication is the essence of diplomacy and it can't always be handled with a yellow pad or a whispered confidence. Dr. Stevens demonstrates that it is both art and science and especially essential to the Service today.

Industrial Development

by R. SMITH SIMPSON

THOSE WHO wish to give more thought to the economic and social conditions which generate many of the political problems we face abroad and to the economic and social techniques by which those problems can be solved will find such books as these to taste. The Stanford Research Institute and its attached International Industrial Development Center are making a significant contribution to the materials dealing with the economic modernization of which three-fourths of the people of the world are in search. The maturity and meticulousness of experience and thought which they are bringing to bear upon the needs of developing countries are impressive, and these two books are but the latest demonstration of what private organizations can do and are doing to assist in the achievement of the dynamic yet balanced development which contributes to not only economic modernization but human welfare, political stability, and sound international relationships. As J. E. Stepanek says in his study: "Half the world is driven by technological power, and half by the passion to gain this power. For the seekers there is a shortcut that was not available earlier. They need not generate the knowledge that leads to power; they can draw on the existing fund." The problem is how to gain access to this fund. Such books as these provide a part of the answer.

"Small Industry Advisory Services" analyzes the ways by which knowledge of industrial processes can be made available to small concerns. When one considers that in the rapidly developing countries the desire for change has outrun the capacity to achieve it, the value of such a study is evident. We are face to face with this problem. All our technical assistance programs are up against it. No threadbare thinking will get us to it or around it. Only such thinking as has gone into this study will do it.

The second study, "Industrial Estates," is not on as esoteric a subject as may at first appear. An industrial estate is a tract of land subdivided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of industrial enterprises. This is closely related to the problem of how to give small entrepreneurs easier access to the "how to do's" of modern industry. It is the basis of "Operation Bootstrap" in Puerto Rico. It is a technique being applied increasingly in India. By providing a positive way of stimulating entrepreneurship, attracting new industry and modernizing existing industry, its connection with our objectives of political stability, economic development, international amity, peace and human welfare is apparent.

SMALL INDUSTRY ADVISORY SERVICES: *An International Study*, by Joseph E. Stepanek. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois. 193 pages, \$6.00.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES: *Tool for Industrialization*, by William Bredo. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois. 240 pages, \$6.00.

Shirt Sleeves and Striped Pants

by Chester Bowles

MOST OF MANKIND has always looked on us Americans as a simple-living, accessible and understanding people. In the last few years this impression has been badly tarnished.

To millions of Europeans, Asians, Africans and Latin Americans we now appear negative, materialistic, boastful and, worst of all from their view, committed to the support of a right-wing global status quo.

The only America that many foreigners will ever know is the America presented by our embassies in some fourscore foreign capitals. How effective are they in correcting these unfavorable impressions?

As most Americans who have traveled abroad know, our embassies are largely manned by competent, experienced, hard-working Foreign Service officers. By and large, these able staffs are headed by able Ambassadors who approach their responsibilities with utmost seriousness and dedication.

Yet in many cases our Chiefs of Mission are hampered by a tradition of social exclusiveness and artificiality which contributes in considerable degree to the very public impression which we and they are most anxious to avoid.

This overemphasis on the social requirements, plus our failure to provide adequate entertainment allowances for such socially demanding embassies as London, Paris and Rome, has led us to accept as a matter of course the appointment of wealthy political contributors to represent us in some of the world's most important capitals.

Although the selection of non-career Ambassadors to supplement our career service has resulted in some unwise appointments, it has also produced some of our ablest Chiefs of Mission in recent years.

Today there are some 4,400 men and women in the Foreign Service and the Foreign Service Reserves. It has been my privilege to know and work with many of them in various parts of the world, and I can testify that they form an extra-ordinarily well qualified and dedicated group of government servants.

They cannot be expected to maintain their dedication, however, unless every career member of the Service knows that the promotion door is open to the highest diplomatic assignment he is capable of handling. If our embassy in Paris or London, for instance, calls for the specific talents of a particular career diplomat, the assignment should be his. The present level of allowances and the tradition of lavish entertainment now combine to make this impossible.

But whether the post be Paris, New Delhi, Tokyo, Bangkok or Buenos Aires, Congress should provide the embassy allowances that are required. It is undignified and self-defeating for a great nation to depend on subsidies from wealthy political contributors to conduct any of its overseas activities.

I am concerned, however, that our focus on the well-publicized financial demands of diplomatic life may obscure the much more fundamental question of ambassadorial responsibilities. Even more than bigger embassy allowances, we need bigger *concepts* of what our American Ambassador is supposed to do.

What precisely are the requirements?

The American Ambassador, as senior representative in the country of his assignment, provides the State Department with a flow of comprehensive reports on political, economic and social developments in that country. He negotiates bilateral agreements, often under the most trying circumstances. He acts as America's representative at official functions. He assists American business firms.

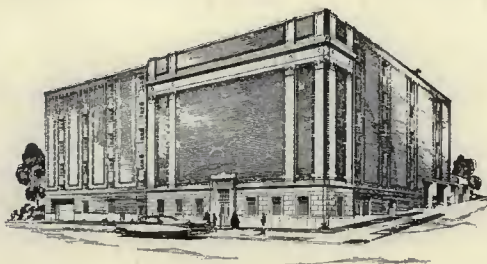
In addition to directing his own political and economic staff, he has general supervisory responsibility for the United

"LIFE AND LOVE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE"

by ROBERT W. RINDEN



"I always said, Mr. Ambassador, it was false economy not hiring a chauffeur for the Embassy Car."



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

Private Rooms and Pallet Cases
Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens
Vaults for Silverware
Comprehensive Insurance Service
Packing and Forwarding
Long Distance Moving by Allied Vans
Lift Vans for Overseas Shipments
Motor Vans for Local Moving

*Member of National Furniture Warehousemen's Association,
Canadian Warehousemen's Association, British Association
of Overseas Furniture Removers, and F.I.D.I.
(Federation Internationale des Demeilleurs Internationaux)*

Agent of ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.

BOWLING GREEN STEEL LIFT VANS

**1701 Florida Avenue
Washington 9, D. C.**

Telephone ADams 4-5600

Cable BOWLINGVAN

*Virginia Branch at 621 NORTH PAYNE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA*

Officers

E. K. MORRIS
President
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
First Vice-President
RAYMOND O. BABE
Vice-President
G. ELROY McNEIL
Vice-President
ROBERT L. TULL
Vice-President
DONALD W. TOLSON
Treasurer
WILLIAM M. NEWLEN
Secretary
WEBB C. HAYES, III
Counsel

Directors

BRUCE BAIRD
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
DANIEL L. BORDEN
ROBERT W. FLEMING
D. P. GAILLARD
WEBB C. HAYES, III
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
JAMES L. KARRICK, JR.
ALLISON N. MILLER, JR.
CARROLL MORGAN
E. K. MORRIS
RICHARD A. NORRIS
DONALD F. ROBERTS
C. GRIFFITH WARFIELD
ROBERT W. WILSON

States Information Service, and for whatever American economic or military mission may be at work in the country to which he is accredited.

An able Ambassador must also develop a deep, sensitive understanding of the country of his assignment—not simply its institutions and governmental offices, but its people, their ideas, their hopes and their prejudices.

The established social routines in most capitals enable the Ambassador easily to meet leading industrialists and military leaders as well as prominent figures in government and diplomatic circles. He cannot afford, however, to stop with them.

In each nation there are hundreds of less glamorous opinion makers and idea spreaders whose good will and understanding for the long haul are equally vital to America's interests: the heads of farm organizations and labor unions, leaders of the minority parties, scholars, scientists, educators, students and editors. And in the background are those millions upon millions of plain, everyday garden variety men and women who produce the goods, do the voting, and fight the wars.

The task of getting to know these many individuals, of learning from them, and of clearing up their prejudices and uncertainties about America is a central part of any Ambassador's responsibilities. From experience I know that it requires never-ceasing effort.

THESE unofficial and often unglamorous men and women cannot readily be handled within the tradition of drawing room diplomacy. The Ambassador may meet them at dinners, of course. But more likely it will be over a cup of coffee in the embassy garden, in an automobile on a trip to any outlying factory or experimental farm, in a university dormitory, a union headquarters, or in the office of a co-operative.

The place is less important than the subjects that are discussed and the perception which the Ambassador brings to them. If he is unable to make our country, our people and our objectives understandable to men and women of varied backgrounds and experience, most of whom are dubious and many frankly antagonistic, he will fail in an essential phase of his job.

Today, however, the conviction that America has abandoned the concepts which made us great is now broadly accepted, and Moscow has taken every advantage of it. In all the capitals of the world Soviet representatives cynically pose as advocates of the common man, and the most forthright opponents of feudalism, colonialism and the status quo.

I vividly recall the annual party given by the Embassy of the Soviet Union in New Delhi to celebrate its "October Revolution" soon after we arrived in India. As in other world capitals, it was a gala affair, with at least 3,000 guests.

But these guests, I soon saw, were not drawn from the usual diplomatic list. They were the schoolteachers, social workers, trade union leaders and other representatives of the everyday people of New Delhi. Although some of them were undoubtedly party members, the Soviet Union, in this, its one big function of the year, was reaching out persuasively to a much broader group.

Three months later, on Washington's Birthday, the American Embassy in New Delhi also gave a party. Each of the 6,000 Indian welfare workers, government employees, trade union leaders, farm cooperative heads, officials and diplo-

mats who attended was given a scroll tied with red, white and blue ribbon which described America's own anti-colonial heritage to a people recently emerged from colonialism.

The next year, on Lincoln's Birthday, we gave a similar party for the same broadly based groups, and it was equally successful.

America's reservoir of good will has undoubtedly been drawn down needlessly by our mistakes and insensitivity, yet most people throughout the world are still anxious to think well of us. Indeed, if we give them any excuse, they will.

The American Ambassador who conducts himself today in a foreign capital with simplicity and sensitivity will almost inevitably, I believe, receive a warm response. Where can such articulate, down-to-earth men be found?

Most of them, I believe, will be found right in our existing Foreign Service. Once we establish a clear standard of what we want our Ambassadors to be, there will be no dearth of qualified professionals ready and waiting to tackle the most demanding assignments with skill and understanding.

A modest percentage of clearly qualified non-career Ambassadors should, however, continue to be brought in from outside the Service. In selecting these men we should avoid inflexible concepts of what kind of men will be most effective.

Whether they come from agriculture, labor, university life or business, able non-career diplomats with knowledge of government, competence in economics and history, and a generous measure of tact and understanding, can provide effective support for our Foreign Service.

But once installed in their posts we should demand of them their best energies. In recent years there appears to have been something of a double standard. In response to Congressional inquiries, the State Department revealed that in 1955 our non-career Ambassadors, most of them political appointees, were absent from their posts approximately two-and-a-half times more than career Ambassadors.

OF TWENTY-SIX non-career appointees on duty in that year, almost half were absent from their embassies more than 100 working days. Of 42 career Ambassadors on duty in the same period, only four, a very small percentage, were gone more than 100 working days.

When challenged about their absenteeism, some non-career appointees are said privately to have complained to the State Department about the lush jobs in private industry which they had been "forced" to forsake in order to accept appointment as Ambassadors.

This underscores the folly of our present method of selection. With so many well-qualified Americans proud and eager to serve our country, why call on anyone who thinks only of his own alleged "sacrifice"?

I know that diplomatic traditions, however artificial, cannot be abandoned overnight. I know that many traveling American bigwigs who expect our embassies to turn themselves inside and out as soon as they step off the plane would complain to high heaven if they were not entertained in style. I know that some Congressmen would protest if the embassy red carpet led to no more than a cup of coffee.

For all of these reasons I hope that Congress will provide the expense allowance that each Ambassador requires to meet all reasonable entertainment responsibilities. An even more urgent need, however, is for a new Congressional and public concept of what each American Ambassador is sent out to do.



BEAM

serves world markets

wherever in the world you're stationed, the entire Beam line of famous products is available to you . . . including the same fine sour mash bourbons Americans have respected for more than 164 years!



JIM BEAM, 86 Proof Kentucky Straight Bourbon; BEAM BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 Proof; BEAM'S CHOICE Charcoal Filtered 90 Proof, 6 years old—sour mash; BEAM'S PIN BOTTLE, 86.8 Proof, 8 years old.

and don't forget

Baranof Vodka and Chateaux Brand Cordials, Brandies, Liqueurs and Fruit Flavored Vodkas.

JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO.
65 E. SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DISTILLERY & BOTTLING PLANT #1, CLERMONT, KY.
DISTILLERY #2, BEAM, KENTUCKY

At Home in Kami-Meguro

by Erica Beckh Rubenstein

ON A RAINY DAY in September we moved into our little house in Kami-Meguro, Naka-Meguro Ku. Except for the modern business section of Tokyo (the Ginza and environs) this sprawling, crowded metropolis of over 8,000,000 people is made up of dozens of such small neighborhoods, which are virtually little villages or separate communities, each with its own marked character, local Ginza or shopping street and semi-autonomous administration.

When we arrived at our incredibly small house we stepped into a bedlam heaving with humanity. There were four of us, my husband and I, both Fulbright scholars for a year's study in Japan, David, aged eleven, and our daughter Betty, aged five. Then there was Yamamoto-San, the owner of the house who was belatedly in the process of vacating it, his kimono-clad wife, a teen-aged boy and girl, a fat little three-year-old boy and two maids. The last two promptly served us tea, over which we labored to exchange small talk in our limited vocabulary. Added to this were the three Nippon Express men who were noisily unloading our belongings from a three-wheeled truck and two men who were exchanging loud comments while carrying out Yamamoto-San's effects, including a large piano. Everyone stared at us with pop-eyed curiosity. Suddenly on top of all this the door bell pealed. The maids and I exchanged looks, from which I understood that this was now my responsibility. So, pulling out my pocket dictionary, I went to answer.



Kori (ice) Delivery



Impasse with the Kori boy

I discovered a broadly grinning young man dressed in a dripping wet black rubber raincoat, sou'wester hat and thigh-high rubber boots. A steep hill, which on rainy days was a sea of mud and rocks with a gushing open sewer canal on one side, approached our home. He had toiled up on his bicycle with a huge wicker basket attached to its rear. He greeted me with a bow and a rapid flow of Japanese, of which I grasped not a word. We stood and gazed at each other in a blank silence. Then I produced my dictionary. The young man's face lit up (Japan has one of the highest literacy rates in the world) and he rapidly thumbed through it, then handed it back to me with his finger pointing to yasai (vegetable). With vivid pantomime he made clear to me that he would write down my order in a note book and would make later delivery. And thus I began to give my first market order in Japan, laboriously referring to the dictionary for each item.

I spent the rest of that morning running back and forth to the door answering the bell, meanwhile trying to oversee the unloading of our possessions, continue a courteous exchange with Mrs. Yamamoto and keep an eye on my five-year-old daughter, who was noisily carrying on her own type of international exchange with the three-year-old. In the following weeks our doorbell rang incessantly and made us acquainted with an ever-widening circle of "little men," as we subsequently named the innumerable local delivery boys who came twice a day to our house. Without their

Illustrations by Lewis W. Rubenstein

resourcefulness, unfailing courtesy and endless patience, I should never have succeeded in keeping our domestic bark afloat on such an alien sea, where almost every daily act of life necessitated the adjustment to a totally new way of doing things. These "little men" also posed for me some of my most difficult communication problems in a land where the language presents an eternal obstacle.

The yasai boy, who was a very good looking and dashing young man, during the oppressive summer heat appeared in a pair of dungarees and a wide white cotton cummerbund which revealed a wiry, muscular body and looked stunning with his black hair and eyes and yellow-brown skin. He was a boy of ambition, especially eager to acquire some English. In fact we observed that a desire to learn English was obsessional with many Japanese. Upon his second visit he brought his own dictionary and rapidly proved himself a much smarter linguist than I. He also developed into a remarkable mind-reader. The yasai boy brought us the most delicious vegetables and fruit, everything of a freshness unknown to frozen food habitués. Everything is so beautifully packaged: tender young spinach tied with straw into uniform square bundles, the pointed strawberries symmetrically laid out in wooden boxes lined with absorbent cotton, so that none shall be crushed, the unbelievably ripe and succulent fruit wrapped in tissue paper, in which it is protected while growing on the tree. Miraculously not even one egg was ever cracked despite the precarious bike rides over those rough roads. (The yasaiya sells eggs). Before we left Kami-Meguro we ascertained that our yasai boy had hopes of being taken into his master's business and that his capable handling of the American trade (I'm sure we bought four times the quantity of the average frugal Japanese family) had considerably advanced his ambition.

The niku (meat) boy proved a poor linguist, entirely lacking the intuition needed to distinguish hamburger from steak, so that we would be subject to a monotonous run on one or the other. A flyer in bacon proved an unhappy experiment, because it tasted like fish, due to the fish diet fed the pigs. Lamb and veal seemed unobtainable. We were almost ready to switch entirely to the prevailing Japanese fish diet when the niku boy turned up one morning with an assistant, a boy about ten who was scarcely taller than my weedy five-year-old daughter. This boy proved not only extremely bright and ready, with a resulting very rapid improvement in our deliveries, but he also took one look at Betty and was fascinated. Thereafter his first question, "Doko ni Bettysan?" (where is Miss Betty?) was followed by a string of inquiries concerning her whereabouts and doings. Should she appear at the door he would be

reduced to nervous giggles, a characteristic Japanese sign of embarrassment, not ridicule, which is often misinterpreted by the self-conscious foreigner.

The sakeya boy was characterized by absorbing curiosity. He was all eyes and this led to his nickname, "Star Eyes," given him by Betty who once remarked that he had "eyes like stars." Star Eyes proved the most enterprising of all our delivery boys. The sakeya sells sake, beer, soft drinks, some groceries and canned goods, but for some strange reason, not all of them. It took me a long time to learn the limits of the sakeya's stock. Everything I asked for Star Eyes eagerly nodded, "Hai, hai" (Yes, yes) and several hours later he staggered up the hill with the goods. After he had vanished I discovered that whenever I requested an item which his master did not carry, Star Eyes had run around the Ginza, bought it on credit from another shop, brought it to me, collected payment and then run back to pay the various shops where he had made purchases. He thus made himself invaluable, but his master, recognizing his real commercial talents, transferred him to another area where there were a number of Americans whose trade it was particularly desirable to cultivate. Star Eyes was succeeded by a real dope, who drove us to accepting the services of a newly established rival sakeya.

Milk (miruku) was delivered at dawn in tiny half-pint bottles, attesting to the modest Japanese consumption. We obviously caused a sensation by our daily order of eight to twelve such bottles, which we found neatly lined up on the heavy wall which surrounded our house. This led to the only theft we experienced in our entire year in Japan. For several days we had found no milk on the wall. It took me an active hour finally to locate the milk shop hidden down a tiny side street, and even more strenuous effort to explain my problem. The master and the entire staff of six



Public bath, family style

delivery boys patiently watched my pantomime with empty milk bottles, "first there were ten and then there were none." When they finally comprehended, the milk boy thereafter whistled loudly when he placed the bottles on our wall, warning away any intended thief. We never lost another bottle, but we lost plenty of sleep.

Our testiest relationship was with the kori boy (iceman). In Japan there is a right way and a wrong way to do everything and if one does not follow the first, one is beset with maddening frustration. I learned this fundamental fact the hard way.

Realizing that we would not have an electric refrigerator in our home (a tiny Japanese-brand one costs a fortune) I investigated iceboxes in the department stores. I was startled to discover that only ones of miniature size were available. To my American habit of once-a-week marketing this seemed totally inadequate. I therefore tracked down a dealer in second-hand army surplus furniture and was delighted to find an enormous, beaten-up icebox which had once belonged to the U.S. Marine Corps. Later I was to learn why the dealer was happy to sell me this icebox for a song and to deliver it free of charge.

My bargain arrived at our home during the excitement of our moving in. When it proved too large to go through the front door everyone, in particular Yamamoto-San, set up a terrific chatter. After endless discussion, of which I understood not a word, one of the Nippon Express men took the front door off its hinges and the icebox was slowly eased into the kitchen, where no space large enough for it could be found. Finally it was set down in a corner, where it blocked off one door, but as the house was full of useless doors, this did not matter much, although every one of us was to acquire many bruises from banging into it.

In due course the kori boy arrived, with a piece of ice about eight inches square on the back of his bicycle. He gazed at our Marine Corps icebox in stark wonder and carefully deposited the tiny piece of ice in the great space. I then tried to explain that for effective chilling he must bring a piece of ice many times as large the next day. With the inevitable, "So desu" and a reassuring "Hai, hai" he departed. Next day he brought another piece of ice eight inches square, which is what every Japanese family uses daily. Now began an extended tussle. Each day I argued, pantomiming with yardstick and outflung arms that I wanted a fifty or seventy-five pound block of ice, all with no result. Then I telephoned the koriya and spoke to the master. Finally one morning there was a loud explosive putter of a motorcycle in the street and when the door bell rang, there stood the stout master himself, yardstick in hand. Solemnly he went into the kitchen, measured the icebox space with dignity and care, barked loudly at his assistant, and with a bow departed. Shortly after, with groans and pants, and occasional wrathful mutters the kori boy toiled up the hill with seventy-five pounds of ice on the back of his bicycle.

The battle was, however, only half won, because it still required many weeks until we worked out a system of ice deliveries for every two or three days, as the huge piece melted less rapidly than the standard size. Until the day

we left we could at any time find ourselves either without any ice (this especially in the terrible heatwave of June) or inundated with a too early delivery. Furthermore, the kori boy never lost his expression of injury as he deposited his clogs at the front door and tramped into the house leaving a trail of wet footprints behind him.

All in all, that icebox cost me a fortune in anguish and in yen, for ice proved unexpectedly expensive. In addition, when we left nobody would buy the icebox and I finally had to pay for its removal at the insistence of our house owner. To further bedevil me, the icebox plumbing broke down and flooded the kitchen at the worst possible times. My final enlightenment as to the wisdom of Japanese ways came with the arrival of Akiko, our superb housekeeper and "Man Friday." She tactfully made me realize that in Japan one markets daily to enjoy the unbelievable gustatory delights of eating really fresh food. Thereafter, only one small corner of that mammoth Marine Corps icebox was ever filled.

Occasionally I would ask the sakana boy (fish) to bring sashimi (fish eaten raw) to the house. These he carried in a woven basket with a lid, to keep off flies. He had slices of salmon, tuna and white fish, symmetrically arranged upon blue and white china bowls with the little green ball of hot mustard and the mound of white grated horse-radish, all to make one's mouth water. The next day the boy returned for the bowls. It was impossible, however, for me to

(Continued on page 46)



Yasai Boy (vegetables)



Daniel Webster visits his friend James Crow

Senator Webster, he of the golden tongue and the good life, thought Old Crow such a work of art, he visited Dr. Crow at the distillery. The great orator ringingly pronounced Crow's whiskey "the finest in the world"—according to historical archives.



LIGHT • MILD • 86 PROOF
KENTUCKY BOURBON

Taste the Greatness of

OLD CROW

America's Preferred Bourbon

James Crow created his bourbon masterpiece 125 years ago—and history beat a path to his door. Today 86 proof Old Crow is favored by more Americans than any other bourbon—because it is still the perfect formula for Kentucky bourbon!

"The Greatest Name in Bourbon"



THE OLD CROW DISTILLERY CO., FRANKFORT, KY., DISTRIBUTED BY NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CO.

Service Glimpses

1. Singapore. Consul General William P. Maddox (right) at the opening of the Malay-Language Section of the USIS Library. With him are Cultural Affairs Officer Wolf Reade and Public Affairs Officer Stephen Sestanovich.

2. Baghdad. Ambassador John D. Jernegan (left) with Holsey G. Handyside, Commercial Attaché, and Haj Kadhim Haj Alwan. President of the Hilla Chamber of Commerce, at the opening ceremonies of the new downtown Commercial Office.

3. Port of Spain. Consul General Edwin G. Moline (left) secured U. S. aircraft to airlift emergency relief supplies to the Leeward Islands, hard hit by hurricane Donna. L. to r.: Mr. Moline, Commander Slate, pilot of the plane, Lieutenant Commander Decker of the U. S. Coast Guard, and Air Vice-Marshall Claude Vincent of the Trinidad Red Cross.

4. Addis Ababa. Ambassador Arthur L. Richards presenting Letters of Credence to His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

5. Lome. Ambassador Leland Barrows presents his credentials to Prime Minister Sylvanus Olympio, Chief of State of Togo.

6. Tokyo. Cheering the players at the annual baseball game between the officers of the American Embassy and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Douglas MacArthur (seated center); Mrs. William Leonhart (seated behind post); Mrs. Fumihiko Togo (seated, dark glasses), wife of the Chief of the Security Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mrs. George M. Hellyer (seated between Mrs. MacArthur and Mrs. Togo); Mrs. Haruki Mori (seated, hat), wife of the Director, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Elizabeth J. Foster (standing), American Embassy; Jack J. Good (standing), US Army, Japan.

7. Tokyo. The Embassy team lined up before the start of the game. Standing left to right (first two men unidentified): FSO Lester Edmond, FSO Martin Hirabayashi, FSO Chadwick Johnson, FSO William Leonhart, Deputy PAO Haynes Mahoney, FSO Robert Fearey, FSO Philip Trezise, Ambassador MacArthur, FSO John Stegmaier, and FSO Athol Ellis. Seated are Financial Attaché Arthur Blaser and Charles Davis, USIS.

8. Damascus. At the Seventh Annual Damascus International Trade Fair, Ambassador G. Frederick Reinhardt and Consul General R. Borden Reams (in dark suit) look on as Minister 'Izz al-Din (second from left) congratulates John U. McManus, the U. S. pavilion exhibit manager. Mr. McManus broke his left leg while supervising construction of the U. S. pavilion, but continued to direct operations from his hospital bedside.



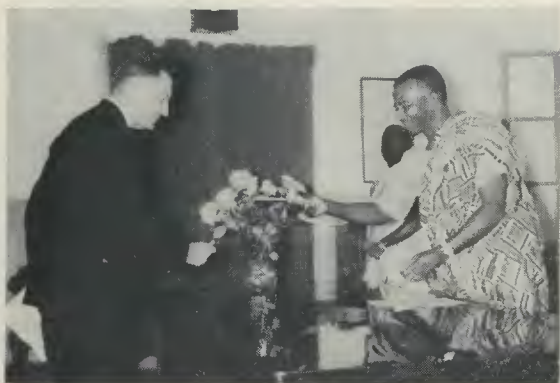
4



6



5



7



8



cope linguistically with other fish orders because the many types of local fish were unknown to me even in English, let alone Japanese. Therefore I preferred to go down to the fish market myself about four-thirty in the afternoon when the fish, arriving fresh from the nearby waters, were laid out in spotless profusion—all kinds of tasty scaled fish, squid, octopus, shrimps, crabs, tempting varieties of clams, mussels and oysters. Talking up their wares like tobacco hucksters and exchanging boisterous sallies with the customers lined up on the sidewalk (with rain these presented a solid phalanx of umbrellas), four fish boys were busy weighing, cleaning and wrapping orders in pieces of old newspaper. The housewives tucked these into the inevitable string shopping bag. I would worm my way through to the front, where I could point out my choice. The unaccustomed largeness of my order always produced a sudden lull, followed by laughter, but this was usually good natured and I was forced to join in.

As I walked up the hill to our home I passed the public bath house, where kimono-clad men and women congregated, clapping on their stilted wooden getas (clogs) and carrying soap and a tiny towel in little bowls. When they entered the bath house they left their footgear in the row of cubbyholes by the entrance. This was the hour of marketing and socializing, for which the bathhouse was the center of relaxation and leisure after the long hard day's work. This was the truly magic hour on our local Ginza.

The one slightly sinister experience with the "little men" was our relationship with the newspaper delivery boys. We subscribed to the JAPAN TIMES, which arrived every evening. Shortly thereafter we began to receive unsolicited the MAINICHI NEWS every morning and in addition a lurid tabloid. A few weeks later a boy came to collect payment for the JAPAN TIMES but he disavowed the other papers. One evening upon answering the door bell two toughs were discovered. They promptly strode into the hall and loudly demanded payment for the additional newspapers. Upon protest they became very nasty and belligerent. After useless argument we shelled out, with emphatic injunctions to stop further deliveries. The next day we were still getting three newspapers. A series of notes tacked to the door proved ineffective. Friends advised us that the only approach to a fairly common racket practiced on gaijins (foreigners) was flatly to refuse the next payment. In order to strengthen our bargaining position we added a chain bolt to the front door and when the two bullies arrived, we declined payment and banged the door in their faces. After this the journalistic flood ceased.

One of my most difficult indoctrinations into the local ways resulted from our simple desire to eat o-kome (rice), the Japanese staple of life which is eaten three times a day. To my amazement no delivery boy would produce any. Finally I went on a hunt in the neighborhood. At requests for o-kome I was directed to migi (right), to hidari (left), or massugu (straight ahead), until I reached a little shop selling noodles, grains and rice. I could see a mountain of o-kome in the back of the store. When I asked for it, however, a lengthy reply with an emphatic negative was all I received. I resorted to a primitive request for price, but again there was only more excited expostulation. This was utterly contrary to my previous shopping experiences. The

boy at the counter sent for the master. He finally called out his wife, but all failed to make me comprehend what the prohibition was. In the end I was handed a small bag of rice, my proffered payment was emphatically refused and, utterly baffled, I retired.

After this small supply of rice was exhausted we were reconciled to eating potatoes when one morning a noisy motorcycle stopped in front of the house. The rider, a man in some sort of official looking uniform, made a speech and in this I caught the word o-kome. After a really strenuous verbal bout I finally grasped the fact that to obtain rice, which was rationed by the government, one must have a rice ration card. This would entitle us to a monthly sack of rice for our family needs. Such a ration card must be obtained at the local meguro or ward administration office. I now realized that my direct attempt to purchase rice must have been interpreted as a black market endeavor.

It took hours of exhausting effort to obtain that ration card for our family. First, I had to find the right building, then the correct department and last had to locate the one young man who spoke a fragment of English. (It is by no means true that everyone in Tokyo speaks English. Often an individual spoke no more English than I Japanese so that confusion was complete.) After filling out endless forms I had to return home for our passports. Then I made another trip home for our Alien Registration cards. By this time, of course, the office was closed for the day. The next morning I successfully bore home the rice ration card. When the rice delivery man saw this upon his next visit, a sunny grin lit up his face and he raced off on his motorcycle to return almost immediately with a large sack of o-kome, which he ceremoniously carried into the kitchen for me and then he offered to show me how to use a Japanese rice cooker.

At one point we were almost involved in an international incident with our one European neighbor, the Frenchman. This storm arose because once again I was unable to catch on to the local system, this time the method of garbage collection.

With extreme frugality Yamamoto-San had made off with the good garbage container and had left us only a broken down wooden box propped up against our back wall. This faced the entrance of the Frenchman's much more imposing garden wall, before which were arrayed two enormous well-preserved garbage bins. Every day I dumped all our waste into our miserable receptacle. Every day I expected to find it emptied hut instead it overflowed. Soon we were forced to line up bulging cartons alongside. To my intense annoyance the Frenchman's garbage was obviously removed, but not mine. Stench arose, flies multiplied, an occasional rat darted from the sewerage canal to the mounting garbage.

One morning when I answered the doorbell I was confronted by the Frenchman, trembling with rage. In an outburst of broken English and French I was informed that I was a menace to public health, a breeder of flies. When I could get in a word I countered with a heated demand for enlightenment as to the inequality of garbage collection in our neighborhood. As if addressing an idiot, the Frenchman explained that one must separate one's garbage. Only food waste should be placed in the garbage bin. Because I had included paper, cans, bottles, etc. the garbage man would not haul it away. Mollified when he realized ignorance and

not malice had caused my dereliction, the Frenchman ordered his maid to place one of his bins alongside mine to take care of our emergency.

I spent an unpleasant period sorting out the accumulated garbage. Later that day I heard the high, thin note of a horn. Going to the window, I observed the arrival of the garbage man, pulling a large hand-wagon topped by huge woven baskets. Into these he loaded our garbage after carefully inspecting it to see that it conformed to regulations. For a while our tiny overcrowded house bulged with piles of waste paper, empty bottles and old tin cans but one day our doorbell introduced an incredibly old bent little man, accompanied by an equally aged crone, his wife. He asked for our waste paper, for which he insisted upon paying a few yen and then loaded it on a battered hand-cart. From then on he and others like him arrived periodically to carry away our paper, bottles and tin cans. Later, as I explored Tokyo I discovered one section of the town alongside the Sumida River where hundreds of such junk collectors congregated. Here they could be seen squatting on the ground and carefully sorting out the junk into separate heaps, which they crammed into large burlap bags. Here they lived in tiny hovels, cooking rice and tea outdoors on tiny hibachi (charcoal braziers). They compose a group in Japan virtually "Outcast," of which most tourists are totally unaware.

The first weeks in Kami-Meguro, before an advertisement in the JAPAN TIMES brought Akiko into our lives, it seemed to me that I did nothing but answer the doorbell. Add to this the frequent ringing of the telephone, which usually gave off a maddening "Moshi-moshi" (hello) and a giggle with an unintelligibility or a request for Yamamoto-San. Meanwhile the hot water boiled over on the two-ring gas stove, where I was constantly making the tea that courteous custom required I serve my husband's many visitors, the printer, the scroll mounter, the carpenter, etc. Almost daily some vital piece of domestic equipment broke down and I was struggling to find a service man. This must be done with a telephone directory in oriental calligraphy, of which I could not read a word. Direct search in the local Ginza was the only alternative.

With the arrival of Akiko, intelligent, practical, superbly efficient and energetic, serene, eternally cheerful and good natured, faithful and affectionate, adored by the children and a second daughter to us, order and sanity finally returned to our lives. Now I was free to pursue my scholarly research six days a week but on the seventh, Akiko's day off, I was again regularly involved with the domestic routine of life. I no longer regretted this involvement, exhausting at times as it might be, for it brought me into a direct and intimate contact with the Japanese way of life which is denied most foreigners. I found much wisdom and good sense in it and I developed a great respect and warm liking for the fine "little people" of our neighborhood. When our time came to leave it was with real regret that my children and I made the rounds of the tiny shops in our Ginza to say goodbye to our many friends. Every day for a year I had said "kompanwa" (good evening) to the old grandfather and his wife who tended the exquisite miniature trees in the miniature tree garden around the corner from us, and he made his smiling courteous answer and bow. This was the last response we received that day of our good-byes.



Take your grandmother's
goblets to Sierre Leone?
Absolutely! Gracious living
is as essential to your
Foreign Service rating as
a low trump finesse.
As long as you move with
Merchants you can move
with everything you love!



EXecutive 3-7770
Cable Address: Removals
MEMBERS:
National Furniture Warehouseman's Assoc.; Canadian
Warehouseman's Assoc.; British Assoc. of Internat'l.
Furn. Removers; F.I.D.I. (Federation International
des Demeilleurs Internationaux)

Scholarships for 1961-62

THE AMERICAN Foreign Service Association has just announced that the scholarship awards listed below will be available to children of Foreign Service personnel for the scholastic year 1961-62. As mentioned in the August JOURNAL, forty scholarship awards were given for the current academic year, exclusive of The New York Times Foundation Scholarships.

Now is the time to apply for scholarships for 1961-62. **Fully completed applications, including all supporting papers, must be submitted in duplicate, and must be in the hands of the Committee on Education before April 1, 1961, in order to be considered.** Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Committee on Education, American Foreign Service Association, 1742 G Street, N. W., Suite 301, Washington 6, D. C.

Scholarships are awarded on an annual basis. This means that any applicant now receiving an AFSA scholarship must submit a new application just as all other applicants. Applicants are free to select the school or college of their choice. Applications are considered for all of the scholarships for which the applicant is eligible, rather than for a particular scholarship.

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship: approximately \$1,000. Established in 1927 by the late Mrs. Elizabeth T. Harriman in memory of her son. Contrary to previous practice, this award will be granted to only one person for 1961-62.

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

The requirements for this scholarship are as follows:

(a) Each application must be supported by a letter, in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the student applying for this scholarship.

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

(c) Funds are available for study at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific, or other school (does not include preparatory schools).

AFSA Scholarships (including the John Foster Dulles, Howard Fyfe and Charles B. Hosmer Scholarships): an indeterminate number. (Twenty-six scholarships of \$500 each were awarded for 1960-61.) These awards are available to children of Active and Associate Members or of deceased former Active Members of the American Foreign Service Association, for undergraduate study at a college or university within the United States.

Foreign Service Journal Scholarship: \$500. Established in 1936. Available to children of Active or Retired members of the Association and subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. This award is for students entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those entering the final year in such schools.

William Benton Scholarship: \$1,000, divided between two applicants. Established in 1946 by the Honorable William Benton.

Willard L. Beaulac Scholarship: \$500. Established in 1955 by the Honorable William Benton.

Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship: \$1000, divided between two applicants. Established in 1952 by the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss.

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

Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship: approximately \$1800-\$2000, to be divided among three or four applicants. Established in 1955 by Mr. Francis R. Stewart, retired Foreign Service officer, in memory of his wife.

Wilbur J. Carr Memorial Scholarship: \$1,000, divided between two applicants. Established in 1957 by Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr in memory of her husband.

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

Overseas Service Scholarship: approximately \$1,000, divided between two applicants. Established in 1954 by an anonymous donor. Available to children of FSO's, FSR's, and FSS's whether active, retired, deceased, or formerly members of the Foreign Service of the Department of State.

Other Scholarships

S. Pinkney Tuck Scholarship: a scholarship of up to \$1,000 at Dartmouth College for sons of career FSO's. Established in 1948 by the Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck, a Dartmouth graduate, who served 35 years in the Foreign Service, retired as U. S. Ambassador to Egypt. For further information write to the Director of the Office of Financial Aid, Box 90, Hanover, New Hampshire, before February 15, 1961.

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

Middlesex School Scholarship: Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts, offers a scholarship of at least \$500 for which the son of a F.S. family is eligible for entrance to grades 7, 8, 9, and 10. For further information write directly to the Director of Admissions.

The New York Times Foundation Scholarships: One four-year undergraduate scholarship each at Barnard, Columbia, and either Harvard or Radcliffe, for qualified children of career FSO's; up to \$2,000 annually and one round-trip each year to parents' post of assignment.

Completed applications for admis-

sion and scholarship must be submitted to Barnard before February 15, 1961; to Columbia before February 1, 1961; to Harvard postmarked not later than January 10, 1961; to Radcliffe before February 1, 1961.

For further information apply directly to: Miss Helen McCann, Director of Admissions, Barnard College,

Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; Mr. William Strong, Associate Director, Columbia College Admissions, 105 Low Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; Admission and Scholarship Office, Harvard College, 17 University Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; Committee on Admissions, Radcliffe College, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

The Maugham Prophecy

by B. M. STEIGMAN

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM has an idea, he said in a recent dispatch to the NEW YORK TIMES from Thailand, "that in two or three hundred years English will be the universal language spoken all over the world."

Current reports and opinions are more optimistic than Mr. Maugham: the advent of English as a universal language seems not that far off.

Until three hundred years ago Latin served scholars and statesmen for international communication; then the courtly language of France became the fashion. And since World War I its place is being taken by English—partly, it is said, because at Versailles Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George didn't know French.

The nations of the world are not as yet, of course, on really adequate speaking terms. They could be within thirty years, if such a proposal as that by Professor Mario Pei of Columbia University in his book "One Language for the World" could be accepted: to have all schools in all countries agree to teach one common language (Esperanto, English, Turkish—no matter which) as a second, international language.

But most likely it *would* matter a lot to the contending nations *which* language was to be given this universal prestige. Neutral, artificially created languages like Esperanto or Interlingua have been tried—Esperanto is seventy years old—but they have made scant progress. The fittest language adapts itself and survives; all evidence points to English as that language.

We read in a news report from Paris that "the English language is spreading across Europe, Africa and Asia with a big push by Britons and Americans who stubbornly refuse to speak any other tongue. . . . The war, commerce and tourism is making English a common 'secondary language' in nearly every country in Europe." The report goes on to tell of how in Denmark policemen now wear armlets proclaiming their ability to speak English; and how Germany, after all these years of allied occupation is so full of English-speaking people that it is difficult to learn German.

The sun never sets upon those who speak English. But the prestige of English derives not merely from Britain's colonizing zeal. More important, English is the fortunate consequence of the historic invasion of 1066, when the Latinized languages of western and southern Europe became united with the rugged Anglo-Saxon languages of the North. The resultant English language is a matchless attainment of

urbanity and strength.

Maugham's prophecy that English is to be the one universal language is not likely to revoke at once the present demand for widespread teaching of foreign languages in our schools, regardless of a child's inability to speak, read and write satisfactorily his own language. And yet—maybe some not too distant relief is even now in sight.

The July 1958 proposal by the U. S. Office of Education that every child study a foreign language from the third grade through the 12th is being reconsidered now that Dr. James B. Conant, after a year's study of our high schools, has emphasized that "State and national statistics on how many students are enrolled in language courses are meaningless," and that "There are too many unqualified students in these courses who should never be there to begin with." Dr. Conant believes that unless "something approaching mastery" of a language is achieved it should not be undertaken; and that the ablest students—at least the top fifteen per cent of our high school students—can achieve such mastery.

These students would thereby be better able to serve their country and themselves. And that would let out some 85 per cent who might then turn to their more urgently needed language study—English. In a sense that can be their international language right now, for they can—in English—learn to understand all nations' history and geography, their religion, their great books, their traditions and customs.

They need feel no disparagement. You can become a writer even with small Latin and less Greek. Abraham Lincoln's eloquence derived from the King James Bible and other English works.

And there is Winston Churchill, who said that at school he was too backward to learn the classic languages: "So instead I had three times as much English as the rest. Thus I learned it thoroughly, and got into my bones the essential structure of the ordinary English sentence—which is a noble thing."

This is how Winston Churchill can make his English sentences sound:

"There is a thrill and charm of its own in the glittering jingle of a cavalry squadron maneuvering at the trot; this deepens into joyous excitement when evolutions are performed at a gallop. The stir of the horses, the clank of equipment, the thrill of motion, the tossing of plumes, the sense of incorporation in a living machine, the suave dignity of the uniform—all combine to make cavalry drill a fine thing in itself."

Is it likely, Mr. Maugham, that it will take all of two or three hundred years for a language like that to be welcomed as the language of the world?

Mr. Steigman was formerly Principal of the High School of Music and Art, New York, where emphasis was on the international languages of music, art, and on English.

Presented to General Meeting on September 28, 1960

by THOMAS S. ESTES

YOUR CHAIRMAN will present a very brief summary of the activities of the Board of Directors and the several Committees of the Association.

Our senior officers are absent today on official duty elsewhere—President Reinhardt is in Egypt and Vice President Parsons is at the United Nations. To them we extend our greetings and thanks for their devoted leadership.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Chairmen and members of the several Committees, and to the members of the Board of Directors who have given so much time and effort to the many activities of the Association.

To Ambassador David Key, our General Manager, Mrs. Barbara Chalmers, our Executive Secretary, Miss Gwen Barrows, Managing Editor of the JOURNAL, and to the other staff members we extend our hearty thanks for a hard year of selfless service.

Finances and Membership

The past year was highly successful from a financial point of view. Revenue increased by some \$15,000 to a new high of \$125,289. Of course, expenses also rose to \$114,332 over the previous year's costs of \$101,728. However, our excess of revenue was \$10,957 against \$8,277 a year ago. Total Assets are now \$169,089 as against \$147,409 the previous year.

The membership picture is not so bright. As of September we had 5,094 members while a year ago there were 5,046, an increase of only 48. Nearly 300 members were dropped for non-payment of dues, adversely affecting the totals. Many of those dropped were "one-timers" who joined to obtain the services of the Personal Purchases Committee. We hope that in the future they can be induced to retain membership for the purpose of supporting the Association in its efforts to promote the integrity and growth of the Foreign Service.

Scholarship Program

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Richard M. Service, now abroad, and later Mr. La Rue R. Lutkins, the Committee awarded forty-three scholarships, an increase of five over the previous year's thirty-eight. There were twenty-eight scholarships awarded in 1957-1958 and twenty in 1956-1957.

This program has more than doubled since 1956 because of increased interest resulting in more revenue and more applications. Earnings on savings and investments brought over \$5,500 and the \$2.00 membership donations added \$3,617. Donations, such as those honoring the late Howard Fyfe, U.S. Despatch Agent, honorariums for speeches and articles, and other sources, amounted to \$13,570. Additional substantial donations were made toward an Endowment Fund, the earnings of which will be used to establish an annual scholarship in the name of the late and distinguished Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

It is a pleasure to report that the New York Times Foundation has extended its scholarship program for Foreign Service children to include a third grant for either Harvard or Radcliffe on the same terms as those for Columbia and Barnard. With the anticipated continuation of the single 1959-60 Barnard award, this means four additional scholarships for our children. We are indeed grateful to the New York Times Foundation.

Under the Committee's auspices, our Educational Advisor, Mr. Clarke Slade, provided counseling for 123 families. This important service by the Association has more than doubled in one year, indicative of its value and interest to our membership.

Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel

Under the able chairmanship of Mr. Norris S. Haselton, the members of this Committee worked closely with DACOR on legislation of particular interest to our retired colleagues of whom there are now about 550. On the recommendation of this Committee, the Board of Directors formally endorsed several bills before the Congress, as well as the so-called Omnibus bill, in letters to the appropriate Chairmen of both Houses. Successful passage of the bills brought substantial benefits to retired personnel and contributed to the improvement of the Service as a whole.

We extend our deep appreciation to the Members of Congress, and to all the others who made possible this welcome development.

Committee on Welfare

Perhaps only those who have received visits while hospitalized realize in full the devoted service of the Welfare Committee and those who assist its members. Under the direction of Mr. William M. Kerrigan and later of Mr. James D. Moffitt, the Committee scheduled visits to the Naval Medical Center, the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, and the Public Health Service Hospital at Baltimore. The Committee members had the welcome assistance of the Foreign Service, USIA and ICA wives, and the staff of the Despatch Agency at Baltimore.

The Committee obtains lists of hospitalized personnel from the Medical Division, arranges for visits and provides a number of personal services for our patients and last year responded successfully to a financial hardship case.

Committee on Foreign Service Club

Hendrik van Oss and Leo M. Goodman, successively the Chairmen, and the members of the F.S. Club Committee served double duty the past year. In addition to assisting in the care of Club and office space, they spent many hours working with a group of distinguished friends of the Service in formulating plans for a Center to be used by personnel of the Foreign

Service and others actively concerned in Foreign Affairs. This group organized a Committee headed by our former President, Robert D. Murphy, and its members are vigorously pursuing the possibility of obtaining initial financial support from the Congress for the construction and furnishing of a Center.

On behalf of the Association, the Board of Directors endorsed this project in principle and is providing all appropriate support for it.

The Journal

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL underwent a number of changes. Mr. W.T.M. Beale, Jr. was succeeded in February by Mr. James K. Penfield as Chairman of the Editorial Board and there was the usual large turnover in Board membership. The JOURNAL's circulation is now about 6,300. Despite increased costs, the JOURNAL operation resulted in a profit of \$7,817. The Editorial Board continues to work on new ideas to make the JOURNAL more attractive and interesting. In this effort the JOURNAL hopes that the letter column will continue to increase both in pugnacy and in quality.

Committee on Entertainment

During the past year the Committee on Entertainment, under the continued chairmanship of Mr. Norman V. Schute, arranged a series of successful monthly luncheons. We were honored by having as guest speakers a number of distinguished persons, including the Secretary of State, the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, former Under Secretary of State, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, as well as the internationally known journalists, Mr. Walter Lippmann and Mr. James B. Reston.

The Committee sponsored a buffet supper dance at the Washington Hotel and continued to arrange the smokers to introduce members of the basic Foreign Service Officer courses to the senior officers of the Service.

Personal Purchases Committee

The Personal Purchases Committee, chaired by Mr. Philip Axelrod, was active throughout the year although there was a more than 50% decline in the number of automobiles purchased through the Association: 70 as against 152 the previous year, largely due to the fact that the Ford, Chrysler and American Motors companies have now established export offices in Washington. Inquiries from members about cars made by these companies are now referred directly to their Washington offices.

On the other hand, there has been a sharp increase in the activity of the AFSA Book Club, several hundred members having availed themselves of this service. Many members make use of the large selection of catalogs and price lists covering a wide variety of items such as electrical equipment, furniture, provisions, household appliances, luggage and clothing.

The foregoing, I believe, covers the main activities of your Association.

The Association congratulates the ladies on the formation of the Foreign Service Women's Association and wishes them every success.

The members of the Board of Directors extend their best wishes to the incoming Board members who will be elected by the Electoral College at its meeting on September 28.

I am personally most grateful for the support which I have received from my colleagues on the Board and from the Membership during my term of office as Chairman. Thank you.



**"I PROMISE
TO MOVE
YOU
OVERSEAS
WITH EASE!"**

MY NEW EXCLUSIVE "SPEED-PAK" SYSTEM CAN SAVE YOU UP TO 30 DAYS!

Now—you no longer have to go through the tedious processing of other movers. No more time-wasting sequence of packing your possessions and then transferring them to a warehouse where they remain til they're finally crated for shipping. With my unique new Speed-Pak System . . . you see your belongings packed and crated on the spot—as ready for departure as if the ship were in your own backyard! And, of course, besides this special service . . . rest assured you will receive our customary personalized attention!

Albert Lee Paxton

Albert Lee Paxton, President

PAXTON'S Complete Services Include:

- packing
- shipping
- crating
- storage
- moving
- expert packing
- agency representation in principal cities throughout the world

PAXTON VAN LINES, inc.

327 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, Va. Phone: KING 8-6400

Member: Atlas Van Lines, Inc., One of the World's Largest Movers.
Movers' & Warehousemen's Association of America, Inc.

PERFECT APARTMENTS

and services for the discriminating, 100% air-conditioned, tastefully furnished including linen & kitchen utensils, secretarial service, sun deck, storage. Children welcome. TV, maid service, extra beds, garage available. You pay reasonable rent (not daily rate).

THE HILLTOP HOUSE

corner 15th St. & 1475 Euclid St. N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Short way to State Department, USIA & USOM. Quiet Embassy section at Meridian Park, opposite Dutch Embassy, excellent transportation. Reservation HUDSON 3-5549.

WASHINGTON'S D. C. CENTER

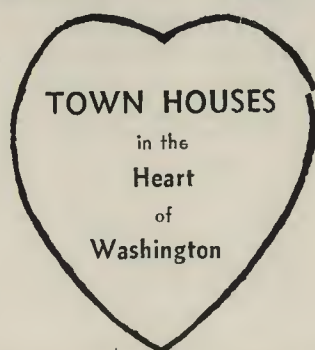


RHEA RADIN

Real
Estate

Foggy Bottom
Capitol Hill
Georgetown

LI 6-0016 FE 3-7064
151 H Street, S.E.



AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD

ACCREDITED COURSES: Kindergarten—8th Grade

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a modern education for your child. Courses are kept up to date by continuous pretesting in Calvert's famous laboratory-school in Baltimore. Calvert guides your teaching with helpful step-by-step instructions. Courses stress the three R's, science, and cultural subjects; are often used to enrich the educational experience of the above-average child. Children may start any time, transfer easily to American schools. More than 100,000 children all over the world have used Calvert Courses. 55th year. Non-profit. Write for catalog (give age, grade).

CALVERT SCHOOL

The School That
Comes to You



130 E. Tuscany Road,
Baltimore 10, Md.

Beautiful Flowers For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
INVITED



5634 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
EM. 3-6465

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

THE ASSOCIATION continues to prosper with a membership of over 5000, increasing services to members, particularly in the scholarship program for Foreign Service children, and enjoys a sound financial basis for its continued growth.

Actual membership figures as of September 8, 1960, show a slight increase from September 1959, with a total of 5094 compared to 5046. These totals include (with last year's figures in parentheses): Active Members: 3588 (3516); Associate Members: 1494 (1516); and Honorary Members and Officers: 12 (14). Our Associate membership now includes 906 from ICA, USIA, and other associated agencies of the Government.

\$19,000 derived from income from investments, contributions from members and some notable donations from outside the Service was expended to provide 38 scholarships for Foreign Service children in the current academic year. At the same time provision was made for future maintenance and expansion of the scholarship program by the investment of \$4,363 in the Scholarship Fund, bringing our total investments in this fund to over \$38,000. Investments in our General Fund total approximately \$77,000.

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL showed a substantial profit during the year, with increased advertising which also yielded higher revenue during the first full fiscal year since the rate increase of January, 1958. Salary and operating expenses for the Association and the JOURNAL continue to rise sharply, but it has not been necessary to recommend any increase in the annual membership dues, thanks to continued cost-consciousness in the management of the offices and prospects of further rises in JOURNAL subscriptions and advertising income.

The attached report from the Association Auditor, Mr. James G. Jester, C.P.A., covering the 1959-60 fiscal year, provides additional detailed information concerning the assets and liabilities, the revenues and expenses under the several accounts, and the investments of the Association.

STEPHEN WINSHIP
Secretary-Treasurer

AFSA BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1960

EXHIBIT A

ASSETS			
	General Fund and Journal	Scholar- ship Fund	Combined
Cash on hand and in bank checking accounts	\$10,533		\$ 10,533
Cash in savings institutions	1,858	\$32,234	34,092
Accounts receivable	879	66	445
Due from General Fund and Journal		1,076	1,076
Due from Members of Book Club	809		809
Investments:			
U. S. Government securities		3,000	3,000
Corporate stocks and bonds	75,081	35,112	110,193
State Department Federal Credit Union	2,000	831	2,831
Deposits with brokerage house	34		34
Furniture and fixtures	\$9,267		
Less: Accumulated depreciation	3,536		
	5,731		5,731
Prepaid maintenance—office equipment	45		45
Advance—Foreign Service Center Committee	300		300
TOTAL ASSETS	\$96,770	\$72,319	\$169,089
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Accounts payable	\$ 2,317		\$ 2,317
Deferred income:			
Dues, active	1,085		1,085
Dues, associate	2,245		2,245
Journal subscriptions	2,654		2,654
Deposits from Members of Book Club	135		135
Due to Scholarship Fund	1,076		1,076
Scholarship contributions and earnings appropriated to subsequent periods		\$34,106	34,106
Total liabilities	\$ 9,512	\$34,106	\$ 43,618
Net Worth—Exhibit B	87,258	38,213	125,471
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$96,770	\$72,319	\$169,089

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1960

	General Fund	Journal Fund	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Revenues:				
Dues and subscriptions	\$27,838	\$22,658		\$ 50,496
Advertising		53,906		53,906
Extra copy sales		101		101
Contributions and earnings received in prior periods: allocated to current year \$19,026.82 less \$1,026.82 carried over to subsequent period			\$18,000	18,000
Gain on sale of securities			2,051	2,051
Foreign Service Club, income	214			214
Five revolving fund recoveries of amounts previously charged off	55			55
Gain on sale of furniture	436			436
Miscellaneous income		30		30
Total revenues	\$28,543	\$76,695	\$20,051	\$125,289
Expenses:				
Salaries	\$16,337	\$26,076		\$ 42,413
Taxes	499	855		1,354
Printing		30,379		30,379
Engraving		1,901		1,901
Articles, photos, illustrations		1,530		1,530
Rent	1,913	1,913		3,826
Utilities	295	295		590
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	876	292		1,168
Stationery and supplies	960	1,422		2,382
Telephone	509	530		1,039
Accounting fees	360	360		720
Postage	610	1,388		1,998
Scholarships			\$18,000	18,000
Clubhouse maintenance and expense	61	60		121
Promotion	101	66		167
Memorials	141			141
Entertainment and travel	585			585
Foreign Service Club expenses	54			54
Personal Purchases service	53			53
Educational Consultant Services	2,500			2,500
Miscellaneous	1,600	1,811		3,411
Total expenses	\$27,454	\$68,878	\$18,000	\$114,332
Excess of revenues	\$ 1,089	\$ 7,817	\$ 2,051	\$ 10,957
		1,089		
		\$ 8,906		
Net Worth, June 30, 1959		\$78,561	\$33,782	\$112,343
Interfund transfers		(209)	209	—
Reserve for investment returned			2,171	2,171
Net Worth, June 30, 1959 as adjusted		\$78,352	\$36,162	\$114,514
Net Worth, June 30, 1960		\$87,258	\$38,213	\$125,471

EXHIBIT C

INVESTMENTS — JUNE 30, 1960

General and Journal Fund:	Number of shares or Face amount	Cost	Market Quotations June 30, 1960
Common Stocks:			
American Electric Power Company	100	\$ 4,060	\$ 5,325
C. I. T. Financial Corporation	100	4,789	5,425
Central Illinois Public Services	100	3,587	5,475
Container Corporation of America	250	4,533	6,219
General Electric	100	6,443	9,225
General Motors	100	3,545	4,400
Middle South Utilities	300	5,668	8,926
Minnesota-Ontario Paper	125	3,816	3,812
Rochester Gas and Electric	100	3,612	4,750
		\$40,053	\$53,557
Corporate Bonds:			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 4½% debentures, due December 1, 1973	5000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,015
General Motors Acceptance Corporation 4% debentures, due March 1, 1979	5000	4,925	4,606
Georgia Power Company 4½% first mortgage, due March 1, 1988	6000	6,057	5,505
Northern Natural Gas 4½% debentures, due November 1, 1978	9000	9,029	8,820
Standard Oil-Indiana 4½% debentures, due October 1, 1983	5000	4,950	4,931
United Gas Corporation 4¼% first mortgage and collateral due March 1, 1978	5000	5,067	4,853
		\$35,028	\$33,730
State Department Federal Credit Union:			
Balance in deposit account		\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Deposits with Brokerage House:			
Alex Brown & Sons		34	34
		\$ 2,034	\$ 2,034
Total General Fund and Journal investments		\$77,115	\$89,321

World-wide, all-risk

PROTECTION FOR YOUR
VALUABLE PROPERTY

plus new convenience for you . . .

The Government Service Comprehensive Policy gives you protection, economy and unique convenience. Designed especially to meet Foreign Service needs, it protects your personal property anywhere in the world without restriction as to residence. It need never be cancelled and rewritten when you move.

And—if you want this added protection—you may include overseas personal liability coverage and accidental death indemnity in the same policy.

For new convenience, security and economy, mail the coupon below or telephone for complete information about the

GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

Underwritten by Lloyds of London

J. BLAISE DE SIBOUR & CO. Dept. B

1700 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. ME 8-3996

Send me without obligation complete information about the GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMPREHENSIVE POLICY written especially for Foreign Service families.

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____

Zone _____

State _____

Country _____



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

"meet me at The Mayflower"

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



The Mayflower

A Name of International Fame

Washington, D. C.

C. J. MACK, Vice President and General Manager

Foreign Service Officers!

Let a Foreign Service wife help you with your housing needs in Washington.

Sales Rentals Property Management
Insurance

SIMMONS PROPERTIES

Realtors

2101 S Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. — DE 2-5660



Fine Stationers and Engravers

Members of the Foreign Service of the United States of America can depend on **Copenhaver** for quality, service and correct counseling on questions of protocol for their calling cards and invitations, etc.

Urgent requests filled promptly

ADams 2-1200
Parking facilities one block
Eighteenth and Que Streets

1521 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HOTEL

The Nicest Small Hotel in Washington

600 - 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. NATIONAL 8-5425

Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the Francis Scott Key Hotel

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen, dinette and bath, completely furnished efficiency suites
- (4) Completely air-conditioned
- (5) Coffee shop with excellent food at moderate prices

ROOMS

Single \$6.00 Double \$7.50

EFFICIENCY SUITES

DOUBLE BEDS

Single \$7.00 and up. Double \$8.00 and up.

TWIN BEDS

Single \$7.00 and up. Double \$8.00 and up.

Additional persons \$1.50 each.

10% discount for weekly occupancy.

Rowena F. Ward, Mgr.—Gladys L. Warner, Asst. Mgr.

DISCOUNTS TO OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

All drug, cosmetic and sundry purchases — 20% off. \$25 minimum. Less than \$25 order — 10% discount. Immediate Shipment

Greenbelt Pharmacy 131 Centerway, Greenbelt, Maryland

FSO's ELIGIBLE JOIN DACOR—Associate membership \$5 annually. Bulletin. Family insurance. Welfare. May stay Dacor House while on leave or consultation.

AND DACOR HOUSE—Resident membership, \$35 annually; Temporary Resident, \$10 quarterly; Non-Resident, \$10 annually. Excellent meals, reasonable rates. Air conditioned throughout. Rooms, single \$4 to \$7.50; double \$6.50 to \$8.50. Club rooms for entertaining. **DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS RETIRED, Inc.** Dacor House, 1718 H Street, Washington 6, D. C.

Scholarship Fund:

U. S. Government Bonds 4¾%			
Treasury Notes due May 15, 1964	3000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,084
Common Stocks:			
Minnesota-Ontario Paper	100	\$ 3,474	\$ 3,050
Rochester Gas & Electric	103	4,379	4,893
Southern California Edison	100	5,115	6,087
Standard Oil of New Jersey	120	6,095	4,860
		\$19,063	\$18,890
Corporate Bonds:			
General Motors Acceptance Corp. 4% debentures, due March 1, 1979	5000	\$ 4,925	\$ 4,606
Georgia Power Co. 4¼% first mortgage, due March 1, 1988	6000	6,057	5,505
United Gas Corp. 4¼% first mortgage and collateral due March 1, 1978	5000	5,067	4,853
		\$16,049	\$14,964
State Department Federal Credit Union:			
Balance in deposit account		\$ 831	\$ 831
Total Scholarship Fund and investments		\$38,943	\$37,769

EXHIBIT D

ANALYSIS OF RESERVE BALANCES — BY YEARS

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Dulles Scholarship	Totals
Balances, July 1, 1959	\$17,077	\$ 1,530		\$ 10	\$18,617
Contributions 1959/60:					
Members	1,950	3,617	\$2,324		7,891
Other		13,572		7,347	20,919
Dividends:					
General		1,941			1,941
Scholarship		771			771
Interest:					
General		1,699			1,699
Scholarship		1,170		48	1,218
Totals	\$19,027	\$24,300	\$2,324	\$7,405	\$53,056
Scholarship Awards	(18,000)	(950)			(18,950)
Transfer	(1,027)	1,027			—0—
Balances, June 30, 1960	—0—	\$24,377	\$2,324	\$7,405	\$34,106

"Can" Number 7

by THOMAS H. LINTHICUM

THE CURRICULUM at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, is the case method of study. A professor never lectures. When he talks for an hour or so it is considered a seminar or a session.

Professor Bob Austin had just completed a splendid "session." He had spoken for ninety minutes and he was prepared for questions from the class of Advanced Management Program (AMP) students numbering 131. I was among them. In his familiar pose, Bob Austin had one foot on the desk, arms were folded, and he waited for the questions normally expected. His subject had been the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The class had been most attentive. But this day there were no questions because the group was anxious to be released for its first recess which meant a long weekend at home. (The AMP's as we were called were granted two recesses during the thirteen weeks of the course. Without such breaks in our scholastic life we should have become dull boys because of the intense schedule.)

In the silence Professor Austin stood his ground. Resolutely he said, "I'm going to stand here and hold you guys until I have to go to the bathroom." Finally, a student's hand was raised in the manner required and a question was forthcoming. "Yes," said the Professor with evident relief. "Can we get you a glass of water?", volunteered the student.

Thomas H. Linthicum is currently assigned to the Department as Executive Director of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Such quips as these were out of the ordinary but when they occurred did serve to ease the tension and to mold the 131 of us students into a composite class. We were the 37th class of AMP's to take the course at Harvard.

The Advanced Management Program was started in 1943. Its objective at that time was to aid the war effort by training industrial leaders to assume positions of executive responsibility. Following the close of the war, the course was continued for executives who occupied senior positions or were presumed to have the potential for advancement to positions of top management. The Department of Defense has sent ten to fifteen officers each semester to the course, and during the past six years the Foreign Service has also sent two officers each year. The Central Intelligence Agency is often represented, plus nominees from state and municipal governments. But the majority of representatives come from industry, domestic and foreign.

My own "can" group is typical of the corporations intent in giving their men additional training to assume positions of increased responsibility. There follow both positions occupied and company:

Manager of Foreign Production—Continental Oil Company.
Managing Director, Central Research Laboratories—General Mills, Inc.

Manager, Natural Gas Division—The Ohio Oil Company
Assistant General Manager—B.B. Chemical Company
Vice-President, Sales—General Steel Castings Corporation
Manager, Fairfield Chemicals—Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

Regional Sales Manager—Remington Rand
Vice-President—Tennessee Oil Refining Company

Upon arrival February 20, I had mixed emotions when told that I was to be a member of "can" number 7. It was not that I was troubled by the number. Rather I was puzzled by the "can" reference as though the curriculum was considered so difficult that we were to be convinced from the start we could make it if we really tried. But anxiety was relieved when I walked into my assigned room. It became readily apparent that "can" meant not one's ability to do or die. "Can" meant plumbing, and my eight companions and I were to share the facilities. Yes, indeed, "can" number 7 was where we lived, where we studied, where assignments and announcements were delivered—the focal point of our existence.

The emphasis at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration is on togetherness, or to use my own phrase "groupiness." While my roommate and I shared the same bedroom and living room we in effect had seven other roommates. The nine of us lived in rooms connected to the "can"; we discussed our cases together late at night, at breakfast, lunch and dinner. We most often ate together; we had our own "happy hour" and we played together. One was never alone unless one took a walk and for this luxury there was rarely any time.

The work day commenced at 8:00 a.m. in discussion groups consisting of six to nine persons. The groups as well as discussion leader were rotated each two weeks. In this manner everyone would become acquainted with everyone else. Classes started at 9:45 a.m. and lasted until 2:45 p.m. with the exception of those days when seminars were sched-

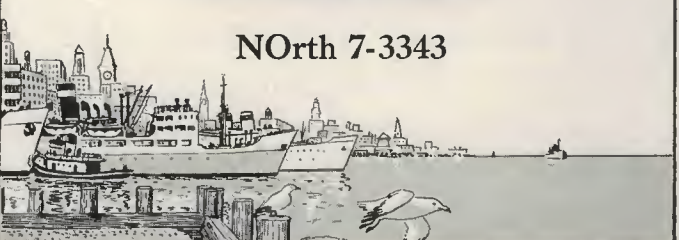


**FOR
WORLD-WIDE
LIFT-VAN
SHIPMENTS...**

*Don't make a move—
without calling...*

**SMITH'S
STORAGE**

North 7-3343



WASHINGTON AGENT FOR AMERICAN EXPRESS



For your temporary housing needs . . .

Marriott KEY BRIDGE MOTOR HOTEL

U.S. 29 & 211 at Key Bridge

Perfect Washington "Headquarters" — Luxurious, Priced Right, Convenient to Everything . . .

Only 2 minutes from new "State," 5 minutes from National Airport and Downtown Washington • 210 Handsomely decorated rooms, air conditioned for year round comfort • Phones in all rooms, plus message taking service • Free TV, hi-fi and radio • Fairfield Inn for gracious dining pleasure.

Special Rates for Foreign Service Personnel and Families

MARRIOTT • KEY BRIDGE MOTOR HOTEL

Washington 7, D. C. • JACKSON 4-6400 • TWX ARL 991

FOR YOUR

PERMANENT HOUSING NEEDS

in the Washington Metropolitan Area



The Largest Real Estate Organization in
D. C., Maryland and Virginia
With 9 Offices to Serve You

George W. DeFranceaux,
President

Write Berens State Department Housing
Center, 2160 N. Glebe Road, Arlington,
Virginia, and one of our specialists will start working immediately
on your housing requirements.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC

AUTHORIZED EXPORTER

REFRIGERATORS—FREEZERS
RANGES—WASHERS—DRYERS
AIR CONDITIONERS—DISHWASHERS
RADIOS—PHONOS—SMALL APPLIANCES

Available for All Electrical Currents

Local Warehousing for Immediate Shipment

GENERAL ELECTRONICS, INC.

SHOW ROOMS

4513 Wisconsin Avenue EM. 2-8300

Washington 16, D. C.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

uled. With seminars two or three afternoons weekly the day ended at 4:45 p.m. Except for the course in labor relations, the class was divided into two groups. Seats were shifted periodically to permit members to become acquainted with others. Students soon knew every one by his first name. In time those with special ability were recognized; the introverts were noted; those who talked too much were singled out and those who talked not at all were looked at askance.

On most days study immediately followed class dismissal. Then commenced that institution familiar to both business and the Foreign Service. But Harvard has a different name for the cocktail period. There it is called the "happy hour." This meant convening in the attractive common room and becoming further acquainted with one's classmates. Dinner followed and then intensive study usually until midnight. There was no respite Friday evenings because classes were held on Saturday until one o'clock. Sundays were occupied with a full day of study, usually eight hours, because homework was often heavier on the week-ends.

In the brain-stretching operation experienced during the thirteen weeks, we acquired a new sense of values. We became aware of what Harvard was doing to us. The togetherness that was our form of life brought realization of what can be absorbed from each other. We expressed ourselves freely; we gained an appreciation of another's point of view and we learned from our associations—in class and out.

We studied by the case method. This meant participation by the AMP's in informal discussion groups and in the class room. The professors considered their role to be moderators, and this they were. A student would make his points in a given case, another would take it up where the first speaker stopped. This process continued until the class hour expired and perhaps one-third of the class members had spoken. In another class or on another day, different members would speak to the subject. Participation was usually voluntary except in labor relations where all 131 of us sat together. We were always prepared for this subject. No one wanted to be called upon to recite and be forced to admit he was not ready in front of 130 fellow classmates. This happened to an executive once. Later in the hour he raised his hand. The Professor refused to recognize him. Being eager to save face if he could the student continued to demand attention. Finally the Professor said, "Why do you have your hand raised? You said you were not prepared." Yes, we were always ready to recite in this course.

We learned new things and not all were related to business activity. I am reminded of studying about the marketing mix, raw power, the loyal opposition, delicacy of perception, Tariffs, the GNP, the National Income Accounts, GATT and foreign aid. We studied the sugar industry, the American Broadcasting Company, the drug and coal industries and countless administrative problems.

Because so much of the course was devoted to economics and to the world society in which we live, the Foreign Service can and should continue to send not only administrative officers to the AMP but economic officers as well. I suggest that PER might alternate the two types of officer each semester to assure equal coverage in the respective fields.

Six subjects were studied: Administrative Practices; Business and the World Society; Business Policy; Cost and

Financial Administration; Marketing Administration and Problems in Labor Relations.

Tuition for the thirteen weeks course was \$1,720 paid by the Foreign Service Institute. In addition, regular per diem was received. This was designed to cover room rent, laundry and meals. My classmates, other than those from Government, were on expense accounts, and a company could spend as much as \$5,000 for an individual to take the course, depending upon his tastes and his proclivity for entertaining.

During the final few days, called "wives week," the ladies were invited to appear and to undergo some of the rigors of our schedule. Three cases were studied by the wives, and they attended a morning class designed for them. During wives week husbands moved to hotels in concert with their "can" group. While the presence of wives sparked fun and games, we continued to attend classes right to the graduation ceremony.

Since my return friends have asked if the course was worthwhile. The answer is decidedly yes. Others have inquired the specific gains. This is harder to answer and in my replies I have left some doubts in the minds of questioners. It is not enough to say that I have a new appreciation of economic matters and advanced management principles. Moreover, questioners are not satisfied when I state that for thirteen weeks we underwent a "brain-stretching" exercise resulting from long hours of study, class work and innumerable discussion periods, scheduled and unscheduled.

I think the most tangible benefits actually derived from a combination of factors. Each activity offered some gain but perhaps foremost were the benefits derived through associating with 130 others who daily faced the same problems and who jointly resolved them. Again, it should be borne in mind that we lived and worked together for the period. Each man had something to offer his colleagues or he would not have been accepted by Harvard in the first place. So in evaluating the course and declaring what it did for me I must mention the benefits of my associations as primary. As I worked with my classmates, I learned that they are basically no different from us in the Service, except that their problems are geared to the success of a business enterprise. They bring to their companies the same ability, the same loyalty and zeal that we give the Foreign Service.

I recently received a letter from a classmate who is a bank executive in Houston, Texas. His letter is mentioned because his appraisal of the course is akin to my own. He said in part that at least half the real value of the AMP to him was the exchange of ideas and experiences with his classmates. He added that his principal regret was that the reading load and class schedule prevented his getting to know every one even better.

In conclusion, because of the work load involved, a word of admonition to future Foreign Service members of the AMP is in order. We learned it early in the course from a professor—if you are going to zoom with the eagles, do not hoot with the owls.

BETHESDA—CHEVY CHASE—POTOMAC

C. Constance Hjertberg

ALLIED REALTY CORP.

7001 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase 15, Md.
OL 6-8600. Evenings AX 9-9397



LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, The Chase Manhattan Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

... Use it to help
solve those financial problems.
See your administrative officer
for further details

Total Loans
\$3,911.087
Total Shares
\$4,293,191

A place to save

**STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**

. . . . A place to borrow



THOSE HORRID AGE SPOTS*

FADE THEM OUT WITH

ESOTÉRICA



*Weathered brown spots on the surface of your hands and face tell the world you're getting old. Fade them away with new ESOTÉRICA, the medicated cream that breaks up masses of pigment in the skin, makes hands look white and young again. Equally effective on face, neck and arms. Available through commissaries at Foreign Service posts, the Personal Purchases Committee of the Foreign Service Association, or by direct mail. If you want clearer, lighter skin, free from these age-revealing brown spots, use Esoterica. 3 month supply, \$2 plus tax.

Discount to U. S. Personnel stationed abroad. Correspondence invited.
MITCHUM COMPANY • PARIS, TENNESSEE

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE

SALES RENTALS MANAGEMENT

The company which for years has been helping foreign service officers and their families with their housing problems in Washington

J. F. BEGG INC.

1630 Connecticut Avenue N.W.

Cable: Begg Washington Tel. Dupont 7-2480

Washington residential properties
Country properties in Maryland and Virginia

The Park Central

Apartment Hotel

Walk to:

State Department—U.S.I.A.—Downtown

Restaurants and Shopping

Day and Month Rates

TV Lounge

Laundry Facilities

Valet Service

Family Units with Kitchens

Bachelor Units with Refrigerator and

Private Bath

1900 F ST. N.W.

ME 8-0540



R. W. (Bill) Miller, Jr.

Life Member
Million Dollar Round Table

YOUR NYLIC representative

—advising the

Foreign Service

at home and abroad

(Insurance now available
to all overseas posts)

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

820 SHOREHAM BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STerling 3-0624

JAckson 2-9509

BULLETIN = (Decoded)

by M.C.

TO READERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL WHO WERE CONCERNED ABOUT HOLLY HALL, DAUGHTER OF HOMER HALL, F.S.O.



THE HALL FAMILY HAS BEEN REUNITED AND HAS HAPPILY DEPARTED ON ITS NEW ASSIGNMENT IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
— As you can see— all is normal and tranquil—and F.S.O. HALL has no worries!

Steve Canyon to the Rescue

by STEPHEN WINSHIP

WORRIED ABOUT the trend of developments in Latin America?

Well, it seems the Pentagon has been, too. According to intelligence sources which may not be available to our colleagues in the field, Defense decided in June to send a one-man task force, Colonel Stevenson B. Canyon, USAF, on fake leave orders down South of the border to straighten things out. First spot he hits, the cause of all the "Yanqui go home" business is the carrying-on of a platinum blond American teenager zooming through crowds in a sports car and bathing in the fountains. Drawing on his wide acquaintance with women, Steve Canyon promptly spots this girl as Holly Hall, a Foreign Service brat on French leave from her Swiss boarding school, daughter of FSO Gilbert Hall, believed to be on leave in Europe.

Svengali to this teenage Trilby is not the sinister Dr. Vald, but the glamorous red-headed wife of the American air attaché, who is being blackmailed by the Reds. But by the end of August Holly Hall has been brought out of her hypnotic trance and has driven a bulldozer through a crowd of baddies, this being a good thing. As we go to press, the redhead is resting comfortably, but the last we knew FSO and Mrs. Hall were still being held incommunicado somewhere in Europe by the Reds. Help is on the way, for Steve Canyon has alerted one of his pals for the rescue and will soon be looking for new plots to conquer.

Milton Caniff, Steve's best friend and creator, has assured us that he really loves all the Foreign Service dearly and has sent the JOURNAL the cartoon (above) as proof positive. He adds "Having just returned from a trip to the Orient, I feel reasonably qualified to state that your Foreign Service people are holding our banner high in the right places."

Meanwhile we understand that the Department has taken note of the situation with the Declaration of Bogotá on the one hand and, on the other, with two administrative WIROM's for FSO Hall informing him (1) that his accumulated leave has been exhausted and placing him on LWOP and (2) that the educational allowance payments for daughter Holly's school in Switzerland have been disallowed.

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

"Underdeveloped Economy?"

WE HAVE HEARD much these past few years about other nations with underdeveloped economies. Each time the signers of this letter leave Washington it occurs to us that our own economy is underdeveloped in certain respects that affect us personally. One of these is the moving and packing business.

Every time that our effects have been transported back to the United States thus far, they have arrived in excellent shape. There was one exception. We must record that the dining room table of one of us did make a detour by way of Winnipeg on the trip from Ottawa to Washington, but aside from this errant table top we have no complaint. To be sure, we have only moved from fully developed countries, but then, our country is supposedly also fully developed.

Our moves from Washington have been a different and a sadder story. The old adage about four moves equaling one fire still holds, both in terms of damage and in terms of the frayed nerves of the owners of the effects. In our first move abroad our effects were so poorly packed that much of my family's "ancestral" china was broken. The second time, some of our possessions disappeared without a trace. This time we have not yet received them, due to the overly optimistic estimates of the packing "specialist" as to the amount we could take. It was just one hour before we had to leave for Ankara when we first learned that he had overestimated the weight by one hundred percent, and that it would cost us over \$1,000 to ship what he had said was within our allowance. Since we are not about to pay this sum just because a prominent Washington moving firm could neither properly estimate the weight of our effects nor move them out of the house on schedule, our effects are still stalled in Washington eight weeks after our departure.

We know there are exceptions when service has been speedy and safe, and we hope there have been many of them, but we submit that we have heard of enough cases such as our own to validate the claim that Washington's packing and moving industry, however profitable it may be, is underdeveloped.

One would not think this to be true from the advertisements and brochures our local companies distribute so liberally; nor would one think so, from their names, which are suggestive of faithfulness and safety. Perhaps if more of their energies were devoted to serving these eternal verities rather than to advertising them, we would feel more secure when we entrust to local American movers our personal possessions.

WILLIAM N. DALE
Counselor of Embassy

GEORGE WARREN
Asst. General Services Officer

Ankara

AFSA Flights

IN REPLY to Karl Sommerlatte's suggestion in last month's JOURNAL may I say that while there is no question concerning the desirability of charter air service in easing the financial burden upon employees who desire to have their children who attend State-side schools visit them during major holidays and summer vacations, the organizational problems inherent in attempting to activate the plan should be given careful consideration.

To begin with, dependent children are undoubtedly located at many points in the United States and would present perplexing logistical problems in assembling them at pre-selected marshalling areas. To complicate matters, their ultimate destinations are likewise widely separated points. Thus, onward accommodations from points where charter planes terminate would necessarily have to be coordinated.

The most likely points for originating and terminating charter flights would be New York and Paris, New York and Rome, and possibly San Francisco-Tokyo. Other points should not be considered because the number of potential passengers would be insufficient to assure full plane capacity. Indeed, a staff study on chartering possibilities for official travel which was concluded some time ago, ruled out consideration of the latter two routes. For the sake of comparison, let us consider the New York-Paris run. Jet planes are out of the question from a cost standpoint.

Also, at the present time, the jets are not being offered on the charter market. Piston-type planes of various designs and seating capacities are available. The most practical and inexpensive charter that in all likelihood could be arranged would involve a Super Constellation with a seating capacity of 93 based on economy class configuration of six seats abreast. The transit time for such a flight from New York to Paris approximates fifteen hours. The round-trip cost per traveler, assuming maximum capacity, would be in the neighborhood of \$300.00. If fewer than 93 passengers made the trip, the cost per individual would increase proportionately. Compared with this, the cost of regularly scheduled round-trip air service via economy class on a piston-type plane having the same seating arrangement as stated above would range from \$360.00 to \$585.00, depending on the time of year when travel would be performed. Although some of the savings generated by chartering would be dissipated by virtue of the higher rates for short hauls from flight terminal point to ultimate destination, the over-all cost advantage to individuals is obviously impressive.

On the debit side, the mass concentration of dependents on one plane increases tremendously the potentially large-scale disastrous consequences to many families in the event of an accident. No matter how much money would be saved through the use of charter planes, it would be too little to compensate for the untold grief and sorrow which could well be the outcome. This possibility, remote as it may be, impels me to recommend that the Association not attempt to implement the suggestion of Mr. Sommerlatte.

THOMAS S. ESTES

Washington

Coverage

I WOULD LIKE more coverage on the interests and problems of the Foreign Service, such as your Morgenstern-Barzun articles, and less gamesmanship.

Do you think publishing letters of appreciation is in strict good taste?

O. W. ROBERTS

Washington

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

Foreign Service Center

I HAVE READ with interest Mr. Harris' letter and am happy to answer some of his questions regarding the proposed Foreign Service Center.

The proposed Center, as we envisage it, would provide Foreign Service officers stationed in Washington with facilities for dining, recreation, entertainment and informal social and professional activities—all within easy walking distance of the Department. While facilities of this type do exist, they are generally only available through membership in the several private clubs of the Washington area. Unfortunately, these clubs are beyond the reach of the average FSO who finds their membership limited and their dues prohibitive. Thus, except for the privileged few, an FSO in Washington has no place, other than home, where he can meet his friends or associates in a relaxed and informal atmosphere.

Mr. Harris appears to be laboring under a misapprehension as to the character of the proposed Center when he fears that it may become a strait-jacket of conformity, and isolate the Foreign Service "from the rest of the Civil Service and the community." With forty percent of our FSO's assigned to Washington, only a limited number are fortunate enough to be in positions which bring them in contact

with foreign diplomatic personnel or even with other Americans, outside the Department, who are engaged in international relations. The remainder can spend a four-year tour in Washington, often without meeting any foreign or American officials whose interests are in common with theirs. Consequently, far from withdrawing "from the world outside the Foreign Service to the comfortable conformity of the Foreign Service Center," the FSO's who join it will have new doors opened to them which will permit them to meet and mingle with people of diverse interests and outlooks, whom they would otherwise have no way of meeting on an informal and friendly basis, and to engage with them in social and cultural activities of mutual interest.

Recognizing the mutual benefits to be derived from such association, members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Washington, officials of the U.S. and international agencies and persons outside of Government, who are actively interested in our foreign relations, have endorsed the project enthusiastically.

The concern that dues and fees would be too high for financially hard-pressed junior officers appears to be equally unwarranted. The proposed initiation fee of \$30.00 and annual dues of \$24.00 for FSO's of classes 6 through 8 fully take into account the current salaries of these officers and do not appear excessive. They certainly compare very favorably with the high fees and dues now being charged by other clubs and organizations which make no allowances for rank or salary. Our proposed schedule of fees and dues is by no means final and adjustments may still be made, based of course upon the assumption that members of the Center will be prepared to support its operations financially. I am happy to report that no one has yet come forward to urge that Congress, which we hope will finance the erection of the structure, should also subsidize the Center's operations.

The replies received to our recent questionnaire show that the overwhelming majority of FSO's support the concept of a Foreign Service Center, many of them very enthusiastically. The need for such a Center has, in fact, been recognized for many years. We shall

therefore continue to lend our active support to these efforts, in response to the expressed desires of the overwhelming majority of FSO's and the AFSA.

I trust that I have succeeded in clarifying some unanswered questions regarding the Center and hope that this correspondence will stimulate further helpful discussion.

LEO M. GOODMAN

Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Service Club

Washington

Writing a Book

SEYMOUR NADLER, Public Affairs Officer at our embassy here, has suggested that probably you can help me in a little problem I have. I am writing a book about the pre-Perón and Perón years and badly need to know the addresses of two former Foreign Service officials, if they still are alive. They are: a man named Kennington, who was cultural attaché here in the early 1940's and D. L. Salinger. I am not positive that Mr. Salinger actually was with the Foreign Service, but from correspondence in my possession, I am led to believe that he was in the Service in the mid-1940's.

ROBERT LINDLEY

Mendoza 3482

Buenos Aires

Regarding Committees

FSO ANDOR KLAY's article in the June JOURNAL regarding committees, especially those that exist for changing and re-changing geographic names to suit bureaucratic convenience, brings up the question: how many committees are there today in State? David Brinkley says there are 900 in the Pentagon and that the latest definition of a committee is "the unwilling called by the unfit to do what was unnecessary." That is a nasty dig and so is this, "A camel is a horse designed by a committee."

But committees *do* have their staunch supporters who will go all out for them. To illustrate, "There were two men on a desert island and a third, struggling with might and main to get ashore, was yelling at the top of his lungs, 'Now we can form a committee, Now we can . . .'"

JAMES B. STEWART

Denver



New Embassy Building
at Warsaw, Poland

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

"Our Neglected Colleagues"

I COULDN'T AGREE more that our local employees are vital to the conduct of our business abroad; but I disagree with your editorial claim in "Our Neglected Colleagues" in the August 1960 edition of the Foreign Service JOURNAL that "so little attention is paid to the FSL's."

We wanted to include reimbursement for past income tax deductions made in retired FSLs' pay in the bill approved on April 22, 1960, amending the Internal Revenue Code. Treasury and our friends in Congress advised that if we hoped for the bill's passage we should not include any retroactive provisions. To the best of my knowledge, income tax law revisions have never been made retroactive.

PER at this time is considering the possibility of a limited program of trips to the U. S. under the Department's training program, or as a part of the Incentive Awards Program. Qualified FSL's can enroll, and have enrolled, in the Visa Operations Correspondence Course. PER and FSI are currently

studying the possibility of developing consular and administrative operations correspondence courses in which qualified FSL's will be permitted to enroll.

Finally, PER is well along toward developing a suggested world-wide program of voluntary health and life insurance for our local employees, to be administered through "Local Employee Protective Associations"; associations similar to the American Foreign Service Protective Association which provided health and life insurance for American Foreign Service personnel prior to the effective date of the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959.

No, I can't agree with your editorial comment in its entirety. Those of us "in position to do something about these and similar matters" are, and have been, "bestirring" ourselves. We will continue to do all we can to improve employment conditions for our local employees.

KARL F. WEYGAND

Washington

"Economics of National Security"

A GRADUATE-LEVEL course on "The Economics of National Security," offered by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces is available free of charge to all civilians who hold executive or professional positions (GS-11 or higher) with the Federal Government. A college education or its equivalent is highly desirable. Applicants who do not meet these standards but have compensating education and experience will be considered on their individual merits.

Operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Industrial College conducts courses of study in the economic and industrial aspects of national security under all conditions and in the context of both national and world affairs, giving due consideration to the interrelated military, logistical, administrative, scientific, technological, political, and social factors affecting national security.

The correspondence course is based on the ten-month resident course conducted by the College at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D. C., for senior

military officers and key civilian personnel to enhance their preparation for important command, staff, and policy-making positions in the national and international security structure. The course consists of 22 bound volumes organized into five integrated units of study: Background Information; Resources and Facilities; Processes in the Economics of National Security; Foreign Aspects of National Security; and Problems of National Security. It generally takes about one year to complete all units. Certificates of completion are issued to those who satisfactorily complete the full course. Military Reservists not on extended active duty may earn a total of 48 credit points.

Qualified individuals interested in taking the course may apply directly to the Commandant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington 25, D. C., ATTN: Correspondence Course Division.

EVAN HOUSEMAN
Major General, USA
Deputy Commandant
School of Extension Studies

Washington

Middlesex Scholarship

OF PARTICULAR interest to Foreign Service personnel is a ruling by the Trustees of Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts. The School's National Scholarship Plan, now in its twenty-seventh year, is designed to attract superior boys for entrance to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. One place each year is available to sons of Foreign Service families resident abroad. Each winner receives at least \$500, any amount above that being based on family need as revealed in a questionnaire. Scholarships remain in force during the school career of the winner. Those interested should write to the Director of Admissions at the School.

LAWRENCE TERRY
Headmaster

Middlesex School
Concord, Mass.

Club at San Francisco

THIS LETTER is addressed to you because I should like you to know of the "Foreign Service Club" in San Francisco, of which I am presently Chairman. Our membership is made up of Americans who have served in foreign countries, with various governmental agencies: the State Department; the various military branches; as well as with some of the civilian agencies. We also have several members who were with ECA around the world.

Most of our members have come in through hearing about it from a friend. But I should like more people, especially those who have just come back from some foreign assignment, to know of our group, and perhaps if they come to San Francisco, to attend one of our dinner meetings.

We meet every other month; usually have a qualified speaker who talks on some aspect of international relations. Occasionally we have a social event. There are no dues.

There are probably many Foreign Service people coming through San Francisco who would like very much to know of us. They might address me c/o Room 1002, 351 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. Phone number here is Exbrook 2-8593.

ETHEL G. BERNENKO
San Francisco

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Departments:
F. Dell'Agnese, Manager

The **WALDORF-ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT
PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

*Famous restaurants • Brilliant entertainment
Air-conditioned rooms • Television*